DISTRICT ATTORNEY

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

VB.

NO. 3012

CHARLES MANSON, SUSAN ATKINS, LESLIE VAN HOUTEN AND PATRICIA KRENWINKEL.

Defendants-Appellants.

APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

HON. CHARLES H. OLDER, JUDGE PRESIDING

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL

APPEARANCES

For Plaintiff-Respondent:

THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

600 State Building

Los Angeles, California 90012

For Defendant-Appellant Charles Manson:

IRVING KANAREK, Esq.

For Defendant-Appellant Susan Atkins: DAYE SHINN, Esq.

For Defendant-Appellant Leslie Van Houten:

LESLIE VAN HOUTEN In Propria Persona

For Defendant-Appellant Patricia Krenwinkel:

PATRICIA KRENWINKEL In Propria Persona

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this challenge to the panel.

MR. KANAREK: Essentially the same issues, your Honor.

THE COURT: Can counsel agree that this may be done after the jury is sworn in this case?

MR. KANAREK: I will be more than glad to if the prosecution will agree that this is deemed to be — the only problem is this, your Honor, that we believe we have not just a theoretical problem, we believe that, in fact, this is a very real problem, that this Court should, in fact — should in fact — dismiss this panel. There is no question about it.

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 THE COURT: I know you are making a challenge.

MR. KANAREK: It isn't done just to make a record.

THE COURT: I haven't seen what it is that you rely on in support of that challenge, that is the problem, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Right. Well, in the interest of expediting the jury selection in this case, we agree not to proceed by way of calling witnesses.

We called Mr. Goodwin --

THE COURT: I am still waiting to find out what, if any, stipulation you have entered into with respect to the transcripts in the other proceedings so I can commence to read them.

MR. KANAREK: As I say, you see, previously I believe this record will reveal that Mr. Stovitz agreed that certain portions of the Powell and Smith record would be deemed to have been testified to in this court, and then we would give it to the court, and the Court then --

THE COURT: That's right. Where is the stipulation?

MR. KANAREK: Well, I believe --

THE COURT: What have you stipulated to?

MR. KANAREK: I don't believe the prosecution is going to renege on that stipulation.

We give the transcripts to the Court -THE COURT: The point is, Mr. Kanarek, now, let's
get down to cases.

I am obviously not going to read through all 1 of the transcripts of that trial, whether they have any 2 pertinence to the issues at hand or not. That is 3 ridiculous: 4 I will read those portions of the transcripts 5 as I have already told you which pertain to the challenge 6 you are attempting to make. 7 Now obviously that is going to require some 8 kind of stipulation between you and the People as to what 9 portions of those transcripts are applicable. 10 That is what I am waiting for. I have not 11 received any stipulation, number one. 12 And I have not received the transcripts, number 13 two. MR. KANAREK: Yes, well, what I'm saying is, I 15 believe that the prosecution will still allow the Court to 16 use their transcripts. 17 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Mr. Stovitz indicated he would do that. He had them here in court. 19 20 THE COURT: All right, then we need some kind of 21 stipulation. 22 MR. KANAREK: The stipulation was that your Honor 23 this occurred in connection with the jury panel challenge, 24 your Honor. 25 THE COURT: How many pages are you suggesting I read 26 in that case?

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MR. KANAREK: Considering the times that we took off, because we had to go to the computers -- it isn't as long as it sounds.

THE COURT: How long is it?

MR. KANAREK: I am just guesstimating now,

g-u-e-s-t-- I would say, your Honor, probably something on

the order of 50 -- I would say something on the order, the

order of magnitude, 50 court days.

However, they are not all long, complete days, your Honor, I mean in the sense as long as we are going now in this case.

That is just a guess.

THE COURT: You are going to have to specify what portions of those transcripts you want me to read.

I have agreed I will read them. I told you that before.

MR. KANAREK: I have them right here.

THE COURT: You are holding in your hand a little black notebook, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

THE COURT: I don't know anything about a little black notebook. You put this in the form of a written stipulation with the District Attorney.

MR. KANAREK: Very well.

THE COURT: File it in the case just as you would any other document in the case, then I will take some

action on it

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Now, what I want to know is are you agreeable that this may be done after the jury is sworn in this case?

You still, of course, have alternates to select, and as I have indicated to you I intend to select six alternates.

Now, is that agreeable?

MR. BUGLIOSI: There is a problem of double jeopardy if we enter into a stipulation, query, are we -- I don t know.

THE COURT: Well, probably to be safe it should not be done, that is, it should be done before the jury is sworn.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Oh, yes, yes.

THE COURT: But I am not going to hold up the trial, Mr. Kanarek, I can tell you that, while you decide what you want to do.

You had weeks now to get this thing in shape, . . . MR. KANAREK: I have decided. It is just a matter of getting the transcripts from the District Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: You keep saying, "It is just a matter of" this and that, but it has not been done. That is the point.

All right, I will go up, if Mr. Bugliosi tells me where they are, I will go to his office, get them and

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bring them here.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think Mr. Kanarek is talking, your Honor, probably about 10,000 pages.

MR. KANAREK: I don't think so.

MR. BUGLIOSI: 50 court days, it would figure perhaps to 200 pages a day.

MR. FITZGERALD: 100 pages a day, perhaps, 125.

MR. BUGLIOSI: How many are we getting -- here is a day here where we have 250 pages.

MR. KANAREK: None of them are as thick.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Let's say 7,500 pages, which is an enormous number of pages for the Court to read.

THE COURT: Obviously it will take some time.

MR. FITZGERALD: I prepared a formal written stipulation which was agreeable to all counsel and the prosecution with the exception of Mr. Kanarek, it set out four basic grounds for the challenges and stipulations thereto.

Now, it was unacceptable, I understand, to Mr. Kanarek, because, and I might point out Mr. Kanarek is far more sophisticated in this matter than I am, and he has a good deal more knowledge in the manner and means by which the panel itself is selected, and so on and so forth.

But I don't want Patricia Krenwinkel prejudiced by foregoing the challenge to the jury because we cannot arrive at a stipulation between and among all counsel.

If that is going to be the case I will just get my

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stipulation out again and have all counsel but Mr. Kanarek sign it so I can protect her. I really don't want to forego the challenge. . İ 23.

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THE COURT: I don't understand, forego it how?

MR. FITZGERALD: Your Honor has said you are not going to delay the trial.

The prosecution indicated they might accept the jury. If they accept the jury this afternoon you are going to say, "Mr. Clerk, swear the jury." There goes the jury challenge, that is why I am interested.

If we can delay the getting the stipulation, that can be raised after the jury is sworn.

If not, I want to call witnesses or enter a stipulation on behalf of the prosecution and on behalf of my client separately.

THE COURT: Are you planning on some challenge other than the one Mr. Kanarek has?

MR. FITZGERALD: I prefer to join with Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I think his challenge is lesser than

mine.

MR. FITZGERALD: It is.

MR. KANAREK: There are certain issues, your Honor, that we have, however --

THE COURT: Have you prepared a brief of any kind to support this thing, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, I sure do.

THE COURT: I don't even know what your grounds are.

MR. KAWAREK: I have them right here. I have them set out, as I say, except for a couple of interlineations

they are right here. 1 THE COURT: Have they been signed and filed in the 2 case? 3 MR. KANAREK: No. it has not. 4 THE COURT: It is not a moment too soon if you want 5 to make this challenge. 6 MR. KANAREK: Those are the grounds, your Honor. 7 (Mr. Kanarek hands the Court a document.) 8 THE COURT: I have now been handed a document 9. entitled "Grounds Constituting Challenge to Petit Jury 10 Panel." 11 Now, is this filed on behalf of all the 12 defendants? 13 MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor. 14 MR. REINER: I have not seen it, your Honor. 15 MR. FITZGERALD: It is agreeable. It is filed on 16 behalf of Patricia Krenwinkel as well. 17 THE COURT: Do you have an extra copy for Mr. Reiner? 18 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, I do have. 19 20 MR. REINER: Thank you. MR. BUGLIOSI: The People request the Court to ask 21 Mr. Kanarek if he has a copy for the prosecution also. 22. That's right, you should have a copy for -23 THE COURT: the other side as a matter of course. 24 25 MR. KANAREK: Here, except for the interlineation, that is complete, Mr. Bugliosi.

your Honor.

MR. REINER: Is there another copy for counsel?

MR. KANAREK: Oh, yes, Mr. Reiner.

THE COURT: Now, are you prepared to enter into a stipulation at this time, Mr. Kanarek, as to what transcripts you are willing to submit this matter on?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, certainly, those that I enunciated.

THE COURT: Would you state that again so the record is clear?

First, the name of the case and the case number.

MR. KANAREK: The name of the case is the People of the State of California vs. Gregory Ulas Powell and Jimmie Lee Smith.

The transcripts of August 7th of 1968 to January 31, 1969, and the transcript of June 28, 1968, in that case before Judge Peracca.

THE COURT: Would you read that.

"The name of the case is the People of the State of California vs. Gregory Ulas Powell and Jimmie Lee Smith.

"The transcripts of August 7th of 1968
to January 31, 1969, and the transcript of
June 28, 1968, in that case before Judge Peracca."
MR. KANAREK: I don't know the number right offhand,

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Bugliosi, Mr. Kanarek/proposing 1 a stipulation. Did you hear it? 2 MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. your Honor. 3 Is that agreeable with you? THE COURT: 4 MR. BUGLIOSI: Was he articulating that which is 5 contained within this document? 6 THE COURT: Yes, he is submitting the matter of the challenge to the panel, as I understand it, on the 8. transcripts in People vs. Powell and Smith for the dates 9 of August 7, 1968 through January 31, 1969, and June 28th, 10 1968. 11 12 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 13 MR. BUGLIOSI: Unfortunately, your Honor, we have 14 been dividing up the work somewhat. This is Mr. Stovitz's 15 bailiwick. He is not here this afternoon. 16 May I have just a moment? 17 I have further here a notice of motion, MR. KANAREK: 18 your Honor, which was for June 15th when we first started. 19 THE COURT: I don't understand, what is this supposed 20 to be, Mr. Kanarek? 21 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, this is the fact --22 you see, in order to do this you need the raw material, so 23 to speak, in the Jury Commissioner's office. 24 You have to take their information and hand it 25 in, and this would be deemed to have occurred as far as 26 this case is concerned.

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THE COURT: I don't understand what you are talking about. Will you make yourself clear?

MR. KANAREK: In order to get the Jury Commissioner to do something, to process their data, the data that they have, you need to have a court order of Mr. Goodwin to do it, and that is what this notice of motion is.

You see, in order to do it in depth.

THE COURT: I still don't know what you are talking about. Do what?

1,3b+1	1	MR. KANAREK: In order to conduct the challenge
_	2	it is necessary that you get you take individual pieces
3	3	of information.
	4	THE COURT: It is not necessary for me to do it.
	5	Now, are you talking about what you want to
	6	do?
	7	MR. KANAREK: This is a Notice of Motion for the
	8	Court to order the jury commissioner to do this.
	9	THE COURT: You said you were going to submit it
	10	on the stipulation concerning the transcript.
	11	MR. KANAREK: Right, right, correct.
	12	But in this Notice of Motion will be
_	13	We deem that these requests that have been
	14	met by the Jury Commissioner's office.
	15	In other words, the Jury Commissioner has
•	16	done the same work, that is, the same fundamental, you
	17	might call it, dog work, in extracting pieces of
	18 ·	information in a certain prescribed manner so it can be
	19	used in statistical analyses.
•	20	THE COURT: I still don't follow you.
	21	Are you stipulating he did the same thing
	22	in this case that he did in Smith and Powell?
	23	MR. KANAREK: Right, the jury panel numbers are
	24	different and that is all.
D	25	This has been fashioned after what was done
	26	in the other case.

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MR. FITZGERALD: Could I be excused for about 30 seconds to go out and get my jury challenge file.

THE COURT: Yes.

I don't understand this so-called Notice of Motion you just handed me, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor will notice that it is a request that Mr. Goodwin provide the following information from the official books, records and files maintained by the Jury Commissioner of the County of Los Angeles.

You cannot just walk --

THE COURT: Why do you wait until now to file something like this?

MR. KANAREK: Because, your Honor, this is part of the stipulation.

We are not going to do it in fact, but we are agreeing this be deemed to have occurred. This is just a Notice of Motion.

It is part of the same over-all package.

THE COURT: It appears to be in the wrong form if it is supposed to be a stipulation. You put it in the form of a Notice of Motion.

MR. KANAREK: And we stipulate the motion was granted as it was in the case of People vs. Powell and Smith, that the motion be deemed granted by the Court.

THE COURT! It still is a stipulation.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. Mr. Stovitz, as I say --

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THE COURT: Are you willing to stipulate what Mr. Kanarek is talking about, Mr. Bugliosi?

MR. BUGLIOSI: The People will stipulate that the Court may read and consider those portions of the Smith and Powell transcript that Mr. Kanarek has just referred to in resolving the issue.

THE COURT: If I understand what Mr. Kanarek is saying, this does not say that, this Notice of Motion, but apparently what he is saying, you correct me if I am wrong, but no, I'm sorry, I don't understand, Mr. Kanarek.

On further reflection, I simply don't understand what you are trying to getat in this document.

MR. KANAREK: This was prepared on June 15th, 1970. It was a request that the Court order Mr. Goodwin to do exactly as stated, to provide the following information as stated from the books, records and files maintained by the Jury Commissioner of the County of Los Angeles, and he goes to his records and provides us with these pieces of information.

All we do is we deem that this has been done; that the Court ordered it, as far as this particular challenge is concerned; that this information has been furnished by the Jury Commissioner.

THE COURT: And that the results would be the same as indicated in the transcripts of the Smith-Powell case.

MR. KANAREK: The results, yes, your Honor, that

135-4 this information was furnished in this case just as it was furnished in the Smith-Powell case. THE COURT: Will you so stipulate, Mr. Bugliosi? 3 MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor, with the further proviso that the prosecution may offer further testimony 5 or further transcripts on this. In other words, we will stipulate, but not 7 to the exclusivity of the materials for the Court to 8 consider on this issue. 9 THE COURT: Well, we are not going to drag this 10 out indefinitely. 12 MR. BUGLIOSI: I would say this, your Honor, that 13 no later than -- this is Friday afternoon now, a quarter 14 to 3:00, no later than 10:00 or 11:00 o'clock Monday 15 morning. 16 THE COURT: All right, now, where are the 17 transcripts that have been stipulated to? 18 MR. BUGLIOSI: This is something I really do not 19 kniow. 20 Mr. Stoyitz had them up here. 21 where they are. 22 I will make an effort to find out where they 23 are, but I do not personally know where they are. 13c fls. There were several boxes of them. 25 26

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THE COURT: Obviously it is going to take some I don't know how long it will take until I look at them to read these transcripts.

I am going to read them as quickly as I can. I don't want to delay the trial unnecessarily.

At the same time I want to read them.

Well, I think what you should do now, Mr.

Bugliosi, is contact your office and see if you can locate the transcripts so I can have them over the weekend.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Very good.

THE COURT: I don't want to waste the whole weekend and come back and have to do this next week while we have a jury sitting around.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Does the Clerk know where they are? They were brought up here at one point. Do you know whether Mr. Stovitz took them?

THE CLERK: No, he took them back.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I'm sure we can find them.

THE COURT: Why don't we recess for a few minutes while you check on it.

MR. BUGLIOSI: All right, I will call down to his secretary right now.

I will use the phone out there.

MR. FITZGERALD: Meanwhile I have the stipulation. just two pages in length, in regard to the jury panel, it does not purport to be exclusive, but I believe it

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covers an area that the transcripts do not, and that is, to wit --

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Fitzgerald, you have handed me a document entitled "Stipulation Re Petit Jury Challenge."

What does this purport to be?

MR. FITZGERALD: This purports to set out a stipulation by and between and among the parties that this particular panel of jurors and all petit jury panel members are selected from a list of regiztered voters in Los Angeles County.

No. 2, it covers procedure ascertaining the list of registered voters.

Three, it covers the amount of remuneration they are paid for their service on jury duty.

It is simply a stipulation as to some simple facts.

It will be filed and considered in THE COURT: connection with the challenge.

> MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you.

THE COURT: And I will apply all of the documents you have handed me, Mr. Kanarek, entitled "Grounds Constituting Challenge to Petit Jury Panels," also the second document entitled "Notice of Motion; Declaration in Support of Motion and Order," which purports to give the Court notice that on Monday, June 15th, 1970, you will

move the Court for an order directing William Goodwin,

Jury Commissioner, to provide the Defendant Charles Manson
with certain information.

I take it you want that filed also in connection with your challenge to the petit jury panel, is that right?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, sir, yes.

THE COURT: All right, that will be filed also and considered along with everything else in connection with that challenge.

MR. KANAREK: Was that Notice of Motion executed?
May I see it?

THE CLERK: Has there been a stipulation on that Notice of Motion?

THE COURT: I understood the People stipulated to that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you stipulate to the matters contained in this Notice of Motion regarding William Goodwin, Jury Commissioner?

MR. KANAREK: I believe the sense of the stipulation will be that the Court did order that these items be prepared for use. That is the sense of the stipulation.

In other words, we ask that the Court -THE COURT: That still leaves me in the dark as
to what effect that would have.

Assuming that the stipulation is entered into, or that I had ordered William Goodwin to provide this information, then where do we go from there?

MR. KANAREK: What it means, your Honor, is that the scientific graph material, so to speak, is there to substantiate our jury panel challenge.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am not stipulating to that.

The only thing I will stipulate, the Court may read and consider the pages of the Smith transcript that Mr. Kanarek has indicated.

MR. KANAREK: I am filing the document.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't think there is really any requirement that the People stipulate to the notice of motion.

MR. KANAREK: Not the Notice of Motion, but stipulate merely that the Court ordered, in other words, Judge Older is being asked to order exactly what Judge Peracca ordered Mr. Goodwin to do, a certain amount of work, with his records, and prepare his records for inspection so they can be used properly in connection with preparing the information for the Court in connection with the challenge to the jury panel.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: Would the Court ask Mr. Kanarek if he has any evidence that that is actually a copy of Mr. Goodwin's report?

THE COURT: I don't think it purports to be a copy of his report. He simply is asking -- well, I am still at a loss to understand what you intend to accomplish by this Notice of Motion, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: This is the way it works, your Honor. If we actually went through the challenge to the jury panel in detail, an ordinary person cannot go in and shuffle through Mr. Goodwin's records, so this was a motion that the Court order Mr. Goodwin to do certain things and give us certain records so we could use them in the study.

That is all this is, your Honor. Just that Mr. Goodwin -- in other words, he goes down and he pulls out a certain number of his records, and we use them.

That is all that is.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This document that Mr. Kanarek just filed with the Clerk, so far as I can understand, purportedly contains Mr. Goodwin's summary or facts, or whatever it is?

THE COURT: It doesn't seem to contain any facts.
MR. KANAREK: No. It is a request.

Yes, it is a removal order, in a sense, a request that the Jury Commissioner take certain papers

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in his records and make them available for the study.
That is all.

This is only a request that certain documents be made available.

MR.BUGLIOSI: I don't know why it is necessary for the People to stipulate to that?

MR. KANAREK: Just that you stipulate that the order is made, that Judge Older made the order and that Mr. Goodwin furnished what we asked for.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If Judge Older makes an order, he doesn't need the prosecution to stipulate to the fact that he made the order.

THE COURT: Isn't what you are trying to say, Mr.

Kanarek, that it be deemed that the grounds upon which you make your challenge would be based upon the facts contained in these records if they had been called and offered?

MR. KANAREK: Right.

And since we are dealing --

THE COURT: Is that what you are trying to say?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

And since we are dealing with different jury panels, obviously, really, it is a foundational thing as far as this particular stipulation is concerned, because in the challenge in Powell and Smith --

THE COURT: In other words, what you are saying is that in the Smith and Powell case the challenge was made to

a particular panel that existed at that time, and you are now making a challenge to the panel that would be shown to have existed by Mr. Goodwin's records during the course of this trial?

MR. KANAREK: Right. That is all.

In other words, your Honor, it is similar records, only for a later panel or panels, that is all.

MR. BUGLIOSI: But the Court is going to make that order?

THE COURT: No.

Mr. Bugliosi, what Mr. Kanarek is saying is that he made a challenge in the Smith and Powell case, and since the challenge is to the petit jury panel, it necessarily is to the panel that existed at that particular segment of time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.

THE COURT: He is now making the same challenge in this case, but it is obviously going to be a different group of people.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. It would be to the current people. Right.

THE COURT: Exactly.

Is that right?

MR. KANAREK: Right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.

THE COURT: And he is asking you to stipulate to

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	MR. BUGLIOSI: I will stipulate to that.						
	THE COURT: All right.						
4	MR. BUGLIOSI: I thought this was a stipulation						
	to the assertions in that document.						
•	THE COURT: All right. Then we have a stipulation,						
i	Mr. Kanarek.						
:	MR. KANAREK: Very well. Very good, your Honor.						
!	THE COURT: Now, would you see if you can locate						
1	the transcripts, Mr. Bugliosi, and we will recess bri						
1	until you are ready to inform us one way or the other.						
1	MR. BUGLIOSI: Okay.						
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(The following proceedings occurred in chambers, all counsel and defendants present:)

MR. BUGLIOSI: Everyone outside, all the reporters, are aware of the fact that there has been an attack on the petit jury system. I don't know how they found out.

MR. FITZGERALD: It is very unfortunate.

THE COURT: That was done in open court.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I mean, that right now there has been a renewal of the challenge.

THE COURT: It isn't a renewal, it is just that it has never been determined.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Everyone outside knows. In fact, when I left and went outside — not outside the courtroom but into the courtroom — I was in the courtroom about ten minutes, when I walked outside everyone knew about it, that this is going to suspend proceedings for a while and that the Court is going to read some transcript on another case.

I don't know how it got out there but it did.

MR. FITZGERÂLD: I would prefer that these people

didn't know they were being challenged.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct.

I was approached by the press in regard to this. I don't know how they found out about it.

I think I have an idea as to how they found out about it. I would offer to be sworn that I didn't tell them.

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MR. SHINN: Do you want an evidentiary hearing?

MR. KANAREK: The point of the matter is that I

agree with Mr. Fitzgerald. I don't like to pinpoint anyone,
but I agree with Mr. Fitzgerald that this is very bad at
this time because these jurors, not knowing, not being able
to know what goes on in here, they are going to think that
we are challenging them.

THE COURT: I will tell them when I adjourn today.

Well, I don't have to tell them anything. I can just bring them back on Monday.

MR. REINER: Your Honor, if I might make one suggestion, which was suggested to me by some of the reporters generally.

I indicated once before to them a couple of days ago, I think it was, that one of the reasons -- without being specific -- that we have taken an extra amount of time in interrogating the jurors in chambers on the publicity matter was not only pretrial publicity but publicity that occurred during the jury selection; that every time something appeared in the newspaper that we thought they shouldn't be exposed to, we again had to go over it with the jurors and find out if they read the daily paper.

The reporters indicated that they were less than delighted with the jury process and wished the trial began and the testimony start.

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thing in the paper, this would cause us to have to go back into the matter with the same jurors on a re-run asking them if they read something in the papers, and I am sure the reporters would willingly keep something out that caused this type of delay. They would not even go back and print filler, print something that they had known about, like this Susan Atkins' confession, if they realized it caused a delay, and I think we would have no problem at all if we asked them not to mention that this matter was before the Court until the jury has been sworn.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think the media is totally -totally -- untrustworthy. That is just sheer sophistry that
they are going to keep something out of the press. There is
no such thing as off the record or, "Don't print that."

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, the point is this:

Cooper vs. the Superior Court stressedthe point that some
matters are prejudicial because of the timing, and in this
case, the release to the press that we are challenging the
jury panel right now, at this point, I submit, the timing of
that --

THE COURT: Of course, they know we have been challenging the jurors for the last four weeks. There is no surprise about that.

MR. KANAREK: I know, your Honor, but that is more or less in the nature of --

THE COURT: I have no intention of telling them, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I am informed and believe that someone has told the press about this challenge to the jury panel.

THE COURT: Do you have some facts?

If you have some facts, I would be happy to hear about it.

MR. KANAREK: I am not interested in having a fellow lawyer found in violation of the gag rule, but imposed on this is this denial of a fair trial to Mr. Manson.

THE COURT: I don't see anything harmful about this particular fact. They have known about it.

In the first place, the challenge was raised by you, I believe, first in open court. There was a discussion about it. There was a discussion about it then

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and there has been many discussions about stipulations being entered into and shortening the time for determining the challenge on the basis of the stipulations, and so forth.

It is no surprise to anybody.

MR. KANAREK: No, but it is going to be in the headlines tonight and tomorrow and over the weekend, and these jurous are going to somehow make an inference that we are against them personally.

THE COURT: I think the less said about it the better, and I have no intention of making any statement to the press about it whatever.

The publicity order is still in effect, gentlemen. What goes on back here comes within that order.

In don't want any attorney to think that he is in a position of being able to weigh what is important and what is not important about what is being said at the bench and in chambers. That is why the publicity order was made — augmented, rather — to cover those particular areas, so that decision doesn't have to be made. It has been made for you. Because we can't always anticipate what the press is going to distort or blow up out of all proportion, or do anything.

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THE COURT: Well, am I going to get the transcript this afternoon, Mr. Bugliosi?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor, I spoke to Mr. Leavy about ten minutes ago. He said it would take about a half hour to get up here.

THE COURT: What do they consist of?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think there are about 20 boxes. We will bring the entire transcript up.

Then Mr. Kanarek can indicate the relevant pages so we will have to pare it out in various volumes.

THE COURT: I don't want 20 boxes in my chambers.

MR. BUGLIOSI: No, we will transport them back down again after we remove the volumes the Court is going to read.

Now, there is a question, how are you going to take those home. There might be four or five boxes.

MR. KANAREK: I will be glad to carry them to your Honor's car.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think his Honor has a body guard chauffeur if the press is correct.

> THE COURT: No comment.

THE CLERK: We can always arrange for someone to carry them to your car; no problem about that, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then, they are on their way, are they?

MR. BUGLIOSI: They are on their way as far as I know.

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THE COURT: Is there any reason why I should not excuse the jurors?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I cannot think of any reason. I think the Court will probably recess the case until Monday morning. I can't think of any reason for not doing so.

THE COURT: All right. Then let's go back into open court.

I will simply recess the adjournment proceedings without making any comment to them other than the usual admonitions.

MR. REINER: Does the Court intend to sequester the 12 jurors after they are sworn, until the six alternates are sworn?

THE COURT: Well, I had not intended to do that. I wanted to allow them to remain at large as long as possible.

As long as no evidence is being taken, I did not see the necessity. They have not been sequestered during this phase of the trial. Another few days, or whatever it takes to get the alternates, should not make any difference.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, are we going to hear all of these pretrial motions, your Honor, before the trial actually starts, your Honor?

THE COURT: Pretrial?

MR. SHINN: Yes, like admissions and confessions.

THE COURT: I ruled on all the pretrial motions,

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 Mr. Shinn.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, I think you said you would defer some of these to the time of trial, your Honor.

By that, I did not know whether you wanted to do it before we actually started the trial.

THE COURT: I think what happened was I either ruled on the motions or they went off calendar without prejudice to be raised at an appropriate time during the trial.

Now, with respect to your specific motion or motions, I don't recall without reading the transcript precisely what action was taken, but I suggest you take a look at it over the weekend.

MR. SHINN: Assuming it is a motion to suppress the admission or confession of Susan Atkins, would your Honor take these before the trial or during the trial when they attempt to introduce it, then I was going to take up the question of whether or not —

THE COURT: I think the appropriate time for that is if, as and when they are offered.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This issue has already been raised by Mr. Fitzgerald on a motion to sever, but then there was a withdrawal of the motion to sever, as I recall, but the admissibility of Miss Atkins statements was raised at one point.

MR. FITZGERALD: That's correct, and the Court looked at some exhibits. The Court was going to rule on whether

they could be sufficiently edited. 1 Left open for us was whether or not they were 2 legally or illegally obtained. 3 We have not determined any of that. 4 THE COURT: I see. I think it is premature. I have 5 no way of knowing if they are going to be offered. 6 If they are not going to be offered there is 7 nothing to suppress, is there? 8 MR. FITZGERALD: That is correct. I might say, 9. though, that Mr. Stovitz mentioned to me that he was going 10 to request that the Court hear some matters before the **1**1 actual testimonial portion of the trial began. 12 I believe the prosecution has some motions to 13 make in regard to the admissibility of certain areas of 14 evidence: 15 Is that correct? 16 MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know. 17 THE COURT: All right, let's go back into court, 18 gentlemen, and I will adjourn for the day. 19 Do all counsel want to be present when these 20 transcripts are brought up? 21 MR. REINER: I don't believe that is necessary. 22 THE COURT: Who should be present? 23 MR. BUGLIOSI: I will have to be here. 24 THE COURT: Will you remain, Mr. Kanarek, with 25 Mr. Bugliosi until we determine what transcripts you want me 26

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 MR. BUGLIOSI: With respect to the press, radio or television asking us any questions, there being a challenge to the jury system, is it permissible for us to comment on that, saying that there is and the Court will rule on the matter?

THE COURT: Why don't you just say the Court is ruling on routine challenges to the jurors, that is all. That is what we have been doing for the last month, why change it?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, I mean if the question contains a reference to another transcript, is the Court going to read another transcript or something like that?

That is all they are asking out there.

THE COURT: I certainly would not volunteer any information.

MR. FITZGERALD: Coupled with Mr. Kanarek's remark that earlier in the day one of the prosecutors had mentioned to the press there was going to be a dramatic change in events, they may erroneously associate the dramatic change in events, or however the phraseology was, that dramatic sort of change is that your Honor is seriously entertaining a motion to quash the entire jury panel and dismiss the case or something.

I can see the headlines in the Herald-Examiner.

THE COURT: Do you have any suggestions? I cannot

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stop the newspaper from speculating, except doing what I have already done, trying to prevent the outflow of information.

MR. KANAREK: I might state this, your Honor, I was approached about the Powell and Smith case by the press who knew about the Powell and Smith matter being involved, and so forth, your Honor, it was most incredible.

THE COURT: Where is the information coming from, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Well, I believe Mr. Reiner volunteered this to the press.

MR. REINER: All right, in response to questions by the press, bringing up the matter of the challenge to the entire jury system that was made in open court, we were asked what the delay was, and whether we were going to continue voir diring jurors.

I said the matter was under consideration by the Court, and the Court was considering the matter. I did not reveal any information.

This was off the record, just indicating why there was a delay. There was a matter pending before the Court, previously made, that the Court was considering.

Then at that point I believe they went over to Mr. Kanarek.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I suggest that you do not say anything further about it. I don't think you can make it

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any better.

MR. FITZGERALD: Let us agree to a voluntary moratorium, everyone says "No comment."

MR. BUGLIOSI: On TV and radio.

MR. FITZGERALD: TV, radio and the newspaper.

MR. BUGLIOSI: All right.

MR. SHINN: That's right.

THE COURT: All right, let's go back into court.

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

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present.
All of the prospective jurors are in the jury box.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to adjourn at this time until 9:00 o'clock Monday morning.

Please remember the admonition.

Do not converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject relating to this case, nor form or express any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to those of you who are selected as jurors.

In addition do not read, watch or listen to any news reports concerning the case at any time while you are connected with this case.

9:00 o'clock Monday morning, please.

Have a good weekend.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench

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just briefly?

THE COURT: Very well.

(The following proceedings were had at the bench out of the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I know your Honor has made the admonishment, but I do make a motion for a mistrial on the grounds of this particular --

And I refer, your Honor, to the language in Cooper vs. Superior Court again.

THE COURT: What are the grounds of your motion?

MR. KANAREK: The ground is, your Honor, as I say,
I cannot represent because I have not seen what actually
is going to be printed in the paper or what will be over
TV tonight, but I believe in the context as Mr. Fitzgerald
indicated, the fact there was a statement by Mr. Bugliosi
that there was going to be something dramatic happening,
and then this is going to be integrated with the so-called
challenge to the jury panel, it is my belief, your Honor,
that as far as these jurors are concerned it is prejudicial.

I make a motion for a mistrial.

THE COURT: The motion is denied.

(Whereupon at 3:45 o'clock p.m. an adjournment was taken until 9:00 o'clock a.m., Monday, July 13, 1970.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1970 9:06 A.M. 1. The state of the s 2 3 (The following proceedings were had in the 4 chambers of the Court, outside the presence and hearing 5 of the prospective jurors, all counsel being present. 6 The defendants were not present.) 7 THE COURT: The record will show all counsel are present, 9 I want to ask you how you prefer to 10 proceed on this challenge to the petit jury panel. 11 Do you intend to argue, and if so, do you 12 want to do it in open court, in chambers, or what do you 13 desire? 14 MR. KANAREK: Our wish is to do it in open court. 15 I believe that is Mr. Fitzgerald's and Mr. Shinn's --16 17 I don't know about Mr. Reiner. 18 MR. REINER: I don't intend to argue the point. 19 I will join with Mr. Fitzgerald's argument. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR, STOVITZ: I think the stipulation should be 22 entered into in front of the defendants, your Honor, 23 asking for personal consent to have your Honor read 24 those transcripts. There may be a question of lack of 25 confrontation with these defendants, to your Honor's 26 reading the transcripts.

MR. FITZGERALD: I also will not argue. I will 1 defer to Mr. Kanarek, your Honor. 2 MR. KANAREK: My argument will not be long, your 3 Honor. 4 THE COURT: I have just been handed a 21-page 5 document entitled "Motion to Quash Indictment on the 6 Grounds that the Grand Jury Is Illegally Constituted and 7 Arbitrary Discretion To Proceedby Indictment." 8 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 9. THE COURT: It appears to me this is a pretrial 10 matter. 11: MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor, what I am saying is 12 this: 13 Under People vs. Crovedi, a person, a human 14 being can only do so much, your Honor, the People have. 15 by pilloring me, have forced me to spend a great number of 16 17 hours in my personal defense. 18 What I am alluding to is, there is only so 19 much, as I say, a person can do. 20 Now, this motion to quash the jury panel is 21 a motion which I believe the Court should grant. I think 2 fls. there is no question about it. 23 24 25 26

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THE COURT: We are not talking about that now. I am talking about the document I have just been handed.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Which relatesto the Grand Jury.

MR. KANARUK: Right.

THE COURT: Apparently. I haven't read it yet. I just received it.

MR. KANAREK: I would have had this done a lot sooner, as I would have had other things done, your Eonor, except for the fact of the District Attorney's personal attack upon me.

As I say, I can only do so much.

THE COURT: Well, obviously it is going to take me a while to read this.

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

THE COURT: And I assume you want to argue it at the same time as your challenge to the petit jury; is that right?

MR. KANAREK: Whatever the Court prefers.

THE COURT: Well, I would prefer to dispose of both matters at the same time.

MR. KAMAREK: That would be agreeable, your Honor.

I would hope that the Court grant it because I think that it is most valid.

I refer the Court to the case that we refer: to in the brief, in the motion, to the case of People vs.

Salvatori B. Castro, et al., No. A-239,032. THE COURT: What page is that on? MR. KANAREK: Page 19. MR. STOVITZ: There has been no decision in that case, Counsel. How can you gite to the Court a case in which there has been no decision? MR. KANAREK: You haven't read the brief, Mr. Stovitz. I am saying it is indicative. MR. STOVITZ: I think it is the same thing as People vs. Crovedi. Crovedi refers to one thing, the incompetence of counsel, yet counsel keeps citing cases that have nothing to do with the issues before the Court.

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MR. KANAREK: May I respond to that?

I believe that Crovedi stands for the principle that a lawyer must have time to prepare.

THE COURT: Is Crovedi cited in this document?

THE COURT: What is the citation?

MR. KANAREK: No.

MR. KANAREK: 67 or 68 Cal. 2d. It is in the late 60 series.

THE COURT: I have read it in the past.

MR. STOVITZ: Was this the Crovedi that was disbarred or the Crovedi that was reversed?

MR. KANAREK: I would rather not answer inter se.

THE COURT: I will have to have time to look at this. I assume you have cited some cases besides
Salvatori.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct.

THE COURT: If I am not already familiar with them, I want to read them.

MR. STOVITZ: May I suggest this? Mr. Shinn has, from the very beginning of this case, when he got back from Tokyo, made motions to suppress Susan Atkins' statements to Roni Howard and Virginia Graham and Lawrence Schiller, and other people that she may have made statements to.

He also made similar motions to that effect before Judge Lucas.

Judge Lucas ruled that there was nothing before him at that time because of some procedural matter. In other words, Mr. Shinn was seeking to go outside the Grand Jury transcript.

We did not use the so-called statements that she made to Roni Howard and Virginia Graham at that time.

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Mr. Shinn has come up to us today and said that
he would like to make these motions to suppress her state—
ment before the trial actually commences, before the evidence actually starts coming in, and I think that this
motion, although the ultimate result may not have any merit,
I believe that the motion to have it made before the
actual testimony begins form have comit for three ressons.

Number one, it may take a day, it may take two days to hear this evidence. If that happens, it will save the jury being locked up for two days.

secondly, if the motion is granted -- Mr. Shinn's motion is granted -- Mr. Suglices, in making his opening statement, would not refer to the statements that Susan Atkins made to Soni Noward and Virginia Grahms in his open statement.

And number three, if the motion is granted --THE COURT: In that regard, regardless of the outcome
of Mr. Shinn's motion, it would seem to me that it would
be the height of folly to mention that in the opening
statement because you have other problems which have not been
resolved. I am talking about the Bruton and Aranda problems.

I don't know what the problems are yet. I am not that familiar with the evidence.

If, for example, the Court rules that those admissions or confessions, or whatever they are, statements of Hiss Atkins, are not admissible and you have already

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referred to them in the opening statement, we have a very serious problem.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, we thought that on the Bruton-Aranda problem that we had assured the Court that witnesses, when they testify, would limit their testimony only as to what Susan Atkins said concerning Susan Atkins.

THE COURT: That is a determination that has to be made by the Court, Mr. Stovitz, and I haven't made it. It has to be made before they testify.

MR. STOVITZ: Yes.

This is the purpose of meetiving those two statements that they made with our assurance that they would so testify.

Of course, we were going to have pretrial testimony, so to speak -- not pretrial, the testimony before the Grand Jury -- to make sure that the witnesses adhere to the Court's order in that regard, but I don't see much time being taken on that.

I do see that Mr. Shinn may want to present Susan Atkins as a witness or may want to call other witnesses to testify as to why, how, and if she made these statements.

Am I reading your mind correctly, Mr. Shin?

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MR. SHINN: Absolutely correct, Mr. Stovitz.

MR. STOVITZ: So, if your Honor is thinking of handling the challenge to the petit jury and the challenge to the Grand Jury, I would ask your Honor also to consider the taking of testimony on the motion to suppress the statements that Susan Atkins made.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think that that should be done now. I think we should go ahead and hear the challenges and the motions with respect to the Grand Jury and the petit jury and then proceed with the jury selection, and then, when the jury is completed, then we can take up any other unfinished business that we should be taking up before the trial starts.

MR. STOVITZ: All right, I think that is agreeable.

- Is that agreeable with you, Mr. Shinn?

MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor, as long as we have it before we start the trial.

MR. BUGLIOSI: There is a question about jeopardy. It is a big issue. Once you impanel a jury. I think you have to wait and call the witness.

MR. STOVITZ: No. Once the jury is sworn. That includes the alternates as well.

MR. BUGLIOSI: As opposed to a court trial. You have to call a witness to the stand. In a jury trial, you swear the jury and jeopardy attaches.

THE COURT: Well, I think you are right, but what

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is the thrust of your statement? What are you trying to tell me?

MR. BUGLIOSI: The Court might be dealing with some motions for severance. If the Court grants the motion for severance.

MR. STOVITZ: Also, there was a motion, I don't know whether it was actually made formally, but there was a suggestion of a motion for change of venue that I think should be done before the jury is actually sworn, and perhaps --

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THE COURT: Change of vanue? I haven't heard of any such motion.

MR. STOVITZ: Maybe Mr. Reiner speaks so low that your

THE COURT: There has been a change of venue motion that has gone all the way up to the California Supreme Court.

MR. REINER: That is correct, your Honor.

A motion for a change of venue after the prospective jurors have been examined and prior to the time that the Court indicates that he intends to swear the jurors in, must, at that time, be renewed, the position being, at that time, that the defendants, notwithstanding that a motion for a change of venue was made prospectively. that is, prior to the examination of the jurors, was denied, that perhaps an examination of the jurors has now indicated that a fair and impartial jury cannot be obtained in Los Angeles County, and it must then be renewed, but that would be before the jury is sworn.

MR. STOVITZ: Perhaps we can enter into a stipulation, your Honor, that the term "swearing of the jury" would contemplate the swearing of the jury as it is composed with the alternaces.

In other words, the usual procedure is after the 12 jurges are selected those jurges are sworn, and the Court then makes an announcement that there will be a

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The paneling of the alternate jurors might take a day, it might take six days, we cannot anticipate how long it will take.

Let us assume that it takes three days. All right, now, then after the alternate jurors are sworn, then they are also sworn to hear the case, and perhaps if all counsel are willing to we can stipulate that the term "swearing of the jury" means swearing of the 12 plus the alternates, or we can put off the swearing of the 12 until we get the alternates.

THE COURT: The Code of course provides that the alternates will be selected after the jury is sworn.

MR. STOVITZ: That's right, so we are thinking in this respect, just assume for the moment that the jury is sworn, and we go ahead and try to select the alternates, and then a motion for a change of venue is made and is granted.

Jeopardy attaches and we have to transport this jury to some other County and that is not the purpose of the change of venue motion.

MR. REINER: I would make a motion if at all before the original 12 jurors were sworn. If I didn't make it at that point, I don't think it would be timely.

THE COURT: In that case, I think it should be made at the same time these other motions are heard.

Now, do you intend to rely upon your

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motion upon the papers already filed, Mr. Shinn?

MR. SHINN: Yes, and then I'm going to file -THE COURT: Don't surprise me at the last minute.

MR. SHINN: I am going to tell the Court right now I am going to file a habeas corpus and additional papers before the jury is sworn in, and on the same lines with Mr. Reiner's motion.

THE COURT: We are not going to hold things up.

If you have some things to file, you'd better get them
on file.

MR. SHINN: These motions for continuance, change of venue and all that has to come after we listen to all of the jurors, your Honor, to see whether or not the publicity has affected this trial or not.

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THE COURT: I am not talking about the motion for change of venue now.

I am talking about your motion with respect to the statements of Susan Atkins.

MR. SHINN: The motion is part of the record, your Honor. It is filed already.

THE COURT: What I am asking you, are you going to rely on what you already filed?

MR. SHINN: A habeas corpus I am going to file.

THE COURT: You are going to file in this case?

MR. SHINN: Just for the record.

THE COURT: When are you going to file it?

MR. SHINN: I worked on it all weekend, your Honor, I should be finished by Tuesday or Wednesday.

MR. STOVITZ: Tomorrow is Tuesday.

MR. SHINN: I should have it finished by tomorrow.

THE COURT: We are going to start hearing these motions now, as soon as I have read these points and authorities and the cases involved.

Mr. Kanarek has said he does not intend to argue at great length, so you should be prepared to go whenever --

MR. SHINN: When I subposed all the witnesses we will be prepared to go. I don't think we are going to get to the jury for another week.

MR. STOVITZ: The People are going to accept the jury as now constituted.

MR. SHINN: Then there are alternates. I will be 1 ready in a week. 2 THE COURT: You do not have a week. 3. I will be ready as soon as the Court is MR. SHINN: 4 ready, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 MR. SHINN: Mr. Kanarek has subpognagd most of the 7 witnesses I was going to use. 8 To be perfectly safe, so there won't be THE COURT: 9 any problem for either side, these motions should all be 10. disposed of before any of the jurors are sworn. 11 I think it is too risky to start doing it by 12 stipulation, particularly where the defendants are reluctant 13 to say anything. I would not want to do it. I would want to 15 hear all the motions before we swear anybody. 16 17 MR. REINER: It is not my intention to present additional authorities or file briefs or present arguments. 18 19 MR. FITZGERALD: I might may the same thing. 20 The matter before we begin the trial is decided by the California Supreme Court: Our position is now, after we 21 selected the jury, we demonstrated it is impossible to ... 22 achieve a fair trial in Los Angeles County, therefore we 23 24 are renewing the motion. I will not present any additional authorities. 25

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MR. STOVITZ: May we ask your Honor to ask the other

two attorneys whether they, too, will make motions for change of venue.

MR. SHINN: I am going to file some additional points and authorities.

MR. STOVITZ: For change of venue?

MR. SHINN: Change of venue, a continuance.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think what Mr. Shinn has in mind is he would like to avail himself of the selected remedies in the Reardon reports. The Reardon reports seem to suggest that some time prior to the actual testimonial portion of the case that counsel make a motion to continue until the prejudicial pretrial publicity abates.

That counsel make a motion to transfer the matter to another County, and the third remedy is that Mr. Shinn's earlier mention, to bring in a judge from another County.

But I would not anticipate that there would be any testimony or any extensive argument.

Is that correct?

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MR. SHINN: That is correct. I will submit it on the documents I have filed.

THE COURT: All right, as I say, Mr. Shinn, we are going to hear these motions in turn, and you should be prepared to go.

MR. SHINN: I am ready for the motions of suppression.

May the record reflect that Susan Atkins

joins in this motion which Mr. Kanarek has filed to quash
the indictment.

THE COURT: When we start to hear each motion, if there is any doubt about who is joining, you can make a statement on the record at that time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: With respect to the motion to suppress, I think we stated very clearly on the record that we do not intend to introduce -- we made that promise, we will not introduce her testimony at the Grand Jury.

If Mr. Shinn wants to suppress that testimony, we have made the representation we are not going to offer it.

MR. SHINN: Yes, but your Honor, that is why I filed the habeas corpus, your Honor. Habeas corpus is where there is a violation of a person's constitutional rights.

I believe when I filed my 995, Mr. Bugliosi was there, and he informed the Court that I should confine

my 995 motion within the covers of the transcript, and I believe I informed the Court at that time that the Court has discretionary powers to give us an evidentiary hearing.

I think the Judge in 106 stated "Why don't you take this up in your motion to suppress her testimony," Which I did file before your Honor.

And I believe at that time the Court stated we will refer this motion to the time of trial.

We actually had no chance to attack the Grand Jury indictment, her testimony at the Grand Jury indictment.

We had no opportunity to present our side of it. We did not get an evidentiary hearing on that.

Now, I believe that we should be given an opportunity to have an evidentiary hearing to determine whether or not constitutional rights were violated at the time she testified at the Grand Jury hearing.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Two things:

The motion to suppress her testimony, that is moot, Mr. Stovitz and I are not going to offer her testimony.

You cannot suppress something that is not even going to be offered.

I think what Mr. Shinn wants to do is set aside the Grand Jury indictment on the rationale that Susan Atkins' testimony was improper obtained.

The point there is that 995 is the sole and exclusive remedy for setting saide a Grand Jury indictment.

Habeas corpus simply will not lie to set aside a Grand Jury indictment.

We filed briefs on that point, and offered authority to the Court before Judge Lucas who held that habeas corpus will not lie.

I will ask the Court to ask Mr. Shinn on what conceivable rationale is he proceeding to set aside the indictment.

There has been a 995 which has been denied. Habeas corpus will not lie.

If it is to suppress Susan Atkins' testimony, we are not going to offer it.

So I don't know why he intends to call ten or fifteen witnesses.

MR. SHINN: I think counsel' is wrong when he says habeas corpus does not lie, your Honor. I have cases that state after a 995 motion is denied that a defendant has a right to bring habeas corpus, your Honor.

I have eases on it.

THE COURT: I don't have them.

MR. SMINN: Which I will present to the Court at that time, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you intend to file something, you'd

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better get it on file, Mr. Shinn.

MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: May I again, your Honor, through your Honor, request of Mr. Kanarek whether or not he is going to join in the motion for change of venue. The issue will be different if three defendants are making the motion for change of venue and not the fourth, or whether all four are going to make the motion.

MR. KANAREK: Does your Honor wish me to respond to that?

THE COURT: It would be appropriate.

MR. KANAREK: Very well, I intend to join.

THE COURT: So the motion will be made on behalf of all defendants.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

I would just ask the Court to consider the testimony of the prospective jurors.

THE COURT! Now, let's do a little estimating as to time on these various motions.

I would have to have the jury just sit around doing nothing. We knowwe are not going to be able to proceed with the jury selection for some time.

I want to make an estimate when we will get back to them.

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MR. STOVITZ: Not being the moving party, we have no way of estimating.

Our argument, the prosecution's argument, will be very, very brief, perhaps one-tenth the time the defense attorneys use to present their argument.

THE COURT: All right.

Let's start with Mr. Kanarek. How long do you anticipate taking on your motions and your challenges to the petit jury and the Grand Jury?

MR. KANAREK: I would say certainly no more, your Honor, than one-half -- that is one session.

THE COURT: Like a morning session or afternoon session?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, certainly no more than that, conceivably less.

THE COURT: How long did you anticipate on the motion for change of venue?

MR. KANAREK: Well, I am going to join with Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Reiner, and Mr. Shinn. I don't think I am going to argue that. I probably will just join with the observation that the Court now has the prospective juror's testimony and that would be all my argument on the change of venue.

MR. FITZGERALD: 15 minutes.

THE COURT: And Mr. Shinn?

MR. SHINN: The motion to suppress, your Honor, we will probably have witnesses, we will probably take about

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two days, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may or may not have witnesses. I want to review that.

I cannot at this point see the necessity for an evidentiary hearing.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, I believe on motion to suppress we have a right to an evidentiary hearing, your Honor.

I think Mr. Bugliosi is confused. First, I am talking about her admissions to Roni Howard and Virginia Graham.

That is going to take about two or three days.

THE COURT: Isn't that premature, though?

MR. SHINN: No, no, I believe the cases hold that these motions should be taken before trial begins, and I do have a case which I wish your Honor would read and it explains, it cites Federal cases and Rule 41 of the Federal Courts.

THE COURT: I will suggest again, Mr. Shinn, you'd better get something on file with your points and authorities.

We are not going to delay this trial while you decide what you want to do.

You have had a long time now to decide what you want to do.

MR. SHINN: I did file this motion to suppress, your

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Honor.

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THE COURT: Are you talking now of the same points and authorities?

MR. SHINN: Yes, that is on record, your Honor.

But this habeas corpus is a different matter, Your Honor.

This habeas corpus, I believe, will take maybe two days.

THE COURT: Long before we get into that I am going to want to know more about it.

MR. SHINN: Yes.

THE COURT: So get it on file.

MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor, I will try to get it tomorrow morning.

MR. REINER: I might indicate if we have a hearing in open court on the matter of Susan Atkins' confession, or any of Susan Atkins' statements, wouldn't that be self-defeating?

THE COURT: We are not going to have that in open court.

MR. REINER: Very well.

THE COURT: Any hearing or evidence taken will be taken in chambers, if there is evidence to be taken.

MR. SHINN: It should be in open court, your Honor.

MR. FITZGERALD: Then we should do it after the jury is sequestered, probably.

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MR. REINER: Otherwise the papers will be, of course, writing about Susan Atkins! confession.

MR. STOVITZ: This presupposes that the Court will determine that the jury in fact will be sequestered.

Just before his Honor makes the order final we will try to show your Honor the reasons the jury should not be sequestered.

MR. KANAREK: I must agree with the District Attorney, your Honor, strange as it may seem.

I agree with Mr. Stoyitz.

THE COURT: Let's not get into that matter. What I am trying to do is estimate when we will get back to the jury selection so that I can excuse the jurors in the meantime.

MR. SHINN: In the Himman matter I had a motion to suppress Susan Atkins' admissions in Santa Monica, your Honor.

He did it in open court. We did about a day, I believe it was.

MR. STOVITZ: That was a different thing; that was a question of her confessions to the police officers, and you called the police officers to see if they advised her of her constitutional rights.

And they testified, and the Court was able to make its decision after a week or two of argument.

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MR. SHINN: Whether or not Roni Howard or Virginia Graham were agents of the police -- I don't know. I want to get into that.

MR. STOVITZ: Do you have any evidence?

MR. SHINN: Yes, I have some evidence that they
may be a police agent.

I don't know.

Then we will get into the Miranda, you know, and Escobedo

THE COURT: It doesn't sound to me as if that is a pretrial matter. That is something that should be taken up by the time of the trial.

MR. SHINN: No, your Honor --

MR. STOVITZ: Why don't you submit the cases to the Court. Counsel?

MR. SHINN: I just found this case over the weekend, your Honor, S-a-i-d-i- T-a-b-a-t-a-b-a-i vs. Superior Court, 61 Cal. Reporter 517. I think it is 253 Cal. 2d -- Cal. App. 2d 257.

MR. KANAREK: I have one other point I would like to raise if I may, your Honor.

I just want to make sure in connection with the challenge to the petit jury that the stipulation includes all of the exhibits that went with the transcript.

In other words, to make it lucid, these exhibits that are referred to in the transcript. I am

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sure that is agreeable with the District Attorney because these exhibits, as I say, are an integral part.

MR. FITZGERALD: I have a suggestion.

THE COURT: Are you asking for a stipulation?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, I think it is within the ambit of our stipulation already. Just out of an abundance of caution.

MR. STOVITZ: How many exhibits are we talking about, five or six, or 20 or 30?

MR. KANAREK: Whatever I think is -- it is probably on the order of 30, or maybe perhaps even more.

our possession.

MR. KANAREK: Right, they are in the County Clerk's possession.

But they are referred to in the transcript, and we would in the interests of complete justice want to underline that point.

MR. STOVITZ: With the understanding that these exhibits are available and can be brought over by the County Clerk to this court, we will upon the arrival of these exhibits stipulate to their admissibility by reference to the other number.

But if they are not existent, Counsel, we are not stipulating to them and we are not going to try to manufacture or reproduce something that does not

exist. 1 MR. KANAREK: No. they exist. 2 As soon as you give the County Clerk MR. STOVITZ: 3 the number and get the exhibits over here and specify 4 that they are, I will take one quick look at them and enter 5 into the stipulation. 6 MR. KANAREK: They are in the transcript. They are 7 all referred to. 8 9 I say if we are interested in the expedition-10 MR. STOVITZ: Our stipulation encompasses the 11 exhibits if they are in existence. 12 MR. KANAREK: If that is the stipulation. I can 13 represent to the Court they certainly are in existence, 14 so I gather we have a stipulation then, your Honor, is 15 that correct? 16 THE COURT: It would seem so. 17 MR. KANAREK: All right, thank you. 18 They don't have to be physically brought to this court, do they, your Honor? 20 THE COURT: : Not as far as I am concerned. 21 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 22 MR. FITZGERALD: I have an observation: 23 With the exception of Mr. Shinn's motion, 24 I don't see any reason why we cannot complete the challenge 25 to the petit jury, the challenge to the Grand Jury and 26 the change of venue motions today and resume with the

jury selection tomorrow morning. 1 THE COURT: I would think so. 2 MR. STOVITZ: I would think that is an excellent 3 suggestion. It will take us at least a half hour to read 4 the document that's been filed here. I have not been able 5 to read it. 6 I haven't either, so why don't we THE COURT: 7 excuse the jury until tomorrow morning? 8 MR. FITZGERALD: That is agreeable. 9. MR. SHINN: That is agreeable. 10 THE COURT: Does anyone have any objection to that? 11 MR. REINER: I'm sorry, I did not hear what the 12 Court said. 13 THE COURT: I am suggesting that since today we 14 will undoubtedly be occupied with arguments on the various 15 16 motions, we will excuse the jury to tomorrow morning. 17 MR. REINER: Very well. 18 MR. STOVITZ: Very well, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: At 9:00 o'clock. 20 MR. STOVITZ: Again, as the jury is presently 21 constituted the prosecution intends to accept the jury. THE COURT: Now, Mr. Shinn, when do you expect 22 23 to file your additional papers? 24 MR. SHINN: Tomorrow morning, your Honor. 25 work on it all night. THE COURT: All right, 4 fls.26

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THE COURT: Now, then, as far as counsel are concerned, after we have excused the jury until tomorrow morning, do you think 11:00 o'clock will give you enough time, Mr. Stovitz, to prepare whatever you want to prepare in opposition to Mr. Kanarek's motion?

MR. STOVITZ: 10:30 will be satisfactory.

THE COURT: I think we need a little more time.

MR. STOVITZ: Very well.

THE COURT: I need a little more time.

MR. STOVITZ: All right. 11:00 o'clock is fine, your Honor.

MR. FITZGERALD: I have a request. Well, let me ask the Court.

During this hour period, your Honor, I can go to my office and secure a brief on the change of venue that I submitted to the California Supreme Court if you are interested in reading it. If not, obviously, it wouldn't be necessary. I am just interested in what the Court's feeling on the matter is.

THE COURT: I did read the transcripts from 106, I think it was, on the motions.

MR. FITZGERALD: Fine.

THE COURT: So I know what went on over there.

MR. FITZGERALD: Great.

THE COURT: In fact, I have the transcript right up here on top of my file cabinet now, but I did read it

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earlier.

MR. FITZGERALD: Then it isn't necessary for me to actually submit a brief.

If I can avoid that, I will, because I know your Honor has a good deal to read.

THE COURT: All right. Then we will go back into open court and I will excuse the jury until tomorrow morning at 9:00, and I will excuse counsel until 11:00 o'clock this morning, and hopefully we will be able to resume at 11:00.

MR. REINER: Your Honor, may we have three to fiveminute recess? I have an emergency call to make.

THE COURT: All right. Let the Clerk know when you are ready.

(Recess.)

(The following proceedings occurred in open court, all defendants, counsel and prospective jurors being present.)

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present, all of the prospective jurors are present.

Ladies and gentlemen, before we resume with the jury selection, the Court and counsel for the various parties must complete some other matters which we anticipate will take the rest of the day.

So, I em going to excuse you until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, all of the prospective jurors,

including those of you sitting in the courtroom and not in the jury box.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, before that occurs, may we approach the bench? Before the jury leaves, may we approach the bench just a moment?

THE COURT: All right.

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(The following proceedings occurred at the beach, outside of the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

MR. KANAREK: May I request that tomorrow, your Honor, instead of the jury coming directly to the courtroom, that your Honor have them go to a jury assembly room.

THE COURT: That is what they do. They are brought over here each morning from the main County Courthouse and returned at night, and also at noon.

MR. KANAREK: Your Bonor, would you issue an order that wherever they are kept, temporarily, that they be kept there until your Honor gives them the word to come here?

In other words, I think that they come here automatically at 9:00 o'clock, and they would come here.

I think that would be best, your Honor, just in case we wish to have other matters that we don't want them to hear.

MR, STOVITZ: It might mean a 10 or 15 minute delay.

If there is a purpose?

THE COURT: They don't have to be brought over until we are ready for them.

MR. KANAREK: If your Honor would do that, so that they won't be in the courtroom?

THE COURT: All right.

(Whereupon, all counsel return to their respective places at counsel table and the following

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proceedings occurred in open court within the presence and hearing of the prospective jurous:)

THE COURT: During the interim, ladies and gentlemen, remember the admonitions that I have given to you. Do not converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject relating to this case, nor form or express any opinions regarding the case until it is finally submitted to those of you who are selected as jurors.

And my further admonition that you not read, watch or listen to any news reports concerning this case so long as you are connected with the case as jurors.

You are now excused until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Counsel are excused until 11:00 a.m. today in this department.

(Recess.)

1,	(The following proceedings were had in open
Ž	court out of the presence and hearing of the prospective
3	jurors, all defendants and their counsel being present:)
4	THE COURT: All parties and their counsel are
5	present.
·6	Proceedings are being held out of the
7 . ,	presence of the prospective jurors.
8	Do you wish to be heard on your motion
.9	to dismiss the indictment, Mr. Kanarek?
10	MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, if I may.
11	THE COURT: You may proceed.
12	MR. SHINN: May the record reflect that the
13	Defendant Atkins is joining in the motion, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Very well.
15	MR. FITZGERALD: Defendent Krenwinkel also joins
16,	in the motion.
17	MR. REINER: Join on behalf of Defendant Leslie
18	Van Houten, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Very well.
20	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, as far as the argument
21	goes, most of it, as I say, we have this some 20 pages
22	of points and authorities, and argument
23	THE COURT: Yes, I have read your points and
24.	authorities.
25	MR. KANAREK: And there is no question about it,
26	your Honor, that the Grand Jury in general the fact that

Judges of the Superior Court, and no matter how well intentioned, and I don't say this without respect to your Honor who is one of that group, no matter how well intentioned this blue ribbon group is, nevertheless it certainly is a blue ribbon group.

It is a group of people, that is, the pool comes from the Superior Court Judges, their choice, and therefore there is no question but we have a pool that is predicated upon only the standards of life and the way of thinking of the way of the particular Judges.

And so that, in itself, is a violation of equal protection and due process, the fact that these prospective Grand Jurors do not come from the great masses of the people. They come only from the Judges.

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Then we have another — in this particular case, as far as Mr. Manson is concerned — we have an even further discrimination, and that is the fact that Mr. Manson has never been on any registration list; and so it is clear that Mr. Manson, as indicated in his declaration, does not have any friends or acquaintances that are superior Court judges.

So, your Honor, we have an elite, in fact, judging the case as far as the Grand Jury approach is concerned.

In the preliminary approach to bringing a person before the Courton a felony charge, there is the right to confront, there is the right to counsel, there are all of the rights that are inherent in an adversary system.

Now, the District Attorney, then, has the opportunity to play games, as has been done in the case of the State of California vs. Salvadori B. Castro, which is cited on Page 19, and we have asked the Court to take judicial notice of that case.

In that case, your Honor, the District Attorney, after the motion to quash the Grand Jury indictment was denied, the defendants took it to the Appellate Courts, and the matter now reposes in the Appellate Court. The District Attorney, perhaps fearing what the Appellate Courts would do — and I believe today is the day in Department 100 — they are making a motion to dismiss and proceed by way of

information; that is, by way of preliminary hearing and, from their standpoint, hopefully an Information would result. 6.

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Why do they do that? They do that because they feel, in that case, that the result may be better for them, from their viewpoint; that is, that they are more likely to get the end result that they seek.

And this ability or power on the part of the District Attorney to so act is a power which denies equal protection and due process to the defendant.

So that we may pinpoint what we are speaking of here, and actually in connection with this
particular case, it is most important, your Honor, I ask
that Susan Atkins take the witness stand in connection
with this motion to quash.

MR. STOVITZ: I object to hearing any evidence as being immaterial and irrelevant, without an offer of proof.

MR. KANAREK: It is most relevant and most material.

Susan Atkins was coached by Mr. Bugliosi --

MR. STOVITZ: It has nothing --

MR. KANAREK: May I finish?

MR. STOVITZ: -- to do with the makeup of the Grand Jury.

If Susan Atkins had something to do with the selection of the Grand Jury, I could see her taking the witness stand.

THE COURT: You will have an opportunity, Mr. Stovitz. Let Mr. Kanarek finish.

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MR. KANAREK: This is the point. You see, in a non-adversary proceeding of the Grand Jury, in the non-adversary proceeding, the District Attorney, by power of suggestion, by the power to ask questions, by the power to do what he wishes to do, can influence these 23 people, I guess it is, who have already been selected in this blue ribbon approach that we have alluded to.

The District Attorney is really doing the indicting. He is the one. Because of the hearsay and all that, there is no one there judging the admissibility of the evidence, so the District Attorney can create great miscarriages of justice by allowing himself to forget that he is a quasi-judicial officer, and allowing himself to get a result that he wishes for some reason or other.

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Now, as to Busan Atkins, the offer of proof would be that if susan Atkins were allowed to testify, she would testify that she did not wish to testify at the Grand Jury.

We will offer evidence as to exactly what occurred so that your Honor can then determine as to whether or not this indictment has any legal validity because, if this indictment is predicated upon Susan Atkins' stating what the District Attorney wished her to state, if she was coached by the District Attorney into making statements which have some question of validity, whether or not they are true, then this indictment must fall because the law is clear that an indictment that is predicated upon testimony that is less than candid is an indictment that cannot stand.

No one can be forced to a felony trial upon testimony that is improper.

So, your Honor, I ask that Susan Atkins take the witness stand, and let the chips fall where they may, because it is our belief that when your Honor hears this, that your Honor will, indeed, quash this indictment, because Susan Atkins really, as we know from reading the transcript, Susan Atkins' testimony was the prime moving force in that indictment. It is the prime moving force which allowed the indictment purportedly to stand upon a 995 attack.

So, your Honor, I ask that Susan Atkins be

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allowed to take the witness stand and testify.

MR. STOVITZ: I objected to the offer of proof, your Honor.

I have read carefully the 20-page document, including the one-page declaration, and nowhere in this document is there mention of the matters that counsel has just referred to.

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MR. KANAREK: Yes, there is, your Honor. Your Honor will note --

THE COURT: Regardless of whether there is mention of it or not, Mr. Kanarek, the objection will be received.

Proceed with your argument.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that is our argument.

Our argument is that this indictment came about as the

result of the improper relationship --

Mr. Caballero is an ex-Deputy District Attorney.

Already certain financial matters, some \$90,000 transferred hands.

There is the relationship of the Los Angeles

THE COURT: There is no point in going into what occurred during that proceeding. This is a challenge to the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles, as I understand it.

MR. KANAREK: It is a motion to quash the indictment, your Honor, it is not just an academic challenge to the Grand Jury in a vacuum. It is a motion to quash this particular indictment.

The point is that there was an illegal putting of heads together between the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Schiller, Mr. Jerry Cohen of the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Caballero, Mr. Bugliosi, and Judge Keene even ordered the Defendant Susan Atkins taken out from her place in

custody to the offices of Mr. Caballero.

All of this, your Honor, is most -- we urge -- is most important to convince, to quash this indictment on the basis that it is predicated upon this testimony, this highly improper testimony.

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MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, I was handed this morning a document entitled:

"Motion To Quash Indictment on the Grounds:
"A. Grand Jury illegally constituted and:
"B. __"

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Stovitz.

Haven't you finished your argument, Mr. Kanarek' MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I don't think I have.

The foundation upon which this entire indictment was predicated is improper, and counsel is looking -if I may guess at what he is doing -- he is reading the headnote, so to speak, the title of this document.

alluded to the fact that Mr. Manson had no lawyer at the Grand Jury, he had no ability -- there was no chance on his part to cross-examine Susan Atkins.

If that had taken place in the context of her preliminary hearing before a magistrate, we would not be here today and Supervisor Hahn would not be complaining about the expense.

There is no necessity for this trial. It is only because the District Attorney is running for the Attorney Generalship of California, and because of the notoriety of this case that he has decided he is going to use these defendants to become Attorney General of the State of California, and it is most improper.

We ask your Honor to have this evidentiary

hearing and let the chips drop where they may, as we stated, 1 your Honor. 2 Thank you. 3. MR. STOVITZ: May I be heard, your Honor? 4 THE COURT: Mr. Stovitz. 5 MR. STOVITZ: I was handed this 20-page document. 6 this morning. 7 Grand Jury illegally constituted. 8 "B. Arbitrary discretion to proceed by 9 indictment." 10 Under headnota A, Paragraph A, counsel raised 11 the point that the defendant is a member of a nomadic group, 12 and being nomadic, there are no nomads on the Grand Jury, 13 and therefore he was indicted by people who are not of 14 the same making. 15 I submit, your Honor, that is a completely 16 frivolous motion. 17 Under B he does raise the point that the Dis-18 trict Attorney may seek to proceed by way of indictment 19 rather than by information. 20 I submit that the Legislature and the 21 Constitution of California allow the District Attorney's 22 23 office to seak either one of two avenues. 24 These matters have been tested in prior 25 decisions before the higher courts of this State, and that they have held that the "indictment, which is the 26

traditionally older form, and the Information, which is the newer form are both constitutionally valid."

I submit there was no arbitrary method of going to the Grand Jury in this particular case, your Honor can recall there were two of the defendants, in fact three of the defendants at the time that we sought the indictment. who were out of the State of California.

We cannot proceed by preliminary hearing when the defendants are out of the State of California.

The Grand Jury does afford the District Attorney's Office the opportunity of seeking an indictment when the defendants are out of the State of California, and that was one reason.

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The second reason is the fact that we felt that, in our discretion, that going to the Grand Jury would obtain an indictment with the least loss of time available.

The defendants have full means to challenge the indictment by other means; they have done so.

Mr. Manson has three 995 motions in his case, all three of them have been denied.

I submit, your Honor, this latest outburst of Mr. Kanarek is a good example of Mr. Kanarek's not recognizing that he is an officer of the court, and as an officer of the court before he makes allegations on the record he should have some backing to support him.

I submit when an attorney makes an objection or makes an offer of proof he should have some backing behind that, otherwise it could be grounds for misconduct.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, the backing is right here. The lady is sitting in court.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: I mean, counsel is most -- I cannot understand the English that he speaks.

THE COURT: Do you wish to rebut the argument?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

First of all, we will again offer sworn testimony by Mr. Manson.

I would make an offer of proof that Mr.

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Manson was in custody two months.

He talks about being out of the State.

Mr. Manson was in durance vile for two whole months, and
he was in custody and could have been brought here for a
preliminary hearing on December 8th, your Honor, when this
indictment occurred, Mr. Manson was very available for
return to Los Angeles County.

He was in Inyo County, and there is no problem whatsoever in bringing him down here.

So Mr. Stovitz's argument is less than specious; it is actually misleading to the Court.

Now, may I offer, and I do offer Mr. Manson in connection with this aspect that Mr. Stovitz now brings up.

May I offer him? May we take testimony? THE COURT: Is there an objection?

MR. STOVITZ: We will stipulate that Mr. Manson was in the State of California, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Will counsel stipulate that the prosecution knew where he was?

MR. STOVITZ: Yes, we will stipulate that we knew where he was.

MR. KANAREK: Then his argument falls to pieces, that they could not give a preliminary hearing, and they had to make an indictment, because someone is outside the State of California.

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THE COURT: One at a time, gentlemen.

MR. STOVITZ: Counsel undoubtedly is not aware that there were co-defendants in the case. Your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it is very clear that the District Attorney does not want certain matters brought out.

The fact of the matter is that if there is a foundation at the outset, that is why we have these procedural guarantees, that is why the People that founded this country built in these procedural guarantees, is to protect defendants from arbitrary action, state action, and that is exactly what we have here.

I cannot straighten it out later at the trial. The point is, if you have an improper foundation to begin with, then the proceedings must be dismissed, and there is no question about it that in this case, in this case what the prosecution has done is put themselves on a path where they want a conviction at any price.

They don't care; all they want is just another gold star, a result to be able to say that they have convicted Mr. Manson.

Mr. Bugliosi has stated that Mr. Manson is "the main defendant."

You don't have such things as main defendants.

You have defendants. And the very fact that the prosecution is out to "get Mr. Manson," means that we should back off a little bit, look at this thing in perspective, and we

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most respectfully plead with the Court to quash this indictment.

MR. STOVITZ: Submit it, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, first of all I noticed, as Mr. Stovitz has pointed out, that there have been 995 motions in this case which previously have been heard and denied.

There is also an order that this Court made on June 1st that all pretrial motions must be heard not later than June 10th; and of course this motion does not comply with that order.

However, I did tell you this morning in chambers, Mr. Kanarek, that I would permit you to file and have this motion heard, which we have done.

I have now considered the arguments of counsel and the papers filed in this case.

Do you have something more to say?

MR. KANAREK: Well. I was just going to say, your Honor, as your Honor knows, the District Attorney has taken off on me personally, and so therefore --

THE COURT: We don't have to go into that, because as I have indicated you have been permitted to file the motion, and it has been heard.

MR. KANAREK: Right. There are only so many hours in the day, and under People vs. Crovedi.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek --

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THE COURT: -- you have been permitted to file the motion and it has been heard.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I think you should take yes for an

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: The motion to quash the indictment will be denied.

Now, you have a challenge pending to the petit jury panels, 1970-1, and 1970-2.

Do you wish to argue with respect to those challenges?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

In connection with those -- with the motion,

I think your Honor has read and we have agreed that the

challenge to the jury panel in People vs. Powell and

Smith, and the exhibits thereto that were offered in

connection with that would be considered by your Honor

in the challenge to the petit jury.

I won't belabor it, your Honor. I believe, your Honor, that this --

For instance, the spectacle that we have had in this courtroom of many many capable jurors being disqualified because of the hardship aspect.

on that basis alone, Mr. Manson is denied equal protection in that your Honor can take judicial notice of the fact that in at least two Counties, I believe it's Alameda County and San Diego County, substantially more -- I think on the order of between 20 and \$30 per day is paid to prospective jurors in those Counties, and so in that very real sense of the word Mr. Manson is denied equal protection.

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I emphasize that because that is a fact of life which has occurred since the Powell and Smith challenge occurred, and in this County, of course, I believe the amount that is paid is \$5 per day.

And so Mr. Manson is deprived of the people who could sit as prospective jurors who would be paid this added amount.

Other than that, your Honor, we submit it on the transcripts and on our pleadings which we filed.

There is no question for instance that these prospective jurors have not had, or that they were not selected predicated upon the jury commissioner's new approach.

As a result of the challenge of People vs.

Powell and Smith the Superior Court has changed, has

changed the test, so that instead of it being a sudden

kind of test, the two portions of the test are cumulative.

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But Mr. Manson doesn't have the benefit of those jurors who have been qualified under thenew system because all of the prospective jurors that come to your Honor's court in connection with this case have been, with a very small exception, I believe, based upon Mr. Goodwin's testimony, have come about as a result of the old approach, and in that old approach there is no question but what the test was improperly administered and it was improperly graded, and we will ask your Honor to quash the petit jury panel.

THE COURT: Do you wish to argue, Mr. Stovitz?
MR. STOVITZ: Yes, your Honor.

Your Honor has received certain volumes of transcripts. I wonder if your Honor could state for the record what volumes of transcripts and what cases have been submitted so that the record is clear as to the facts that have been submitted to your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I will take care of that.
You get on with your argument, if you wish.

MR. STOVITZ: My argument is that this method of selection of the jury shows that the jury has been selected with eminent fairness in the County of Los Angeles.

The only discrimination -- and I cannot call it discrimination, because it is a fact of life -- is that they are selected from voter's registration lists, and we submit that this is a valid discrimination that states

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throughout our United States have all practiced.

The fact that the jurces are paid anything at all is something that the County should be complimented on. Jurous should serve freely and voluntarily. Of course, they started to be paid many, many years ago, and the pay at that time was three dollars a day, and then it want up to four dollars a day, and the payment of the jurous has not kept realistically up with the cost of living.

However, again, I say that the fact that the jurors are paid at all is just a matter of legislative determination, and if the legislature wants to raise the jurors' compensation, that is another matter, but that doesn't show that the jurors are being arbitrarily discriminated against, and Mr. Manson and the other defendants have a right to go through the jury panels year after year and see that these jurors come from all walks of life and all ways of life, and I submit that the jury in this case has eminently demonstrated that.

These are not hand-picked jurous in any way.

These are residents from all over the County of Los Angeles,

from all different walks of life.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Kanarek?

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MR. KANAREK: Just very briefly.

I would like to incorporate by reference as if fully and completely set forth, all of the testimony by the prospective jurors in connection with this motion to challenge the jury panel.

It is our belief that through no fault of the jurors, but through the fault of the District Attorney's Office and through the District Attorney's very active participation in the field of publicity, including, as this record reveals, putting out summaries approximately, I gather, weekly, that Mr. Manson is denied a fair jury because of the publicity.

Now, your Honor, in that regard, I would like to incorporate these transcripts -- or they are called memorandum -- from Mr. Evelle J. Younger, District Attorney, summaries which begin back on December 15th, 1969, and go on through -- I gather they are still going on -- the last one being Thursday, July the 2nd, wherein there is released by Mr. Jerry Littman, the news secretary, this memorandum.

I wonder if we might mark these as an exhibit in connection with the challenge to the jury panel and wherein these can be a permanent part of the record in this case.

MR. STOVITZ: We object to the materiality on this issue.

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We have no objection to counsel marking them as an exhibit, bearing in mind that when we originally gave them to counsel, the etchings that appear on page 1 of it were not there. These etchings were placed on by persons unknown to the District Attorney's Office.

MR. KANAREK: Well, counsel's sarcasm notwithstanding, your Honor, we would ask that these be marked as an
exhibit next in order with the --

THE COURT: I don't see the materiality, Mr. Kanarek, but they will be marked as an exhibit collectively as to your challenge to the petit jury panel.

You are not contending that any of the people on the 1970 jury panel have read these, have you?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor, but counsel and Mr. Bugliosi have spoken about circumstantial evidence. The fact that the District Attorney of Los Angeles County spends taxpayers' money at a time when he is running for Attorney General to send out summaries in the Tate-La Bianca case is incredible.

What business has the District Attorney of Los Angeles County in sending out press releases to the news media in connection with this case.

It shows the state of mind of the prosecution.

It shows that the prosecution is deliberately fostering publicity despite Sheppard vs. Maxwell, despite the Billie

Sol Estes case, and despite Stroble vs. California.

And this all is in the County of Los
Angeles wherein the prospective jurors on this panel
have been submitted to this publicity, and these
memoranda clearly show that the District Attorney is out
there trying to capture the minds of the prospective
jurors.

There is just no other reason for it.

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MR. STOVITZ: We will renew our objections.

MR. KANAREK: So, it is our position that these memoranda are very, very powerful evidence as to why this Court should, at this time, discharge these jurors.

MR. STOVITZ: We renew our objection to the materiality, and now we also suggest that parhaps counsel's argument should be made at the Board of Supervisors rather than in this Court.

THE COURT: Well, the documents have not been offered in evidence, but they will be marked as an exhibit collectively.

MR. KANARER: Well, your Honor, we offer them in evidence in connection with this case as far as the publicity, as far as our motions to dismiss, if I may, if your Honor would do that.

THE COURT: I don't think they have any relevancy or materiality whatever to your present challenge to this petit jury panel, but they will be marked as an exhibit and they may accompany your arguments as part of this challenge.

'MR' KANAREK: Very well, your Honor.

THE CLERK: They will be No. C. your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: I will remove, your Honor, if I may, the markings that counsel has mentioned.

THE COURT: All right.

Anything further from the People?

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MR. STOVITZ: Nothing, your Honor, but in removing the markings, you are not going to remove any of the mimeographed matter, are you?

MR. KANAREK: No. we are not going to remove anything that the District Attorney typed up.

MR. SHINN: May the record reflect that Miss Atkins joins in this motion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. SHINN: Thank you.

THE COURT: The Court has read and considered those portions of the transcript in People vs. Gregory Ulas Powell consisting of a number of thousands of pages, as stipulated by counsel, which case was heard and tried before Judge Alfred P. Peracca in 1968 and 1969.

The Court has also heard and considered the arguments of counsel and has considered the various documents filed by defendants in support of their challenge to the patit jury panels of 1970-1 and 1970-2, and their motion to quash those jury panels.

The challenge of the defendants to the 1970-1 and 1970-2 petit jury panels is disallowed and their motion to quash said panels is denied.

The Court makes the following findings: There is no substantial evidence of any material departure from drawing the forms prescribed in respect to the · /- and return of the jury or of any intentional omission of any proper

officer to summon one or more of the jurors drawn.

There has been no systematic exclusion of racial minorities,
lower income groups, or any other identifiable group from
the patit jury panels of Los Angeles County.

The said petit jury panels of Los Angeles
County have each been selected by a random process from
a fair and representative cross section of the population
of Los Angeles County. In the selection of said jury
panels there has been no denial to the defendants of
equal protection of law or due process of law, or of
any other constitutional or statutory rights under the
Constitution or laws of the United States or of the
State of California.

We have pending before the Court a motion for a change of venue now.

Do you wish to argue that motion, Mr. Reiner?

MR. REINER: No, your Honor. Submit it.

THE COURT: Is this motion being joined in by any of the other defendants?

MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor. Miss Atkins will join the motion.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. It is joined in by Miss Krenwinkel also.

MR. KANAREK: Joined in on behalf of Mr. Manson, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. STOVITZ: Without agreeing to the change of venue motion, your Honor, we will submit it without argument.

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In other words, your Honor, "submit it" doesn't mean that we yield to this argument. We merely do not offer any argument in opposition to it.

THE COURT: Very well.

The motion for a change of venue is denied.

That leaves pending Mr. Shinn's motion
to suppress evidence, which I understand you wish to
have heard tomorrow morning; is that right, Mr. Shinn?

MR. SHINN: Well, your Honor, there are various witnesses that are supposed to be subposnaed for that motion, your Honor.

I talked to Mr. Bugliosi, and I believe he said that one of the witnesses is out of town.

I am ready to go tomorrow morning if --

THE COURT: Without intending to prejudge, I can tell you that my present inclination is to exercise my right to defer that -- any evidentiary hearing -- until such time as the evidence is offered.

Of course, you can argue it. I am not deciding the point now, but I would indicate to you that if you have not already done so, I think it would be wise to refrain from subpoening a number of individuals for the purpose of the hearing tomorrow.

MR. SHINN: Yes. I believe that the cases that I have cited to your Honor in chambers --

THE COURT: I read them.

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MR. SHINN: -- seem to indicate that these pretrial motions should be taken up before the trial commences.

THE COURT: Well, with respect to this specific motion, the motion to suppress evidence, the Saidi-Tabatabai vs. the Superior Court case indicates, as other cases have also indicated, that while the Court has jurisdiction to entertain the motion as a pretrial motion, the Court is under no compulsion to do so and may exercise its discretion to defer hearing the motion until such time as the evidence is offered.

That is what I was referring to before about the possibility of subpoening the witnesses for tomorrow.

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MR. SHINN: This motion to suppress is a common law motion, it is not a 1538.5 motion.

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. SHINN: And I believe the cases will lean toward the fact that they should take care of these motions before trial.

Like your Honor said, it is discretionary with the Court whether or not it should be done before trial or during the trial, but I think the case which I cited this morning does point out advantages and disadvantages of having this pretrial motion before the trial, and I believe, for all parties concerned, it has advantages, I believe, rather than disadvantages.

THE COURT: Of course, each case depends on the facts relating to that case. In this case, I think there are some unusual circumstances which would make it highly inadvisable to have the motion heard pretrial and wald make it highly desirable to defer the hearing of the motion until such time as the evidence may be offered during the course of the trial.

MR. SHINN: Yes, sir.

I believe other cases also point out the fact that this pretrial motion may be detrimental to the defendants, and they suggest that maybe you can have it in a closed court, your Honor.

That was one of the suggestions made by other

cases, to have a pretrial motion suppressing the confessions or admissions in a closed court in order to not divulge any information to the public.

I believe, if we should have it in a closed court, we should have it before trial.

THE COURT: Are you asking me to rule on the motion at this time, Mr. Shinn?

MR. SHINN: No. your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you still want it heard tomorrow morning?

MR. SHINN: I am ready for the motion, your Honor, but I believe the burden is on the District Attorney.

THE COURT: I am not talking about the merits of the motion itself but the question as to whether or not it will be heard now or later.

Do you want me to rule on that at this time?

MR. SHINN: I would prefer tomorrow morning, your

Honor.

THE COURT: I understood from what you said earlier in chambers that you have one other matter that you want to take up tomorrow morning; is that right?

MR. SHINN: I was going to file a habeas corpus, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you intend to have that heard tomorrow morning, the papers should be on file then by 9:00 o'clock, and we will proceed at that time with any remaining pending

matters before going ahead with the completion of the jury selection.

MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.

And I stated to the Court that I will file a motion for continuance and change of venue.

MR. STOVITZ: The change of venue motion was heard just now.

Is that an additional change of venue?

MR. SHINN: You can always make a motion for a change of venue before the jury is impaneled because of the fact of publicity.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, for the guidance of our witnesses, we have several that are out of the County and one or two that are out of the State, and we have made our position clear to the other attorneys as far as the jury selection is concerned.

I was wondering whether your Honor is thinking in terms of after the jury is selected, including the alternate jurors, whether or not there was going to be a two-day recess so that the --

THE COURT: There will have to be at least one day so that the various arrangements can be made for jury care, and so forth. At least one day.

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MR. STOVITZ: For instance, if we get it by Thursday or so, if we could have Friday off, we would have the rest of the weekend to start getting our witnesses in order, so that would be satisfactory.

THE COURT: Is there anything else, gentlemen?
MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

Is it timely, at this time, to ask the Court -- to make a motion that the jury not be sequestered?

Now, the District Attorney and I are in agreement on this point. We sincerely believe, your Honor, that sequestration, at this point, is not going to serve any good. In other words, after they have been one hundred and ten percent saturated with publicity, it is really locking the door after the entire stable is gone at this late date to attempt to accomplish something.

It is our position, and I understand Mr. Stovitz agrees with me on this point --

THE COURT: I would suggest that this motion be deferred until we actually have a jury and all of the alternates selected, gentlemen. I think it may be a little premature now.

In any event, I will defer ruling on that motion, if you do care to make it now, until such time as we actually have a jury selected.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Anything further, gentlemen?

I don't, from my remarks, intend to imply that I agree with what you said.

MR. KANAREK: Pardon me?

THE COURT: I don't intend to imply by my remarks that I agree with what you said or that I have any inclination to change what I have already indicated to you with respect to the jury.

MR. STOVITZ: May counsel and I approach the bench for one brief matter?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon counsel approach the bench and the following proceedings occurred at the bench:)

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, I brought this up in chambers at one time as to whether or not your Honor wanted to ask the defendants personally whether or not they are satisfied with the jury.

Your Honor has said it is not necessary, the challenges are being exercised in the presence of the defendants and they are aware of what is going on, and if they are desirous of making any objections, they have not been gagged, they are free to speak, they have spoken freely throughout the trial.

I would ask that before we go into the selection of alternate jurors, your Honor, that the defendants personally announce to the Court that they are

satisfied with the jury and that they do not wish to exercise any peremptories, as a bit of precaution.

I know it is obvious to us as we sat here throughout the entire jury selection that they did not want their attorneys to exercise peremptories. However, whether or not they are satisfied --

THE COURT: What would you propose to be done in case a defendant said he was not satisfied?

MR. STOVITZ: Then let them have the peremptory challenges.

THE COURT: There is a definite procedure set out in the Code and we followed that procedure. I do not intend to change it.

MR.STOVITZ: I know if they were not represented by counsel --

THE COURT: They are all represented by competent counsel.

MR. STOVITZ: If they were not represented by counsel, they would have to be made aware that they have 20 challenges jointly and five separately.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: I have a comment to make after this, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is obvious that Mr. Kanarek -- and I have the kindness not to speak in open court -- is not only a paranoid but he is a very malicious, vicious individual.

Now, the Court has denied --

THE COURT: Before you start out that way,
Mr. Bugliosi, just state what it is you want, and then the
facts upon which you base it. I will decide what kind of
an individual Mr. Kanarek is.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If the Court would prefer that I make these statements in front of the press, I can. I am being very lawyer-like and professional and decent by saying it up here where no one can hear it.

If the Court takes the position that I shouldn't make the statement like this, then I will have to make it in open court.

THE COURT: I consider that to be an irresponsible statement.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is very responsible.

THE COURT: I am not going to be moved by your threat to say something before the press. You go ahead and say whatever you want to before the press —

MR. BUGLIOSI: I have freedom of speech.

THE COURT: -- so long as you stay within the bounds of the publicity order; and I presume that is just common sense.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I WILL.

THE COURT: It is up to you.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That's right.

THE COURT: If you are making a legal argument --

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.

THE COURT: -- you are not going to get anywhere starting out like --

MR. STOVITZ: Stated in a nutshell --

MR. BUGLIOSI: I want to be heard.

THE COURT: -- making a statement such as you just made.

If you want some relief or you are making an objection or motion, state it.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am disking this relief and the Court, for some reason, has refused to give me this relief, and I want to know why. He is vicious, he is malicious. I have asked the Court, on many occasions, to tell Mr. Kanarek that if he wants to have diarrhea of the mouth and make unfounded allegations, slanderous, malicious allegations, it should be made up at the bench or back in chambers. The Court refuses to do so.

The Court gives Mr. Kanarek complete freedom to say anything he wants, and then, of course, denies Mr. Kanarek's motion.

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I am not concerned with the denial. I am concerned with the victous, paranoid slandering of me and maligning me in front of the world press.

Now, a classic example is today. Mr. Kanarak files this long brief with the Court, and the only issues to be heard, as the Court knows, is the constitution of the Grand Jury and the discrimination on the part of the Grand Jury to take the case, the Grand Jury vis-a-vis a preliminary examination. But does Mr. Kanarak do that in open court?

No. He uses the subterfuge as an entree to get up and say that I coached Susan Atkins, which is totally irrelevant. Then he makes some kind of a slanderous allegation that I am somehow involved with the Los Angeles Times and Lawrence Schiller. Then he defames Mr. Younger's character.

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I am asking the Court to talk to Mr.

Kanarek, because if he is going to get up like that,

I am going to have to get up and make counter remarks.

Now, I am professional and I am lawyer-like and this is why I am doing it at the bench, but if the Court is not going to advise Kanarek in advance, when it is so obvious that he gets up and he makes defamatory and violent remarks and everything else, then I have no recourse but to get up and do it in open court.

THE COURT: Two wrongs don't make a right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, he continues to do this, and today is a classical example. The Court permits him to do this.

My motion is to talk to Mr. Kanarek and tell him to confine his remarks to legal argument within the briefs that he has filed with the Court, and if he intends to be defamatory, this should be done at the bench like I am doing, or back in chambers. But he continues to get up, and I am seeking relief from the Court.

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25. 26 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I respond?

THE COURT: No, there is no need to respond, Mr.

THE COURT: No, there is no need to respond, Mr. Kanarek.

I agree with Mr. Bugliosi that some of your remarks were totally irrelevant to any of the motions that you were making.

You were obviously going out of your way to get something on the record to direct a personal attack-

MR. KANAREK: Since your Honor is stating that, I would like to make a brief rejoinder.

THE COURT: No rejoinder is necessary.

I am telling you that is the way I see it. I am going to ask you and all counsel to refrain from personalities.

You are not going to accomplish anything by doing that except to hurt your own image, and possibly the image of your client.

MR. KANAREK: Let's take testimony under oath, then, your Honor --

THE COURT: Of what?

MR. KANAREK: -- that the District Attorney's

Office is fighting an evidentiary hearing as to the

impropriety of what Mr. Bugliosi did, as to the impropriety-

THE COURT: That is not the point. You are making a challenge to the Grand Jury.

MR. KANAREK: To this indictment, your Honor, this

9-2 1 specific indictment, and if an indictment is predi		specific indictment, and if an indictment is predicated		
	2	upon if there has been subornation of perjury, the		
) .	3	indictment falls.		
	4	The way we test it out is with an evidentiary		
	5	hearing.		
	6	THE COURT: We have ruled on that and I have told		
	7	you what my thoughts are with respect to the personal		
	8	attacks		
	9	Gentlemen, is there snything further before		
	10	we adjourn until tomorrow morning?		
	11	All right, we will adjourn now until 9:00		
	12	a.m. tomorrow morning.		
<u>.</u>	13.	The court is now adjourned until 9:00 a.m.		
	14	tomorrow morning.		
	15	(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until		
	16	9:00 o'clock a.m. of the following day,		
	17	Tuesday, July 14, 1970.)		
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1970 1 9:21 o'clock a.m. 2 3 All parties and counsel are present. THE COURT: 4 This proceeding is being held out of the presence of the 5 prospective jurors. 6 Mr. Shinn, I have read your petition for 7 a writ of habeas corpus. Do you wish to argue? 8 MR. SHINN: Your Honor, we have a -- I believe 9 yesterday I informed the Court I would like to be heard 10 on the motion to suppress, too, your Honor, which I filed 11 on April 13th, and I believe at that time it was heard on 12· the 27th and I believe at that time your Honor stated it 13 would be continued to a later time before the trial 14 started. 15 THE COURT: I have concluded with respect to 16 that motion that it should be deferred until such time as 17 the evidence is offered, during the course of the trial, 18 if it is offered. 19 MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor. Then may I proceed with my habeas corpus, then, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: You may. 22. May I call my first witness, your 23 MR. SHINN: 24 Honor? THE COURT: We are not going to take any evidence, 25 26 sir.

1	MR. SHINN: I beg your pardon?
2	THE COURT: We are not going to take any
3	evidence.
4 4	MR. SHINN: Your Honor, on habeas corpus, it
5	is my understanding it is an evidentiary hearing, your
6	Honor.
7 .	THE COURT: We are not going to have an evi-
8	dentiary hearing, sir.
9.	MR. SHINN: I beg your pardon?
10	THE COURT: We are not going to have an eviden-
11	tiary hearing, sir.
12	MR. SHINN: Your Honor, this is not a motion,
13	your Honor, it is a habeas corpus and it is an evidentiary
14	hearing.
15	Now, either the Court has to deny it or
	Now, either the Court has to deny it or grant it, your Honor.
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15 16	grant it, your Honor.
15 16 17	grant it, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to argue it?
15 16 17 18	grant it, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to argue it? MR. SHINN: No, your Honor, I will submit it
15 16 17 18 19	grant it, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to argue it? MR. SHINN: No, your Honor, I will submit it on the documents if I cannot put on any evidence, your
15 16 17 18 19 20	grant it, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to argue it? MR. SHINN: No, your Honor, I will submit it on the documents if I cannot put on any evidence, your Honor.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	grant it, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you wish to argue it? MR. SHINN: No, your Honor, I will submit it on the documents if I cannot put on any evidence, your Honor. I have a few witnesses I would like to
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1	at the bench.
2	MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.
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(Whereupon, all counsel approached the bench and the following proceedings occurred at the bench:)

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, it is my understanding in a habeas corpus, your Honor, that the petitioner has the right to put on witnesses and to take testimony and produce evidence.

I have two witnesses that I would like to put on the stand to put on some evidence, and it concerns the violation of constitutional rights.

THE COURT: First of all, as I understand your position — and I have read the points and authorities and supporting affidavit and exhibits attached to it — this is simply an alternative attack, in addition to the motion under 995 of the Penal Code, to set aside the indictment which has previously been filed and, in fact, was ruled on last April.

MR. SHINN: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, if you wish to make an offer of proof as to what you expect to prove by your witnesses, you may do so.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor --

MR. BUGLIOSI: May I be heard?

Mr. Manson's attorney -- I forget who it was at the time -- also filed the same type of petition for a writ of habeas corpus, I think in Department 106, making the same identical allegations.

We responded, and there is a brief in the file, 4 and Judge Lucas denied it. 2 So, this is just under a different name here 3 but almost the same identical allegations were made 4 already. 5 I am aware of that. THE COURT: 6 Of course, this is on behalf of Miss Atkins. MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. 8 MR. SHINN: May I correct Mr. Bugliosi? 9 I think the points are different from the 10 petition that Mr. Manson filed. 11 THE COURT: I don't think he is saying that the 12 wording is identical. 13 MR. SHINN: I misunderstood. 14 My main purpose is trying to get a hearing on 15 Miss Atkins testimony before the Grand Jury. 16 Now, there is no other way I can attack it. 17 I tried with a 995, and I believe Judge Lucas stated at that 18 time that I should attack or question her testimony before 19 the Grand Jury with a motion to suppress her testimony. 20 So, I filed that with this Court, and now this 21 Court has now stated to me it will not take up that motion 22 until the trial has started. 23 24 25

THE COURT: That is an entirely different type of motion. That is a motion to suppress evidence which is sought to be introduced at the trial.

What you are doing is trying to attack the indictment.

MR. SHINN: Yes.

THE COURT: There is no similarity between the two.

MR. SHINN: But then, would your Honor tell me in what manner can I get a hearing on the Grand Jury testimony of Susan Atkins?

THE COURT: I don't think you have a right to attack the indictment the way you are attempting to attack it.

MR. SHINN: I do have a right.

THE COURT: No, you do not.

MR. SHINN: Is your Honor stating that any testimony given at the Grand Jury cannot be attacked?

THE COURT: I am not stating that.

MR. STOVITZ: Perhaps Mr. Shinn needs instruction in criminal law to teach him how to proceed in a matter of this sort.

By not having gone up on a writ after the 995 failed, counsel has more or less slept on his rights.

MR. SHINN: I think Mr. Stovitz is wrong on

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the law. I have researched it. THE COURT: What is your offer of proof? MR. SHINN: As to my witnesses, your Honor? THE COURT: You have stated that you wanted to have an evidentiary hearing. I am telling you that I do not intend to have one, but I am certainly willing to listen to any offer of proof before I rule on it. 2b fls.

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MR. SHINN: Yes. The witnesses who will testify on the stand will testify that at the time she testified at the Grand Jury hearing she talked to Mr. Caballero and Mr. Bugliosi.

THE COURT: Who is the witness?

MR. SHINN: Susan Atkins.

And I want to put on Mr. Bugliosi on the stand and find out whether he went to Mr. Caballero --

THE COURT: This is not an offer of proof. I want you to tell me what the evidence is going to show.

MR. SHINN: It is going to show that she did, in fact, go down to his office and was, in fact, influenced by her own attorney, and in fact, she did go over the questions and answers with Mr. Bugliosi at the office. It will show all this.

She has a right to put this on, your Honor, by way of habeas corpus.

THE COURT: Does that conclude your offer of proof?
MR. SHINN: Yes.

MR. STOVITZ: We object to the offer of proof and stand on the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: I haven't ruled yet.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, this is the only --

THE COURT: Just a moment, sir. Is this something in addition now in your offer of proof?

I haven't ruled on the objection to it yet.

Are you now making another offer? 1 Are you adding to your offer of proof? 2 MR. SHINN: Yes. 3. I am going to try to prove --4 THE COURT: You are going to what? 5. MR. SHINN: I am going to try to prove --6 THE COURT: Mr. Shinn, an offer of proof is a 7 statement of what the evidence will show if you are 8 9 permitted to put it on. 10 MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor. It is going to show --11 THE COURT: I don't want an explanation, I want to 12 13 know what you expect to prove. 14 15 1Ġ 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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MR. SHINN: I am going to prove that she was denied effective counsel. That is the first point that she is going to prove.

I mean, it is obvious from the documents that I filed.

And then I am going to prove that she did not knowingly and intelligently waive the constitutional right to remain silent.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. SHINN: Nothing further.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Submit it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is this an objection to the offer?

MR. STOVITZ: Yes, your Honor, submit that assuming everything that counsel says as far as factual, not as conclusions, that he still doesn't show grounds for relief in this action here.

Of course we can make further argument on the legal course that he has here, but as far as the offer of proof goes, we bject to the offer of proof.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

Now, do you wish to submit your petition for your writ of habeas corpus on the papers you filed?

Do you wish to argue?

MR. SHINN: If your Honor is going to deny me a hearing -- I mean deny me from putting on evidence, your Honor, there is no need to go further.

THE COURT: You wish me to rule then on your 1 petition at this time without argument? 2 MR. SHINN: Yes, so I can take my next step, your 3. Honor. 4 THE COURT: Do the People waive argument? 5 MR. STOVITZ: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: The petition for writ of habeas corpus 7 is denied. 8 Now, are there any other pending motions? 9 MR. SHINN: The motion to suppress. 10 I told you that is going to be deferred. THE COURT: 11 MR. SHINN: The other motion I believe was -- I 12 didn't have time to do it yesterday, I was doing this, 13 and I believe I was going to file a motion for continuance, 14. change of venue and objection to the jury as being --15 THE COURT: I am not interested in what you were 16 going to do. 17 I want to know if there are any pending 18 motions at this time so we can call the jury back in? 19 MR. FITZGERALD: On behalf of Patricia Krenwinkel 20 I will move that this case be continued for a substantial 21period of time. 22 I have in mind the date of August 21, 1971. 23 I will submit the matter with the very brief 24 statement that I feel that because of the inflammatory, 25 26 prejudicial pretrial publicity, Patricia Krenwinkel is

Honor.

unable to receive a fair trial because of the climate of opinion at the present date in Los Angeles County.

I will suggest that the matter be continued until this climate of opinion which was fostered by prejudicial pretrial publicity abates.

I have no authority for that proposition.

I have no case law authority directly in point, but I would refer your Honor to the American Bar Association Report on Fair Trial, and the Free Press, commonly referred to as the Reardon Report.

It is one of the suggested remedies, your

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25 26 MR. REINER: I will join on behalf of Leslie Van Houten.

MR. SHINN: Join on behalf of Susan Atkins.

MR. KANAREK: I join on behalf of Mr. Manson, your Honor, and actually I would couch it in the alternative and ask the Court to dismiss the case or, in the alternative for the relief that Mr. Fitzgerald requested.

And I would like the record to be clear,

Mr. Stovitz yesterday said that we were not making any

peremptory challenges because the defendants did not want it.

Such is not the case, your Honor.

The reason that I have not made any peremptory challenges is because it is a useless act.

The percentage of peremptory challenges, five, becomes meaningless when you have, I believe, something like 140 or whatever it is, the number of jurors who cannot serve because of what is reflected in this record, and so therefore the law giving a purported five peremptory challenges is absolutely a useless gesture in this case because if you have five, it is meaningless.

I want the record to reveal the only reason

-- the only reason -- that this jury is accepted is because
we can go on and on, ad nauseum, interviewing jurors and
we are going to get the same result.

So what is the use? The law does not require us to do a useless and futile act.

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I am sure I don't have to give the Court cases on that. You don't have to --

MR. STOVITZ: May we return to open court so that their clients can hear what counsel is saying? I think these statements of their attorneys should be known to the clients in this respect.

THE COURT: Now just a minute, Mr. Kanarek's statement is not in connection with any pending motion I can see.

He is simply answering something said by one of the prosecutors yesterday.

Mr. Fitzgerald just made a motion to continue.

Does anyone else wish to be heard on that?

MR. SHINN: I join, also, your Honor, but if you will permit me to file points and authorities, say tomorrow morning --

THE COURT: No, you have had months to file points and authorities.

MR. STOVITZ: Before the prosecution makes its position known, may I consult with Mr. Bugliosi? We may want a three or four-minute recess.

I understand there is a motion by all counsel to continue this case to August 1, 1971.

Defendants will join in and waive their right to a speedy trial, is that right, Mr. Fitzgerald?

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MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. My representations to the Court in that respect are guarded.

I certainly don't intend to mislead the Court.

Unfortunately I am unable to represent -- on occasion -what position my client will take in open court on the
record.

I would indicate to the Court that I have discussed the matter, but I cannot represent what the defendant would say.

But even if the defendant objects, I would like to urge the motion on the Court.

MR. REINER: May I indicate my position on behalf of Leslie Van Houten.

It is also my belief she would join in the motion for continuance. However, I have been unable to communicate effectively, if at all, with my client, and therefore I cannot make an absolute representation, and I would ask leave of the Court to make such inquiry of the defendant.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I would like to point out to the Court that under Klopfer vs. North Carolina, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the right to a speedy trial guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment is incorporated into the due process protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Because of the activities of the prosecution in this case, because of what they have done, Mr. Manson has

already been denied a speedy trial, and so it is our position that this case should be dismissed.

In other words, because of their wrongdoing, that is why we have this problem with the jurors, as far as publicity is concerned.

Mr. Manson has been locked up in jail. He has contributed nothing to this publicity problem, and so, therefore, since the prosecution has done what they have done, the only alternative is to dismiss this case.

There is no other way about it.

As I say, we can go through this trial and we can have the charade of a trial with all these jurors -- this community is permeated with hostility --

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, what relief are you seeking?

I don't understand what you are saying.

MR. KANAREK: My position is the case should be dismissed on the basis of Klopfer vs. United States.

THE COURT: The motion to dismiss will be denied.

Are you joining in the motion to continue?

MR. KANAREK: Well, withgreat reluctance. In other words, with the greatest of reluctance.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I would like to be heard briefly, your Honor, I think, on an important point.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Talking about a charade:

Mr. Kanarek's client, charged with seven counts

1	of murder, Mr. Kanarek hasn't asked one question on voir
2	dire.
3	I find this unbelievable!
4	THE COURT: Well
5.	MR. BUGLIOSI: Wait a while, I have something further
6	THE COURT: Of course, many, many questions have been
7.	asked by different counsel and also by the Court. There
8	has been a thorough examination of the prospective jurors.
9	Any counsel who refrains from simply being
1Ò	repetitious is to be commended, rather than criticized.
ļi -	I find nothing remiss about that.
12 [.]	MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Kanarek has a well-earned reputation
13	of asking questions ad nauseum.
14	Now, the question is this, we all heard, and
15	back in chambers, Manson told Kanarek to shut up, and
16	Kanarek has shut up.
17	Now, my question is this
1 8 .	THE COURT: He has made many challenges, objections,
19	motions.
20	MR. BUGLIOSI: As far as questions, he shut up.
21	THE COURT: I don't want to hear any more of this,
22	Mr. Bugliosi, get to the point.
23	MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, you have interrupted me
24	five times.
25	THE COURT: Get to the point.
26	MR. BUGLIOSI: I Will.
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THE COURT: State it now.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I will get to the point right now.

I would ask the Court to ask Mr. Kanarek if
he intends to cross-examine witnesses in this case, and if
he says that he does not I think we should have a very,
very serious hearing in this matter.

His client is charged with seven counts of murder, and Manson has told him to shut up --

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THE COURT: I will not ask Mr. Kanarek that.

Did you wish to be heard on the motion?

MR. BUGLIOSI: There is case authority that a defense attorney has to participate in the trial.

I don't know whether he intends to crossexamine or not.

THE COURT: I don't either.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If he doesn't intend to cross-examine, go through an entire four or five months without cross-examining witnesses, I think we ought to know about it right now before jeopardy attaches.

MR. STOVITZ: It should be asked in the presence of his client, because if your Honor does order Mr. Kanarek to participate, it could be contempt if he refuses.

We are in effect having a pro per that is not even participating in the trial.

We are having less than a trial because Mr.

Manson, as a pro per, would at least participate.

THE COURT: I see no evidence of that whatever.

MR. STOVITZ: Not so far --

MR. BUGLIOSI: Not so far, but jeopardy will attach. This is a precautionary measure.

I think there was every indication that Mr. Kanarek will not cross-examine. If he does intend to cross-examine, swell, I think he should.

But if he did not ask one question on voir

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dire and we know Manson told him he doesn't want him to say another word. in this trial, I don't see how we can go through this trial, seven murder counts, when Mr. Manson's attorney is not cross-examining witnesses.

THE COURT: It may well be if Mr. Kanarek is last in order of examining defense counsel, whatever worth examining on may have been done with respect to any particular witness.

There is nothing to be served by merely being repetitious, by going over the same ground again because he is there.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, an attorney representing someone accused of seven murders, I don't think can go through a trial without asking questions.

THE COURT: It has not happened.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This is a precautionary measure before jeopardy attaches, if this is what his intention is we should know right now.

THE COURT: Is that your intention, Mr. Kanarek?

Is it your intention to participate in this trial?

MR. KANAREK: First of all, I would like to say this, what counsel was saying invades the attorney-client privilege, the right to effective counsel by way of the Sixth Amendment.

As a lawyer, your Honor, I must object to counsel interjecting himself into a matter between attorney

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and client.

THE COURT: I am asking, do you intend to participate in the trial?

MR. KANAREK: Certainly I intend to participate in the trial.

THE COURT: Then let's proceed.

Do the People wish to be heard on the motion to continue?

MR. STOVITZ: We would like a three-minute recess on this, counsel and I, to get together to discuss it.

This is brand new, the first time we heard about the motion.

Of course it would depend upon the defendants personally giving up their right to a speedy trial.

THE COURT: Don't think just because you might agree to that, I'm going to.

MR. STOVITZ: I realize that, your Honor, I realize there was another case here about a year ago that the defense and the District Attorney's Office agreed on a certain point that the Court disagreed on.

I know your Honor has the ultimate power to agree to a continuance or order a continuance.

If Mr. Bugliosi and I could get together for one and one-half minutes now we can put on the record what our position is.

THE COURT: Let's take a five-minute recess. 3d-3 MR'. STOVITZ: Thank you. THE COURT: The Court will recess for five minutes.

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(The following proceedings occurred in open court, all parties and counsel present, the prospective jurors absent:)

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present, the prospective jurors are not present.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, for the reasons that the defense cited for the continuance, we will oppose the motion for a continuance.

We feel that those reasons could exist a year from now or even three years from now. There is no barring of the newspapers, as was reported in the Fain case that your Honor is undoubtedly familiar with. The newspapers, the press and television could again play up all the stories and all of the facts that they know about it a year from now or even two years from now.

I think that in going over the questions and answers that the jurors gave, that the 12 jurors that we have selected here have not been influenced by anything that has been written up or broadcast on this case.

So, therefore, your Honor, we will oppose the motion for continuance. We feel that, for the grounds stated, the motion should be denied.

MR. FITZGERALD: Could I briefly reply to that?
THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Fitzgerald.

MR. FITZGERALD: When I selected the date of August 1st, 1971, I wasn't suggesting that at that time the climate

of opinion in Los Angeles County would have substantially abated. Perhaps it would take a period of five years or more, as Mr. Stovitz seems to suggest. But I think that is a starting point. One year from now we can re-evaluate the situation, on August 1, 1971, to determine the climate of opinion.

I am not suggesting -- I want the record to be clear -- I am not suggesting that on August 1st, 1971, I would not make a motion to further continue the case.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think that a continuance is necessary.

After our voir dire examination to date, I am convinced that a fair and impartial jury can be obtained; I am convinced that the 12 people in the jury boxare fair and impartial, and no continuance is necessary in order to insure the defendants of a fair and impartial trial.

The motion will be denied.

We will take a brief recess and I will ask that the prospective jurors be brought back into the courtroom.

MR. STOVITZ: Before your Honor leaves the bench, may counsel --

MR. REINER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: We are in recess now.

MR. STOVITZ: May we see your Honor during the recess on a point?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings occurred in chambers. All counsel are present, the defendants are not present.)

MR. STOVITZ: The reason I requested this meeting, your Honor, when the jurors get over here, the first order of business would be the exercise of peremptory challenges by the defense.

THE COURT: They have already passed.

MR. STOVITZ: They have already passed?

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is our turn right now.

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 MR. STOVITZ: And we are going to accept the jury.

Then I don't know if your Honor is going to give the defense another opportunity to accept or challenge any other jurors. I think they should be given another opportunity to consult with their clients and either accept or exercise the peremptory.

Following that, there will be the swearing in of the jury, I take it, and selection of the alternates.

We have nine, someone told me out there, and
I was just thinking whether or not we should send for another
panel so that we won't have any further delays in the
selection of the alternate jurors.

Another point I would like to bring up, your Honor. It is usually up to the discretion of the Court as to how the alternates are changed to regular members of the jury in the event that a regular member of the jury gets ill.

I personally prefer the lot system rather than the first alternate sworn.

THE COURT: I do too.

I would anticipate that if it becomes necessary to replace a regular juror with an alternate, the names of the alternates would simply be placed in a box and the names be drawn by lot from the box by the Clerk in the same manner that he withdraws the names when the jury is being impanelled.

MR. FITZGERALD: I would personally prefer the system

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where we designate the alternate jurors, alternate Juror No. 1, alternate Juror No. 2, alternate No. 3, alternate No. 4, alternate No. 5 and alternate No. 6.

I think that system will materially expedite the selection of alternate jurors.

THE COURT: Well, I have no objection to that system.
MR. STOVITZ: It is agreeable.

THE COURT: If all counsel are willing to stipulate to it, then I am prepared to accept that.

MR. STOVITZ: It is agreeable with the People if the defendants want it that way.

MR. REINER: I don't have strong feelings on it but my preference is always by lot.

I am concerned that alternate No. 6, for example, feeling that the possibility that he will sit on the case is so remote, he may not pay as much attention.

MR. STOVITZ: They don't have to know about it.

THE COURT: They don't have to know about the stipulation.

MR. REINER: I don't have any strong feeling either way, but indicating my preference, your Honor, my preference is the lot system.

THE COURT: You don't care to stipulate?

MR. REINER: Perhaps I can consult with counsel.

If counsel feel very strongly about it.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you do that.

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(Whereupon all defense counsel confer.)

MR. FITZGERALD: We cannot agree among ourselves,

your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FITZGERALD: Other counsel have a real objection.

I am not suggesting that anybody is position is unreasonable.

THE COURT: Then we have no stipulation.

I don't have to determine at this particular moment what method will be used. I simply indicated that my natural inclination is to use the lot system, but I haven't really researched the problem as to whether or not there have been any cases on the subject one way or the other.

MR. KANAREK: I think, your Honor, the whole thesis of our jury system is by lot, and I think that that idea is perpetuated by doing it by even picking the alternate jurors by chance.

MR. SHINN: The Code section says it shall be by lot. THE COURT: Hopefully, the problem won t arise.

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THE COURT: Now, there are two other matters,

Mr. Norman Espinoza who is not in the jury box but who is in
the panel has called in, or someone has called in for him
to the clerk.

He is absent today due to illness in the family and he expects to be present tomorrow. So he is not here.

MR. FITZGERALD: I will offer to stipulate he may be removed from the panel.

MR. REINER: I will join in the stipulation.

MR. SHINN: So stipulated.

MR. KANAREK: So stipulated.

THE COURT: Mr. Norman Espinoza will be excused by stipulation of all counsel.

Now, I have a letter which I received yesterday from the Los Angeles City School District, Catherine S. Lee, Administrative Coordinator, in which she is pleading with me to excuse Mrs. Shirley Evans, who is sitting in the jury box, and she cites various matters, reorganization of the City School District, and Mrs. Evans expertise in this field, and so forth.

I personally have no inclination whatsoever to excuse Mrs. Evans for that reason.

of all agencies I think that any governmental or quasi-governmental agency should be willing without exception or reservation to have their employees serve as jurors when they are called and selected, and I cannot

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imagine if there are -- if you want to look at this letter, you may.

(Letter handed to Mr. Fitzgerald.)

I cannot imagine that she cannot be replaced with someone, or that there is not someone present in her department or some other department who has the necessary skills to carry on.

MR. SHINN: Is that the teacher from Monrovia?

THE COURT: No, this was the lady in the administrative department. She is not a teacher.

She is in the administrative department of the Los Angeles City Schools.

MR. FITZGERALD: My experience has been, in selecting jurors over the years, that frequently the employee or prospective juror is very willing to sit but that person is put in the middle, so to speak, between the Court and the employer, and frequently employers write letters to the Court.

I don't think there is any indication whatsoever that Mrs. Evans cannot be fair and impartial, and the fact that her employer may need her is going to influence her one way or the other.

THE COURT: I agree with you completely, and I would be reluctant to even mention the subject to her because I would hate to put her in the position of being in the middle between her supervisors and the Court.

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It is a question of whether she would be willing to serve.

I don't think she should be placed on the horns of that dilemma. She has made no request to be excused.

MR. STOVITZ: Of course it would make her feel better to know she is wanted and needed:

MR. FITZGERALD: She knows that.

THE COURT: Is there anything further, gentlemen, with respect to calling over another panel? I think we should call a panel but I will take only one step at a time, if, as and when we have a jury and there are not sufficient remaining jurors sitting in the courtroom to comprise a respectable panel for selection, we will call for another.

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MR. FITZGERALD: Are we going to follow the same procedure in selecting the alternate jurors as we did in the selection of the jurors themselves?

I think that would be desirable.

I will be guided or at least consider the opinions of counsel on that.

Is there anyone who wants to proceed in some other manner?

MR. REINER: No.

THE COURT: Just so we can review, then, and be sure we are all talking about the same thing.

Of course we will call all six prospective jurors into the jury box at the same time, one after the other.

Then we can come into chambers and examine them on the matters of availability, hardship, death penalty and publicity, one after the other, and if any are excused we will call in additional, and proceed in the same manner as we did for the 12, and then return to open court and a complete voir dire examination before challenges begin.

MR. STOVITZ: Is it agreed that each defendant is entitled to as many challenges as there are alternates?

THE COURT: The Code is very clear on that, 1089, I believe, of the Penal Code, each defendant is entitled to as many peremptory challenges as there are alternates

selected, and the People are entitled to a number equal to all of the separate challenges exercised by the defendants.

MR. STOVITZ: So that if there are six alternates, each defendant is entitled to six and they need not be exercised jointly.

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THE COURT: There is no statement about joint exercise under 1089.

Actually it is an anomaly, because the defendants by virtue of this law get more challenges for alternates than they did for the jury as a whole.

MR. STOVITZ: That is because we are selecting six. If we were only selecting two alternates they would only get two.

MR. FITZGERALD: Has that been agreed upon, that there will be six alternates?

THE COURT: Well, I have just made the decision, Mr. Fitzgerald, if anyone wants to be heard it is necessarily an estimate, of course. The most that I have ever had in any other trial was four, and I never had to use any.

They had six in the Sirhan trial. I don't recall whether any were used.

MR. STOVITZ: I think there were two or three used, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't believe that many.

MR. REINER: Four alternates, and two were used.

THE COURT: No, there were six alternates.

MR. REINER: I am relying on Captain Carpenter who was at the head of security for the Sheriff's Department.

He informed me there were four alternates

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and two were used in that case.

THE COURT: I don't believe that is accurate. I think actually they had six.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, we are getting so close to trial time now, and we all work pretty hard.

What is going to happen when one of the attorneys get sick, your Honor, unless we get relief in the middle of the week someone is going to break down, either psychologically or physically.

MR. STOVITZ: I suggest you renew your Medicare insurance.

MR. SHINN: In a situation like that would your Honor just suspend the trial until the attorney gets well, or could the other attorneys represent the defendant?

THE COURT: We will have to meet that problem when it occurs, and in the context in which it occurs, Mr. Shinn.

I cannot anticipate all those problems until they come up, or what the solution might be.

MR. BUGLIOSI: With respect to the opening statement, it might be premature, but I intended to make reference to the out of court statements of Susan Atkins and Leslie Van Houten, not in great deail, except they did make incriminatory statements, and to whom they made the statements.

I think the Court indicated yesterday that

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perhaps this would not be advisable inasmuch as the Court has not ruled on the admissibility of these statements.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know. I have to look at Aranda closer. I don't know whether the Court actually has power to completely preclude the prosecution from offering evidence or any part of an incriminatory statement.

I think the Court certainly has power to cause a deletion of all direct and indirect references, but if there is a speck remaining -- in other words,

I wasn't going to go into what the statement was. That would be dangerous because there might be parts of the statement that the Court may rule are inadmissible.

But the mere statement that Susan Atkins made an incriminatory statement. We intend to offer that.

THE COURT: I know, that does not solve the problem.

Effective deletion is not always possible;

in fact it is frequently impossible, in which case the

answer is either of the alternatives, which is severance

or exclusion of the evidence.

MR. BUGLIOSI: There are many portions of these statements where, for instance, Susan Atkins talks about herself, "I did this."

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THE COURT: Of course, Aranda talks about what effective deletion is, in the context of what that means with respect to the possibility those statements can be linked to the other defendants after the other defendants have been sufficiently identified, otherwise than by the statements of the declarant.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think there is a footnote in Aranda talking about this, and they are talking about a situation, if I am not mistaken, where the language "we" and "they" are used.

"we" or "they" is or are, then we are talking about an indirect reference.

But if it is just an "I," if it's "I did this," and "I did that" -- the other evidence cannot connect the co-defendants with that statement.

That statement does not refer to anyone else.

Is Aranda 63, your Honor?

MR. FITZGERALD: Could we take this up at a later time?

THE COURT: Yes, I don't think this is the time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The reason why it may be the time, because we are about to impanel the jury now and Mr. shinn has made a motion which I think has considerable merit to it.

Perhaps it should be heard now.

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MR. FITZGERALD: I intend to introduce a motion in connection with your opening statement to the Court, restricting your references not only to the inculpatory statements of Susan Atkins, but various other items of physical evidence, and certain areas of evidence.

And I think that it would be better handled all at one time, and if the selection of alternate jurors takes anywhere near the length of time it took us to select six jurors in the box, we are talking about some time early next week, so I think there is plenty of time to thoroughly evaluate this.

I just wouldn't like the Court to make a hasty decision at this time.

THE COURT: On which subject?

MR. FITZGERALD: On whether or not Mr. Bugliosi may mention certain things in his opening statement.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The only problem is, what if the Court rules we cannot use any part of the statement? We might then ask for a severance, and I am saying I think this should be resolved before jeopardy attaches, because these statements are very, very important.

They are extremely important as to two of the defendants in this case. Susan Atkins and Leslie Van Houten, extremely important, probably more important as to Van Houten than anyone else because that is it as far as Van Houten is concerned.

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MR. STOVITZ: You are conceding Linda Kasabian would be an accomplice. MR. BUGLIOSI: Right, right. I cannot find Aranda,

> MR. STOVITZ: Is the jury out there?

THE BAILIFF: Yes.

for some reason.

MR. STOVITZ: We can defer this, and each party can present their points on the matter within a day or so.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The point is are we going to accept the jury now?

MR. STOVITZ: All right.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If we accept the jury, jeopardy attaches at that moment.

Maybe this is an issue that should be resolved before jeopardy attaches is what I am trying to point out.

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MR. REINER: Excuse me, Mr. Bugliosi, are you suggesting at this late date you would move for severance?

MR. BUGLIOSI: There is a possibility. I think we almost have to move for a severance as to your client, we almost have to. I don't think we have a choice.

But we would have a choice as to Susan Atkins.

Your client we almost would have to. Her statement cannot be used against her, assuming that Mrs. Kasabian is deemed to be an accomplice in the La Bianca murders, ergo, we would not have a case against your client.

MR. SHINN: Maybe the Court is going to reconsider my motion to suppress, your Honor, and take it up before we impanel the jury.

THE COURT: Are you in a position to present the statement with the deletion that you suggest? I know it was presented to me some time ago, which had some peculiar markings on it, but I could not tell what they were supposed to mean.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I could get the statement, your Honor, and give you several parts of the statement that in my opinion are totally admissible.

The Court would have to rule right now, because in the opening statement I am not going to give the statement, I will say, "Susan Atkins made an incriminatory statement to Virginia Graham and Roni Howard."

I am not going to offer the entire statement

because the Court might delete 95 per cent of it, but even if the Court permits 5 per cent of it, my statement during my opening statement would be accurate even if it is only 5 per cent as an incriminatory statement.

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I could show the Court now these statements and we could look at Aranda, and I think that under Aranda any time a co-defendant says "I did something," uses the word "I," that this statement is admissible, because if the Court were to deem that Aranda prohibited that type of a statement coming in in a joint trial, then this would completely eliminate joint trials whenever any defendant made an incriminatory statement. It would completely eliminate joint trials.

In effect, Aranda would have been deemed to have held that any time a defendant made an out-of-court statement there could never be a joint trial. Aranda, I am sure, doesn't go that far.

THE COURT: I would suggest that you do this:

The statement should be presented in its entire form, think that is, in toto, and the parts which you/should be excised, that is, deleted, so that they may be introduced in the trial should be completely indicated by brackets or some other method so that they can be seen in relation to the entire text of the statement.

That is for the purpose of allowing me to rule on it.

MR. BUGLIOSI: So, may I bring these two statements up here, now, and I think we can discuss this informally.

Of course, the Court's ruling is going to be a formal ruling, but I think all of us can discuss these

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statements informally right back in chambers here.

MR. REINER: May I further indicate that I think it would be necessary for the People to indicate what other proof they propose to offer to connect Miss Van Houten with this particular crime.

The reason being that in Aranda you don't simply look at the statement out of context. If there is other evidence that the People are going to offer which will draw other defendants into the statement, then even though the words such as "we" are deleted and only such words as "I" remain, if other evidence brings the defendants in, then you don't have --

MR. STOVITZ: I disagree with counsel's interpretation of the cases because, in that event, you could never have joint trials.

Let's assume that A, B and C rob a liquor store. The liquor store owner identifies B and C, he does not identify A. A is later arrested and is questioned, and A says, "Yes, I robbed that liquor store."

"Were you alone or were you with someone?"

Then, when the answer is, "I was with someone," that is deleted.

So, he has A robbing the liquor store.

The liquor store owner says B and C plus another man were there. A's statement would certainly incriminate himself, and we could still have a joint

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trial with B and C.

This is the situation in our trial. are going to have Linda Kasabian testifying that she along with three others, on the first night, and she along with six others on the second night, went out and participated in a certain type of conduct. The conduct that she will describe will show that these people acted in a certain manner. That Leslie Van Houten went into this home in the Los Feliz area, and later on we are going to introduce a statement Leslie Van Houten made to a friend of hers that she did participate in a murder.

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She is not going to say that anyone else killed anyone, but she will say that — this Diane Lake will testify that Leslie Van Houten admitted participating in the murder and, naturally, that statement that she gives will then say, "See, Linda Kasabian's testimony was correct, it was Leslie Van Houten and Patricia Krenwinkel and Charles Watson, they went into the house, and here Leslie Van Houten admits that she participated in a murder, but in Leslie Van Houten's statement to Diane Lake, she is not going to incriminate Patricia Krenwinkel and Charles Watson.

MR. FITZGERALD: All this is well and good, but the point I tried to make when this was mentioned pretrial was this, and the most recent cases bear this out: Even if the statement is successfully deleted and it is introduced as to Miss Atkins or Miss Van Houten, certainly the attorneys representing those persons are going to ask on cross-examination, "Didn't they say that there were other persons present?"

That is a proper question in order to mitigate and ameliorate the guilt of the respective declarant.

It is also proper to demonstrate that other persons might have been present and actually perpetrated the killings.

The most recent cases point out that the deletion must withstand cross-examination, and as I have

suggested to the Court in this case, and I will suggest to 12 1 counsel, there is no statement in this case that will sur-2 3 vive cross-examination. MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't think there is any statement in any case, Paul, that would withstand cross-examination 5 under the theory that you have just propounded. 6 That isn't true. MR. REINER: 7 THE COURT: What cases are you referring to? 8 9 MR. STOVITZ: Raymond Shepard. 10 MR. FITZGERALD: People vs. Massey. 11 MR. BUGLIOSI: That is 66. 12 **6B** MR. FITZGERALD: I filed a document with the Court. 13 THE COURT: I may have those. 14 MR. REINER: Mr. Bugliosi a moment ago stated that no 15 statement may withstand cross-examination under that 16 theory. 17 MR. BUGLIOSI: That statement of Paul's. 18 MR. REINER: I disagree. 19 Tying that into the example that Mr. Stovitz 20 gave THE COURT: Massey is 66 Cal. 2d. 21 22 23 24,

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MR. FITZGERALD: If I could get my points and authorities in regard to the motion for severance, it contains all the citations I would urge upon the Court. It is in the court file. THE COURT: All right.

MR. FITZGERALD: At some later time.

MR. REINER: If I might respond to the comment by
Mr. Bugliosi and that other one by Mr. Stovitz in connection
with the position taken by Mr. Fitzgerald.

An appropriate example would be this: If we have an eye witness that two unidentified persons — and that is the key word, "unidentified" — two unidentified persons walk into a liquor store, and subsequently two persons were arrested, and A indicates that B was with him —

THE COURT: I don't see why all of this has to be on the record.

MR. REINER: All right. Very well.

MR. KANAREK: I think, your Honor, if we are in chambers, because some of the statements that the prosecution has made --

THE COURT: We are just cluttering up the record now.

There is nothing under consideration. This is just

informal conversation.

MR. KANAREK: I know, your Honor.

THE COURT: You don't have to participate in it.

MR. KANAREK: I wish to have the benefit of --

THE COURT: Since there is no motion or objection or anything else pending before the Court, I don't see any reason to clutter up the record with this conversation.

MR. KANAREK: Because of some of the allegations.

I am going to take it off the record, THE COURT: and if anybody wants to go back on the record with some official business of some kind, we will certainly do so. (An off-the-record discussion was had.) .17

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MR. STOVITZ: I'd like to put this on the record as to Roni Howard's testimony, and I don't mean this would be the entire testimony Roni Howard will testify to.

By way of offer of proof, your Honor, Roni Howard testified that she was an inmate with Susan Atkins in the County Jail.

She will not testify as to what Susan

Atkins was in for or how the conversationbegan, because
the conversation began "What are you in for?"

Susan Atkins said she was in for murder. That was on the Gary Hinman murder. She will not testify to that.

But in her conversation with Susan Atkins they did get around to the Sharon Tate case, and Romi Howard will testify in substance and effect:

"She," indicating Susan Atkins,

"said that Sharon Tate, she said she was in
a bedroom, but when I asked her about the color
of the bedspread she," indicating Susan Atkins,

"said it was pulled down.

"She," again indicating Susan Atkins, "said that Sharon just said 'Well, why are you doing this, you know, don't kill me, let me live just for my baby.'

"And Sadie said" -- Sadie is of course

Susan Atkins, Sadie was the name she was booked 1 in in the County Jail, "I got no feelings for 2 you, bitch, we are doing you a favor; we are 3 releasing you from this earth.' 4 "And she said she had no feelings 5 whatsoever for her because she was doing people 6 a favor, and in the future what should be, 7 like she said people, you know, really you 8 don't really live until you die. 9 "Question: Did she say that she 10 stabbed Sharon,/she stabbed some of the people 11 there? 12 13 "Answer: Yeah, oh, yeah, because 14 she even told me, she said, 'Well, it felt so good, she said, 'The first time that I stabbed 15 16 her. 17 "She made a motion and that is when 18 I told her, I said, 'I don't believe you did it,' 19 I said, 'What does it feel like when you stab 20 somebody?' 21 "I said, 'I know because like 22 I told you I have stabbed somebody.' 23 "And she kind of doubted me, and 24 I said, 'Well, it has been quite a while ago.' 25 "I told you the deal about my 26 ex-husband, and I said, 'Did it feel kind of

"like a pillow?" 1 "And she said," again talking 2 about Susan Atkins, "'Yeah,' and she got all enthused, 'it was like going into nothing, just like into air,' she said" --5 And of course this is where there will be a deletion: 8 fls "And she said that a couple of 8 girls held Sharon's legs." .9 10 11 13 14 15 1Ġ 17 18 19 20 21 22 23. 24 25 26

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Now we are going to delete the part about a couple of girls holding her legs.

THE COURT: And back earlier she said, "We are releasing you from this earth."

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. "We," "they," "us," all of those will have to be deleted.

MR. STOVITZ: In a sense, as Mr. Bugliosi said, this entire statement is 46, 47 pages long; of course, a lot of it is introductory matter, and a lot of other matter deals with other homicides that would in no way be admissible even if it were a separate trial, so we could certainly delete the statement if it was a separate trial, and in a joint trial we could delete it and make it depend only on what Susan Atkins said to Roni Howard as to Susan Atkins' participation in this homicide.

Now, if Mr. Shinn, in cross-examination of Roni Howard, wants to show there were other girls involved. I think the Court could effectively stop him, because the harm of bringing the other defendants into it would be outweighed by the so-called resourceful cross-examination.

I think the Code and the cases, especially the Graham case and the other cases, speak about the value of joint trials. It is not only the saving of the Court's time and the witnesses' time, but it is also getting at the truth. You can get at the truth a lot better in a joint

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trial than you can in a separate trial, and the purpose of our trials is the ascertainment of the truth.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, the danger there is that even under cross-examination, your Honor, I have no control over the witness, over what the witness may say.

Now, Mr. Stovitz is presupposing that the witness is going to say exactly what the witness is supposed to say.

As you know, some witnesses will ramble off to different subjects, and I do believe that the cases do point out this danger, your Honor, that the witnesses get on the stand and then on cross-examination may say things damaging to other defendants, and then the Court would have to call a mistrial.

MR. KANAREK: Which, if I may, your Honor, just briefly make the point again.

We asked for the deposition of Linda Kasabian.

THE COURT: Let's not get into Linda Kasabian. That

is another matter.

MR. KANAREK: Well, yes and no.

In any event, your Honor, I will do it in connection with this. The only protection that any litigant has in this kind of situation is to take a deposition because the atmosphere that the statement was taken in is a prosecution atmosphere, it is not a judicial atmosphere, and absent knowing what the witness is going to

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say, as Mr. Shinn points out, there are all kinds of risks involved, and there is a good way of overcoming the risk, and that is by taking the deposition of the person in advance. Take their deposition and find out what they are going to say and then you have it in a judicial atmosphere, and you have something to hang your hat on if they change their statement at the time that they testify before the jury.

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On behalf of Mr. Manson, I will make a motion that we take the deposition of Virginia Graham.

MR. SHINN: Plus the fact that Mr. Stovitz doesn't know for sure what she is going to testify to, your Honor. He is just guessing that she is going to testify to the same thing that she said before. We have no guarantee of that.

MR. STOVITZ: It is not a guess.

MR. SHINN: You can't give us a guarantee that she will testify substantially to the same facts.

THE COURT: I will suggest this, gentlemen. I want to reread some of these statements.

MR. STOVITZ: Let me say that with respect to the offer of proof, with respect to Diane Lake, she was a young lady living at the Ranch, and she talked --

This statement that you just read, that was Roni Howard?

MR. STOVITZ: Roni Howard.

THE COURT: Just a moment.

THE COURT: Does that purport to be the entire statement?

MR. STOVITZ: No. It is the entire statement that we are going to use, but I gave your Honor the whole book there of her interview with the Police Department.

THE COURT: Then you are not going to use all

1	these other statements in this Roni Howard statement?
2	MR. STOVITZ: No.
3	In Virginia Graham's statement we are going
4	to use the part underlined.
5	MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. The part underlined in red,
6	your Honor.
7	THE COURT: I want to be sure that I have it right
8	The statement that you just read into the
9.	record is whose?
10	MR. STOVITZ: Roni Howard's.
11	THE COURT: And that is the only statement that
12	you propose to read?
13	MR. STOVITZ: Yes.
14 .	THE COURT: Now, you intend to read in the
15	statement of
16	MR. STOVITZ: Yes, the statement as to Diane
17	Lake, but I want to give you the background so you can
18	see how it fits in.
19	THE COURT: What about Virginia Graham?
20.	MR. STOVITZ: She was also an inmate with Susan
21	Atkins in the County Jail.
22	THE COURT: Are you going to read that statement?
23	MR. STOVITZ: No. I gave your Honor the entire
24	transcript.
25	MR. BUGLIOSI: There is quite a bit. That
26	which is underlined in red.

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MR. STOVITZ: Diane Lake was a girl that lived at Spahn Ranch and she talked to the officers about two hours, and then the officers condensed in two pages the essence as it goes to the La Bianca case, and then she signed this statement as her statement.

In order for your Honor to make sense of this statement, Bobby Beausoleil was arrested on August the 6th, 1969, and he was returned to Los Angeles County on August the 7th, 1969, and there will be evidence that they learned at the Spahn Ranch about his incarceration on August the 7th.

Now, Leslie Van Houten says -- and this is supposedly Diane Lake's testimony --

"Leslie came in the back house at the Spahn Movie Ranch at about dawn, sometime after Bobby Beausoleil's incarceration and the raid at the Spahn Movie Ranch in the middle of August, 1969.

"As soon as she entered, she burned a rope, a credit card and a purse in a fireplace.

"She also had with her a plastic sack of change, United States currency, nickels, dimes and quarters.

"She then went to sleep. Then a man in a pink car came up to the Ranch and cut the wires."

"At that time, she hid" -- she,
meaning Leslie Van Houten -- "hid under the
blankets and said not to let him see her because
he was the one that had given her the ride from
Griffith Park that morning. The man is a friend
of Frank's. I don't know Frank's last name. It
is a German name. Frank is the man that is buying
the property that is the last half of George
Spahm's property for a club that they are going
to build for attorneys and things like that. It
is going to be something like a \$30,000 club.

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"The purse that Leslie burned was soft brown leather about six inches high. The rope she burned was hemp about four inches in length and 1-1/2 inches in diameter. There was also a credit card that she burned.

"She brought these things in with her when she came in that morning. She was also carrying a lady's blouse and she also burned that.

"About the last seven days of September to about October 3rd, 1969, while at Willow Springs, Leslie explained to me that she had a part in the killings that the others were involved in."

Now, of course, we are going to remove "that the others were involved in."

"Leslie explained to me that she had a part in the killings" -- period -- "but it was a murder other than the Tate killing.

"She told me that she was instructed by Tex."

Now, we are going to omit the reference to Tex.
MR. BUGLIOSI: Charles Watson.

MR. STOVITZ: Even though Tex is not a defendant in this case.

"To wipe all the fingerprints off of

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"everything."

MR. KANAREK: I think counsel misspoke. He doesn't mean he is not a defendant in this case.

MR. STOVITZ: He is not here at the trial.

This is the part that she will testify to.

"She," speaking about Leslie Van Houten, "told me she wiped them off of things they had even touched,"

-- "they" will be omitted -- "that weren "t even touched.

Then she told me that Tex asked her to stab one of the victims."

We will admit the word "Tex."

She then told me she was asked to stab one of the victims.

MR. BUGLIOSI: We will have to omit that. That would imply that someone asked her. We will omit any reference to another human being. We will delete that.

THE COURT: Don't you have to go back to where she makes the statement in that connection that she had a part in the killings to indicate someone else had the other part?

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is a good point. I have thought about that certainly. If she had a part.

MR. STOVITZ: She was involved in the killings.

THE COURT: You can to change the language.

MR. STOVITZ: That's right. You can't change the language.

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THE COURT: All you can do is delete, you cannot change her words. You cannot substitute one word for another.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This will be a witness testifying to her recollection what she told her.

She can use whatever words she wants to convey that thought.

She can say she said words to the effect that.

MR. REINER: Now that we are getting to the point where we are paraphrasing the statement, and I don't think that is what is meant by editing --

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think editing necessarily connotes that you can use synonyms.

MR. STOVITZ: Now, this is the part she will definitely testify to:

"She," talking about Leslie Van Houten, "said that at first she was afraid, but later as she continued stabbing it became more inviting to her.

"Before she left the house where the murders occurred she ate something and she drank some milk. I believe she said it was chocolate milk, which they always took with them when they left the house, which was also taken when she left the house."

"Then she hitchhiked back to the ranch. She said she hitchhiked from around Griffith Park back to Spahn's Movie Ranch."

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Of course, the La Biancas did live in the Griffith Park area.

I submit, your Honor, that Diane Lake's testimony can be effectively edited, and she can be officially instructed to make reference only to Leslie Van Houten's statement, and only what Leslie Van Houten caid that she, Leslie, did and what she, Leslie, said.

i realize, your Honor, that there is going to be some type of coloring necessary.

I also realize --

THE COURT: "Coloring," what do you mean by that?

MR. STOVITZ: Well, if Leslie's words were "the

Family did this," and "the Family did that," we can't

tell her to use the singular rather than to use the

term "Family."

We can also instruct her the reason for the rule.

Police officers, you know, many many times are instructed before they take the witness stand, "Now, look here, you cannot make any references to his past record, so you start off just with the statement what he said about this crime. If the defense attorneys ask you anything about his past record or about polygraphs, don't go into it."

We tell police officers that. The Baker case approves this type of editing because of the prejudicial

remarks.

Now, the big problem will be on cross-examination as to whether or not the defendants would be restricted, especially the attorneys for the defendants of the "confessing defendant."

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I just make a point if I may.

THE COURT: You both may make points, but one at a time.

MR. KANAREK: While this is on my mind, if I may, your Honor.

MR. REINER: Since the comment was directed towards
Leslie Van Houten, may I respond?

MR. KANAREK: Certainly.

MR. REINER: I will put this in concrete terms rather than theoretical terms.

Diane Lake, if she testifies to the entire statement such as it was, will indicate in sum and substance approximately as follows:

That Leslie Van Houten stabbed an inert body at the direction of Tex. The person at that time perhaps was no longer living, and that she wiped off fingerprints after the homicides had occurred at the direction of Tex, as indicated also in the statement.

Now, if Diane Lake let out the complete statement, she in effect would present a picture that the homicides occurred, were committed by two other persons with Leslie Van Houten present, and participating subsequently, that is, after the homicides and certain acts.

Clearly that would so establish liability-I am not arguing that it would not.

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But it is an entirely different picture than simply the witness Diane Lake indicating that Leslie Van Houten "participated" in the killings, and leaving it there.

Obviously once it comes out that she participated in any way, shape or form in these killings, as her attorney I would then have to ask Diane Lake questions to show that her participation, such as it was, was less than minor -- strike "less than," it was minor, and I hate to use the word "minor" considering the nature of the acts, but minor relative to the acts of the others.

I could not competently sit back and not ask such questions of Diane Lake, if I am precluded from doing it the situation is that Diane Lake has testified to something totally out of context, as indicated that Leslie Van Houten was a prime mover, as opposed to a person who did not move until the harm, such as it was, had been accomplished.

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25 26 MR. BUGLIOSI: Where do you get this "inert body"?

Is that in the statement?

MR. REINER: The word "inert body" is not, or "dead" does not exist in that statement, but I have good reason to believe that if Diane Lake would testify fully to the statement that was made to her by Leslie Van Houten, she would relate all of these things, and in conjunction with all of the other evidence it would indicate in fact that is what happened, because Tex Watson directed her to do certain things, which would have had to have occurred after Tex Watson completed his conduct in this matter.

That is the horns of the dilemma I am on.

I will have to ask Diane Lake to give the entire statement.

I would much rather not see the statement in the case. Obviously once the statement is in I would have to show that bad as it is, it is not as bad as it initially appears.

This is terribly relevant when we get to the matter of first or second, and it becomes massively relevant at the penalty phase.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Why couldn't you ask on crossexamination did she indicate at the time she stabbed this person the person was already dead or not?

MR. REINER: If the answer is yes -- strike that.

It is not simply a matter of asking questions and getting answers and then moving on, it's a matter of

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proof.

Is the jury indeed persuaded this is the case, or is this one defendant trying to suggest that was the case?

The way you prove these things, you will then have her relate all of the circumstances as to what led up to various acts.

MR. BUGLIOSI: In effect you are saying you would like to bring in the entire statement, right? To explain your client's involvement.

MR. REINER: I want the statement out, obviously, but once the statement is in it is essential to bring the entire statement out to show her involvement was minor compared to the others.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Let us assume the statement could come in as you would like to have it, right? To explain your client's relatively minor involvement, if the whole statement would come in this would be prejudicial to your client.

MR. REINER: It would be massively prejudicial as compared to the statement not coming in, but if it comes in to her participation and nothing else, or her participation in a relatively minor way, obviously the entire statement is less prejudicial than the edited statement.

But the entire statement is obviously more prejudicial than no statement.

MR. FITZGERALD: In fairness to the Court, I think

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counsel for the prosecution ought to point out to the Court that this witness, Diane Lake, is presently in a mental institution.

I think the Court should know that, because that is going to be important in terms of whether or not she can follow instructions, and whether or not she is going to get up on the stand and just blurt out various things.

I assume she is in Patton State Hospital for a reason.

MR. KANAREK: That is the point I was trying to raise, your Honor, when Mr. Reiner asked to speak first.

That is, that this lady is, as I understand it, in the Patton State Hospital.

on top of that, we have a police officer who has synopsized, thinking again that he is law enforcement, and this is no criticism of him, but he wants a certain result in this case.

Now, if you balance the prejudicial effect and the chance for error as to what Diane Lake actually said, and you put it through all of these tortuous processes and try to present it to this jury, the balance is just completely in favor of excluding it in terms of probative value, and that is really what we are supposed to be here for, to get evidence of probative value before the jury, not just to get a conviction at any price.

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Now, it is my position on behalf of Mr. Manson that law enforcement are now using recording devices, and not taking down word-for-word statements --

MR. STOVITZ: There is a word-for-word statement of Diane Lake, a two-reel tape, which has been given to Mr. Reiner, and I don't know whether Mr. Fitzgerald heard it or not.

MR. KANAREK: All right, that problem in this particular instance does not lie as to Diane Lake, as far as the reproduction of what the lady said.

But it is our position on behalf of Mr. Manson,

I just want the record to be clear, that due process,

fair trial and all of that requires the deposition of

Diane Lake, the deposition of Roni Howard and the

deposition of Virginia Graham.

Absent that, your Honor, we then are turning the trial over to the so-called witnesses.

We are letting them decide this case, because there is no chance to impeach them; there is no chance for lawyers to sit down and go over their statement.

If you do this in an automobile accident, where the only thing involved is money, you certainly ought to be able to do it in a death sentence request by the prosecution where life itself is at stake.

It is our position that due process requires that, and that the Federal and California Constitutions

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require it even though the Penal Code puts it down, if there are other certain very narrow bases for taking a deposition in a criminal case.

It seems to me the Court in administering the Federal Constitution as well as the California Constitution, has the power, and we make the motion that the Court order the depositions of these prospective witnesses, and then we know exactly where we stand.

I do make the request that the depositions of each of these prospective witnesses be taken at a time convenient to the Court, convenient to counsel, outside the presence of the jury, and then we will have some kind of a knowledge, a beginning knowledge of what really these witnesses purportedly heard the respective defendants utter.

Because otherwise we are relying upon, as I say, law enforcement, the prosecution synopsizing.

That is not the witness, your Honor, that is law enforcement.

THE COURT: I understand you were given copies of the complete statements.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, but it is not in the judicial context. These statements are statements which have been made, and questions asked only with the prosecution's point in mind.

There may be all kinds of reasons why there weren't the proper foundation.

THE COURT: Well, all right, we are not going to have 1 any depositions at this time. The motion is denied. 2 MR. KANAREK: And I include Linda Kasabian in my 3 request also, your Honor. May I? I do. 4 THE COURT: Very well. 5 Now, as to the statements, it appears to me 6 that there are portions of them which could be deleted, or 7 excised, which would not incriminate the other defendants. 8, However, this is certainly just preliminary. 9 The view is necessarily going to have to be tempered by 10 whatever the evidence is during the course of the trial. 11 Now, this is something that you people are going 12 to have to, as I mentioned before, this is something you 13 are going to have to think through yourself. 14 I don't know what the evidence is going to show 15 except what I heard. You are intimately, being the 16 prosecutors, you are intimately familiar with what your 17 cases are and what the evidence will be, at least on your 18 side. 19 MR. BUGLIOSI: In very rough form, your Honor, 20 Linda Kasabian, as to both murders, will place the defen-21 dants at the scene. 22 23. 24 25 26

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THE COURT: That was going to be my next comment.

Perhaps literally these statements can be excised, I am speaking of the statements of Virginia Graham and Roni Howard and Diane Lake. Perhaps they can be excised so as not to incriminate the other defendants, but what about the problem, if there is one, I don't know, of the testimony perhaps of Linda Kasabian who will connect up the other defendants?

MR. BUGLIOSI: She will of course.

THE COURT: Obviously she is going to be testifying as an eyewitness.

MR. STOVITZ: Further, Linda Kasabian says she spoke to Charles Manson and he made certain statements to her.

Following that she went with Watson, Krenwinkel and Atkins to this location on Cielo Drive.

Following that she is going to describe what happened.

Then there is going to be the introduction of the fingerprint of Krenwinkel from the rear door, the fingerprint of Watson from the front door, and Susan Atkins' statement to Roni Howard and Virginia Graham.

THE COURT: The point I am making is, to what extent if any, and I am just posing the question, I am not attempting to answer it, the statements of Linda Kasabian and whatever evidence there will be in the case

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will tend to connect the non-declarant defendants with the statements after the identity of the other participants, otherwise known by reason of evidence not included in the statements themselves.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am very confident, your Honor, I know exactly what the Court is referring to.

Here is what Aranda is talking about.

Let's say that we were to permit Virginia

Graham to testify that Susan Atkins told her "We did this,"
which we will not permit her to do.

Now, who is "we"? Well, one of the "we's," one of the persons comprised in the we is Susan Atkins.

The jury is going to want to know who is the other party or parties comprising the we.

Aranda says you cannot do that because other evidence will tell the jury who the we is. That is what Aranda is talking about.

But if --

THE COURT: The question I am raising is whether or not that problem can exist even though there is no "we" mentioned by virtue of the facts which are contained in the statement.

MR.BUGLIOSI: That is why there has to be very severe, I grant the Court that, very severe comprehensive editing where we have a situation where the defendant says "I did this."

THE COURT: I would think out loud further, there must be situations in which it is possible for such a statement not to incriminate co-defendants, otherwise, as someone has mentioned before, Aranda and Bruton would do away with joint trials.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right, right, that is the point I made.

MR. FITZGERALD: But don't mislead the Court, in a sense, and I am sure you are not doing it intentionally.

Aranda is not the only ground. The Aranda problem is not the only ground for the inadmissibility of statements, or the severance of cases for trial.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is not the only ground for severance. I think it is the only ground for the admissibility of an extrajudicial statement of a codefendant.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think that if the Court felt that the admissibility of an edited statement would deprive some of the other defendants of a fair trial in other respects, the Court would have power --

THE COURT: It could deprive the declarant of a fair trial.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That would be a situation where the prosecution had not complied with Aranda.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think that is what the Court has

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in mind when the Court queries counsel about the admissibility of statements, using the singular pronoun, when other prosecution witnesses will put plural defendants at the scene of a particular ground, coupled with the fact that Count VIII of the indictment is a conspiracy, alleging community of action between the defendants.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: You will have to forget about the other evidence. It is not relevant to the extrajudicial statement unless the extrajudicial statement by itself can be connected with the other evidence, and it cannot, unless "we" or "they" --

MR. FITZGERALD: I disagree. I think the Court can take that into consideration; the Court examines all the facts and contents, surrounding the statement itself.

MR. REINER: Let me pose a question to Mr. Bugliosi.

You will be able to prove, for example, Patricia Krenwinkel was at the residence at a certain date and time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Actually we will not, with the exception of Linda Kasabian's testimony.

MR. REINER: That is how you will prove it.

Now, you proved she was there at a certain point in time.

How do you propose to go ahead and prove at that particular time a homicide, or two homicides occurred? By putting in the statement of Diane Lake, which is an admission as to Leslie Van Houten, but not an admission as to Patricia Krenwinkel.

Now, you prove up what happened while Patricia Krenwinkel was there.

Now, that is the dilemma that you have. Do you have any other evidence as to what happened at that point in

time other than Van Houten's statement?

MR. BUGLIOSI: We only proved your client's involvement in what happen, not that Patricia Krenwinkel was there.

MR. REINER: Let's say Leslie Van Houten was not a defendant in this case. You would not then be using Diane Lake's testimony.

How would you prove what happened while Patricia Krenwinkel was there?

MR. BUGLIOSI: We could not.

MR. REINER: That is my point, you could not.

Aren't you now using Diane's testimony against Patricia

Krenwinkel?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Against your client only because she was involved, someone else may have been involved, it doesn't mean it was Patricia Krenwinkel.

MR. STOVITZ: It could have been Tex Watson, nothing wrong with identifying Tex Watson. If we had four separate trials, Roni Howard's testimony would go in completely against each defendant.

MR. REINER: No argument.

MR. STOVITZ: Editing Diane Lake's statement, originally I said we would have to eliminate Tex. All we have to do is explain that Tex Watson did not refer to any of the defendants on trial here.

MR. REINER: That is not the question I put to

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Mr. Bugliosi, who answered it as I anticipated he would answer, that was this, if Leslie Van Houten was not a defendant in this case and, let us say for the sake of argument this was a trial of Patricia Krenwinkel, for the deaths of the La Biancas, and that was the only matter before the Court, you would then offer evidence that Patricia Krenwinkel went to the La Bianca home at a certain date at a certain time and entered the residence; you would do this by putting on the testimony of Linda Kasabian.

The next question is, all right, she was there, but what happened while she was there?

MR. BUGLIOSI: What happened? You know what happened, of course, by the multiple stab wounds you know it was murder.

MR. REINER: What evidence do you have it occurred while she was there?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Circumstantial evidence.

MR. REINER: As opposed to some later time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Circumstantial evidence.

MR. REINER: Apart from the testimony of Lake, who then will indicate what happened while they were there, what other evidence is there?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't understand.

MR. REINER: There are a number of ways one might go about trying to prove what occurred while a certain

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defendant or defendants were at the scene of the crime, and one way is that one of the --

MR. BUGLIOSI: To save time, let's stipulate, arguendo, we are going to prove what happened by Diane Lake's testimony, this still does not connect Patricia Krenwinkel; it does not connect Patricia Krenwinkel.

MR. REINER: Patricia Krenwinkel is not charged with merely going to the La Bianca home, she is charged with going there and participating in a homicide.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: All right. That is not evidence against Patricla Krenwinkel.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, if I may intercede for a moment.

We obviously aren't going to achieve any unanimity of opinion here discussing these matters between us. Some of you see it one way and some another.

The real question in my mind is: What do the People want to do at this time? Do they wish to proceed? Are they making a motion for severance? Or what?

MR. BUGLIOSI: No. The People want a joint trial, and we want to severely edit those portions of the extrajudicial statements of Leslie Van Houten and Susan Atkins and introduce those portions which only implicate them and no one else.

THE COURT: And I have indicated to you just a bare preliminary -- and I emphasize the word "bare" -- a bare preliminary view that it appears that some of these statements can be excised without harm to either the declarant or the non-declarant defendants; but I want to emphasize further that this may very well change, that is, my view may very well change during the course of the trial as the trial develops.

Now, if you are willing to proceed on that basis?

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MR. BUGLIOSI: We have to take the risk. I don't think we have a choice.

Well, we do have a choice, but I mean, it is obvious what our choice is going to be, your Honor. We want to go forward.

I don't want my statements now to THE COURT: be in any way construed to be a ruling, because they are I don't think that I am in a position to rule; and even if I rule now, it would be subject to change based on what the evidence develops.

MR. STOVITZ: I think once your Honor hears the opening statement -- and Mr. Bugliosi has made the statement that he is not going into details of the incriminatory statement, he is merely going to mention the word "statement," to show how the defendants are connected with the crime, and your Honor can take our opening statement by way of a trial brief, so to speak, and your Honor will be able to see the development of this evidence, that although it will be shown that this was not an individual effort by either Susan Atkins or Leslie Van Houten, that nevertheless the statements of the declarants will be considered against that declarant and only that declarant, and we will have other evidence that will firmly incriminate the other defendants.

> MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I --THE COURT: Just a moment.

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That raises another question in my mind.

In view of the danger or the very real risk that a subsequent ruling during the course of the trial may deprive the prosecution of the benefit of one or more of these statements, why is it necessary to mention it in an opening statement?

The opening statement isn't evidence, it certainly isn't going to prove anything. Why subject the prosecution to that risk?

MR.BUGLIOSI: Well, the jury listens very closely to the opening statement. It is not evidence, your Honor, but --

THE COURT: If the statement in fact comes in, it isn't going to be any less effective.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: I think it would be less effective, your Honor. It would be strange that we didn't mention a confession in the opening statement. A confession is pretty powerful evidence.

MR. REINER: I think the law is clear on this, if you say that the defendant made certain admissions and later the admissions don't come in, that standing alone is more than a sufficient basis for a mistrial -- for a new trial, rather.

So, I think that puts incredible pressure upon the Court to make a ruling subsequently as to whether it comes in; that irrespective of other sufficient evidence to convict the defendants, the Court would be obliged to grant a mistrial if the Court ruled that the statement could not otherwise come in.

There is no reason why Mr. Bugliosi could not state in his opening statement, in sum and substance, that the People will prove that Leslie Van Houten participated, without saying that they will prove it by putting in am is admission.

It is that last phrase, your Honor.

THE COURT: I would certainly agree to that. I think it would be extremely dangerous in view of the tentative --

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is a risk that the prosecution might decide to take or might decide they won't take.

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MR. FITZGERALD: No. That happens not to be a statement of the law.

You shouldn't force the defendants into making a motion for a mistrial. These defendants are entitled to have their case tried in a speedy expeditious fashion, and they shouldn't have to rely on their remedy for a mistrial because of material that was adequately discussed in advance and that could have been obviated.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think the defense has made ten or fifteen motions for mistrial. Mr. Kanarek --

THE COURT: I think an effective opening statement could be made without pinpointing the precise source of the evidence with respect to these matters that we have been talking about.

MR. BUGLIOSI: You mean, as being statements to Virginia Graham and Roni Howard?

THE COURT: The fact that they are statements of a co-defendant.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Well, it can be done. It would diminish the power and impact of the opening statement.

THE COURT: As Mr. Reiner suggested, you could state that you expect to prove her guilt, and perhaps go beyond that -- I am not saying it is limited to that -- but without actually stating that it is going to be proved by virtue of a statement.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Of course, this is almost applicable

to very item of evidence.

THE COURT: Well, that is true. That is true.

MR. BUGLIOSI: In that case, your Honor, there wouldn't be an opening statement.

THE COURT: But here in this case we have unusual problems. You can predict in the average case what your evidence will show without any great fear that it is going to be suppressed or excluded, but here you have some unusual problems.

You would certainly have a prejudice if your opening statements contained a bald assertion of the co-defendants' statements and they were, in fact, subsequently excluded.

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I just make one point?

I believe in an opening statement you can only state what the evidence is going to be. You cannot make conclusions.

And I would make the motion that the Court instruct the prosecution that they can't use conclusionary statements like "incriminatory" and "We are going to show that the defendant is quilty."

All they can do is say what the evidence is, that Mr. X testified that he drove down the street and ran into a telephone pole.

THE COURT: I don't agree with that. It can be argumentative.

MR. KANAREK: But I don't believe that they can make a statement like "incriminatory," and so forth.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I think the law is clear that in an opening statement you can tell the jury what you expect to prove by the evidence, not just what the evidence is going to be, but what you expect to prove by the evidence, and by definition, your Honor, this requires drawing certain conclusions.

THE COURT: That is not what he was referring to.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is exactly what he was referring to, your Honor, about someone driving down the street and running into a telephone pole.

THE COURT: He is talking about the use of

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conclusionary terms like "incriminatory."

MR. BUGLIOSI: We expect the statement to be incriminatory.

MR. KANAREK: They can't state that in an opening statement.

THE COURT: I think that is improper in an opening statement.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If I were to say -- forgetting about this case here -- that someone made a confession, that is argumentative, too, and that is a conclusion.

MR. KANAREK: You can't do that in an opening statement. You can only state what the person will testify to.

THE COURT: That is not of the same character.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If we were to buy Mr. Kanarek's theory, your Honor, this would impose upon the prosecution the duty of getting our entire case in during the opening statement and telling the jury what each witness is going to testify to in detail.

To avoid that, your Honor --

THE COURT: Let's not get into an argument about the opening statement.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think it is very important.

MR. STOVITZ: The Court agrees with you that you don't have to say that we are going to have witness A that lifted the fingerprints. All you have to say is that we are

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going to prove it was Watson's fingerprints. You don't have to show the three or four steps to show that it was his fingerprints.

THE COURT: I agree with that.

I was talking about the use of the conclusionary terms which, in effect, turned the opening statement into an argument rather than a statement.

MR. STOVITZ: I think we know what you mean, your Honor.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This is not a clear-cut area. This is definitely not a clear-cut area here based on what the Court has said.

THE COURT: I don't think there is any problem there.

The point that I wanted to make was in reference to revealing the possibility of the statements and later being disappointed because of some ruling by the Court excluding them and the prejudice that would result from it.

MR. BUGLIOSI: But the nature of the opening statement, I think, is very relevant, and we are going to have
to discuss it in great depth, since Mr. Kanarek has ideas
which I disagree with a hundred and one per cent. We are
going to have to discuss it in great depth because I want to
try to avoid the continuing discourtesy of Mr. Kanarek
during my opening statement.

I don't intend to argue, but, by the same token, we are not going to put on all the evidence in the

opening statement, or I might be there seven or eight days, and I don't think the Court wants that.

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

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think we undoubtedly can be conclusionary during the opening statement, to summarize not only what the witnesses are going to testify to but why we are offering these witnesses and what we expect to prove.

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. BUGLIOSI: And by definition, your Honor, we are talking about conclusions.

THE COURT: What I indicated, I used the term in reference to argument.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Kanarek said that we cannot state conclusions.

THE COURT: Well, it is after 12:00, gentlemen. Let's adjourn until 1:45.

MR.KANAREK: Could your Honor make it -- I have to go during the noon hour, your Honor, to Van Nuys. I wonder if your Honor could make it after 2:00 today?

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, we are going to have to get going. I think you are just going to have to make some other arrangements with your other business.

I want to resume this jury selection process and get along with the selection of the alternates as soon as possible.

MR. KANAREK: I don't believe that I have asked for any special considerations, your Honor.

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THE COURT: You are asking now for more time.

MR. KANAREK: The record may reveal that I have previously, your Honor, but I don't recall making any previous requests.

THE COURT: You are making one right now?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

I wonder if your Honor would allow it to be 2:00?

THE COURT: All right. 2:00 o'clock. And that means 2:00 o'clock.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. I will be here.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Has this issue of statements now been resolved? Not the opening statement, your Honor, but the other statements?

THE COURT: I don't think it can be resolved.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't mean at all final, but provisionally?

THE COURT: There has been a clearing of the air. We are all aware of the problems and the dangers.

MR. BUGLIOSI: What I am saying is, before we move on, I want to make sure that we have accomplished as much as we could up to this point on this particular issue.

Is there anything else remaining?
This is such a sophisticated issue.

MR. REINER: There is one brief one-sentence comment
I would like to make, and that is this: That neither

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 party is entitled as a matter of right to an opening statement -- I just want to say this one thing -- that an opening statement is completely discretionary with the Court, and since it is discretionary, the Court has the absolute power to control the comments, and I think to avoid the possibility of a protracted trial where there would be sufficient evidence of the defendant Van Houten's guilt but the Court would, in addition to that, the Court would find that the statement of Miss Lake could not come in, but in this trial would be necessary, to avoid putting the Court in that position, I think it would be reasonable for the Court to forbid counsel from referring to the actual admission.

Counsel can refer to matters that would be proved up by the admissions without identifying them as admissions.

In other words, Mr. Bugliosi may say that "We will prove that Leslie Van Houten was present and participated," but not say "We will prove that by bringing out admissions."

MR. BUGLIOSI: I wasn't going to say "Admissions."

I was going to say a statement that she made to Diane Lake.

MR. REINER: A statement made to Diane Lake hurts just as much.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. 2:00 o'clock.

I think at that time we will be ready to go back into the

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courtroom and proceed. MR. STOVITZ: Thank you. (Whereupon at 12:05 o'clock p.m. the court was in adjournment.) 11 fls. 4 ; 8 10-14.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1970

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(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence and hearing of the prospective jurors, all defendants and counsel being present:)

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present. All of the prospective jurors are present and in the jury box.

It is the People's next peremptory challenge. MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, on behalf of the People we are satisfied with the jury and pass peremptory.

THE COURT: Before I ask the clerk to swear the jury I am going to ask each of you as prospective jurors a question, and I would like an individual answer from each of you, and I will put my question first to Mrs. McKenzie as Juror No. 1.

Do you swear on your oath as a prospective juror that you can act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to you, and that you can base your verdict in this case solely on the evidence received during the trial, and in accordance with the Court's instructions?

Do you, Mrs. McKenzie?

MRS . MCKENZIE: Yes.

THE COURT: Mrs. Evans, do you?

MRS. EVANS: Yes.

1	THE COURT: Mr. McBride, do you?
2	MR. McBRIDE: I.do.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Dawson, do you?
4 ;	MR. DAWSON: I do.
5	THE COURT: Mrs. Roseland, do you?
é	MRS. ROSELAND: I do.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Sisto, do you?
8 .	MR: SISTO: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Zamora, do you?
10	MR. ZAMORA: Yes, I do.
11	THE COURT: Miss Mesmer, do you?
12	MISS MESMER: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Baer, do you?
14	MR. BAER: Yes, sir.
15	THE COURT: Mrs. Hines, do you?
16	MRS. HINES: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Vitzelio, do you?
18	MR. VITZELIO: Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: And Mr. Tubick, do you, sir?
20	MR. TUBICK: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: Very well, the clerk will swear the
22	jury.
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THE COURT: Very well, the clerk will swear the jury.

THE CLERK: Will all the members in the jury box
please rise.

Would you raise your right hand, please.

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

THE COURT: It appears to the Court that this will be a protracted trial. The Court directs the selection of six alternate jurors.

Before you call the first name, will counsel approach the bench, please.

(Whereupon, all counsel approach the bench and the following proceedings occur at the bench outside of the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

THE COURT: We have eight prospective jurors remaining who have not been called into the box. We will now call six.

I just wanted to ask what counsels thoughts are on whether we should call over a new panel at this time or whether we should start voir diring on the first six that we call?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think we should call over a new panel, your Honor. I am positive we will go through these eight. I am absolutely positive.

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THE COURT: Well, that, of course, may very well be true, although we might not get to it today.

MR. STOVITZ: I think we should start a new panel on the way. We could start questioning the six that you call in, but a new panel should be called in because it sometimes takes 25 minutes to get over here, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that agreeable, then?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

What I was going to suggest, if it is agreeable with the Court, that since there is a good portion of it done in chambers, whatever your Honor intends to tell them en masse your Honor could tell them after the panel got here, and we could then conserve the time by starting with the publicity questions in chambers.

THE COURT: That is what I had in mind.

MR. KANAREK: Oh, then, no problem.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, what I propose to do, then, is to call the six from the remaining eight so that we can start our chambers voir dire, and I will ask the clerk to call over another panel so that even though -- well, as soon as we are ready to call from that panel I will come back out into court and make my introductory statements to the new panel.

MR. STOVITZ: Fine.

THE COURT: All right.

12-1 (Whereupon all counsel returned to their respective places at counsel table and the following 2 proceedings occurred in open court, within the presence 3 and hearing of the jury and prospective alternate jurors:) 4 THE COURT: Mr. Darrow, would you call the alter-5 nate jurors. 6 THE CLERK: Mrs. Rose Blau; R-o-s-e, B-1-a-u. 7 Shall I call six names, your Honor? 8 THE COURT: I think so. THE CLERK: Mrs. Vera A. Gallant; V-e-r-a, 10 G-a-1-1-a-n-t. 11 THE COURT: Would you give that spelling again? 12 THE CLERK: The first name is Vera --13 THE COURT: Is that Mrs.? 14 MRS. GALLANT: 15. Yes. 16 THE CLERK: Yes. Middle initial A; last name G-a-1-1-a-n-t. 17 THE COURT: Very well. 18 THE CLERK: Mrs. Anita K. Reinfeld; A-n-i-t-a, 19 R-e-i-n-f-e-1-d. 20 21 Joy W. Frieden; J-o-y-, F-r-i-e-d-e-n. 22 THE COURT: "d-e-n"? 23 THE CLERK: Yes, your Honor. 24 Arthur E. Ramirez; A-r-t-h-u-r, R-a-m-i-r-e-z. 25 Miss Danna Melinkoff; D-a-n-n-a, 26 M-e-1-1-n-k-o-f-f.

12a-2 That is six alternate jurors, your Honor. THE COURT: Very well. I will ask counsel and the parties to join me in chambers, and then the bailiff will bring in first 13 fls. 5 Mrs. Rose Blau.

13-1 (The following proceedings were had in the chambers of the Court out of the hearing of the members of the jury and the prospective alternate jurors, all 3 defendants and their counsel being present, Mr. Bugliosi and Mr. Stovitz also being present:) 5 THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present. 6 7 Will you please bring in Mrs. Blau. (Mrs. Blau enters the room.) 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mrs. Blau. MRS. BLAU: Good afternoon. 10 11 12 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. ROSE BLAU BY THE COURT: 14 We have asked you to come into chambers 15 so that counsel and the Court could ask you various 16 questions out of the presence of the other prospective 17 jurors as to what you may have learned about the case, 18 and any opinions you may have formed and other questions. 19 First, if you were selected as an alternate 20 juror in this case would you be able to serve? 21 A No, sir. 22 What is your situation? 23 My husband has a heart condition and also 24 has rheumatoid arthritis. 25 And is your presence required? 26 Α Yes, yes, I would say so. I would be

1	afraid to leave him for any length of time.
2	Q Is he there at home?
3	A Yes, I don't have no children, no one to
4	take care of them.
5	Q There is no one else there to take care
6	of them?
7	A No, no, just myself.
8	MR. STOVITZ: Is your husband Sig Blau, S-i-g?
9.	MRS. BLAU: No, his name is Aaron.
10	THE COURT: Will you stipulate?
11	MR. FITZGERALD: So stipulated.
12	MR. REINER: So stipulated.
13	MR. SHINN: So stipulated.
14	MR. KANAREK: So stipulated.
15	MR. STOVITZ: So stipulated.
16	THE COURT: All right then, you will be excused by
17	stipulation of counsel, Mrs. Blau; and will you refrain
18	from discussing with anybody what we said in here this
19	afternoon?
20	MRS. BLAU: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Thank you.
22	(Mrs. Blau leaves the chambers of the Court.
23	(A prospective alternate juror enters the
24	room.)
25 '	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
26	THE JUROR: Good afternoon.

1	THE CLERK: The prospective alternate juror's name
.2	is Robert G. McCaman, R-o-b-e-r-t; M-c-C-a-m-a-n.
3	
4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MR. ROBERT G. MC CAMAN
5	BY THE COURT:
6	Q Mr. McCaman, if you were selected as an
7	alternate juror in this case would you be able to serve?
8	A No, I would not, your Honor.
9	Q What is your situation?
10	A Well, in the aerospace industry things are
11	a little touchy right now and I think they might find out
12	they could do without me for six months.
13	Q Who is your employer?
14	A TRW Systems.
1 5	Q What type of position do you hold?
16	A Project business administrator.
17	Q Do you know what the TRW policy is with
18	respect to paying compensation to jurors?
19	A I was on jury duty down here three years
20	ago and they reimburse.
21	Q How long were you on?
22,	A I was on for 30 days.
23	Q Do you know what their policy is with
.24	respect to trials that go beyond the 30-day period?
25	A No, I don't, your Honor. I have not had
26	occasion to find out about that. My supervision has been

		1	back in Washington this past week, and I have not been
		2	able to get in touch with him.
		3	Q Are you a non-union employee?
		4	A Yes, sir.
,		5	Q But you are presently employed?
		6	A Yes, sir.
		7	Q I'm going to ask you we will pass this
		8 ·	matter for the time being.
		9	I will ask you this: Would you between now
		10	and tomorrow check with whoever the appropriate supervisor
		11	would be with regard to the company policy on jury service
		12	beyond the 30-day period?
13a	fls.	13	A If I may make another statement
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13A-1	1	Q All right.
_	2	A I, over the past four months, I have been in
	3	the process of starting another business of my own, plastics
	4	business, plastic foam, and this is just in the start-up
•	5	phase.
	6	It would be a little difficult being
	7	sequestered and trying to keep this thing above water,
	8	because right now it is my own efforts.
	9	Q Do you think you might have a little difficulty
	10	concentrating on the evidence in this trial?
	11	A I might, sir.
	12	Q Because of concern about your own new business?
	13	A I have several dollars invested. I would
	14	hate to see the advertising go unrewarded, so to speak.
	15	Q You think one or the other might suffer?
,	16	A I think it might.
:	17	Q Either this case or your business or both?
	18	A Yes.
	19	THE COURT: Will there be a stipulation, gentlemen?
	20	MR. BUGLIOSI: People will stipulate.
	21	MR. FITZGERALD: No. there will be no stipulation.
	22	Q BY THE COURT: This new business that you are
	23	talking about, is that beyond the planning stage?
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s that you are stage? Yes, it is. I have already had some national advertising going in school supply magazines for a couple of months running.

13A2	1	It is right up at that go or no go line.
	2	THE COURT: All right, I will exercise my discretion
•	3	and excuse you on hardship grounds.
	4	Thank you, Mr. McCaman.
	5	MR. McCAMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
	6	THE COURT: Will you refrain from discussing with
	7	anybody what has been said here this afternoon?
	8	MR. McCAMAN: Yes, sir.
	9	THE COURT: All right.
,	10	(A prospective alternate juror enters the
	11	room.)
	12	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
	13	THE CLERK: The prospective juror's name is Miss
	14	Linda S. Broome, L-i-n-d-a, B-r-o-o-m-e.
	15	
	16	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MISS LINDA S. BROOME
	17	BY THE COURT:
	18	Q Miss Broome, if you were selected as an
	. 19	alternate juror in this case would you be able to serve?
	20	A Yes, I would.
	21	Q Do you recall that I have asked the other
	22	prospective jurors some questions regarding the death
. İ	23	penalty?
	24	A Yes.
	25	Q Have you had an opportunity to think about those
	26	questions?

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A	Yes

Q And your answers to them?

A Yes.

Q All right, I am going to ask you the same two questions now.

The first question is this:

Do you entertain such conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty that you would be unable to make an impartial decision as to any defendants guilt regardless of the evidence in the case?

A No.

Q Do you entertain such conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty that you will automatically refuse to impose it without regard to the evidence in the case?

A No.

Q And I will ask you the converse of that question:

Do you entertain such conscientious opinions about the death penalty that you would automatically impose it in every case without regard to the evidence in the case?

A No.

Now, we are interested in finding out what you may have learned about this case over the months from newspapers, television, or from whatever source, and whether or not you have formed any opinions regarding the case or any

1	of the defendants.
2	Have you lived in Los Angeles County con-
3	tinuously since last August?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Do you subscribe to any daily newspaper?
6	Å Yes.
7	Q What paper is that?
8	A Los Angeles Times, Long Beach Independent
9	Press Telegram.
10.	THE COURT: Will you keep your voice up as much as
11	possible? All these people have to hear you.
12	Q Do you live in Long Beach?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Do you watch television news reports on a
15	regular basis?
16	A Oh, usually once or twice a week.
17	Q Do you read the newspaper on a daily, regular
18	basis?
19	A Yes, I do.
20	Q Now, do you remember when you first heard about
21	this case or about the killings which are the subject of
22	the case?
23	A Yes.
24	Q When was that?
2 5	A The day after.
26	Q The day after the deaths were discovered?

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A Yes.		
Q Now, how did you learn that?		
A Over the radio, I think it was.		
Q Have you made any conscious effort to follow		
this case in the newspapers or on television since that		
time, Miss Broome?		
A Not since the beginning. Just when it		
first broke.		
Q Did you learn at some later time that the		
defendants had been arrested and charged with these		
offenses?		
A Yes.		
Q Do you remember how you learned that?		
A Either on the radio or TV. I don't remember		
which.		
Q Now, you know, of course, from your previous		
statement, that it is evident that you know these defendants		
have been arrested and charged with these offenses, as you		
were so advised by the Court when you first came into the		
case.		
A Yes.		
Q Apart from the fact that they are before		
the Court to stand trial on these offenses, Miss Broome,		
these alleged offenses, as far as they are concerned,		
have you learned anything at any time from any source		
which causes you to believe that there is some connection		
between these defendants and the alleged offenses?		

I don't understand. 14-2 A 1 THE COURT: You will have to keep your voice up. 2 MISS BROOME: Yes, sir. 3 Apart from the fact that the THE COURT: Q 4 defendants have been charged and are before the Court 5 to stand trial for these offenses, have you ever learned 6 anything from reading the newspaper or from listening 7 ·8· to the radio or watching television, or any other source, which causes you to believe that the defendants have some 9 1Ò. connection with what they are charged with having done? Just that they had been charged. 11 A 12 Have you ever read or heard any statement which appeared to you to be a statement of an eyewitness to any of the killings? 15 No. I have never heard or read. Ά 16 Have you ever read or heard of any statement 17 which appeared to you to be a statement made by any of the defendants? 18 No, I haven't. 19 20 As a result of whatever you have learned 21 over the months, Miss Broome, have you formed any 22 opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the 23 defendants? No, I don't think I have.

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You say that you don't think you have? Well, I don't know. CieloDrive.com ARCHIVES

1	Q You are saying that you have not formed
2	any?
3	A I have not formed any.
4	Q One way or the other?
5	A Right.
6	Q Would you say at this moment that you are
7	entirely neutral so far as the guilt or the innocence
8	of any defendant is concerned?
9	A I think I am. I think so, yes, your Honor.
10	Q Suppose you were on trial, Miss Broome,
11	if you can place yourself mentally in that position,
12	for some criminal offense.
13	Would you be willing to have on your jury
14	trying your case someone who has the same frame of mind
15	as you now have?
16	A I would be willing, yes, sir.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Fitzgerald?
18	MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you.
19.	
20	· · VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MISS BROOME
21	BY :MR. FITZGERALD:
22	Q Do you have a radio in your home, Miss
23	Broome?
24	A Yes.
24 25	Q Do you listen to the radio?

	1	Q	Have you listened to the radio reports
	2	about this cas	e or about the defendants in this case?
	3	A.	Just on the news reports.
	-4	Q.	Do you watch television regularly?
	.5	Á.	Yes.
	6	Q	Do you watch news programs on television?
	7	A	A couple of times during the week.
	8	Q	Do you watch a particular channel usually?
	9	Á	No, sir.
,	10	Q	Do you watch a particular news broadcaster?
	11	A	No. Just what is on.
·	12	Q	Jerry Dunphy, or George Putnam, or Thomas
	13.	Reddin, or som	ebody?
	14	. A	No.
	15	Q.	You have heard of the name Charles Manson,
	16	haven't you?	
	1.7	A	Yes.
	18	Q .	You don't know anybody that knows Mr.
	19	Manson persona	lly, do you, ma'am?
14a	fls ²⁰	A	No.
	21	. ,	
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Q What you have learned about Mr. Manson has been 14A-1 1 based on your exposure to newspapers, radio and television; 2 is that correct? 3 Yes. 4 What, in connection with Mr. Manson, have you 5 read or heard from those sources, Miss Broome? 6 That he is charged with -- he is involved with Α 7 these murders. 8 That he is involved with these murders? 9 ·A Yes. 10 Based on what you have read, seen or heard, 11 what is your understanding of how he is involved? 12 Well, that he was not an actual participant but 13 he was in the planning. 14 MR. KANAREK: I didn't get the last words, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: You will have to keep your voice up, 16 Miss Broome. Try as hard as you can to project your voice 17 out so everyone in the room can hear you. 18. MISS BROOME: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: Will you read the last answer? 20 (The record was read by the reporter.) 21 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 22 MR. FITZGERALD: Q You may continue. 23 À That is all. 24 Can you elaborate on the previous statement that 25 you made? 26

4A2	1	A No. I can't.
	2	Q Would you agree that your statement that
— :	.3	Mr. Manson had some part of the planning is a conclusion or
	4	an opinion, ma am?
	5	A I imagine it was a conclusion.
	6	Q Could you tell us upon what you base that
	7	conclusion?
	8 -	A on just what I have heard and read in the
•	9	newspapers heard on the radio.
	10	Q What have you read, seen or heard from media
	11	sources that led you to form this opinion?
	12	A (Pause.)
	13	Q Maybe I can ask you this: How did he go about
	14	planning it, if you know?
	15	A I don't know.
	16	Q Do you know anything about Mr. Manson other
	17	than that?
	18	À No.
	19	Q Haven't you read anything in connection with
,	20	his background or his history?
	21	A No.
	22	Q or anything?
•	2 3	A No, I haven t.
	. 24	Q What about the female defendants in this case?
	25	Susan Atkins? Have you heard of her?
	26	A Just from the stories in the news.

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1	Q If I understand what you said about Mr. Manson,
2	you said that you learned from the newspaper that he is
3	charged with these offenses and that he had some connection
4.	involved in the planning; is that right?
.5.	A Yes, sir.
6.	Q But you didn't know anything more than that.
7	A Yes.
8	Q Now, are you saying the same thing generally
9	about Miss Atkins?
10	about Miss Atkins? A Generally, yes.
11	Q or are there some additional facts that you
12	know about upon which you are basing that statement?
13	A There is nothing additional. That is all I
14	know. They are involved.
15	Q Well
16	A From what I read.
17	Q Is that statement based upon the fact that they
18	have been arrested and charged with the offense, or is it
19	based on something more than that?
20	A Nothing more that I can think of.
21	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Fitzgerald.
22	MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you.
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14b-1 ₁	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MISS BROOME
2	BY MR. FITZGERALD:
,3 ·	Q Have you heard about Mr. Kanarek?
4	A No.
. 5	Q Have you read about Mr. Kanarek?
6	A No. Just what I have observed during the
7	last week, that he is here.
8	Q You haven't read, seen or heard anything
9	from any media sources in connection with Mr. Kanarek?
10	A No, sir.
11	MR. FITZGERALD: I have nothing further.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Reiner?
. 13	MR. REINER: Thank you.
14	
15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MISS BROOME
16	BY MR. REINER:
. 17	Q Miss Bloom
. 18	MR. STOVITZ: It is Broome.
19	MR. REINER: I am terribly sorry.
20	BY MR. REINER:
21	Q Miss Broome, presumably you did read the
22	Los Angeles Times on a regular basis?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And that includes the Sunday Los Angeles
25	Times?
26	A Yes.

14b-2	1	Q Have you been reading the Los Angeles
	2	Times, including the Sunday Times, on a regular basis
	3	since last December?
	4	A Yes.
•	5	Q And that includes the Long Beach Press-
	6	Telegram?
	7	A Yes.
	.8	Q And in addition to that, I understand that
,	9	you watch the television news perhaps once or twice a
	10	week?
•	11	A Yes.
,	12	Q Do you on occasion watch it more than once
	13.	or twice a week?
	14	A On occasion, yes.
	15	Q Do you listen to the radio news on a more
	16	frequent basis?
	17	A Not the radio, no. The news, no.
	18	Q About how often do you listen to the radio
	19	news?
	20	A I am not sure, because I turn off the news
	21	that is on the radio.
	22	Q Miss Broome, unless I otherwise indicate,
	23	when I refer to "news accounts," I am referring to
	24	news accounts whether they appear in newspapers or on
)	25	radio or on television.
	26	A Yes.

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	1	A No. This is my second week.
	2	Q All right. For one week?
<u>,</u>	3	A Yes.
	4	Q During that time, Miss Broome, have you had
	5	occasion to see any newspaper accounts, hear any radio
	6	accounts, or see any television accounts that related
	7	either directly or indirectly to any aspect of this case?
	8	A Not that I can remember. I have been trying
	9	to avoid them.
	10	Q Would it be reasonable to presume that the
	11	reason that you were trying to avoid them, in response to
	12	his Honor's admonition, that since you are a prospective
<u> </u>	13	juror you were attempting to avoid having your opinions
	14	influenced by anything that comes to you through the news
	15	accounts?
*	16	A Yes.
	17	Q And for this reason, Miss Broomer, you did
	18	specifically avoid exposing yourself to news accounts;
	19	is that correct?
	20	A Yes, sir.
	21	Q If a news account had come to your attention
	22	that related to this particular case, I assume that you
	23	had disciplined yourself not to be influenced by any
	24	suggestion in the news account that the defendants or
	25	any of them were guilty?
	26	Would that be a fair statement?
14c	fls.	A Yes, sir.

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Q Now, last December you did not assume, or suspect even, that you might some day be a prospective juror in this particular case; is that correct?

A No, I did not.

Q And at that time, Miss Broome, there was no particular reason in your mind that you knew of to discipline yourself to ignore any of the suggestions that were being made by the news accounts relative to the guilt of these defendants?

Would that be true?

A Yes, that is true.

Q And would it be also a fair statement to say that because you had no reason to so discipline yourself, that, in fact, you did not so discipline yourself?

Would that be a fair statement, Miss Broome?

A Yes, I think so.

And that you read these accounts of how Mr. Manson allegedly did the planning and how the other defendants allegedly carried out these particular crimes, and you had no reason to suspect that these news accounts were inaccurate.

Is that a reasonable statement?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you, at that time, form not a firm opinion but a tentative opinion based upon the news accounts that the defendants were probably guilty as was

14C2	1	suggested in the news accounts?
	2	A I don't think so.
	3	Q Well, did you, at that time, wonder in your own
	4	mind whether the defendants were guilty?
	5	A Yes.
	6	Q All right.
	7	Was there any information that you had received
	8	to suggest strike that.
	9.	You indicated a moment ago, did you not,
	10	Miss Broome, if I properly understood your answer, that the
	11	news accounts did suggest that Mr. Manson was guilty and
	12	that the other defendants were guilty.
	13	Is that true?
	14	Is that true? A yes, sir.
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Q Did you read anything or were you exposed to any news accounts at all on radio or television that suggested that these defendants were not guilty?

A Not that I can remember.

Q Would it be a fair statement to say that all of the news accounts in your opinion seemed to suggest that the defendants were guilty?

A The ones that I saw.

Q And you had no reason to question or doubt the accuracy of any of these accounts at that time, is that a fair statement?

A Yes.

And you did wonder in your own mind as you were reading these accounts and as you were listening to them on the radio and seeing them on television as to whether these defendants were guilty, is that true?

A Yes.

Q Wouldn't it be a reasonably fair statement to say that at that time, not anticipating you would be a juror in the case, that you did at least tentatively accept the accuracy of these statements and assume that the defendants probably were guilty?

A I don't think I did.

Q Whom at that time, if any, one did you suspect might be guilty?

A I had no idea.

Q Did you suspect -- did you have any leanings. 1 if I might put it in those terms, at that time, listening 2 to all of these news accounts, that the defendants might be 3 guilty? I really don't think so. By then I was not 5 doing too much reading about it by then, just the first 6 flash, and I really don't think so. 7 Since the arrest, last December, you have read 8 various news accounts and so forth of the defendants and 9 the various persons that are associated with this case, 10 have you not? 11 12 A Yes. On a fairly regular basis since last December? 13 Q 14 Not since last December. 15 On a fairly regular basis -- by a fairly 16 regular basis I mean this case and the persons involved in 17 it have not been out of the news for any length of time, is 18 that a fair statement? 19 A Yes. 20 During this time did you form any tentative opinions at all that the defendants were possibly or probably 21 22 guilty? 23 I don't think so. 24 MR. REINER: No further questions. 25 THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Shinn? 26 MR. SHINN: No, no, I have no questions, your Honor.

1 '	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?
2	MR. KANAREK: No questions, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Stovitz?
. 4	MR. STOVITZ: Yes.
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6	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MISS BROOME
7	BY MR. STOVITZ:
. 8	Q Miss Broome, how old are you?
9	A 22.
10	Q And what is your business or occupation?
11	A Right now I am not doing anything. I just got
12	out of school in June.
13	Q What school?
14	A Cal State, Long Beach.
15	Q And you live at home with your parents?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Do you have your own TV set?
18	A Yes.
19	Q They let you watch whatever programs you want to
·20	watch?
21	A Yes.
22	Q But your own personal preference is not to
23	watch the news, is that right?
24 [.]	A No, it isn't.
25.	Q Do your parents get both the Times and the
26	Long Beach paper?

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1	A Yes, sir,
2	Q Which Long Beach paper is it, the morning or
3	the afternoon?
4	A The afternoon.
5	Q And do you recall whether or not you ever
6	received the paper and then turned to the story about the
7	so-called Manson case, or Sharon Tate case in the newspaper
8	A Not directly. I go to the sports page first.
.9	Q You go to the sports page, all right.
10	In other words, you do not consciously remember
11 ,	ever turning to the portion of the paper to look for what
12	is the latest episode?
13	A I never turned directly to it, no, sir.
14	Q And does the name of Robert Beausoleil or
1 Š	Bobby Beausoleil mean anything to you?
16	A No. it does not.
17	Q Do you recall reading anything about that in
18	any newspaper report whatsoever?
19	A I don't recall, no.
20	Q You never recall reading any periodical such as
21	a magazine or book concerning this case?
22	A No, sir.
23.	MR. STOVITZ: No further questions.
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You cannot think of anything other than

what you have told us, is that right? 2 I cannot think of anything. 3 THE COURT: All right, I will ask you to go back 4 into the courtroom, Miss Broome, and will you refrain from 5 discussing with anyone what has gone on here this after-6 noon? 7 MISS BROOME: Yes. 8 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 9 (Miss Broome leaves the chambers of the 10 Court.) 11 THE COURT: Would you have Mrs. Gallant come in, 12 please. 13 Before Mrs. Gallant is brought in, 14 MR. REINER: may I be heard on a challenge for cause? 15 16 THE COURT: Yes. MR. REINER: Do you wish to make the challenge? 17 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, on the ground of pretrial publicity. 20 MR.SHINN: Join. 21 MR. KANAREK: Join. 22. I would also challenge this particu-MR. REINER: 23 lar juror for cause and indicate to the Court, notwith-24 standing her answer, that her exposure to media information, 25 the defendants' guilt was based only on the fact that they 26 were indicted.

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The fact she was able to make a distinction between which defendant allegedly did the planning and which defendants allegedly carried out physically the acts, would indicate her information has gone beyond the mere fact of the indictments.

This is the type of information that was contained in the news media.

Obviously her exposure has gone far beyond that, and she indicates she does not recall the specifics of the information that she has been exposed to, which I think makes her situation even more hazardous because if she was aware of a particular article or particular newscast that contains particular information, she might well be able to set that aside, but where someone has been exposed to a great deal of information, all of which she said pointed towards the guilt of the defendants, and she cannot recall the specifics, then there is very little she can do to discipline herself, her mind to set aside such information and arrive at a judgment based on other information presented here in court.

THE COURT: Of course she did not say she was exposed to a great deal of information. Those are your words.

MR. REINER: That is true, but she said she read the newspaper on a regular basis.

THE COURT: She read and heard relatively little

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after the initial accounts.

It appears to me she's had remarkably little exposure to pretrial publicity; that she recalls virtually nothing about it, and she has formed no opinions.

MR. KANAREK: I went the record to reveal I join in the challenge with Mr. Fitzgerald.

THE COURT: All right.

The challenge will be disallowed.

(A prospective alternate juror enters the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mrs. Gallant.

MRS. GALLANT: Good afternoon.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. VERA A. GALLANT BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Gallant, if you were selected as an alternate juror in this case would you be able to serve?

A I don't think so, sir, I am an elementary school teacher in East Los Angeles. My principal told me it would be very difficult to get someone to substitute from the time school started until the time the case would be over.

Other than that, you know, I would be able to, but it is two months until school starts.

Q I don't quite follow the significance of the last statement.

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A You told us, you know, that the case might last three to four months.

Q That is possible, that has been the estimate of the attorneys, somewhere in that range.

A Yes, and as I said the school will start in just two months.

Q Yes.

A So that would be an overlapping of time.

Q That would also give the school system two months to find someone to replace you?

A Perhaps, yes.

It isn't that easy, you know, to get someone that would be willing to fill in.

Some substitutes will do it, you know, for a short period of time, you know, if they have to they have to, that is the way it would be.

Q Well, actually we have another woman who is now a juror in the case who is from the -- she is not a teacher, but she is from the Los Angeles School District.

A Yes, sir, she works for Mr. Purdy's office, the head one for the elementary division.

Q Is there anything other than that then?

A No, the only other thing is I have a mother who is 80 years old that lives in back of me, and I sort of have to keep an eye on her because I am the only person who is around her, now, who would be able to kind of look

1	after her.
. 2 ,	Q There is no one else at home who looks
3	after her?
4	A No, sir, my husband and I are separated
5	and my older girl is married.
6	My younger daughter goes to school at
7	San Diego State College. She is not at home.
8:	Q Is your mother able to care for herself?
9	A Most of the time, yes, but every once in
10	a while little problems arise that I have to help her out
- 11	Sometimes she forgets things, you know, and
12	sometimes I have to remind her to do certain things, you
13	know, her mind is not that clear as it should be.
14	But I suppose I would have to get some
15	neighbors to make sure she's taken care of.
16	Other than that I'm all right.
17	Q Do you think it would be possible for you
18.	to have a neighbor look in on her and see that she was
19	getting along all right?
20	A I would check around and make sure.
21	I know possibly two people, but I will have
22	to ask them first.
23	I don't like to volunteer anybody unless
24	I am sure that they would be able to do it.
25	Would you wish me to check again with the
26	school?

Q Well, no, I am sure they meant what they said, that it would be difficult to find a substitute, but I take it not impossible?

A True. It just depends, you know, some schools have a little more difficult problem than others, and I happen to have been in this school for quite a long time and I know the children, whereas another new person coming in I would feel would have quite a difficult time getting oriented to the children.

I was just thinking that it would not be too fair to the children in my particular classroom to start with a substitute teacher for two months or something, and then have me come back in.

You know, we all don't teach the same, and there are sometimes problems, as you well know.

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Q Well, all right, I wonder if you would do this:
Would you check tonight and see if, assuming
that you were selected, that you could find someone to take
a look and see if your mother is getting along all right so
that that would not be a problem?

A Right.

All right, we are going to ask you some questions, Mrs. Gallant. I am going to ask you the questions that I asked the other prospective jurors regarding the death penalty.

Have you had a chance to think about those questions and your answers to them?

A Yes, I have, yes.

Q And then we will want to ask you some questions about what you may have read or heard about the case over the months, and whether or not you formed any opinions with regard to the case or any of the defendants.

Now, with respect to the death penalty questions, do you entertain such conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty that you would be unable to make an impartial decision as to any defendants guilt regardless of the evidence?

A No. I don't have any preconceived notions about the death penalty.

Q Do you entertain such conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty that you would automatically

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refuse	to	impose	it	without	regard	to	the	evidence?

A No, I mean maybe I am not understanding you correctly, but I am not opposed to the death penalty.

I haven t bad feelings about that.

I would be able to judge, you know -- let's see,
I don't know how to say it, except that I would say I have
no feelings against the death penalty.

Q Are your feelings such that you would automatically vote for it in every case?

A No, no, sir. No, definitely not. The individual circumstances would be the factor.

Q In other words, you have not prejudged it one way or the other?

A No. I have not.

Q You would be willing to listen to all of the evidence and then make your decision, is that right?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q And when I say "decision," I mean decision both as to guilt and as to penalty, if it should become necessary to have a penalty phase of the trial.

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you lived in Los Angeles County continuously since last August?

A Yes, in August, at the time of this tragedy I was in Greece, I was not in the United States at the time, and I did not return until about three or four weeks

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	2	Q:	That would have been sometime in September?
•	3	A	Yes, yes.
	.4	Q.	Did you hear about the case while you were gone?
	5	A	In Athens I saw an article about this large
	6	(indicating), about two inches or so, a paragraph, and that
	7	is where I	heard about it, that, and that is the information
	8	I had.	
	9	Q	Do you remember what the article said?
٠	10	A	Just that this occurred, but no great detail.
	11	Q	Just that what had occurred?
	12	A	That a murder that this murder had taken
	13	place, that	was all that I had heard.
	14	Q,	It did not mention anything about the defendants
	15	or arrests	or anything like that?
	16	A	No, no, sir, no.
	17	Q	Now, do you subscribe to a daily newspaper?
	18	A	Yes, I do.
	19	କୃ	What paper?
	20	A	Los Angeles Times.
	21	Q	Do you read that on a regular basis?
	22	Yes, I read what I want I don't read it
	23	cover to co	over, but I read the things I am most interested
	24	in, mostly	current events for classroom sessions, things
	25	like that,	the sport page.
	26 ·	Q	Have you made a conscious effort to follow this

case? 1 No. sir. 2 In the newspaper or on TV? 3 A No, sir, I have not. Now, at some time did you become aware that 5 these defendants had been arrested and charged with these 6 offenses? 7 Some place way back in my mind, but I cannot Α 8 remember any details other than that. .9 Now, apart from the fact that the defendants 10 have been arrested and they have been charged with these 11 offenses, and that is why we are here, to have a trial on 12 those issues, have you ever learned anything which caused 13 you to believe there was some connection between the 14 defendants and the alleged offenses? 15 16 No, because I just am not that interested in following cases such as this. 17 Whether you are interested or not, have you 18 ever read or heard anything that caused you to think, "Aha, 19 there's a fact, or an alleged fact which links Mr. Manson 20 or one of the other defendants with these particular 21 offenses"? 22 23 A No, I cannot remember any particular incident -any details that would have -- other than just what was in 24 the newspaper, and maybe a headline or something. 25 Q Well, that is what I am talking about. 26

know, more casually, that is my definition.

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1	Other than that
2	Q Well, did you learn that from reading the
3	newspaper?
4	A I guess I did, I guess.
5	As I say, it is hard to pinpoint one specific
6	thing when many things have occurred, and
7	Q Well, I'm not asking you to pinpoint it if you
8	cannot pinpoint it.
9	But I do want to hear everything you know,
10	even though you cannot pinpoint it. Do you understand?
11	A Right, yes.
12	Q In other words, we want to know, even if it is
13	only a rumor, we want to know what you know or what you
14	have heard or believe.
15	A Right, well as I say, I have not really been
16	that closely connected or really that interested in
17	following this case.
18	Q Now, before you came into this case as a
19	prospective juror did you know the names of all of these
20	defendants?
21	A No, sir, I did not. I knew only Mr. Manson's
22	name, but I did not know the young ladies names.
23	Q Had you ever heard the name, Leslie Van Houten?
24	A I might have but it did not mean anything
25	because I remember several times you asking some of the
26	prospective jurors who the certain people were and I, myself

was not clear as to who was who. 1 Had you heard the name Patricia Krenwinkel? 2 If I did, it did not make too much of an 3, impression. What about the name Susan Atkins? 5 No, I became more familiar standing here last 6 week with these names, other than that, I would not figure 7 on it. 8 When you came back into this case did you know 9 the names of any of the victims? 10 A Yes, I did. Mostly the name of Sharon Tate --11 that is what was in the Greek paper, just Sharon Tate was 12 mentioned, but one other thing, though, someone told me 13 at my school that the La Bianca people owned the market 14 that is in my school neighborhood, called the Gateway 15 Market, someone told me that they had owned this market 16 chain which was in my school neighborhood. . 17 What neighborhood is that? 18 Α Aragon, the school is called Aragon. 19 It is on Cypress Avenue, I would say --20 directions are kind of funny. Perhaps north of Figueroa 21 not north, east of Figueroa and then the other Gateway 22 Market is on North Figueroa Street near, more or less, 23 Cypress Avenue. 24 There are two markets, and one of the children 25

at school mentioned this to me, and that is all I know.

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Q.	Did you	ever read o	r hear ar	nything w	hich
seemed to	you to be	the stateme	nt of an	eye witne	ess to the
alleged k	lllings?				

A No, sir, I know nothing of that.

Q Did you ever hear or read anything which caused you to believe that there was a statement made by any of the defendants?

A No.

Q Do you believe at this moment you are entirely neutral on the question of guilt or innocence?

A I think I am, sir, I am.

Q Have you at any time formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the defendants?

A No, sir, as a school teacher I try to be very objective about everything or else I have problems, and I try to look at everything as objectively as I possibly can because I always say there is always two sides, so I have quite, I would say, an objective mind.

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16-1	1	Q	Well, now, for a moment I would like you to			
	2	be subjective				
	3	A	All right.			
	4	Q	In your answer to my next question.			
	5	A	Yes.			
	6	Ą	Let's assume that you had been charged with			
	7	a criminal o	ffense and you were before the court to stand			
	8	trial?				
,	9 .	A	Yes.			
	10	. Q	Would you be willing to have on your jury			
	11	a juror havi:	ng the same frame of mind that you now have?			
	12	A	Yes, sir, I think I would.			
÷	13	Q	That is a subjective answer.			
.	14	A	True.			
	15	THE C	OURT: Mr. Fitzgerald?			
	16		Excuse me. I think we had better take our			
	17	recess.				
	18	,	Mrs. Gallant, will you refrain from discussing			
	19	with anyone what went on here in chambers?				
	20	MRS.	GALLANT: Surely.			
	21		You want me to stay right in here now?			
	22	THE C	OURT: No. You can go out and we will take			
	23	the recess,	and then we will come back.			
	· 24	MRS.	GALLANT: All right, Thank you, sir.			
Ď	25		(Recess.)			

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(The following proceedings occurred in chambers, all counsel being present, defendants being absent:)

MR. REINER: I suppose this can be stated without the defendants present.

It has occurred to me that now that we have 12 jurors and jeopardy has attached, if there is some great break in a news story and these jurors are not sequestered and they are exposed to it, there is no way the matter can be cured.

If the jury is to be sequestered ultimately, I suppose it might be advisable to have these 12 jurors sequestered as soon as possible rather than wait a week or longer while we are selecting the alternate jurors.

THE COURT: Well, that certainly is a point, and I have given it consideration.

I am hopeful, of course, that the selection of the alternates will proceed expeditiously and it will be a matter of a relatively short period before they are selected but, of course, again, I have no way of knowing. It might be a considerable time.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, I think that the admonition that the Court gives to the jurors, now that we have a new panel in there and you will give the same admonition to them, certainly will prevent any type of harm in that regard.

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Furthermore, I have read the newspapers as diligently as anyone and I have not seen snything since Jone lith of any of the evidence in this case, not even any hint of the evidence in this case.

The only reports that have been in the newspapers since June 10th have merely been the procedures that have gone on, the various motions that have been discussed.

There hasn't been snything in any of the newspapers, or magazines for that matter.

MR. REINER: Well, I have read just recently in the Herald-Examinor on indication that the prosecution intends to call as a witness Romi Howard who will testify to the admissions of Susan Atkins.

Also, I have read in the Los Angeles Times information that was lifted off of the autopsy protocol as to the number and types of wounds on each of the victims.

And there are a great number of items that have appeared in the paper beyond just matters of procedure.

But let's just say, for one horrible example, that we see a headline in tomorrow's paper, or a story, whether or not it is a headline, discussing the Susan Atkins' confession which, of course, is not a secret, it is not being discussed presently, but it could be discussed tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, and if it is and a member of the jury sees it, we are powerless to

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do anything about it.

MR. KANAREK: Just so the record will not show any acquiescence on my part, your Honor, I think that everything, to use the vernacular, indicates that we are living in a dream world.

This jury and everyone in this community is so permeated with this publicity that what we do at this point is hopelessly inadequate.

THE COURT: You stated this a number of times, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I don't think there is any point in repeating it.

MR. KANAREK: It is because I don't want the record -- I don't want any implication in the record of acquiescence on my part.

THE COURT: The record will not bear you out with respect to these jurors.

MR. KANAREK: What we have is 12 people who want to be on this jury. That is what we have, 12 people who want to be on this jury.

THE COURT: That is your opinion, Mr. Kanarek.

I don't share it, and I don't think there is any evidence of it whatever.

They are willing, yes, willing, they have evinced a willingness to serve, but beyond that, I think

we have a representative jury, and there has not been any exposure which has in any way influenced their 2 opinions. 3 MR. KANAREK: As I say, your Honor, I wish I 4 could share your Honor's feelings in that regard, 5 THE COURT: All right. Anything further? 6 MR. STOVITZ: Submit it, your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: Submit what? MR. STOVITZ: Rather than saying "Nothing further," 9 10 your Honor, I just say "Submit it." 11 MR. SHINN: Every time Mr. Kanarek talks, he 12 submits. 13 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, it is a problem. 14 As counsel, we really aren't in control 15 of the media. Certainly, in some respects counsel can 16 control the media by not making statements to them in 17 connection with prejudicial materials 18 On the other hand, there is nothing to 19 prevent the media from getting out their pretrial 20 edition, or whatever, concerning evidence that they 21 have obtained previously, and so on and so forth. 22 On the other hand, I would like to see 23 this jury have a few days to get their affairs in order. 24 THE COURT: I am afraid it isn't going to be a 25 few days regardless of when we go. It may be one day. 26 Of course, they all have known for some

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time now, all of the present 12, that there was a good possibility that they would be selected, although no certainty. So, I am sure they have all given due consideration to arranging their affairs. But I do not anticipate giving them more than one day, just for that reason.

I don't want to permit any more opportunity for exposure than is absolutely necessary, taking into account their convenience and the necessity to prepare for sequestration.

MR. REINER: One matter that may create a problem that was related to me by a couple of reporters, and perhaps I should relate it to the Court.

The news media is having a great deal of difficulty finding something to say because a great deal of the jury selection is occurring in chambers and that occurring in open court is not all that exciting.

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one reporter's editor asked her for five inches of filler. In other words, the story was five inches too short, and to put five inches in. So, she would simply go back over previous matter and when asked for five inches of filler on one particular day, she had already inserted matter under Susan Atkins' confession.

I talked to her about this and indicated the problem we would have, that if any mention of that ever appeared in the paper, we would probably have to start back at the beginning and have a re-run with every juror in the box to find out if they had been exposed to it, and that would be further proceedings in chambers which, of course, the news media is obviously not delighted with because they are sitting in court.

So, on that basis, she withdrew it, because she didn't want to sit around for a lot more days.

But that is the problem. Once in a while some reporter may put in filler and hark back to the Susan Atkins confession, which may be the only thing of interest at the moment.

So, your Honor, it is not at all unlikely or unreasonable to expect that if we sit around for a week, which it may take to select the alternate jurors, that these jurors may be exposed to the fact that there is a confession in this case.

THE COURT: I am sure you're right. I have been

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apprehensive about it.

MR. KANAREK: It would seem like your Honor could conduct a session outside of the presence of the jury in which your Honor could order these people, the media, to do certain things and not to do certain things, just the same way that a judge in a labor dispute makes an order and asks people to do certain things and not to do certain things.

THE COURT: That is not the way to do it, and I seriously question whether any court has the power to make such an order.

I don't know what particular order you are referring to. If you are talking about ordering them not to print something, I just don't think that power exists.

MR. KANAREK: I don't think that the Court need show the hospitality -- when I use the word "hospitality."

your Honor, I mean the Court doesn't have to foster this by making half of the courtroom available just for the mass media, arranging all of the conveniences of telephones and

THE COURT: I don't think that would change anything, Mr. Kanarek, because if we cut it down to one person, for example, from the media, they would immediately make an arrangement among themselves to pool all the news, so you would have one person reporting on it instead of 20, but the result would be just the same. And I don't think that is desirable anyway.

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You want to have a public trial. The media have a right to be present. They are a link between the trial and the public. Certainly the public can't get into a courtroom that only has 90 seats.

MR. KANAREK: They do it successfully in England, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: Are you making a motion that we change the venue of the case to England?

MR. KANAREK: The Court has the power.

THE COURT: What they do in England is not what you are suggesting.

MR. KANAREK: No. What I'm saying, your Honor, is that in labor disputes the Court makes an order and the People can be in contempt of that order, even the People who are not in the courtroom when the order of the Court is made. That is, the order is deemed to be applicable to anyone who has knowledge of it, and you don't have to be in the courtroom and have to listen to it uttered to be under the power of the Court.

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By analogy, the Court can make a similar order. Free speech and all that is involved in labor disputes also. By analogy, your Honor can make a similar order as far as the press is concerned.

THE COURT: What kind of an order are you talking about, Mr. Kanarek? Ordering them to do what?

MR.KANAREK: An order wherein your Honor would order that no proceedings in this courtroom shall be put on TV, on the radio, in the newspaper.

Your Honor has the power to make that order because your Honor has the power to --

THE COURT: That isn't the problem, Mr. Kanarek. The problem is the media republishing things that have already been disclosed or published.

There is no evidence taking going on at the moment. We have no problem here in the court. They are not getting any news stories out of this court now.

What they are doing is getting it from collateral sources or republishing or rewriting things that have already been printed or disclosed or rumored or something, but not from the court itself.

MR. KANAREK: But your Honor has the power to control proceedings that are going to take place in the future in connection with some of the testimony -- I mean, all the testimony.

The Court has the power, I think, over its

own proceedings.

THE COURT: All right. I don't think we are getting anywhere.

Gentlemen, I think I am going to adjourn at this time. I want to give some more consideration particularly to this problem of sequestration.

It is a really important problem. I am glad Mr. Reiner raised it again. I have been thinking about it continuously, but I am glad of the fact that he raised it again. It helps focus --

MR. KANAREK: May I inquire what the Court's thinking is in that regard?

THE COURT: It helps to reinforce my own thinking.

MR. KANAREK: What was the Court's thinking in that regard?

THE COURT: My thinking is that it is a very serious problem and I haven't yet made a decision how long I want this jury to remain unsequestered.

MR. FITZGERALD: So the Court wants to adjourn to think?

THE COURT: It is not just a question of thinking, but also investigating how much lead time we need to give the hotel and the Sheriff's Department.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Has the Court decided that this jury definitely will be sequestered?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I knew that was the Court's state of mind but I had gleaned this was not an unalterable position. 17 fls. .9 15[.] 5

DELOCATION ARCHIVES

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THE COURT: I think it would be folly not to sequester the jury in this case.

MR. FITZGERALD: I agree.

MR. REINER: In the event that the Court is going to ultimately sequester the jury, as apparently it is, then I think it would be very wise to sequester them as soon as is practical rather than at some later date because a problem could develop that just simply would not be -- if they are exposed to a confession the day after tomorrow, there just is nothing we can do, I or Mr. Fitzgerald, we cannot even enter into a stipulation that that juror may be excused and an alternate take his place, because it would involve other defendants.

It is clear a stipulation could not be obtained.

We will then be exposed to a juror confronted with a confession.

THE COURT: I have missed the last part.

MR. REINER: If a juror who presently has been sworn is exposed to the fact that there is a confession in the case, that is a very real possibility in the next few days, there isn't anything that could be done to clear the problem. We could not even excuse that juror by stipulation and replace that juror with an alternate because I think it is clear that we would not have a stipulation by all counsel, so we would just be running the risk every single

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day that a juror could be so infected by exposure to a confession.

once it happened, that will be the ball game. We would have a jury that is seated in the case --

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, I can see more — not harm — but if you go ahead and sequester the jury, and tell them not to discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone else, these are 12 total strangers, and with six alternates, 18 total strangers, what are they going to talk about? They are going to talk about the weather; you can just say, "It's so hot" and that's all.

I think they are going to talk about the case and they are going to create problems and they are going to come to conclusions.

THE COURT: You are talking about if they are sequestered?

MR. STOVITZ: If they are sequestered, yes, whereas if your Honor allows them to lead normal lives, they will continue to be normal individuals.

They will be the same individuals that they were before they were chosen for this jury.

If these people, and they are from different walks of life, have taken this sacred vow they have taken this afternoon, keeping their mind concentrated on the evidence, I think they can do it.

I cannot foresee that any of the newspapers will

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come out with any stories of the so-called Susan Atkins confession.

We don't know what the magazines have in store.

I understand "Inside Detective" had something in March or

April which I have got to get a copy of.

But the jurors come from different walks of life; they have told us what they do, and I think they can keep themselves pure for the rest of this trial.

Now, this trial could very easily take two or three months --

MR. REINER: That long!

MR. STOVITZ: I think it is a hardship, your Honor, to lock the jury up each night and to deprive these people of their ordinary walks of life.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think the selection of the alternates will take at least a week, your Honor, at least, although Mr. Stovitz is more optimistic, he mentioned two or three days.

I think at least a week. Theoretically it should take us two weeks, it took us a month to pick 12, it should take us two weeks to pick six.

I am hopeful we can knock it down to a week.

I do see the problem that they might read something about Susan Atkins' confession, that is the problem.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I guess it is a point --

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I hope it isn't just making a record, but I guess it would be, the point is this:

I believe the record will reveal that we were against sequestering from the beginning.

Now we are somewhat on the horns of a dilemma because if your Honor does not sequester now, we have been deprived of jurors --

THE COURT: Well, I am going to sequester, Mr. Kanarék.

MR. KANAREK: I just want to make the record in that regard.

Actually I am against sequestering, but if your Honor at this point does not sequester, then the foundation upon which a lot of the voir dire was based becomes a little bit meaningless.

But because of the fact that a lot of people are

-- were not considered, and allowed themselves not to be

considered because of your Honor's intent to sequester --

THE COURT: Well, I will tell you what I am going to do, gentlemen, it seems to me that there would be no point at all in taking a month to obtain what I sincerely to believe to be a fair and impartial jury and then expose them for an additional week to the very real risk of being contaminated by pretrial publicity.

I think what Mr. Reiner mentioned, it hadn't really occurred to me in that context before, but I think it could very well be true there may very well be a surge

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of publicity just before the trial starts between now and the actual taking of evidence.

Because, as we all know, the media like to generate interest in their respective enterprises and they do that by disseminating news, and so it is not at all unusual.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: Even if you sequester these 12, now, for that reason and it is a valid reason, the six alternates will still be reading this.

THE COURT: They may or may not. At least we can do something about those.

We can keep voir diring prospective jurors until we find six that have not been exposed.

But the present 12, we now have 12 and that is it.

And it just seems to me that it isn't worth the risk. I had not really considered this very likely surge of publicity just before the evidence taking phase of the trial begins.

The more I think about it the more I think it is a real possibility -- probability.

Now, whether they can refrain from rehashing some of the things we don't want the jury to see is another matter. But I don't think it is worth the risk.

I should think the People would feel that way also.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I see the Court's point. It is a very valid point.

THE COURT: So what I am going to do, I am going to excuse the new panel at this time until tomorrow morning, at which time I will give them the preliminary remarks I have given all the others, keep the jury here

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momentarily until they have departed, and then inform the jury that they should come tomorrow prepared with their personal belongings.

MR. STOVITZ: I submit that the new panel, when you excuse them tomorrow, that they may be jurors in this case.

THE COURT: Oh, yes, I will give them the admonition, yes, but I would rather not let them know that the jury is being sequestered at this point, although it certainly will be common knowledge.

But in case any of the jurors have special questions that they want to ask me I will have the panel out of the courtroom by that time.

(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence and hearing of the jury and the prospective alternate jurors, all the defendants and all counsel being present:)

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present.

The jury is in the jury box.

To the new members of the jury panel who have come into the court this afternoon, I will have some preliminary remarks to make to you tomorrow morning when you come back.

I'm going to excuse you at this time until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, and I ask you to listen very carefully to the admonition I am about to give, not

only to you, but to all of the jurors, actual and prospective.

First of all, this case is the case of People vs. Charles Manson, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

I admonish you that it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject related to this case, nor to form or express an opinion regarding this case until it is finally submitted to you.

And I admonish you further that you should not read, watch or listen to any news reports concerning this case so long as you are connected with the case as prospective jurors.

I will now excuse the panel until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning and I will ask the jury to remain in the jury box for a few minutes as I have some other things I want to say to the jury.

You are now excused, ladies and gentlemen.

(Whereupon the prospective jurors leave the

courtroom, the sworn jurors remaining in the jury box.)

THE COURT: The record will show the prospective jurors have departed from the courtroom.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have concluded that it is necessary for the Court to sequester the jury starting as of tomorrow, so I am going to ask you to bring whatever

you wish to bring with you tomorrow morning, and be prepared to commence your sequestration tomorrow night after our proceedings tomorrow have concluded.

We will make arrangements of course during the course of the trial, whenever it becomes necessary or desirable for you to receive additional matters, clothing and whatever you need.

These arrangements will be made through the Deputies who will supervise the jury.

But you should be prepared to commence tomorrow evening, and I will now excuse you until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Remember the admonitions.

(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until the following morning at 9:00 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, July 15, 1970.)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1970 9:41 A.M.

(The following proceedings were had in the chambers of the court outside the hearing of the jury and the prospective alternate jurors, all defendants and all

THE COURT: All the parties and counsel are present.

Before we call in the next juror, the Sheriff has requested that we adjourn early today so that he can get the jury out to the hotel, since this is their first

He wants to have a little meeting with them to explain what the rules of procedures will be during

So I have agreed to accommodate him, and we will adjourn at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon rather than

MR. KANAREK: I have a couple of requests to make,

MR. KANAREK: One is that Mr. Manson, I repeat, your Honor, I ask for an evidentiary hearing. Mr. Manson -- they took away his pencils. They come in and take his papers, stomp on them, mix them all up and then just shove them -- scrunch them all up and then shove them back in some

little spot-like folder or something like that. He wants back his pencils and, your Honor --I know your Honor does this by checking with the Sheriff, your Honor, but it is inadequate because the Sheriff is antagonistic to Mr. Manson. The People in that Sheriff's Office want to see Mr. Manson die. If your Honor was up there like I am --13.

2-1 1 2 MR. KANAREK: 3 4 are. 5 6 7 g. 9 10 11 hydrogen bomb there. 12 13 it that you want? 14 16 17 that he be given --18 19 MR. KANAREK: Yesterday. 20 THE COURT: Why? 21 22 23 24 it and report back to me. 25

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THE COURT: That kind of a statement. Mr. Kenarek. isn't going to accomplish anything. I know, your Honor. THE COURT: Just give me the facts, whatever they MR. KANAREK: We are in chambers, your Honor. I say this, and I know it is probably hard for your Honor to believe it, but you should see the atmosphere up there when you even talk to him. They have seven people watching you. You would think there was a THE COURT: Got on with it, Mr. Kanarek. What is MR. KANAREK: What we want is for Mr. Manson to be treated civilly. We also want specifically for him to be given his pencils back, for your Honor to order THE COURT: When were they taken? MR. KANAREK: God only knows; God and Mr. Pitchess. DEFENDANT MANSON: Sexual paranoia is a good word.

THE COURT: I will ask the bailiff to inquire into

MR. KANAREK: May we have sworn testimony on it? DEFENDANT MANSON: We don't have to go that far.

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THE COURT: I will investigate it.

Anything further?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

We would also like Mr. Manson to have a comb, a towel, and he would also like to be able to communicate with the outside world.

Two or three phone calls a week, I think, are not unreasonable, your Honor.

And he is not allowed any visits; that is, other than attorney visits.

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THE COURT: Well, aren't these phone calls something that you can take care of for him as his attorney?

MR. KANAREK: No. your Honor. He would like to make them, and I think it is not an unreasonable request, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I will look into that also, Mr. Kanarek.

DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Confer with your attorney, Miss Van Houten. & MR. KANAREK: I understand, your Honor, I am informed and believe that Linda Kasabian is no longer in the jail at Sybil Brand, that they have taken her and sequestered her in some place other than Sybil Brand, so that we don't even know where to go to try to talk to her.

THE COURT: I don't know anything about it, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I don't either, your Honor. That is why I am mentioning it to the Court at this time.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, unless Mr. Kanarak has information that she has escaped, it is our information that she is still at Sybil Brand Institute.

MR. KANAREK: We have been told, your Honor, by -- may I have just a moment?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Mr. Kanarek confers with Defendant Atkins.) THE COURT: All right, let's proceed, gentlemen.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 1 THE COURT: We have alternate jurors to select. 2 Bring in Mrs. Gallant. 3 MR. REINER: Your Honor, might I suggest that we perhaps work until 1:00 o'clock today rather than noon, 5 and then adjourn at 1:00 as opposed to taking approximately a two-hour lunch break? 7 THE CLERK: Our other prospective jurors are arriving 8 at the moment. 9 THE COURT: No, that won't be possible. I have some 10 matters to take up during the noon recess, including a trip 11 out to the hotel. 12 (Prospective juror, Mrs. Vera A. Gallant, 13 enters Chambers.) 14 THE COURT: Good morning, Mrs. Gallant. 15 16 MRS. GALLANT: Good morning. THE COURT: Mr. Fitzgerald, I believe you were about 17 to inquire of Mrs. Gallant when we adjourned. 18 MR. STOVITZ: Before we do that, I believe your 19 Honor asked Mr. Gallant to inquire concerning certain 20 21 personal problems. 22 23 24 25 26

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25 26 MRS. GALLANT: Yes. I did. sir.

I called the principal, and she said that it would be quite difficult to get someone.

If they wanted to be a substitute, they don't come to teach every day for a long period of time. Most of the substitutes only prefer, you know, a short range type of assignment.

And she said they are having trouble right now even getting a couple more teachers in the school to fill vacancies.

THE COURT: The matter we were more concerned with was about your mother.

MRS. GALLANT: Yes. I checked on that.

One lady is moving away quite soon, and most people aren't quite that interested in being responsible for an older person.

This one lady said she didn't want to be tied down herself for any lengthy period of time.

Maybe, if you would say a week or two, but for an indefinite period of time, she felt that that would be an imposition.

So that is what happened.

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THE COURT: All right.

Do you feel that this would impose an undue hardship on you?

MRS. GALLANT: I kind of worry. I will have to be honest. I really would be kind of concerned, you know, since I am the only person available, you know. I would rather worry a bit.

THE COURT: Do you think this might affect your ability to concentrate on the matter at hand during the trial?

MRS. GALLANT: If everything went well, fine, but if
I were to know that there was a problem, I probably would
not be as good on the jury as I possibly should be.

THE COURT: How old did you say your mother is?
MRS. GALLANT: She will be 81 in October.

THE COURT: And there is no one else there to care for her?

MRS. GALLANT: No. sir. And she would have to be responsible for not only her place — she lives in back of mine — but she would also have to be responsible for the place where I livetoo, so far as I know, you know, keeping the yard up and various expenditures that could come up along with potential problems, you know.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FITZGERALD: Can I ask a few questions on the hardship?

1	THE COURT: Yes.
2	MRS. GALLANT: Yes?
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4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. GALLANT
5	BY MR. FITZGERALD:
6	Q Mrs. Gallant, you are not married; is that it?
7	A No. I am separated from my husband.
8.	Q And you have no children?
9	A I have two daughters, but one, I told you
10	yesterday, is married, and my other daughter goes to she
11	graduated from college and she is getting her teaching
12	credential next year at San Diego State, so she is not at
13	home. I mean, she will not be home after the summer.
14	Q And the married daughter is not living in
15	Los Angeles?
1Ġ,	A Yes, she lives in Los Angeles, yes.
17	Q Is it possible that she could care for your
18	mother?
19	A She is pregnant at this particular time and I
20	don't know, you know. She is kind of occupied that way.
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3-1 1	Q Do you have any sisters or brothers?
2	A I have a brother that lives way out of
3	town. He is not close by and he has a family.
4	Q In the past when you have gone away or when
5	you went to Europe what did you do?
6	A Well, when I was gone last year my daughter
7	who was going to school was home. She stayed in my house
8	and I was gone seven weeks.
9	My daughter was working, and the one
10	that goes to college and she was working, and so she
11	was home at that time,
. 12	Q She is going to start at San Diego State?
13	A Yes, you see, she is home in the summertime
14	but around the 1st of September she has to go down to
15	San Diego to find a place to live, and to stay down there
16	to get her teaching credential.
17	Q. Aside from that hardship problem would you
18	like to sit on this jury?
19	A If I were two people, yes, I really feel
20	this is my duty as a citizen, you know, to do this sort
21	of thing, but as a daughter of an older mother I feel that
22	I have a responsibility toward her also.
23	MR. FITZGERALD: I have no further questions on
24	the hardship.
25	There will not be a stipulation.
26	THE COURT: All right.

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1	MR. FITZGERALD: I have no other questions.
2	THE COURT: Mr. Reiner?
3	MR. REINER: No questions, your Honor.
.4	THE COURT: Mr. Shinn?
5	MR. SHINN: No questions, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?
7	MR. KANAREK: No questions, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Stovitz?
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10	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. GALLANT
11	BY MR. STOVITZ:
Ì2	Q Mrs. Gallant, have you ever heard of a
13	publication known as the Rolling Stone?
14	A I heard of a group of singers, but not a
15	publication.
16	Q If you were selected as an alternate juror
17	in this case do you think you could concentrate solely
18	on the evidence and disregard all rumors about this case?
19	A I think I could, sir.
20	And if anything happens to any of the
21	regular jurors, if you were substituted in as a regular
22	juror do you think that your verdict would be based
23	solely on the evidence and not upon any rumors at all?
.24.	A Yes, it would be, sir.
25	MR. STOVITZ: I have no further questions.
26	MR. REINER: Your Honor, may I make some inquiries

in the matter of the hardship? 1 THE COURT: Very well. 2 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. GALLANT 4 BY MR. REINER: 5. Mrs. Gallant, your mother is of course 80 6 Q years old. 7 You appreciate during the entire course of 8 this trial, which will run three to five months, perhaps 9 six months, except for visitation rights on weekends, 10 that she would be alone and would have to be self-11 12 sufficient 24 hours a day? 13 She would have to be completely, unless 14 someone came by to visit her or something like that, but 15 she is alone. My father is dead. 3a fls. 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25 26

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Q Considering her advanced years do you think as a practical matter it is really possible for her to be totally self-sufficient and to be alone 24 hours a day for some months?

A she goes through periods, sometimes, you know, she doesn't have to do anything, but on other occasions I notice she does not listen too well.

She does not concentrate. When she goes to the bank she says she paid the telephone bill, and then she comes and tells me that it is not paid because somebody did not hand her some paper back.

So on many occasions I would do things like that for her.

Q I was thinking in terms of medical problems.

You suggested something I have not thought of.

Is it possible that without you there to from time to time supervise or overlook her affairs, that in these next six months, if it should be that long, that she might totally disrupt her personal affairs by her inability to give proper attention to them?

A ... Well, I worry about that potential problem.

Q po you think it is possible that during the next few months she may, because of her inattention to her affairs, create problems that are irreversible, that six months from now at the termination of your jury service she would create problems in her own personal affairs that

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you could not reverse?

A she could easily do that, sir. I don't say for sure, you know.

MR. REINER: No further questions.

THE COURT: Still no stipulation, gentlemen?

MR. FITZGERALD:, No. Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I will ask you then to go back into the courtroom, Mrs. Gallant.

MRS. GALLANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And to not discuss with anyone what has occurred in here.

Thank you.

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(Mrs. Gallant leaves the chambers of the Court.)

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, we did not offer to stipulate because we felt it might in some way influence the juror, that we would stipulate and the defendants attorneys do not.

If your Honor wanted to dismiss this juror on your own motion, we would be fully in accord with that position.

MR. REINER: We join.

MR. FITZGERALD: We ask your Honor not to. I am certainly sympathetic with her problem; I certainly understand her problem.

On the other hand she is an alternate juror; she is apparently a good juror.

I think she may really be able to make some arrangements to take care of her mother, although I certainly don't think if your Honor chooses to exercise his discretion --

THE COURT: It is not a question of taking care of her mother. Her mother may be able to take care of herself.

But she has a house, and apparently her mother lives in a place in the rear, but she has a main house that would be vacant and uncared for.

Whether her mother is capable of taking care of all of that is something else.

MR. FITZGERALD: I don't think her mother is,

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according to what we know.

THE COURT: It seems to be questionable. I think in order to save time, gentlemen, and because of the apparent hardship, that I will excuse her on my own motion.

I don't think she would be a very good juror for either side if she is continually apprehensive about her mother and what is going on at the home, and the care of her house as well as her mother.

So I will excuse Mrs. Gallant for hardship reasons.

Now we have exhausted the old panel, have we

THE CLERK: Yes, your Honor. We have five alternate jurors sitting up in the box, but there are no more out in the audience.

of the old panel who have been given the preliminary instructions have now been exhausted so we will go back into court and I will give them the preliminary instructions and then we can resume the voir dire in chambers.

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(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence and hearing of the jurors and the prospective alternate jurors, all defendants and all counsel being present:)

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present; all of the jurors are present in the jury box, and our five prospective alternate jurors are present.

For the benefit of those of you ladies and gentlemen who have come into this case this morning, this is the case of the People of the State of California vs. Charles Manson, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

The defendants, Charles Manson, Susan Atkins and Patricia Krenwinkel have each been charged in an indictment with seven counts of murder and with one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

The Defendant Leslie Van Houten has been charged with two counts of murder and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

These events are alleged to have occurred on or about August 9th and 10th, 1969.

To each of these counts the defendants have entered pleas of not guilty.

The alleged victims of these murders or alleged murders were Abigail Anne Folger, Wajiciech Frykowski, Steven Earl Parent, Sharon Marie Polanski,

1	Thomas John Sebring, Lebo A. La Bianca and Rosemary
2.	La Bianca.
3	Mr. Manson, would you kindly stand up and
4	face the prospective jurors.
5	Thank you, you may be seated.
6	Mr. Manson is represented by Mr. Irving
7	Kenarek.
:8	Mr. Kanarek, would you stand, please.
9	Do any of you know either Mr. Manson or
10	Mr. Kanarek? If the answer to any of my questions is
11	yes, would you kindly raise your hands.
12	Miss Atkins is being represented by Mr.
13	Daye Shinn.
14	Miss Atkins, would you stand, please,
15	and face the prospective jurors. Thank you.
16	And, Mr. Shinn, would you stand?
17	Miss Patricia Krenwinkel is being repre-
18.	, sented by Mr. Paul Fitzgerald.
19	Miss Krenwinkel, would you stand, please,
20	and face the prospective jurors.
21	And Mr. Fitzgerald.
22	Do any of you know Miss Atkins, Miss
2 3	Krenwinkel or Mr. Shinn or Mr. Fitzgerald?
24	And Miss Van Houten is being represented
25	by Mr. Ira Reiner.
26	Miss Van Houten, would you stand up, pleas
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3c-3 ₁	and Mr. Reiner.
2	Do any of you know Miss Van Houten or Mr.
3	Reiner?
4	The People are being represented by the
5	Deputy District Attorneys, Mr. Aaron Stovitz and Mr. Vincent
6:	Bugliosi.
7	Do any of you know either Mr. Stovitz or Mr.
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As I previously indicated, the defendants have each entered pleas of not quilty to all of the counts of the indictment.

In a criminal case the defendant is presumed to be innocent until the contrary appears, and in case of a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, he is entitled to an acquittal.

This presumption places upon the State the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Reasonable doubt is defined as follows:

It is not a more possible doubt because everything relating to human affairs and depending on moral evidence is open to some possible or imaginary doubt.

It is that state of the case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all of the evidence, leaves the minds of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge.

Are each of you willing and able to give to each of the defendants that presumption of innocence?

If there is anyone who could not, will you kindly raise your bands.

(Whereupon, there is a show of hands both in the jury box and in the audience.)

THE COURT: All right, I am going to ask you to stand and give me your names.

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A PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Joy Freiden.

THE COURT: Spell that, please.

THE PROSPECTIVE JUROR: J-o-y, F-r-a-i-d-a-n.

THE COURT: All right, before I ask you any further questions I am going to have the clerk swear the prospective panel.

THE CLERK: All members of the prospective panel in the audience, please stand.

Would you raise your right hands, please.

You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly answer all such questions as may be asked of you, touching on your qualifications to act as alternate trial jurors in the cause now pending before this Court, so help you God.

(All of the prospective alternate jurors indicate in the affirmative.)

THE COURT: All right, those of you who would be unable to give the defendants the benefit of the presumption of innocence --

Your name, sir?

A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: John W. Anderson.

THE COURT: John --

MR. ANDERSON: John W. Anderson, A-n-d-e-r-s-o-n. THE COURT: All right, sir. You may be seated.

Yes, ma am?

A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Frances Kohl, K-o-h-l.

1	THE COURT: Frances?
2	MRS. KOHL: Yes.
.3	THE COURT: Thank you.
4	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Gene Romero.
5	THE COURT: Gene Romero? Thank you.
6,	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Freddie Mae Smith.
7	THE COURT: Thank you.
8	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Ann Magelman.
9	THE COURT: Spell that, please.
10	THE PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: K-e-g-e-l-m-a-n.
.11,	THE COURT: Thank you.
12	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Evelyn o'meill.
18	THE COURT: Thank you.
14	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Lona Glaviano.
15	G-1-a-v-1-a-n-o.
16	THE COURT: Thank you.
17	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Frank-Floyd Jones,
18	that's a hyphenated name.
19	THE COURT: Thank you.
20	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Noan, N-o-a-n,
21	Burris, B-u-r-r-i-s.
22	THE COURT: Thank you.
23	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Eugene Spiro,
24	S-p-1-r-o.
25	THE COURT: Thank you.
26	A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Alan Porter.

THE COURT: Thank you. 1 A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Darryl Mahnke, 2 THE COURT: How do you spell the last name? 3 MR. MAHNKE: M-a-h-n-k-a. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Henry Alonzo. 6 A-1-0-n-z-0. 7 THE COURT: The last name? 8 MR. ALONZO: A-1-o-n-z-o. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Milton Horenske. 12 H-o-r-e-n-s-k-e. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Nick Tarin, T-a-r-i-n. 14 15 THE COURT: Thank you. 16 A PROSPECTIVE ALTERNATE JUROR: Kenneth Bennett. 17 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 18 It is the exclusive province of the jury to 19 determine the issues of fact from the evidence in the case, 20 and it is the function of the court to instruct the jury 21 as to the law applicable to that. 22 Will each of you follow all of the Court's 23 instructions on the law regardless of your own personal 24 beliefs as to what the law is or should be? .25 ·

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The attorneys in the case have estimated that this case may take from three to five months to try, but it is my own personal opinion from what I know about it that it will probably be closer to three months than five months; but no one can say for sure exactly how long it will take.

The jury and the alternate jurors will be sequestered during the course of the trial, which means that you will not be permitted to go to your homes at night but you will be housed in a hotel, and, of course, you will not be permitted to visit your families and your friends except on weekends, at which time you may have your spouses visit you. In fact, they may stay at the hotel at their own expense over the weekend.

of the possible penalties is death, the Court is required to ascertain whether any of the prospective jurors entertains such conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty that they would be unable to make an impartial decision as to any defendant's guilt, or if, because of those opinions, they would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty.

If any of you hold such opinions, then the law requires that you cannot be compelled nor permitted to serve as trial jurors in the case.

At the outset of the case, the Court has no

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way of knowing whether you will be called upon to make any decision as to penalty because that will depend on what the jury's verdict is as to the issue of guilt with respect to any defendant.

While the jury is considering the issue of guilt, they are not permitted to consider the question of penalty as that is a matter which will be taken up in a separate proceeding if the verdict on the question of guilt is such that a separate proceeding on the issue of penalty is required.