SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 DEPARTMENT NO. 106 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE 3 4 PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 5 Plaintiff. 6 NO. A-267861 -vs-7 BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS, 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 12 13 Friday, February 18, 1972 14 VOLUME 47 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney, For the People: 18 BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA and 19 STEPHEN R. KAY, Deputies District Attorney 20 For Defendant Davis: GEORGE V. DENNY, III 21 .22 23 . 24 MARY LOU BRIANDI, CSR ROGER K. WILLIAMS, CSR 25 Official Court Reporters 26 27 28

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A-1 1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1972 9:40 A.M. 2 3 THE COURT: Mr. Denny and Mr. Kay, will you approach the bench? 5 45 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had 6 7 at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the 8. hearing of the jury:) 0,0 THE COURT: All right. The record will show that the 10 defendant is in court. Mr. Denny is present, and Mr. Kay is 11 present for the People. 12 Have you had an opportunity to talk with Charles 13 Menson and with Mr. Grogan? 14 MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. Yesterday afternoon, at . 15. about 1:00 o'clock, from 1:00 till almost 2:00 o'clock, Mr. 16 Grogan and Mr. Davis and I spoke. 17 And then last night, from about 6:00 o'clock until 18 8:00 o'clock, Mr. Manson, Mr. Davis and I spoke. 19 THE COURT: And are you ready to proceed today? 20 MR. DENNY: Yes. THE COURT: And do you anticipate putting either of 22 those gentlemen on? 23 I do not so anticipate, your Honor. MR. DENNY: 24 THE COURT: Well, let's see. You wanted to put on this 25 morning --26 MR. DENNY: Whiteley. 27 THE COURT: -- Whiteley. Is he here? 28 MR. KAY: Whiteley's here, and Mr. Denny has informed

me that he does not at this time wish to put on Deputy Chamou-1 sis, so I'll put on -- Deputy Chamousis is here, and I will 2 ask the Court to be allowed to put Deputy Chamousis on. 3 THE COURT: All right. The fact that he found the --5 MR. KAY: All right. Do you want to call Whiteley THE COURT: 6 7 now? MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. I would like to get one 8 exhibit, if we can get it from the Clerk here. Ò THE COURT: All right. Have we got it located? 10 11 MR. DENNY: The exhibit? 12 Yes. By that, I mean: Is it locked away THE COURT: 13 in --14 MR. DENNY: Well, it's locked --15 THE COURT: -- Mrs. Holt's secret little place, or --16 MR. DENNY: No, it's locked in the evidence locker, 17 and · 18· MR. KAY: Does she have the key? 19 MR. DENNY: Yes, she said she did. 2Ó MR. KAY: Well, the Clerk yesterday didn't --21 THE COURT: Yes. She had the little cupboard loaded 22 with the stuff, and she didn't have the key yesterday. 23 But she's supposed to have it today. MR. DENNY: 24 THE COURT: All right. 25 (Whereupon the following proceedings were had 26 in open court, within the presence and hearing of the 27 jury:) 28 (Proceedings had on an unrelated matter.)

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MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I am forced to say to the Court that, in attempting to assist the clerk in opening the --

THE COURT: I don't want to hear it.

MR. DENNY: -- cabinet, with a certain amount of brute strength -- which I did not previously know I possessed -- I broke off the key in the lock.

THE COURT: I could have guessed it.

MR. DENNY: I understand that it really doesn't take all that much strength, since it was done yesterday by someone --

THE COURT: Yes. I think this is about the third or fourth key.

MR. DENNY: -- in a similar way.

They just don't build them the way they used to,
Judge. But if we could, I understand that the bailiff is
attempting diligently to obtain another key, because the
exhibit is rather necessary to proceed with.

THE COURT: We'll either get a key or a cutting torch.

MR. KAY: Maybe we could get a good burglar down from

upstairs, and he could pick the lock, or --

THE COURT: Yes, we might find some professional help upstairs.

All right. We're in recess, until somebody finds a key or makes one or breaks that lock.

We will remain in recess. Don't converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else on any subject connected with the matter. Don't get very far away, though. We should be able to start fairly soon.

(Recess.)

The defendant is present with counsel, Mr. Kay for the People. All the jurors are present.

You may proceed.

Do you have the exhibit now?

MR. DENNY: I was just informed it was open, your Honor. I haven't had a chance to get it.

(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Denny retrieves an exhibit from the exhibit room.)

MR. DENNY: I would like to call Sergeant Whiteley at this time.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand and be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give in the cause now pending before this court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

## PAUL J. WHITELEY,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please take the stand.

State your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Paul Whiteley; W-h-i-t-e-1-e-y.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. DENNY:

Q Sergeant Whiteley, I wonder if you could find the

pointer there on the blackboard? And, if you would -- I ŀ think we've got People's 93 here before the jury. Can you all see that? Can everyone see? Aa fls. 21 ' 27 . 28.

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.27 28 Would you indicate to the jury, please, those areas referred to by Ella Bailey, in the course of her conversations with you, on May 15th or May 16th, 1970, as the dump?

She was speaking of the dump located in this area

Q Well, let me indicate for the jury. You have indicated on People's 93 an area to the right of and towards the bottom right corner of the corral; is that correct?

A That's correct.

here (indicating), by Spahn's Ranch.

- Q All right. Outside the corral, not inside. Outside and to the right of?
  - A Yes.

Q All right. Now, there is another -- or other dump areas, to your knowledge, at the Spahn Ranch; is that correct?

- A Yes.
- Q And where is that?
- A Well --
- Q Or where are those?
- A That's adjacent to the farmhouse (indicating).
- And you are indicating an area that's -- that appears light in color, just above the blue taped marker "Farmhouse," and essentially between the red dot and the green circle; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
  - Q All right.
  - A She didn't speak of this one. I did.
- Q Well, she spoke, did she, of a conversation at the dump area?

A Yes. Q And you assumed from her conversation to you, when 2 she referred to a conversation between Mr. Manson and Mr. Vance ,3 having taken place at the dump area, that it was the dump area at the ranch house that she was referring to (indicating)? . 5 Where you are pointing, yes. That's where I assumed she was speaking of. 7. Q Or the farmhouse? 8 Α Yes. 9 Q (Indicating); is that right? 10 Yes. A 11 Q All right. Fine. You may retake the stand, if you'd 12 like, sir. 13 14 Well, then, when you wrote your report on May 18, 1970, the last paragraph thereof, on the first page, that 15 16 Miss Bailey told her boyfriend, Bill Vance, the following 17 morning that she did not wish to go to the Hinman house, "A 18 conversation took place at the ranch house (rear of Spahn 19 ranch) between Bill Vance and Charles Manson." 20 That report was written, again, in your mistaken 21 impression, was it, that she had referred to the dump by the 22 ranch house, rather than the dump by the corral? 23 Α Yes. 24 Well, did she refer, in her conversation with you, Q 25 to the word "dump"? Or to the word "ranch house"? 26 Α She used the word "dump." 27 Was there some reason why you didn't, in Q. 28 writing your notes of May 15, use the word "dump"?

No. AA-3 1 A Is there some reason why, in writing your report Q of May 18, you didn't use the word "dump" --3 Α No. -- instead of "ranch house, rear of Spahn Ranch"? 5 Q As I stated before, I thought she meant the dump 6 adjacent to the -- what's labeled on this photograph here as the farmhouse. And she was actually meaning the dump out by 8 the corral. But in either case, when she spoke to you on May 10 15, she said that this conversation had taken place between 11 12 Bill Vance and Charles Manson alone; is that correct? 13 I can't recall if she said that they were alone. 14 Well, do you recall that she did not say that she Q 15 was present at the conversation? 16 No, I can t. Α 17 All right. By the way, this particular conversa-Q tion of May 15, 1970, in Tacoma, between you and Miss Bailey 18 19 and the others present, was that tape-recorded? 20 A Yes. 21 And would you tell the jury what happened to the Q 22 tape recording? 23 MR. KAY: That's irrelevant. 24 THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.  $\simeq$ 25. THE WITNESS: The County purchased a valise that 26 accommodates a small cassette tape recorder inside of it. The 27 valise had a defective microphone. 28 BY MR. DENNY: Had a defective microphone? Q 29 Ab fol That's correct. A

Ab-1	1	Q And, so, although you attempted to record the
	2	conversation, the recording cassette turned out to be blank
خ	3	for the May 15th meeting; is that correct?
ž	4	A Yes.
÷	5	Q And then
	6	A I think that there's some conversation on it. I
	7	can't remember. But a very small portion, I believe.
	8	Q And you discovered this on the evening of May
	9.	15th, when you
	10	A No.
	11:	Q attempted to play back the recording?
	12	A I can't I can't remember when I discovered it.
	13	I think it was on the 16th.
ž. B	14	Q Before the second conversation in the afternoon
No.	15	with
	16	A No, I believe that
	17	Q with Miss Bailey?
	<b>18</b>	A No. I believe it was after it.
	19	Q Well, there was a tape recording then attempted
	20	to be made at the 16th the May 16th conference?
	21	A Yes.
	22	Q And portions of that did come through on the tape;
	23	is that right?
:	24	A That's correct.
4	25	Q Kind of the very last portions of the conversation
	26	Is that correct?
*****	27	A I can't recall which portion.
	28	Q All right. Now, in the conversation that you had

with Miss Bailey on the 15th of May, 1970, in Tacoma, in the presence of yourself and the other persons we've mentioned yesterday, did she tell you that, "Squeaky and Mary were assigned to take care of George Spahn"?

A Yes, I believe so. I know she said Squeaky, but I can't recall about Mary.

Q Well, would it refresh your recollection to see your notes of that conversation?

A Yes.

(Witness perusing a document.)

Yes.

Q Yes, she did say that to you?

A Yes.

Q And when you made up -- I shouldn't use that word.

When you dictated the report of May 18 concerning the two conversations you had with Miss Bailey, did that report accurately reflect the conversation in which she stated to you, concerning Mary and Sadie, after they had come back in the Hinman microbus, "They stated they got \$27 from Hinman, and Susan showed her the money in her pocket"?

A No. If you notice above here, it's written
"Mary."

Q I note that there is a writing there, "Mary," and that then appears to be crossed out.

Is that your writing?

A No.

Q Or your line through "Mary"?

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	1	A	No.
•	2	Ç Q	Well, do you recall when you made your report,
	3	did you make	your report from your rough notes?
	4	· A	Yes. I put in "Susan," but it was corrected
	5	later to "Ma	ary."
	6 .	Q.	Even though it appears crossed out on the report?
	7	"Mary"?	
	8	A	Yes.
	` <b>9</b> .	Q	All right. So, then do you know who corrected
	10	it?	
	11	ν,	I'm sorry. I don't know whether I asked you that
•	12	or not.	
	13′	A	It was done in Mr. Katz' office, between Ella
·	14	Bailey and l	dr. Katz.
•	15.		And I can't remember if Deputy Gleason was there
	16 °,	, or not.	
	17	Q	Well, to your knowledge, then, the correction was
٠,	18.	made by E11.	Bailey, at her discretion?
	19	A	Yes, I believe so.
	20	· <b>Q</b>	All right. And there were no other changes on
	<b>21</b> : "	that particu	lar report, your report of May 18, made by her;
	22	is that cor	rect?
	23 <sup>-</sup>	A	Yes, she made other corrections.
	24	Q.	Not on the same report, apparently; is that right?
	25	A	Yes, she did.
	26	ବ	Well, do you recall which report she made the
	27	correction '	'Mary" on? As well as other corrections, if she
	28	did?	•

o	1	A On this report.
	2	Q Well, you say that that writing, "Mary," is hers;
<del>ર</del> ં	3	is that right?
÷	4	A No, I did not say that.
Ą	5	Q I'm sorry. Made at her direction?
	6	A Yes.
•	7	Q All right. And this report that I have, then, is
•	8	a copy of the report that she directed the change to be made
	9	of; is that correct?
	10	A Yes.
	11	Q All right. Now, can you show me, on this report,
	12	any other changes in the body of the report, that were made
	13	after you caused the report to be typed up?
÷ a	14	A Are you speaking of something penciled in,
	15	Q Yes.
	<b>16</b>	A or do you want me to tell you other things she
	. 17	told us that were wrong?
•	18	In other words, things that were penciled in,
l fls.	19	such as this "Mary," that was penciled in?
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1-1 Well, so I understand, at the May 15, 1970 meet-Q 1 ing, in Tacoma, did she in fact tell you that they, that is 2 Mary and Sadie, stated they got \$27 from Hinman and, did she 3 say, also, Susan showed her the money in her pocket? A Yes. Q All right. 6 All right, now, Sergeant Whiteley, I would like to 7 8 refer finally to the two trunks here beside the jury, the footlockers which have heretofore been received in evidence as 9 65-G and 65-F: 1Q Those footlockers, you recovered, and I think we've 11 12 discussed before this jury, have we, the fact that you 13 inventoried their contents; is that correct? 14 Yes. 15 Q And the inventory that you made up, was made up on 16 what sort of document? 17 Α It was a piece of paper. 18 Q Plain white piece of paper? 19 I can't remember the color. A And you noted therein everything that you found in 20 Q 21 both of the footlockers and one piece of paper or did you 22 make a piece of paper up for each footlocker? 23 MR. KAY: Your Honor, I think this has been gone into 24 already. It has been asked and answered a previous time. 25 MR. DENNY: Not before the jury. 26 I'm not sure. Overruled. THE COURT: 27 THE WITNESS: I inventoried them on one piece of paper 28 for each footlocker. Each footlocker was listed on one piece

1	A Yes.
2	Q These were documents, letters and things?
3	A Yes.
4	Q All right. Had you taken those over to Mr. Katz's
5	office at the same time you took the trunks?
6	A No.
7	Q Before?
8	A Hmmm.
9	Q Or after?
10	A I can't remember whether it was before or after.
11	But at some time I did take the box up. Also, the cardboard
12	box.
13	Q All right.
14	The items in the cardboard box, were any of those
15	items items that you had taken out of the footlockers and
16	placed into the box?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And what items had you taken out of the footlockers
19	and placed into the box?
20	A Uh, there were the photographs, which I believe have
21	been put into evidence here, or the negatives. Some business
22	cards and some receipts. That sall I can recall.
23	Q Do you recall what kind of receipts?
24	A No, sir, I can't. I remember something from Las
25	Vegas.
26	Q All right. Now, directing your attention, then, to
27	this blue suitcase which has heretofore been received in
28	evidence.
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It is in the 65 series. MR. KAY: I think it is. Apparently the tag has somewhere disappeared. Anyway, we've only got one blue suitcase. THE COURT: 65-H, BY MR. DENNY: 65-H. Now, this is the suitcase which was delivered to 7 you sometime after February 20 of 1970, is that correct? la fol A Yes. 10 11 12 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 **25** 26 27 28

And do you recall approximately when you got it after February 20? 2 About the 22nd. 3 All right. And did you take that suitcase over 4 to Mr. Katz' office at any time? 5, Yes. A 6 Before, at the same time, or after you took the 7 two footlockers over there? 8 I can't recall whether it was there before or 9 after, but they were all there together. 10 Do you recall for how long they were there together? 11 Q 12 No. A week, maybe. I can't recall. A 13 All right. And they were out of your care, custody 14 and control during that entire period of time; is that correct? 15 Α Yes. 16 All right. Did you then pick them all up, the Q. 17 three of them together, and transport them back to Homicide? 18 Α Yes. 19 Or back down -- at that time was it --Q. 20 Yes. 21 -- in this same building? Q 22 Α Yes. 23 All right. And did you, Sergeant Whiteley, check Q. 24 any sort of inventory at that time to determine whether every-25 thing was in each of the containers, in each of the footlockers 26 and the blue suitcase, the same as when you had brought it 27 into Mr. Katz' office? 28 A I looked for my inventory slip in the lockers and

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I couldn't find it. But I did not check to see that everything was the way that I had taken it up there.

- All right. You just then took --Q
- In fact, I knew that everything wasn't the same as while they were on the sixth floor. Everything was taken out of the footlockers and photographed.
  - Were you present when those things were photographed? I don't believe so.
- Those photographs, to your knowledge, however, were photographs which were introduced before the Grand Jury in lieu of the footlockers and the contents themselves; is that correct?

I don't know, but I saw some photographs of the footlockers and the contents hanging on the sides of it.

- And it was after these photographs had been taken Q that you took the footlockers back down to Homicide on the third floor here, Sheriff's Homicide; is that right?
  - Yes. A
- From that time until they were introduced in evidence in one of the companion cases to this case, did you in any way attempt to inventory the contents of either of the two footlockers or the blue suitcase?
- Α I took them directly to the Grand Jury or to No. whatever court proceedings was the next one, where they were required.
  - Fine. Q.

All right. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

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MR. KAY: I have no questions.

THE COURT: You may step down.

MR, KAY: May Sergeant Whiteley be excused?

THE COURT: Yes, he may be.

MR. DENNY: Yes, he may be. Thank you, Sergeant Whiteley.

Your Honor, I have spoken to Mr. Kay, and I believe he will agree to stipulate that insofar as the testimony that has been read by either side of any prior proceeding, trial, Grand Jury hearing, that the matters read by either the prosecutors or myself have been from the official transcripts of those proceedings.

MR. KAY: So stipulated.

THE COURT: Accurately reflects the record of those proceedings?

MR. DENNY: So stipulated.

MR. KAY: Yes, so stipulated.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, at this time, the defense rests.

THE COURT: People?

MR. KAY: We call Deputy Chamousis.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I have one moment before the deputy takes the stand? I have to go outside with the witness.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Whereupon, Mr. Denny retired from the courtroom, returning shortly, and the following proceedings were had:)

Please raise your right hand and be sworn. THE CLERK: 1 You do solemnly swear the testimony you may give 2 in the cause now pending before this court shall be the 3 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? 5 THE WITNESS: I do. 6 THE CLERK: Please take the stand. 7 Please state your name for the record and spell 8 your name. 9 THE WITNESS: Peter Chamousis, C-h-a-m-o-u-s-i-s. 10 11 PETER CHAMOUSIS. 12 called as a witness in rebuttal by the People, having been 13 first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 17 BY MR. KAY: 18 Q Deputy Chamousis, did you find the second latent 19 print that Mr. Denny asked you to find? 20 Yes, I did. A 21 All right. And do you have that? 22 MR. KAY: Your Honor, I'd ask that this latent print 23 be marked as People's next in order. 24 MR. DENNY: Well, might I see it? 25 MR. KAY: Certainly. 26 THE COURT: It would be 112 for identification. 27 112. MR. KAY: 28 Q Deputy Chamousis, could you pull that microphone

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THE COURT: On a second print?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q BY MR. KAY: And in relation to where you got the first lift from, Deputy Chamousis, where did you get this second lift, People's 112?

A It was right adjacent of the other lift, within maybe six inches.

Q Okay. Now, other than the two lifts, the one you first testified to, which I believe was People's 85, and this lift, People's 112, did you find any other latent fingerprints or palm prints on either one of the two footlockers?

A No. sir.

Q All right. Now, did you have a chance to compare this lift, People's 112, with the fingerprint exemplar card marked -- well --

THE COURT: 86-A.

Q BY MR. KAY: -- the prints of the person referred to as Bruce Davis on those cards? Did you have an occasion to compare those prints with this lift?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you form an opinion as to whether or not this print was made by the same person that made those exemplar cards and made the other latent print?

A Yes, I did.

Q What's that opinion?

A In my opinion, this latent fingerprint is also the same portion of the palm as the other print that I lifted off the trunk.

1 lb-2 Q And is it made by the same person? 2 Α Also made by Bruce Davis. 3 Did you remove this latent -- well, how did you Q remove this latent print, People's 112? I applied powder, fingerprint powder to the same part of the footlocker, applied tape to the footlocker and lifted 7 it off the footlocker and placed it on this card. Is this the actual lift? That is the actual lift. In other words, I notice tape on this card. Did you take the actual lift and put it on this 12 card? 13 I did. . 14 Then, you filled out the top part of the card? 15 I did. Α 16 MR. KAY: Your Honor, I ask at this time that People's 17 112 be admitted into evidence. 18 MR. DENNY: Well, may we reserve ruling on that until I've 19 had a chance to cross examine? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MR. KAY: All right, I have no further questions. 22 23 CROSS EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. DENNY: 25 Now, Deputy Chamousis -- excuse me just a moment. 26 MR. KAY: Well, excuse me, I do have one question that I 27 forgot. 28 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued) DIR

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BY MR. KAY:

Q Deputy Chamousis, how many points of comparison did you find between that latent lift, People's 112, and the fingerprint exemplar used in court here as the exhibit?

A I counted 16 points on this one.

MR. KAY: Thank you, I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Cross examination.

MR. DENNY: Yes.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Deputy Chamousis, is there some particular reason why, if there were 16 points of identification on this particular print, you didn't make up the same type of exhibit showing the comparison of that print with an exemplar as you made with People's 85, the latent lift, comparing it with the exemplar?

A To the best of my recollection, Counsel, we felt that one print of the same palm was enough to make an exhibit rather than two. Two would prove no more than one.

Q Well, the prints were rather different, weren't they?

A No, they were the same portion of the same palm, sir.

Q All right. Now, when you say they were the same portion of the same palm, what portion of the palm were they?

A The portion just below the right little finger. I think it is called the hypothenar portion of the palm.

Well, now, when you say just below, there's a Q 1 portion on a hand of about three to four inches below. 2 What portion within that three to four inches are 3 you talking about that you say is the same palm print on each of these prints? 5 It would be the portion just above the wrist, 6 within two inches. 7 Within two inches of the wrist here (indicating)? 0 8 Yes, sir, A On the right hand outer portion of the hand, is Q 10 that right? 11 Yes, sir. 12 A 13 All right. Q 14 Now, on these lifts I note there appears to be -taking People's 85 first, a marked line, demarcation of about, 15 16 oh, a sixteenth of an inch where there is nothing, a very distinct definite line; is that correct? 17 .\* 18 Yes, sir. What is that from? 19 To me, I would say, it could be a portion of the 20 footlocker that didn't appear on the tape. It was a crevice 21 or ridge. I assume it was a crevice. 22 lc fol 23 24 25 26 27 28

Q Well, showing you the footlockers. There is obviously a top and a bottom, and where there's the demarcation between the two.

A That's probably what it is, is where the lid joins the side of the trunk or the other part of the trunk or the footlocker.

Q All right.

THE COURT: You're speaking now of the latent lift?
THE WITNESS: They both have them, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: We're speaking specifically of 85.

THE COURT: Of 85, the one that's been admitted into evidence as 85.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, again, that which has been marked for identification as People's 112 has the same type of line going through it, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in your opinion, that means, then, that it was placed somewhere also along that area?

A Yes, sir, that's what I assume.

Q All right. Now, insofar as the fact that you say -- or your statement that these are of the identical portion of the right hand, is there some way that you can show, mark in any way, exactly which direction and where People's 112 would fit to match up with People's 85?

A I'm not sure that the two palms would exactly match. I wouldn't know how to describe this, but to me this is approximately how the two would look (indicating).

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I wonder if we could get

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 a folder to put People's 112 in, and perhaps we could have him mark a point, at least one point of identification which he says he can make from the latent out to the folder?

THE COURT: All right, Estelle, would you arrange this,
People's 112, similarly as this is arranged (indicating).

Just -- you needn't have the identifying marks, just hurriedly tape it to the folder.

THE WITNESS: Could I have a couple of paper clips?
MR. DENNY: Surely.

Q By the way, while you're getting ready to work on this, I note that on 112 there appears to be a particularly smudged area on the left-hand portion of the lift; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And looking at the particular smudge, can you tell what caused that smudge that way?

A No, sir.

Q Can you tell from looking at that whether that smudge was made by the hand itself, at the time the print was laid down or whether it was made by some other hand at some other time?

A There doesn't appear to be any other print on there at that — at this point. It could be either the palm smearing across or some foreign substance in there that kept the palm from leaving a latent impression on the trunk, on the footlocker.

THE COURT: Again, you're speaking -- you were looking at 112 for identification?

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MR. DENNY: Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, you say some foreign substance prohibiting the print from being laid down, you mean that there would have been either some substance on the footlocker itself that inhibited the impression being made by the palm or some foreign substance on the hand?

A I would say on the trunk rather than on the hand.

- Q It is your opinion, then, looking at that, that that smudge did not occur after the print was laid down there?
  - A I have no way of knowing that, sir.
- Q Well, that's what I was trying to get at.

  You're hypothesizing several hypotheses, but you have no way of knowing which hypothesis is correct?
  - A No, I don't.
- Q All right. So it might have been something on the hand or something on the trunk inhibiting a print from being properly laid down or it might have been some other hand or some other thing rubbing the print; is that right?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q After it had been laid down, is that right?
- A After or before, I have no way of knowing.

  There's no way of definitely making a statement as to when or how.
- Q All right. And as far as the type of substance which may have been on the hand at the time the print was laid down, is it true that you don't have any way of determining

merely from looking at the latent that you got, whether that hand or whether that print was made solely by the impression made from the amino acids, et cetera, from the pores of the skin or whether the print was laid down, say, by some oil of the face or hair or even motor oil or grease or something like that on the hand?

A I have no way of telling what the substance was.

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Q All right. Would you, if you can, indicate for the help of the jury, just in lining them up, perhaps two points of identification that you could say correspond on the two?

(Pause in the proceedings while the witness perused various portions of the exhibit.)

THE WITNESS: Can I remove this?

THE COURT: Yes. You can do whatever you wish to with it.

You can take 85 off the sheet, if you need to, in order to accomplish it.

(Further pause in the proceedings while the witness perused the exhibits.)

THE WITNESS: Well, one is clear in one spot, and one is clear in another spot.

(Further pause in the proceedings.)

During the next few minutes, perhaps, Officer Chamousis, you can work with those two exhibits.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And we'll take a recess now for approximately 15 minutes.

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

You can thank Mr. Kuczera for this recess. I had

kind of forgotten that you had been sitting there for so long. 1 (Whereupon, the members of the jury exited the 2 courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:) 3 THE COURT: Mr. Denny, the jury's left now. The Court has ordered Mr. Grogan and Mr. Manson --5 MR. DENNY: Yes. 6 THE COURT: -- back to their respective locations, 7 Tracy and San Quentin. MR. DENNY: That's fine, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And they re being transported right now. 10 MR. DENNY: That's fine. П (Mid-morning recess.) 12 THE COURT: All right. People versus Davis? The jurors 13 are all present. The defendant is present. 14 Mr. Chamousis, have you accomplished the marking of 15 the two --16 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Fortunately, we have photo-17 graphs of these latents, so we won't have to -- these holes I 18 am putting in them don't do them any good. 19 But we can always make another exhibit with the 20 photographs. 21 THE COURT: I don't understand. You have some photo-22 graphs of the latents, 112 for identification and 85? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, I do. 24 THE COURT: And you have utilized the photographs to 25 mark -26 THE WITNESS: Make the points? 27 THE COURT: -- the points of -- the identical points on 28

1 85 and 112? THE WITNESS: No, your Honor, I used the actual latent. 2 THE COURT: Oh, I see. 3 THE WITNESS: I used the actual latent (indicating). 5 THE COURT: What did you do, make a hole in the latent -б THE WITNESS: Well --7 THE COURT: -- in each case? THE WITNESS: -- I put small holes in it. See, you can R 9 see by the -- on the back of the latent the tiny pinholes. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. KAY: Courtesy of Miss Briandi, her pins. 12 THE WITNESS: I'm afraid I've dismantled all --13 THE COURT: State your name again, please, for the 14 record. 15 THE WITNESS: Peter Chamousis; C-h-a-m-o-u-s-i-s. 16 THE COURT: You have put what, two points on each one? 17 THE WITNESS: Three points of identification on each 18 onė. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Denny, you may proceed. 20 MR. DENNY: May I, your Honor? 21 I'm beginning to feel like Hawkshaw. 22 THE WITNESS: If you hold it up to the light, you can 23 see the --Í 24 BY MR. DENNY: Now, are the points that you have 25 marked. Mr. Chamousis, by placement of pinholes, are they what 26 you would call Points of identification, or points of similar-27 \* ity? 28. Yes, they are.

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1	Ω	All right. Now, unfortunately, we don't have
2	blowups her	e of
3	A.	Yeah, we do, of one of them.
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Q But taking the top point, it appears to be sort of a triangle, with one point at the top, and two smaller points at what you might call the base of an isosceles triangle; is that right?

A The top point I marked is a bifurcation to the left, and I think it -- it has a small ridge right adjacent to it.

And then five ridges down, there's a bifurcation to the right; and then two ridges down is an ending ridge to the left.

Just -- you just jig-jag all the way down the line.

Q All right. And so with those three points as points of reference, you indicated that having had a little more time, and a little better lighting conditions, perhaps, you were able to discern 16 points of identification between People's 112 and People's 85; is that correct?

A No, between -- the 15 points I confirmed were between the 112 and the exemplar; not this latent.

Q Oh. I see. And which exemplar? The one that you rolled, or the one --

A The other one --

Q -- that Deputy Sher- --

A Mr. Hearn's.

Q Or Mr. Hearn's.

And you can spell "Sher" any way you want.

(Laughter.)

All right, again, as far as this particular --

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the 112, you have no way of determining even whether that was laid down at the same time as 85, do you?

A No. sir.

And finally, you have no way of determining how old 112 is; is that right?

A That's right.

Q It could be as much as four, five or even six months old?

A I have no way of knowing, sir. That's all we can say.

Q Well, you can say, based on your experience, reading, et cetera, as an expert in the field, that prints have lasted, latent prints have lasted up to five, six or seven months, from the time they were placed down; is that right?

MR. KAY: Well, that's irrelevant, your Honor. We don't know the facts under which -- if this is true -- under which they might have lasted.

THE COURT: It's outside the scope of the direct.

MR. DENNY: Well, this again goes to his expertise, your Honor.

MR. KAY: I object, as outside the scope and irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: All right. I have no further questions.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

Q Mr. Chamousis, again, you testified that the two

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prints the two latents that you got off of the trunk,	
People's 85 and 112, were within six inches of each other.	
Do you know, do you remember exactly where they were on the	le
trunk, in relation to each other? Or, on the footlocker, in	Ł
relation to each other?	

A Just that they were next to the strap.

From looking at the trunk now, I would make an assumption, but -- but I don't remember --

Q Well, you just --

THE WITNESS: I just knew that they were next to the strap.

Q BY MR. KAY: All right. And they were within six inches of each other?

A Fairly close, yes, sir.

MR. KAY: All right. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Anything more?

MR. DENNY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down, and you are excused.

THE WITNESS: I have these all dismantled, your Honor, so --

THE COURT: All right. We'll put them back together. Thanks.

MR. KAY: The People rest, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: The defense also rests, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court can excuse you now, ladies and gentlemen, until Tuesday morning.

And I wish you a happy holiday, the three days.

And I will see you at 9:30 on Tuesday morning.

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MR. KAY: Your Honor, excuse me. Could we approach
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                the bench a minute?
                       THE COURT: Yes.
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                             The Court orders you, in the meantime, to stay
                in good health.
                             (Laughter.)
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(Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury, which were not reported.)

THE COURT: I should like to ask you, instead of 9:30, to be present at 9:00 o'clock. I will -- I have 16 matters on the calendar, other matters on for that morning, but what I will do is, those -- when lawyers are not present -- generally, what delays us, is that lawyers don't come in until 9:15, 9:20. The Deputy Public Defender has matters in other courts. Lawyers have other matters in other courts. So it's difficult to assemble everybody and get going.

What I will do is call this at 9:15, and anybody or anything that straggles in after we've commenced this case, I'll set over until the afternoon.

We will start at 9:15, and then hear argument from Mr. Manzella, and we will resume at 2:00 o'clock.

At 1:30, one of the members of the jury has an appointment, but I think that he can be back here by 2:00 o'clock.

So, we can work it out that way. At any event, I'll see you at 9:15 on Tuesday morning.

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

Remember your obligation not to expose yourselves to any publicity concerning this case, Mr. Manson or the Manson

Family.

See you on Tuesday.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 A. M., the members of the jury exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: Well, gentlemen, I'll see you in chambers, and we will talk about instructions --

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I have a couple of motions to make at this time.

THE COURT: -- to clear the way for Tuesday.

Off the record.

(Whereupon, proceedings were had among Court and counsel, in open court, which were not reported.)

THE COURT: All right. Back on the record.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I would like to make two motions at this time.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will hear you.

MR. DENNY: The first is to strike all of the overt acts alleged in Count II of the indictment, on the basis of the fact that there is no evidence to support them.

And if I can find my copies of the indictment,
I can --

THE COURT: The first overt act alleged is that on July 25th, Davis, Atkins and Beausoleil traveled to the vicinity of 964 Old Topanga Road, Malibu.

MR. DENNY: That is correct, your Honor. The only party who has testified for the People on the subject at all was rather specific and rather pointed, again, and rather direct, in that she did not see who was in the car with Beausoleil.

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Atkins and Brunner when, as she says, she saw the car drive away -- even assuming you believe her testimony that -- and, for the sake of this argument, let's assume that -- that she was at the corral, and the car passed within ten to fifteen feet of her.

And assuming that, and assuming that she could not identify the party, I do not think that there's any -- either evidence or inference that can be drawn that it was Mr. Davis, since there were many other males around the ranch at the time.

THE COURT: The People?

MR. KAY: Excuse me. Could I see -- I don't have my copy with me.

THE COURT: It says that on or about July 25th, defendants
Davis, Atkins and Beausoleil traveled to the vicinity of 964
Old Topanga Canyon Road.

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MR. KAY: I think that certainly the inference can be drawn that Mr. -- well, No. 1, she saw Atkins and Beausoleil, so there is no problem there. She described that in her testimony, that they were in the car.

Now, as far as Mr. Davis is concerned, she said she didn't recognize the driver. However, shortly afterward she saw the car again, about 45 minutes later, and Mr. Davis was standing right by the car and there was nobody else and-

MR. DENNY: No, your Honor.

MR. KAY: -- in the area.

MR. DENNY: Excuse me, that was not her testimony.

Her testimony was -- and it was very brief in that regard, again, very specific, that Mr. Davis was in the vicinity, in the parking area, but not that he was right by the car. Simply that he was in the vicinity, in the large parking there in front of the boardwalk of the Spahn Ranch. Again, which is occupied and was occupied and often occupied by many, many people.

MR. KAY: Well, again --

MR. DENNY: So that that is not evidence that he drove the car there. There is no evidence before this Court, and there is specifically a -- almost denial of any such evidence by her very specific statement that she did not see who that fourth person was, could not identify, would not identify the fourth person in the car. There is no evidence that it was Bruce Davis and the overt act is very specific, "Bruce McGregor Davis and Susan Denise Atkins and Robert Beausoleil did travel to the vicinity of 964 Old

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Topanga Canyon on July" --

THE COURT: I'll hear from the People after you've had a chance to review that evidence, Mr. Kay.

What is your comment in respect to overt act No.

MR. KAY: Excuse me, may I make a brief response?

Again, I think this is a matter for the jury to determine, the three overt acts.

THE COURT: This is, I think, in the form of a motion 1118.1 in respect to the count.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, that motion will follow. I'm trying to take it a step at a time.

THE COURT: This is part of the argument, I would suppose, in connection with that, because I would think that whole count should fall in the event none of the overt acts are shown.

MR. DENNY: That is correct, your Honor, obviously.

THE COURT: Go shead.

MR. DENNY: All right.

As to overt act No. 2, that overt act again is very specific and it is joined in the conjunctive, not the disjunctive.

THE COURT: Is that on or about July 26th, Defendant Manson, Atkins and Bruce Davis did enter the residence at 964 Old Topanga Road?

MR. KAY: I think that's -- no question that that one has been shown by Mr. Davis' own confession that when he and Manson went there, that Bobby --

THE COURT: Can you show an overt act by confession or 1 admission? 2 I am aware of no cases to the contrary. 3 Mr. Denny has any such cases --4 Is it like the corpus delicti of a crime THE COURT: 5 in that you can't show the corpus by the admission or confes-6 sion? 7 MR. KAY: I certainly wouldn't think so as far as overt 8 acts are concerned. I submit to the contrary, your Honor, and MR. DENNY: 10 I have not been able to find any case on point either way 11 that this has been brought up. 12 13 THE COURT: You have not? I have not specifically been able to find MR. DENNY: 14 any case that says that the overt act must be independently 15 established. 16 I feel, however, that it is exactly like --17 18" THE COURT: Well, you don't have -- you really don't 19 have a corpus of a conspiracy. **.20** ' The rule is -- that is correct. MR. DENNY: 21 THE COURT: Has to be established separate and apart 22 from the confession or admission, and you don't have the 23 corpus of the conspiracy unless you have at least one overt 24 act 25 MR. DENNY: That is correct. 26 THE COURT: It looks to me as if it would fall within 27 that rule of law that would require it to be proved independently 28 of an admission or confession. You might have to spend your

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lunch hour looking at --

MR. KAY: Well, Mr. Denny says he's found no cases either way. I'm sure if that was the law, there would be some.

THE COURT: What's the matter with the Court's reasoning with respect to the last statement?

MR. KAY: I think an overt act --

THE COURT: You can tell me when you resume argument.

All right, you concede there is no independent -aside from an admission or confession, there's no evidence
of Davis having gotten on that residence on July 26th.
He states he was there, puts himself there holding the gun
on Manson --

MR. KAY: On Hinman.

THE COURT: -- on Hinman while Manson struck the blow.

MR. KAY: I think that's probably correct, but I'11 think about it over the lunch hour.

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 THE COURT: I don't recall any independent testimony with respect to that.

All right, as to overt act number three.

MR. DENNY: Finally, as to overt act number three, on or about July 26, the defendants Charles Manson and Bruce McGregor Davis did drive away from 964 Old Topanga Road in a Fiat automobile owned by Gary Hinman.

There is no evidence, whatsoever, on that. The only evidence is that Gary Hinman owned a Fiat automobile.

And there was evidence from Ella Bailey that on Monday, the 28th of July, in the morning, after she came down from the hills, she saw that Fiat automobile parked in the parking area in front of the boardwalk.

THE COURT: She didn't see it being driven in, did she?

MR. DENNY: She did not. And there is testimony --

THE COURT: I don't recall that she did in this trial.

MR. DENNY: There is no such testimony, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, so the same thing existed. It can be put together by confessions or admissions --

MR. DENNY: No, there isn't even any confession or admission on that subject, whatsoever.

THE COURT: None here?

MR. DENNY: There is no statement.

THE COURT: Do you recall, Mr. Kay?

MR. DENNY: No statement at all concerning the driving of the automobile.

THE COURT: That may be true. There are some inferences that can be taken from statements.

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MR. DENNY: No, there is no inferences taken from statements by Ella Jo Bailey purporting to say from Mr. Davis.

THE COURT: Concerning the automobile?

MR. DENNY: That is correct. There is nothing. Nothing said about how they got there, nor how they got back.

THE COURT: All right, I'll hear from you on that.

Here's another point, assuming the Court should strike Count II, what does that do to statements that were admitted on the theory that a conspiracy existed, admitted against Davis on the theory that a conspiracy existed?

MR. KAY: It wouldn't do anything.

THE COURT: What's that do to your first Count?

MR. KAY: It does nothing, because we can proceed on a conspiracy theory on a murder Count without alleging it. And if we don't allege a conspiracy, obviously, we don't have to allege any overt acts.

THE COURT: If you do allege it and then can't establish it, where does that put you in respect --

MR. KAY: I don't think -- I say we have established at least one of those overt acts and, therefore, Count II should not be stricken. But even assuming that we haven't, that doesn't do anything to Count I, because we don't have to charge a conspiracy; whether we do or we don't, doesn't make any difference. It is up to the jury, I think, to decide whether or not there was a conspiracy.

THE COURT: Well, I'll hear from you on it.

Your 1118 motion -- do you want to be heard on that?

MR. DENNY: Well, I would like to put that over, if I can,

until the Court has ruled on this, because obviously I think it would have some bearing on that.

THE COURT: Well, aside from any points that might arise as a result of that decision one way or the other, I think the Court would utilize the next five minutes to hear from you in respect --

MR. DENNY: All right, your Honor, I think I can be reasonably brief on that.

ment made previously, and the only additional that can be said at this time, and specifically as to Counts I and II, is the fact that now, in substantive evidence, are the statements attributed to Miss Bailey by Sergeant Whiteley who overheard them in the May 15th and 16th, 1970 conversations up in Tacoma. They are now in substantive evidence. And I think that based on that testimony, it does show that as a matter of law she was an accomplice. She advised, encouraged, instigated And those are the words of the sections concerning accomplices—the robbery, if not the murder of Gary Hinman and the conspiracy involved therein.

Now, the People are going to be in an interesting situation, it seems to me, if they say to me, well, we can get in statements, even though the Court might kick out the conspiracy Counts, we can get in the statements against Mr. Davis because there was a conspiracy and we don't even have to allege it. All we have to do is prove it.

If they then continue to proceed on the conspiracy theory, which apparently they want to do, then, they have to

take the bad with the good. And that is, is Miss Bailey one of the co-conspirators and, therefore, equally guilty of the 3b fol 3 murder that they allege Mr. Davis is guilty of. 

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If they're going to proceed that way -- and I submit, your Honor, that under all the conspiracy law, it is established by substantive evidence, no matter what she says to the contrary. The last time we argued this, Mr. Kay said, yes, but she's not guilty of being an accomplice because she said she wasn't guilty of being an accomplice. That's like any defendant saying, "I'm not guilty of the crime." If there's evidence to show this, this and this, no matter how much they protest to the contrary, they're guilty. And if there's evidence to disclose the necessary factors to establish the status of either a co-conspirator or accomplice or principal, no matter what the party says from the witness stand that I'm not, as a matter of law, the facts are that they are.

So in this case, I submit that as a matter of law the facts establish that she is a co-conspirator in any conspiracy that the People allege either formally or informally which there was, to rob Gary Hinman.

THE COURT: The Court can't see that. The Court believes that even though there are discrepancies in her testimony and inconsistencies, that depending on the view taken of -- I grant you that there is room for your argument, but even on the view -- even with your view, the Court believes that it is lacking the necessary elements to show that she's an accomplice as a matter of law.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, --

THE COURT: I don't know, I can't interpret anything more to your view than what you've said.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor --

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THE COURT: Nevertheless, the Court has heard this evidence, has weighed it, and the Court believes and does find that she is not an accomplice as a matter of law.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, let me, if I may, just briefly --

THE COURT: Well, the Court doesn't want to dwell on that point any longer. And I think you've made your record in connection with it. And if what you say is true, the Court can regard as substantive, and must regard it as substantive, if it believes it is true, the statements which are attributed to her as prior inconsistent statements.

Nevertheless, the Court finds she is not an accomplice as a matter of law.

Any other point?

That's the hinge of your 1118.1 motion?

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MR. DENNY: That is the hinge of it, your Honor, insofar as Counts I and II are concerned.

I think that there's no further evidence that was presented insofar as Count III is concerned; and for that reason, obviously, the Court's ruling would necessarily be the same, but --

THE COURT: All right. We'll hear from Mr. Kay as to what his response is in respect to Count II, and as to — it's difficult for me to think of the instances right now, but I'm sure there were many, wherein statements have been admitted in respect to Count I, which would come in as a result of the conspiracy theory.

What if this Court does dismiss Count II? What does that do to those statements? Should they not now be stricken?

MR. KAY: Well ---

THE COURT: I don't want to hear from you right now. I'll hear from you after you have given some thought to it. And I will give you a chance to --

MR. KAY: All right. But just briefly, no statements of those types were admitted on Count I. In other words, there was never --

THE COURT: That may be true.

MR. DENNY: Oh, your Honor, they clearly were.

THE COURT: Pardon?

MR. DENNY: I said: They clearly were. All of the statements that -- at Devil's Canyon --

THE COURT: The Court was about to say that --

MR. DENNY: -- were admitted on that theory.

MR. KAY: Well, except there was never an objection from Mr. Denny, and then us stating that we were admitting them -- or offering them on a conspiracy theory.

MR. DENNY: There certainly was.

THE COURT: I think there was, and both of those things occurred.

MR. KAY: No.

THE COURT: I think there might have been objections by Mr. Denny --

MR. DENNY: And lengthy argument, to boot --

THE COURT: Respecting that, and the Court ruled that these came in as part of the -- of the conspiracy; and therefore,

Mr. Davis was bound by them, since he was a member of the conspiracy, once the corpus delicti had been established.

The Court did ultimately find that there was a corpus of conspiracy.

All right. I'll leave the problem to you to wrestle with over the lunch hour, and I'll see you at -- do you want 2:00 o'clock?

MR. KAY: 2:00 ofclock?

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

Your Honor, Mr. Davis has indicated a desire to -and I would think it quite proper -- to be able to be present
when argument or anything of the kind is made on the instructions.

There are a couple of issues particularly as to the murder instructions that I have discussed with him, and I have not been able to discuss it at the length that I think may be

necessitated by the facts of this case, and I think he should be present on that matter.

THE COURT: All right. Rather than holding them in chambers, we'll hold them out here in open court.

MR. DENNY: Fine, your Honor.

(Whereupon, at 12:02 P. M., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 2:00 o'clock P. M. of the same day.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1972

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THE COURT: All right.

Your Honor, I --MR. DENNY:

THE COURT: The defendant is present. Mr. Denny is present.

Mr. Kay, what do you have to say about Mr. Denny's argument in respect to --

Your Honor, I wonder if, before we get into MR. DENNY: that --

THE COURT: Are you conceding, or what?

MR. DENNY: No, no.

THE COURT: Well, let's hear from Mr. Kay.

MR. DENNY: Well, I have another lawyer here, Mr. Shinn, in connection with another motion, and a brief amount of testimony.

And I wondered if it would be possible, before we got into this other, to --

THE COURT: Mr. Denny, you are indefatigable. All right.

MR. DENNY: I am glad the Court believes so.

THE COURT: All right. What is the motion?

MR, DENNY: Well, your Honor, we had made a motion previously, in connection with the inventory. And Mr. Katz at the time made a statement to the effect that Mr. Shinn had looked at the trunk -- at the contents of the trunk -when they were in his office, and the contents of the

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 suitcase.

And I -- this is the first time that I have been able to get Mr. Shinn since that testimony, and I do want to place on the record his testimony concerning that allegation, because I think the record should be clear on that.

THE COURT: I can't see what that would add to it.

MR. DENNY: Well, it would add to it a rebuttal of that, your Honor, which I am -- which I feel required to do.

Because I intend to renew that motion at this time, because as yet --

THE COURT: Renew what motion?

MR. DENNY: Renew the motion for acquittal, on the third count, based on the fact that we have been denied due process of law, because of the withholding or concealing of vital and material evidence by the prosecution.

THE COURT: All right. The motion will be denied.

The motion is denied.

The Court has heard from Mr. Katz yesterday, yesterday afternoon, and you remember that I directed him to find, if he could, that inventory that Sergeant Whiteley states he prepared, on a plain sheet of paper.

And he has informed me that he did make efforts to do so, and he has not found it. If you wish, we could put him on the stand -- you could put him on the stand with respect to that.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, may I put Mr. Shinn on the stand in respect to --

THE COURT: Will it be stipulated to what -- what would

he testify to?

MR. DENNY: My offer of proof would be that he would testify that he never looked into the -- either of the foot-lockers or the blue suitcase at any time while they were in Mr. Katz' office.

THE COURT: Katz' office. Is it stipulated that that testimony is --

MR. KAY: Is that what you'd testify to?

MR.SHINN: Yes.

MR. KAY: You never looked at the trunks, while you were in Katz' office?

MR. SHINN: No.

MR. DENNY: Were you in Katz' office when the trunks were there?

MR. SHINN: No, I never saw the trunks in my life.

MR. KAY: So stipulated, that he would so testify.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, Mr. Shinn.

MR. SHINN: Thank you so much.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Katz has communicated with the Court and said that he cannot find that inventory.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I would stipulate that that would be his testimony, if he were called, sworn and testified.

MR. KAY: So stipulated.

MR. DENNY: I assume your stipulation is the same as to Mr. Shinn? If he were called, sworn and testified, that would be his testimony?

MR. KAY: So stipulated.

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	1	MR. DENNY: Very well. Now, I take it the Court's		
	2	ruling is the same?		
	3	THE COURT: The Court's ruling is the same.		
	4	MR. DENNY: Well, I have nothing further on that		
	5	particular motion, then, your Honor.		
	6	MR. KAY: Does the Court wish to hear from me now?		
	7	THE COURT: Yes, I'll hear from you.		
	8,	MR. KAY: All right. First, citing CALJIC 2172, the		
9		first paragraph, it states that,		
; ;	10	"No person may be convicted of a criminal		
•	11	offense unless there is some proof" and I am		
	12	underlining "some proof" "of each element of the		
	13	crime, independent of any confession or admission		
	14	made by him outside this trial."		
	15	On top of that, I would like to cite the case of		
	16	People vs. Cullen at 37 Cal. 2d 6		
	17	THE COURT: Wait a minute. "Some proof"?		
	18	MR. KAY: "Some proof."		
	19	THE COURT: We are talking about one of the overt		
	20	acts; right?		
	21	MR. KAY: Well, I		
	22	THE COURT: Are you directing your		
	23	MR. KAY: Well, I am first directing my argument to		
	24	overt act No. 1, but you will see that I am going to bring		
	25	THE COURT: Oh, are you? All right.		
	26	MR. KAY: Other overt		
	27	THE COURT: Yes. Yes, go ahead.		
	28	MR. KAY: All right. But I am going to bring other		

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overt -- I am going to bring overt act No. 2 into my argument,
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                and I think the Court will see how I am going to develop it.
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                            But I am going to start off with No. 1 anyway.
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                            Okay, the important part of that instruction,
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                2.72, is the --
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                      THE COURT: Excuse me just one moment.
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                      MR, KAY: Yes.
                      THE COURT: You just get launched into it, and I have
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               to leave the bench. I'm sorry.
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                             (Short recess.)
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THE COURT: All right, Mr. Kay, I'm sorry I interrupted 5-1 1 you. 2 Go ahead. 3 MR. KAY: All right, I was citing the case of People versus Cullen, 37 Cal. 2d 614 at 624. This uses --THE COURT: 37 Cal. 2d --MR. KAY: 37 Cal. 2d 614 at 624. THE COURT: Do you have the volume there? 9 MR. KAY: No, I don't. 10 THE COURT: Go ahead. This uses the word "slight showing of the 11 MR. KAY: corpus is all that's required." 12 In other words, the instructions says some proof 13 14 and this case says slight proof. 15. Now, going to overt act number one. THE COURT: Well, there is a law to the effect that it 16 17 need be only prima facie of a corpus which, as I take prima 18 facie, doesn't mean preponderance of the evidence. 19 MR. KAY: That's right. 20 THE COURT: Or beyond a reasonable doubt. 21 MR. KAY: That's right. 22 THE COURT: So I don't think there would be any quarrel 23 on that point. 24 MR. KAY: So with that point in mind, let's go to overt 25 act number one. 26 Now, what do we have? 27 THE COURT: Which is -- sorry to interrupt -- which is on 28 July 25, 1969, the defendants Davis, Atkins and Beausoleil

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traveled to the vicinity of 964 Old Topanga Canyon Road.

MR. KAY: Okay.

Now, what do we have there as far as some proof or slight proof?

Number one, we have the conversation at Devil's Canyon at which Davis, Atkins and Beausoleil were present when Hinman was talked about, and your Honor is certainly familiar with that conversation, so I won't go into the details of it.

Now, we have, shortly before the car lerves, we have the conversation that took place between Manson, Bill Vance and Ella Jo Bailey, where Vance told Manson that Ella wasn't going to Gary Hinman's house.

Then, Ella walks up by a trailer there in the main area, and she testifies that she sees Manson, Beausoleil and Davis apparently having a conversation with Beausoleil, having the Mexican knife which was later found in the trunk of Gary Hinman's car when Beausoleil was arrested on August 6, 1969, and she sees Mr. Davis with the Radom, People's 30 in his hand, and -- and they're apparently --

THE COURT: Did she?

MR. KAY: She testified to that.

THE COURT: Did she see Beausoleil?

MR. KAY: No, she testified in this trial on direct that she saw Mr. Davis with the Radom, People's 30, in his hand and that Mr. Beausoleil had the knife. That was her testimony on direct.

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THE COURT: And then on --

MR. KAY: Then --

THE COURT: Then Mr. Denny established, on part of his case, putting on Sergeant Whiteley --

MR, KAY: An inconsistent statement. It was Mr. Katz that established that.

THE COURT: Yesh, that's true.

MR. KAY: All right.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KAY: Then, after observing these three -- Davis, Manson and Beausoleil -- together, Davis with the gun, Beausoleil with the knife, and Manson with his evil intentions, I guess, she has a conversation with Atkins and Brunner, in which they both relate that they're going to Gary Hinman's house with Beausoleil, and they're looking for gloves -- or at least one of the girls is looking for gloves -- and they're both wearing creepy-crawler clothes.

Now, the next thing, shortly after that, she sees the car leave. It passes within 15 feet of her. She sees Beausoleil, Atkins, Brunner, and she says that the driver, although she couldn't see who it was, she could see that it was a male. She did testify to that, that it was a male.

Now, the car leaves, obviously going to Hinman's house. It returns 45 minutes thereafter, and she states, at Volume 21, page 3081 and -82, that she saw -- observed Mr. Davis standing near the Ford, the car that was driven to Gary Hinman's house.

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Also, that there had been testimony by two ballistics experts that the bullet recovered from the wall in Gary Hinman's house was a 9 millimeter bullet. The gun that Ella Jo Bailey testified she saw in Mr. Davis' hands, which we have proved by other evidence was his gun, that he purchased, was a 9 millimeter gun.

Both of the ballistics experts have testified that that -- that that gun could have fired the bullet that was taken out of the wall in the Hinman house.

Now, if you take all these facts together, I think that it certainly is of some proof, some slight proof, at least, of overt act No. 1.

Now, the cases of People vs. McMongle, M-c-M-o-n-g-1-e, 29 Cal. 2d 730 at 738 --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Give it to me once again. McMongle?

MR. KAY: People vs. McMongle.

THE COURT: I have got that.

MR. KAY: 29 Cal. 2d 730, at 738.

People vs. Duncan at 51 Cal. 2d 523, at 528; People vs. Scott, 274 Cal. 2d 905 at 910.

These cases state that if the jury is satisfied that there exists some proof of each element of the crime, then they may consider any confession or admission to strengthen and fortify that proof.

And this is -- is also an instruction that your Honor gave in the Manson case.

So, if there exists some proof, some slight

proof, then they can consider the confession, to fortify the proof of the element of the crime.

Now -- and also getting --

THE COURT: What does the McMongle case hold?

MR. KAY: I'm sorry, your Honor. It's been a while since --

THE COURT: Is that on the same point, or --

MR. KAY: Yes. All three cases are.

THE COURT: They deal with the quantum of proof?

MR. KAY: That's correct.

"If you are satisfied that there exists some proof of each element of the crime, then you may consider any confession or admission to strengthen and fortify that proof."

This -- this is an instruction that your Honor gave in the --

(Pause in the proceedings while the Court left the bench, returning shortly with several volumes.)

THE COURT: Off the record.

(Whereupon a discussion off the record ensued among Court and counsel, in open court, which was not reported.)

Pause in the proceedings while the Court perused several volumes.)

MR. KAY: Did your Honor want me to continue, or -THE COURT: No. Just hang on for a second.

MR. KAY: Okay.

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THE COURT: McMongle, 29 --
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                                  29 Cal. 2d 730.
                       MR. KAY:
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                       THE COURT:
                                     730.
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                       MR. KAY: At 738.
                              (Pause in the proceedings while the Court
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                       perused several volumes.)
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I'm reading from an exact instruction that your Honor gave in the Manson trial.

THE COURT: Somehow that fails to impress me.

(Pause in the proceedings while the Court perused a volume.)

This is a situation which the Court was THE COURT: discussing a homicide case, and talking about prima facie proof of corpus delicti of a homicide.

And they use the phrase "prima facie proof." (Pause in the proceedings while the Court perused a volume.)

THE COURT: Reading the McMongle case, it cites a case back at 17 Cal. 2d, just stating that upon prima facie proof, the confessions or admissions may be admitted. All right.

(Pause in the proceedings while the Court perused a volume.)

MR. KAY:: Shall I continue?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MR. KAY: All right. So once there's some -- some proof, or some slight proof of the element of the crime, we can then consider the confession or admission to fortify that.

And I think that certainly, considering Mr. Davists confession or admission, that it certainly does fortify and prove beyond any reasonable doubt overt act number one.

THE COURT: Well, you state that the -- the prima facie proof is the conversation in Devil's Canyon -- part of which, at least, included Mr. Davis; is that --

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MR. KAY: Yes, that's right. That's just one part, though. The main thing though is that just before the car leaves, these people were all associated together. Manson and Beausoleil and Davis are there. They're apparently having a conversation.

Davis has the gun in his hand. Beausoleil has the knife. Just before this conversation, Manson is -- has told Ella Jo Bailey to go to Gary Hinman's house, and Bill Vance has said, "No, Ella's not going."

And then Ella walks up, and when she sees this conversation, then she sees Mary Brunner and Susan Atkins, and there one of the girls is getting gloves. And they tre both in creepy-crawler clothes. And they both say that they tre going to Gary Hinman's house.

Then shortly after that, she sees the car leave with four people in it, and she sees the driver is a male.

Certainly, the most reasonable inference -- or at least, one inference to be drawn -- is that Mr. Davis is the driver.

And 45 minutes later, the same car is back again at the ranch, and Mr. Davis is standing right near there.

I think this would certainly qualify as some proof.

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THE COURT: You have Volume 21 there?

MR. KAY: No, I don't. My transcripts are at home. I called Mr. Manzella at home to get the cite from him.

MR. DENNY: I have Volume 21, your Honor, if the Court needs the specific quotation.

THE COURT: May I take a look at 21, please, Mr. Denny.

That testimony extends through 20, 21 and --

MR. DENNY: Well, 20 through 25, actually, your Honor, if the Court is interested in the specific language at 3081, starting at -- well, let me give the Court the --

THE COURT: Let me just take a glance at that transcript, if you would, please.

(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings while the Court perused a transcript.)

THE COURT: Off the record.

(Whereupon, a discussion was had off the record.)
THE COURT: Back on the record.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, my recollection of the only time that she mentioned the car leaving and returning, and I did not hit it up on cross examination, I have just checked thoroughly the cross examination because it was a state of mind that I was just as happy to have just where it was, was the evidence that's recorded at Page 3080, starting at Line 9 or thereabouts, and going over to Page 3082 -- all right, Line 12.

THE COURT: All right, that's direct, you mean?

MR. DENNY: That is correct. As I say, I did not cross examine her on that issue to bring out any more than was brought out because of the fact, as I say, I was just as happy

to have the state of the evidence as it was reflected there, that is the state of the evidence whatever we have on the record, whatever is in those essentially three pages on that subject, is what is before the jury.

MR. KAY: Well, I can't represent that. I don't have my transcript here.

MR. DENNY: Well, I can represent that, because I have just recently gone over her testimony with a fine tooth comb. And sitting here while the Court was perusing the cases, I re-reviewed the cross examination that I had in the later volumes, and there is nothing on that which confirms my own recollection of it. There is nothing in the later volumes.

THE COURT: She says, "So the person you saw driving was not Beausoleil, Brunner or Atkins, is that correct?"

"A That's correct."

This is in response to a question by Mr. Manzella.

"All right, was it a man?

"A Yes."

MR. KAY: Okay, that's it.

THE COURT: So -- and then, significantly, that's why we missed it, I guess, that's on 3073, Page 3073, Volume 21. A couple lines later you have marked "Start," and that's apparently where you took off to cross examine.

MR. DENNY: Oh, your Honor, 3073, Line 10, specifically my notes reflect "Didn't see Bruce, saw a fourth person, a man driving."

THE COURT: Yes, "Did you see this defendant Bruce

"Davis? ĺ "A No, I didn't see Bruce. 2 "Did you see who was driving? 3 "No, I did not. "All right. So the person that you saw driving 5 was not Beausoleil, Brunner or Atkins, is that correct? 6 That's correct. "Well, was it a man? 8 "A Yes." 9 10 MR. DENNY: And I would submit, your Honor, that the state of the evidence there is not only inconsistent with 11 12 Mr. Davis being the driver, but is consistent with someone 13 else being the driver. MR! KAY: Well, I don't think that is the testimony. 14 15 I --- I ---16 THE COURT: It is argument. 17 MR. DENNY: No, it is not just simply an argument, 18 because of the state of the record where she specifically 19 disclaims seeing Bruce Davis. 20 MR. KAY: Well, in the proper context it is just that she 21 didn't recognize who the driver was. 22 MR. DENNY: Well, I mean she specifically disclaims see-23 ing Bruce Davis by that testimony. 24 MR. KAY: Well ---25 MR. DENNY: And as Mr. Kay has said, Mr. Manson was 26 standing there with Mr. Beausoleil and the girls. 27 And the more particular inference, and I think the 28 one that has no disclaimer at all, is that Mr. Manson drove

rather than Mr. Davis, in this state of the record. There is a specific disclaimer that she saw Davis. There is no disclaimer that she saw anyone else. 7a fol 3 

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MR. KAY: Well, I think Mr. Denny is pulling that out of context. It is obvious the way she said it that she just didn't recognize --

THE COURT: I don't think he is. He's an advocate and he's taking his view of it.

MR. KAY: Of course, he has his argument and, of course.

I have mine.

THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

MR, KAY: Okay.

All right, so once we have some proof of each element -- of this element, then, we can bring in the confession to fortify and strengthen it, which we have done.

And one -- on just one of the overt acts, once we get the admission or confession in, there's nothing -- there's no law that says that we can't use that admission or confession to prove another overt act because conspiracy only requires that one overt act be proved. So as an element of the crime, there is only one overt act. The fact that we have alleged other overt acts, does not mean that those are elements of the conspiracy. Those are just other overt acts. And as long as we prove one -- by some proof or slight proof, as long as we prove one overt act, then there's no law that says we can't use the admission or confession to prove other overt acts.

THE COURT: The Court would be inclined to disagree with you. The overt act or acts, if you allege multiple overt acts, I think must be established separate and apart from any admission or confession. And I don't think that

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you could; simply because you have by virtue of the Court's finding, if the Court does find that there was prime facie evidence of the commission of an overt act and a confession or admission in support of it, thereafter utilize -- thereafter utilize the proof of conspiracy to establish a corpus delicti by means of admission or confession.

MR. KAY: Well ---

THE COURT: Overt act, as I take it, is part of the corpus delicti of the conspiracy, at least it is so interwoven with it, I think it must fall within that rule we are talking about before we recessed at -- before the noon recess.

MR. KAY: I might --

THE COURT: And so I would disagree with you there.

MR. KAY: I might state CALJIC 6.10 states in no uncertain terms that only one overt act may be proved.

THE COURT: It is true. That's true. But if you want to leave those overt acts in the information and not cause them to be stricken, I think you've got to show me that there's more than a confession or admission to establish them.

MR. KAY: Well, I've argued about overt act No. 1, and now I would like to go to overt act No. 2.

Again, keeping in mind that the law requires some proof or slight proof of the elements.

Now, on overt act No. 2, which is that on or about July 26th, 1969, the defendants, Charles Manson, Susan Denise Atkins, and Bruce McGregor Davis did enter the residence of 964 Old Topanga Canyon Road, Malibu, in the

County of Los Angeles.

Okay, what some proof or slight proof do we have, which is all that's required?

Okay, first, looking at Susan Atkins.

Susan Atkins was identified as having left in that car. She said she was going to Gary Himman's house and to corroborate the fact that she entered the house, we have the testimony of Richard Siegel and Jay Hofstadter that they called up and a female -- uh, a female answered the phone and gave a phony story about Gary Himman went to Colorado because his parents were in an accident.

Now, on Mr. Davis, we have Mr. Davis present at the Devil's Canyon campsite for at least part of the conversation about Gary Hinman. We have all of the things that I have described about Mr. Davis being in the parking lot right after Manson had talked to Vance and Ella Jo Bailey about telling Ella to go to Gary Hinman's house and Vance saying no, she had better things to do, she wasn't going there.

And then, Davis and Beausoleil and Manson apparently having a conversation in the parking lot.

Beausoleil with the knife. Davis with the Radom, People's 30 for identification.

And at that same period of time, Mary Brunner and Susan Atkins, one of them looking for gloves and both of them in creepy-crawley clothes saying that they were going to Gary Hinman's.

And the important thing is the ballistics testimony. Both ballistics experts saying that the bullet

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recovered from the wall in Gary Hinman's house could have been fired from People's 30, Mr. Davis' gun.

I think that certainly -- taking all of these circumstances together, certainly qualifies as some evidence or slight evidence that -- independent of the confession that Mr. Davis entered the residence. And, of course, once we establish that, then, we can admit the confession or admission to fortify the proof of the elements of the crime.

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MR. KAY: That Manson was there.

THE COURT:

Now, further, the 6.10 has an interesting phrase,

And with Manson, we have Manson, of course, being the mastermind of the whole Hinman affair. The conversations about where he tells people to rob and murder Gary Hinman, kidnap Terry Melcher. The fact of his — in a parking lot there, talking to Beausoleil and Davis and all the different statements. I won't go into all of those because I know your Honor is familiar with them.

But then, here we have the testimony about Mr. Hinman's sword and the fact that he carried it around on his dune buggy. That he was -- this was his favorite -- one of his favorite playthings, that he threw into hay stacks and did other things with.

We have the testimony that the day after the Hinman murder Manson was seen by Ella Jo Bailey swinging the sword around in the saloon.

And we have Dr. Katsuyama's testimony that the wound to the left side of the face of Gary Hinman, which severed the ear and part of the cheek and behind the ear, was consistent as having been made with the sword. He said that specifically in relation to the sword.

So, again, I think that disqualifies --

THE COURT: It was consistent with any number of weapons.

MR. KAY: Well, that's right, but he said specifically it was consistent with the sword. And I think again that this is some slight, slight evidence on --

That Manson --

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 that it is not necessary to the guilt of any particular defendant that he himself committed the overt act, if he was one of the conspirators when such overt act was committed.

So there's a question as to just how critical it is to have -- to prove the overt act asto each person mentioned in the overt act.

In other words, if you prove the overt act is done, is it essential that you prove that each specific person named in the overt act committed the overt act.

But I think that, basically, my argument is, is that at least as to overt acts number one and number two, that we have put forth some proof, however slight, that each of the overt acts were committed. And then once we've done that, then, the confession or admission can come in to fortify -- uh, to fortify that proof.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think there is any doubt about your last point, once you have the -- once you have the prima facie evidence of the overt act that you can utilize the admission or confession.

What the defendant is harking to, is the quantum of proof, proof, if any, to establish the acts that were done, as alleged.

MR. KAY: And that's why I cited the law just saying some proof or just slight proof was necessary. I think we have met that burden. Not proof beyond a reasonable doubt or absolute certainty, just some proof.

THE COURT: Apparently you concede there is no proof on number three, right?

MR. KAY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Denny.

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MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I don't want to argue too long on this, but the only thing I would observe is that some of the basis, apparently, for Mr. Kay's feeling that he has established a prima facie case of conspiracy, are the conversations which Sergeant Whiteley related which contradict the testimony of Ella Bailey, the testimony which the Court and Mr. Kay rely on to show that she's not a conspirator as a matter of law. So I'm a little nonplussed that Mr. Kay is arguing out of both sides of his mouth when it suits his purpose. He ignores the testimony of Sergeant Whiteley as to the killing, the robbery, the murder of -- espoused by Charlie Manson to establish the basis of the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Well, the Court doesn't believe that that is a justifiable conclusion on your part.

MR. DENNY: Well, perhaps --

THE COURT: This Court has said, the witness Ella Bailey did have an opportunity to explain some of those inconsistencies which appeared from the notes and from the inspector's report of Sergeant Whiteley.

MR. DENNY: Well, I don't want to press the point, your Honor. I don't think it is critical. I really don't think it is critical.

THE COURT: That's right. It is aside from the thrust of your argument directed toward the overt acts.

MR. DENNY: And I think the Court's observations are quite consistent with the law, frankly, that the overt acts are

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They can't be established by statements of part of the corpus. any of the defendants, must less this defendant.

THE COURT: I think that's -- it is one of those things which seems so basic after just having read the Code. I don't think there's much argument with it.

But how about Mr. Kay's argument in respect to overt act number one, and number two, and in particular, what do you see in his argument that it is not necessary to establish that these --

MR. DENNY: Oh, I do want to answer that.

THE COURT: Conjunctively an overt -- as alleged in overt act number two?

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MR. DENNY: Yes.

THE COURT: Look it over, and see if --

MR. DENNY: Well, could I have the --

THE COURT: -- along with the evidence that he says supports the People's case, to sustain overt act No. 1, and thereby defeat your motion with respect to overt act No. 1.

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE COURT: 1'11 hear from you in regard to that.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I did not --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. DENNY: I didn't make a note of the CALJIC instruction, where he said -- he quoted the particular CALJIC instruction that, in order to be bound by an overt act, the person doesn't have to do the overt act himself.

Which is that, Mr. Kay?

THE COURT: Well, whatever it may be, the --

MR. DENNY: Well, the wording of that is particular and specific, and that's why I'd like to have it, so I can quote it to the Court.

THE COURT: There's no quarrel with it, is there?

MR. DENNY: Yes, yes.

THE COURT: So it does not --

MR. DENNY: Yes, yes.

THE COURT: It doesn't help or hinder. In this case,
I think it's beside the point.

MR. DENNY: Well, if the -- my recollection of it -- and I havegot it in my list of instructions --

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THE COURT: Well, there's no doubt about it, is there, that if -- if there is a -- if any of the overt acts are proven, assuming that the other elements of conspiracy are there, that they have got a corpus delicti?

MR. DENNY: Yes. But I don't think that's -- that's the point that he was making. And I --

THE COURT: And it doesn't matter who does the overt act.

MR. DENNY: That's right. That's right. However --

THE COURT: But they are bound by what they have alleged.

MR. DENNY: That's right. And if they have alleged that three people have done an act, they must have a showing, at least a prima facie showing, that the three people that they have alleged have done that act.

If they -- on the other hand -- and this is why
the wording of that section is important -- or the instruction
is important -- and I thought that's what the Court was
asking me to direct my attention to.

THE COURT: No.

MR. DENNY: If, on the other hand --

THE COURT: No, I haven't directed your attention to that point, which I think we have agreed upon. But what Kay's saying -- or what Mr. Kay has said is that the evidence is such that the Court can find prima facie evidence of overt act No. 1.

MR, DENNY: All right.

THE COURT: And in view of -- and I wanted to hear your

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argument on it, because frankly, when I walked out to the bench here, I had not thought about the evidence particularly that the People might be pointing to, to resist this motion.

And he's pointing up some thoughts to me that I hadn't considered before.

MR. DENNY: Well, I'm not sure what the Court --

THE COURT: Well, he --

MR. DENNY: -- feels is so particularly cogent in his -

THE COURT: Well, he states that the Court can arrive at -- and should arrive at the conclusion that there is prima facie evidence of the overt act No. 1, by reason of Ella Jo Bailey's testimony; and --

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE COURT: -- that's basically it.

All right. Let's look at Ella Jo Bailey's testimony --

MR. DENNY: I --

THE COURT: -- and -- I wanted to give you an opportunity to argue, because that somewhat appeals to me.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I am happy to respond, then.

I listed what appeared to be the six items that he relies on, to establish the conspiracy -- or, to establish the overt act No. 1; and as I made notes of them, they were as follows:

We have the conversation at Devil's Canyon -I won't go into it, because the Court recollects it all,
as Mr. Kay said well.

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But I think I have to go into it a little bit,
because if that's what he's relying on, the conversation at
Devil's Canyon, the conversation on the first date -- the
only time that apparently Mr. Davis was supposed to be present,
according to Miss Bailey -- nothing was mentioned about robbing
or kidnapping or killing Gary Hinman. So --

THE COURT: Well, I think -- I thought he was referring generally to the ultimate agreement to approach Gary Hinman and, some way or other -- it's in the record that at some time Manson had stated that, if necessary, Gary Hinman should be killed;

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, this is what confuses me. And this is why I did bring up this point, which we had thought -- when we were talking about it just a few minutes ago -- perhaps was collateral. But now, it seems to be crucial.

THE COURT: No, I know what you are thinking about. You are thinking about the question of Ella Jo Bailey's credibility.

And again, I am telling you that I -- the Court believes that there was a period of days during which these conversations at Devil's Canyon went on; and that when she was on the witness stand, she accurately related, so far as she was able, that period of time and the conversations that occurred.

But --

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MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, in other words --

THE COURT: Well, in any event, he pointed -- Mr. Kay pointed out the conversations in Devil's Canyon to show an agreement and to show that Manson had designated certain persons to go to Gary Hinman's home.

MR. DENNY: Well, assuming that's what he showed, then, he's taking the best of what she has testified to and the best of what Sergeant Whiteley has testified for his position.

THE COURT: He wouldn't take the worst, would he?

MR. KAY: (Laughing.)

MR, DENNY: He's going to have to fish or cut bait sometime before the jury, if he gets by this.

THE COURT: He may have to.

MR. DENNY: But be that as it may, let him, for this purpose, take the best of both possible worlds and wrap them into one.

All right, so let us assume, then, there is such a conversation which prima facie shows an agreement, I don't know. I'm not sure even from her statements that there is yet a conspiracy based on anything Mr. Manson said. Because from her testimony, taking even the best of what she said to Whiteley, if you want to look at it from that standpoint, all he's saying, "You do it, you go," but there's no showing of any agreement.

THE COURT: Well, within a short time they were putting on creepy-crawley clothes and one thing and another.

MR. DENNY: All right, all right.

THE COURT: And their statements later on shows

apparently there was agreement. He's saying, taking this and this and this.

MR. DENNY: All right, let's assume for the sake of this argument -- we'll grant him the best of all possible worlds, that is a prima facie showing of an agreement. We still have to show the overt act.

Now, he says in order to do that, let's look at the conversation at the boardwalk.

Well, there was nothing overheard by her among three men that she says were at the boardwalk, Beausoleil, Manson and Davis, so we don't know what was going on. But, again, giving him the best of both possible worlds, and that is that Davis had a gun, the Radom, and that Beausoleil had the knife, that does not establish overt act No. 1 that they traveled anywhere. We still have to establish that.

And so although we've got one, two and three, the two that I have left out that he mentioned was the conversation at the dump with Ella Bailey, Vance and Charlie, that just goes to enhance the agreement portion.

So of the three items that he mentioned, we still don't have anything specifically relating to the overt act.

All right, now, let's look at the fourth item that he mentioned. Ella's conversation with Mary and Sadie that they were going to Gary Hinman's.

Well, all right, that might help in a way to set the background that Mary and Sadie, Susan Denise Atkins were going. And, of course, Mary isn't even mentioned in overt act No. 1. And, so, that might help establish somewhat that

Susan Denise Atkins traveled to that vicinity as alleged in 1 the overt act. Let's grant that. 2 Then, he says, the driver was a male. She testi-3 fied to three of them, Beausoleil, Atkins and Brunner going, 4 and a fourth driver, a male. 5 Well, again, your Honor has my copy of the 6 transcript --7 THE COURT: I read it, and I think you know it, R probably. 9 MR. DENNY: Yes. I think the Court has the Court's 10 copy now. 11 THE COURT: It is 30 --12 MR. DENNY: 3073 or -4. 13 THE COURT: 73, I think. 14 And we ve already put that on the record. Go 15 ahead. 16 MR. DENNY: All right. 17 THE COURT: I'm familiar with it. 18 MR. DENNY: All right. So that as I gather, there 19 20 appears to be, and I don't think I am taking it out of context at all, a rather interesting thing from the standpoint of the 21 prosecution asking the question, and that is the specific: question: 23 24 "Did you see Bruce Davis? 25 "No. 26 "Did you see who was driving the car? 27 "No." 28 So it would appear by the People's own evidence

that Miss Bailey has specifically disclaimed that Bruce was 1 driving. 2 And I don't want to put it in context because Mr. 3 Kay said I was taking it out of context and I think it is 4 important to show that all of the questions here: 5 "Was it a Ford? б "Yes. 7 "Who was in it when you saw it? 8 "I saw Bob, Mary and Susan. 9 II O Bob Beausoleil, Mary Brunner and Susan 10 Atkins?  $\mathbf{n}$ ΉA Right. 12 <sup>II</sup>Q Did you see this defendant Bruce Davis? 13 "A No. I didn't see Bruce. 14 <sup>11</sup>Q. ≤ Did you see who was driving? 15 ÌΙΑ No, I did not. 16 ்ச்வ All right, so the person that you saw 17 driving was not Beausoleil, Brunner or Atkins, is that 18 correct? 19 Yes, that's correct. 20 All right, was it a man? 21  $^{11}A$ Yes." 23 24 25 26 27 28

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 It is clear from the very context of the questions that were asked that Mr.Manzella was asking here who she saw in the car. She names the first three that are identified, and then: "Did you see this defendant, Bruce Davis?

"No, I didn't see Bruce."

Obviously, the import of the question is, "Did you see him in the car?

"No, I did not.

"Could you tell who was driving?

"No, I could not."

Now, your Honor, that's the critical part here.

Now, even when you talked about inferences to be drawn, there's got to be some basis and reason for the inference.

When you talk about reasonable doubt, you're not talking about all possible or imaginary doubt. We assume you are talking about inferences. There has to be some reason based on the evidence that's before the Court. And Mr. Kay can say, well, the only possible inference is that Bruce Davis drove or a reasonable inference is that Bruce Davis drove or even a possible inference is that Bruce Davis drove, but how can you say that when right in the context on page 3073 it is negative by the very questions and answers given.

THE COURT: The Court remembers that she was standing on the -- as the car passed her, if her testimony is taken --

MR. DENNY: And I think we have to give him the best of that possible world, blind as a bat though she was, she said

she saw him 30 feet away with a gun and identified him 30 feet away with a gun.

THE COURT: She was standing on the passenger side of the car as it passed.

MR. DENNY: On the passenger side of the car as it passed within ten to fifteen feet of her. And that's her testimony, that it passed within ten to fifteen feet of her.

I'm not sure that it is specifically in the pages that we've referred to, but -- uh, yes.

"How far was the Ford from you?"
This is at page 3081, line 17.

"How far was the Ford from you at its closest point, the point you've indicated on People's 29?

"A Ten feet, fifteen."
Ten feet, fifteen.

Now, your Honor, if she can recognize Mr. Davis with the gun at 30 feet, giving five feet for the width of the car, if he's supposed to be the driver of the car, he's maybe 15 to 20 feet away; clearly, she could recognize him if she recognized all the other people in the car.

Again, you're talking about inferences from the evidence here, not from anything else that this Court may have heard, seen, read any other time at any other proceedings, but what is in the written record before this Court on this motion. I think the Court is faced with the situation whereby her testimony, there is nothing to substantiate by her own testimony, and indeed, everything negatives by her own testimony

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the fact that Bruce Davis was driving in that car.

over act No. 1 goes, the possibility, the reasonable inference that you might draw from the rest of the testimony that Susan Denise Atkins and Robert Beausoleil did travel in the vicinity but not that Bruce McGregor Davis did, and that's where we get into the CALJIC instructions that I am still asking to have cited so that I can get the specific words.

Do you remember it, Mr. Kay?

MR. KAY: Yes, I do, 6.10.

THE COURT: I don't think it is important. You may cite it if you wish.

MR. KAY: It is the sentence at bottom of page 168.

MR. DENNY: All right.

MR. KAY: It goes over to the next page.

MR. DENNY: All right. That sentence, "It is not necessary to the guilt of any particular defendant that he himself committed the overt act if he was one of the conspirators when such an act was committed."

Granted, and if they had only alleged as overt act No. 1 that on or about July 25, 1969, Susan Denise Atkins and Robert Beausoleil did travel to the vicinity of so and so and so and so, fine. I'd say they got the overt act that they alleged. But that's not what they alleged. They have alleged that Bruce McGregor Davis and Susan Denise Atkins and Robert Beausoleil went there and they have to prove that.

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THE COURT: Well, the Court is in agreement with you.

I think when there is an allegation of this sort in a
pleading that they're probably bound by the allegation.

MR. DENNY: All right. So, then, we come finally to the sixth point, your Honor, and that is that --

THE COURT: It certainly would leave it in the state of indecision and would be very confusing if the allegation was that Bruce McGregor Davis or Susan Denise Atkins or Robert Beausoleil --

MR. DENNY: That is correct.

THE COURT: -- did travel to the vicinity of 964 Old Topanga Canyon Road. It wouldn't give sufficient notice, if the Court were to interpret it that way, to a defendant of what he was accused of.

MR. DENNY: All right, your Honor.

If the evidence is in that state, then, the fact that Bruce Davis, since there's no rational conclusion, I submit, that can be drawn that he left, the fact that the car was back some 30 to 45 -- or 30 to 40 minutes later, and that Bruce Davis was near it, has no relevancy, whatsoever. If he were in it, it might have some relevancy. But the fact that he is simply near it, not having established that he left in it in the first place, has no relevancy, whatsoever.

So I submit that as to overt act No. 1, they've not made out the required even prima facie showing.

Does the Court want me to go on to overt act No.

THE COURT: I think not. I don't find sufficient evidence

to, aside from admissions, to put Mr. Manson in the residence. I think that's asking the Court to stretch too far the rather thin veneer that you've put down for me to find overt -- or to cover overt act No. 2. I just don't think that the Court can do so. I'm inclined to strike overt act No. 2 and overt No. 3, but I'm persuaded by the People's argument that there is sufficient in the record to permit the inferences which they ascribe to the various bits of conduct, and I do think that there is sufficient evidence, prima facie evidence of overt act No. 1 having been done.

I think this is a matter of the discretion of the Court as to whether or not to strike 2 and 3 with no proof having been -- with insufficient proof having been adduced, there is no reason for the jury to occupy its minds with overt act No. 2 and No. 3.

All right, what else do you have? Anything more before we begin the discussions --

MR. DENNY: Are the two then stricken, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: All right.

Yes, I have one more motion, and this is perhaps a little esoteric. I was rather tired when it occurred to me, but I think quite frankly perhaps out of tired brain cells something good occasionally happens.

I am, again, your Honor, going to move to strike all the testimony relating to statements made by alleged co-conspirators. Those statements made in Count III after the time when the People allege Shorty Shea was killed on the

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THE COURT: In any event, you say that you were not put

grounds that we were denied due process by being denied notice of what we were going to be required to meet, the type of conspiracy that we were going to be required to meet until we were faced with the People's allegation of what the type of conspiracy was at the time they sought to and, in fact, were permitted to introduce the statements.

And by this failure to give us notice, we were not permitted, because the conspiracy was never formally alleged, we were not permitted to do that which any other person charged with any other offense is permitted to do when they are formally charged with such an offense, and that is to move under 995 to show that there is insufficient evidence of the particular offense alleged.

Now, your Honor, in this particular case, the People have, in effect, based on the representations they made to the Court at the time we had the hearing in which the Grunewald and the Krulewitch cases and all of those were gone over, and People vs. Smith, et cetera, which I think the Court found controlling --

THE COURT: Well, I don't think People vs. Smith was entirely controlling.

MR. DENNY: Well, be that as it may, whatever it was --

THE COURT: There were a number of cases that figured into the Court's decision, starting with --

MR. DENNY: Well, all right.

THE COURT: -- starting with that Tinnin case.

MR. DENNY: All right.

on notice and that, therefore, all of those statements should 1 be stricken. You've argued that before. 2 MR, DENNY: Well, your Honor, I want to cite one rather 3 interesting case to the Court, and that is the case of People vs. Wallin, W-a-1-1-i-n, 32 Cal. 2d 803. And this was a rather Š б interesting case in which a woman had apparently been attempting to rid herself of --8 THE COURT: Have you got it there? 9 MR. DENNY: I don't have 32 Cal. 2d --10 THE COURT: Excuse me. 11 MR. DENNY: Yes. 9c fls. -- in my possession. 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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(Whereupon, the Court left the bench, returning shortly, and the following proceedings were had:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, the specific language that has -the language that I would cite to the Court is that in headnote 5, which appears in the note of the report at Pages 808 and 809. The case involved a woman who wanted to rid herself of a child and who apparently had had some conversations with a man friend of hers about getting rid of this child.

THE COURT: Headnote 5 deals with corroboration under Penal Code 1111; is that right?

MR. DENNY: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And it just -- the headnote more or less paraphrases the cautionary instruction with respect to accomplices and testimony.

MR. DENNY: Well, that's --

THE COURT: Stating in addition, "care, caution and suspicion should be exercised because it comes from a tainted source and is often given in the hope or expectation of leniency or immunity."

Headnote 6 -- or 7, although I don't have them MR. DENNY: marked in red, they are the points I'm trying to raise here, specifically regarding the status of the man in this particular case who, after the woman had killed the child, helped her to dispose of the child, thereby leading the prosecution to charge him as an accessory after the fact or an accessory.

The woman who had previously been found quilty or pleaded guilty to murder, testified against him.

And the issue was: Was the woman then an

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accomplice? That is, could she have been charged as an accessory.

And the Court said -- the Supreme Court said yes, although it is unlikely because she actually committed the crime that she would ever have been so charged, because they would charge her normally with the higher offense, nevertheless, under headnote 6 and 7, simply because they wouldn't normally do it, does not mean she could not have been subjected to prosecution as an accessory. That is concealing of, disposing of, et cetera, the body and hiding the fruits of the crime or -- that is such a bad phraseology to use.

At any rate, because the man was charged as an accessory, he raised the issue could the woman who had actually done the killing be charged as an accessory, and the Court said yes. And if, yes, then her testimony must be corroborated.

Now, your Honor, we get into the interesting and unique situation of the testimony of Ella Jo Bailey specifically as to whether she was an accessory, as to whether she knowingly, as her testimony would seem to indicate, that Shorty Shea had met an untimely end by virtue of the screams that she heard, by virtue of the statements that she alleges Mr. Manson and Mr. DeCarlo exchanged down by the stream the afternoon following the evening of the screams, all the other information inferences that you draw therefrom, was she an accessory?

Did she hide, conceal, et cetera, the crime, knowing that the crime had been committed and conceal and help to conceal the crimes?

THE COURT: Did you shephardize this on point 6? 9c-3 1 MR. DENNY: This is the only specific case that I've 2 had time to find. I have not shephardized the case. I don't know if there are any later points, although, your Honor, I have shephardized so many cases recently I really can't say. 5 "Mrs. Paz became liable to prosecution for THE COURT: 6 the separate offense of being an accessory as a result of her 7 additional acts in encouraging and aiding defendant to commit 8 the offense charged against him." 9 Which was -- he was charged as an accessory. 10 That's right. 11 MR. DENNY: 12 THE COURT: He was, therefore, an accomplice. 13 MR. DENNY: That's right. 14 THE COURT: As an accessory, correct? 15 MR. DENNY: She was his accomplice as an accessory, 16 that's right. 17 THE COURT: And "the Court erred in refusing to instruct 18 the jury that her testimony required corroboration." 19 So, you're stating to me that the Court in the 20 motion under 1118.1 should view Ella Jo Bailey as an 21 accomplice as a matter of law and not a matter for the jury? 22 MR. DENNY: No, not necessarily, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And that, therefore, I should grant --24 I'm not talking about Ella Jo Bailey. MR. DENNY: 25 THE COURT: Pardon? 26 I'm not talking about Ella Jo Bailey. MR. DENNY: 27 talking about Hoyt. Hoyt, yes. Did I say Ella Jo? THE COURT: 9d fol

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MR.DENNY: I'm sure the Court misspoke itself.

No, all I am saying is at this point that we never had a chance to raise this on a motion under 995 because it was never presented formally, pre-trial, even though I had asked the People to file a specific count charging what kind of conspiracy, what the object of the conspiracy was, when the conspiracy started and when the conspiracy terminated. To which -- to which I felt I had the right, then, to file a motion under 995, if the evidence that had been produced at the Grand Jury hearing did not establish that conspiracy and did not establish it because -- based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

THE COURT: Off the record.

(Whereupon, there was a discussion had off the record.)

THE COURT: On the record.

MR. DENNY: All right, your Honor, part of it I have argued before and I don't mean to belabor the point at all.

THE COURT: You have. Not that you meant to, but you have.

MR. DENNY: All right.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DENNY: But I feel in the light of this case that's cited, which had not been previously cited, that it substantiates the points that I had previously made.

We have been denied due process by being denied the right to raise this point pre-trial, before she testified here, based on her testimony in the Grand Jury transcript.

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Now, whether or not this Court or an Appellate Court would have ruled for or against us on the point, to me, seems immaterial. A defendant should have the right to be notified of what he is faced with, the charge that he is faced with.

THE COURT: Well, you had two transcripts, at least two transcripts of trials to look at.

In addition to that, you had Grand Jury transcripts to look at.

The Court believes that the facts are so evident:
that you might very well have been apprised that the conspiracy
was one which included disposition of the bus.

I think that the facts are so strong, the Court can take judicial knowledge of the content of those transcripts because the Court sat on one trial, the trial of Charles Manson, and is aware of it, of some of the proof that was produced in the Grogan case and the Court did read the Grand Jury transcript.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, that's precisely why I asked the People after that, after those cases had been tried, and before this case was tried to make it definite.

THE COURT: To allege a conspiracy?

MR. DENNY: That's right. Because, your Honor --

THE COURT: I don't know of anything in the law that requires the People to allege a conspiracy if they don't want to charge a conspiracy count. They can rely on the status of the law which is to the effect if a conspiracy is established, a prima facie proof of a conspiracy is established, then 1223 comes into effect and those statements can come in.

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27 28 MR. DENNY: Well --

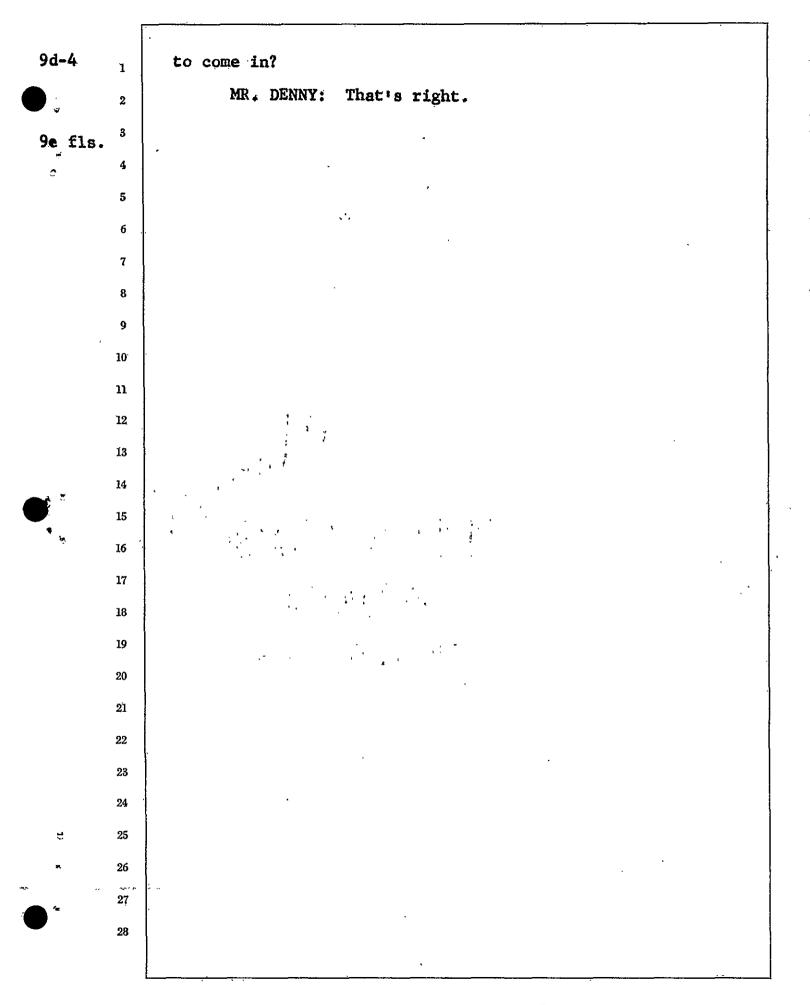
THE COURT: As I was saying, the facts, themselves, the evidence as it was presented in those cases, and in this, as you knew that it was probably going to unfold, were such that you would have been put on notice, it seems to me, that that might very well occur, that the People might attempt to show that the conspiracy consisted not only of the killing of Mr. Shea, but the disposition of his body.

MR, DENNY: Well, I think the Court misses the point as to the notice and the opportunity to do something about it, that I am talking about. I'm talking about the opportunity that I feel a defendant should have and whether I'm flying in the face of established precedent, that any time the prosecution wants to charge a conspiracy or go on the basis of conspiracy they don't have to allege it, so they don't have to put the defendant on notice, that's fine, and that's the state of the law, if that is what the Court feels and the cases say is the state of the law, that the defendant has a right to be apprised before a trial of what he is going to be charged with, not only so that he knows what he is going to be required to meet in the prosecution's case during trial, but so that he has the opportunity to challenge the validity of that charge, whether it is charged or not, whether it is alleged or not, whether it's been put in writing or not before trial.

THE COURT: So the purpose of presenting the --

MR, DENNY: People --

THE COURT: -- confessions, admissions of co-conspirators



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 THE COURT: Well, the Court denies your motion.

Is there any other motion?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I think I've just about exhausted the motions that I have for today.

THE COURT: All right.

Can I see you both at 8:00 o'clock instead of going into the instructions which we intended to do this afternoon, but spent the entire afternoon arguing? Can I see you at 8:00 o'clock on Tuesday morning?

MR. DENNY: Yes.

THE COURT: I should have preferred doing it this afternoon, but -- I think --

MR. DENNY: Well, the Court has --

THE COURT: Have you submitted any?

MR. DENNY: I have submitted, yes, requested instructions to the Court. The last two, 8 and 9 I will recopy on proper paper. I, unfortunately, do not have the proper paper.

THE COURT: I should have given these to our clerk to pull this afternoon.

But we can go over them, there's plenty of time.

It is just --

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I do have one question on that.

I'm not sure whether some of the starred instructions in

CALJIC are readily available. It used to be that the starred instructions were not printed.

THE COURT: They probably are not. Looking at your list here, I can see three or four that are not available

and will have to be typed. But let's be concerned with that later.

I'll see you at 8:00 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

MR. KAY: Have a nice weekend.

THE COURT: And where is that sheaf of instructions that the People submitted, do you know?

MR. KAY: I gave them directly to your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(Whereupon at 4:00 o'clock p.m. the evening adjournment was taken.)