

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 104

HON. CHARLES H. OLDER, JUDGE

COPY

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

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

Defendants.

154

No. A253156

REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT
Tuesday, December 22, 1970

APPEARANCES:

For the People:

VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI,
DONALD A. MUSICH,
STEPHEN RUSSELL KAY,
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

For Deft. Manson:

I. A. KANAREK, Esq.

For Deft. Atkins:

DAYE SHINN, Esq.

For Deft. Van Houten:

~~RONALD HUGHES, Esq.~~
MAXWELL KEITH, Esq.

For Deft. Krenwinkel:

PAUL FITZGERALD, Esq.

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JOSEPH B. HOLLOMBE, CSR.,
MURRAY MEHLMAN, CSR.,
Official Reporters

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1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1970

2 9:08 A.M.

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4 (The following proceedings were had in the
5 chambers of the Court, in the absence of the defendants and
6 the jury, all counsel being present with the exception of
7 Mr. Hughes.)

8 THE COURT: The record will show all counsel are
9 present.

10 I understand from the clerk that the defense
11 counsel have indicated that the defendants wish to return,
12 the female defendants wish to return to the courtroom.

13 MR. FITZGERALD: That is correct.

14 MR. KEITH: That is correct.

15 MR. SHINN: That is correct.

16 THE COURT: And have affirmed their willingness to
17 conduct themselves properly.

18 MR. FITZGERALD: All three of the defendants actually
19 articulate that they would behave.

20 MR. KEITH: That's right.

21 MR. FITZGERALD: When we came into court this
22 morning the defendants apparently had left word with one
23 of the Sheriff's personnel that they would like to see us.
24 We went to see them; they said they wanted to return to
25 the courtroom, and we told them, we said to them, "Do you
26 understand the conditions?" And they said, "Yes, we will

1 behave."

2 THE COURT: All right, fine. Then we will have the
3 defendants brought in first, and then the jury.

4 Anything further?

5 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, I have one short matter.

6 Yesterday I told the Court that certain persons
7 were being excluded from the courtroom, namely one Sandra
8 Good.

9 I attempted to secure her admission to the
10 courtroom this morning and she was refused admittance by the
11 Sheriff.

12 Sergeant Maupin told me that there was some
13 controversy within the Sheriff's Office about whether or not
14 she should be admitted to the courtroom, and I would ask
15 your Honor to issue an order that she be allowed to enter
16 the courtroom.

17 I don't know of any reason why she can't.
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1 MR. BUGLIOSI: She has been subpoenaed as a witness.
2 The trial is not over with yet. There might be a penalty
3 trial.

4 MR. FITZGERALD: Are you going to call her?

5 MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know.

6 MR. FITZGERALD: I mean, can you make a good faith
7 representation to the Court?

8 MR. BUGLIOSI: I doubt it, but you might call her,
9 Paul; right? During the penalty trial? I mean, a defense
10 attorney might call her; right? I don't know.

11 MR. FITZGERALD: It is possible, but it is unlikely.

12 I can't understand how this would, at this stage
13 of the proceedings, hurt anything anyway. I mean, we are
14 only in the argument phase of the trial. Even if it is
15 possible that at some future time she may be a witness, it
16 is not going to hurt anything for her to listen to the
17 prosecution's argument or the defense argument or the jury
18 instruction.

19 THE COURT: I don't know what the problem, if any, is.
20 I know the Sheriff has various problems with security, and
21 perhaps it has something to do with security, I don't know.

22 All right. Anything further, gentlemen?

23 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

24 I would just like to enunciate, just very
25 briefly, as to CALJIC 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.19 and 6.20, I
26 do object to those jury instructions.

1 MR. BUGLIOSI: I have two points, your Honor.

2 Number one, since the defendants were screaming
3 out in front of the jury that they want to put on a defense,
4 I couldn't see any harm in the Court instructing the jury
5 that the defendants have a right to put on a defense.

6 This is an obvious fact, but I have always
7 believed in stating the obvious to the jury.

8 They are in front of the jury saying: We want
9 to put on a defense; they won't let us. And it is always
10 possible that one naive juror might say: Gee, maybe they
11 don't have a right. Maybe the judge made some type of a
12 ruling.

13 I don't see any harm in the Court just telling
14 the jury that the defendants have a constitutional right to
15 put on a defense.

16 I wouldn't request this of the Court if it
17 hadn't been for the fact that they blurted this out several
18 times that "We want to put on a defense."

19 So, I do feel that the Court should tell the
20 jury that they have that right and that it is a decision that
21 was made by the defense not to do so, but it was a volun-
22 tary decision.

23 MR. KANAREK: I would object to any such instruction,
24 your Honor.

1 THE COURT: On what ground?

2 MR. KANAREK: On the ground, your Honor, that what it
3 does, it invades Griffin vs. California.

4 In other words, it pinpoints the defendants
5 not taking the witness stand.

6 THE COURT: It is pinpointed to the jury every time
7 they open their mouths.

8 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor has admonished the jury that
9 they are not to consider that for any purpose, any of these
10 matters, and it is a violation of the constitutional right
11 to a fair trial which is guaranteed by the Due Process
12 Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

13 THE COURT: It hasn't anything to do with Griffin.

14 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, the point is that it pin-
15 points the defendants not taking the witness stand.

16 THE COURT: They are pinpointing it themselves,
17 Mr. Kanarek, every time they open their mouths.

18 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor has admonished the jury to
19 that effect. Your Honor is giving certain jury instructions
20 already that I have objected to. Your Honor has indicated
21 that. It is well covered.

22 THE COURT: You are way off the point, Mr. Kanarek.
23 In my opinion, it has nothing to do with Griffin. It has
24 to do with the defendants continually repeating to the jury
25 that they want to put on a defense when their counsel have
26 rested.

1 MR. BUGLIOSI: And to call witnesses.

2 MR. KANAREK: Including in that is their right to
3 take the witness stand as part of their defense, and in that
4 sense it invades Griffin vs. California.

5 THE COURT: I am not going to do anything about it
6 at this point. What may be done in the future depends on
7 what the defendants do later on.

8 The jury was present and heard counsel say that
9 the defense rested. They heard that. I don't think anything
10 further has to be done at this time.

11 MR. BUGLIOSI: The other point, your Honor, People's
12 Exhibit 8, the big diagram, I will be referring to it today.
13 There is no way the jury can see all the little markings
14 unless it is up close. It is going to be quite a job.

15 Yesterday, because of the inconvenience, I never
16 even went to People's 8 several times. I just referred to it.

17 It is too much of a hassle to go over there, and
18 the jury can't see anyway.

19 I am just wondering whether we should bring it
20 up close. It would cause a five or ten-minute delay to
21 move it up in front of the jury.

22 THE CLERK: To see the details on that, you have got
23 to be this close to it.

24 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I would have no objection to
25 that exhibit being put in a position, because I think --
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1 THE COURT: Well, this is something for the People to
2 decide. This is your argument, Mr. Bugliosi, if you want to
3 move it up close and can do so without disrupting the trial,
4 or creating some other problem, go ahead and do it.

5 I don't know why we have to have a discussion
6 about it. It is no different from any other exhibit.

7 I realize you have a problem, but I don't know
8 what the answer is other than putting it on the blackboard
9 and wheeling it over there.

10 MR. BUGLIOSI: Okay, all set to go.

11 MR. KEITH: I would like to offer a couple of
12 instructions.

13 THE COURT: All right.

14 MR. KEITH: If the Court please, the citations in
15 connection with the special instructions I wrote out on the
16 second page -- unfortunately my secretary did not quite
17 execute it the way I wanted it.

18 MR. KAY: Do you have a copy for me?

19 MR. KEITH: Yes.

20 CALJIC 6.22 is supposed to be given sui sponde.
21 I could not find it.

22 THE COURT: I will take this under consideration,
23 Mr. Keith.

24 MR. KEITH: I don't intend to discuss it now.

25 THE COURT: We will discuss it, then, at some later
26 date.

1 (The following proceedings were had in open
2 court in the presence and hearing of the jury, all defen-
3 dants being present; all counsel are present except
4 Mr. Hughes.)

5 THE COURT: All parties, counsel and jurors are
6 present.

7 Yes, Miss Van Houten.

8 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: I have a motion I would like to
9 make this morning.

10 THE COURT: What is the nature of the motion?

11 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Change of attorney.

12 THE COURT: This is the same motion you made yesterday.

13 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Well, yesterday the woman
14 whom I wished to substitute Mr. Keith for was not present,
15 and I found out later on she was held outside the courtroom
16 until the motion was denied, and shortly after Mr. Bugliosi
17 started his testimony she was let in. She was here.

18 THE COURT: I am not going to hear it now. I will
19 hear you further when we take up our recess this morning.

20 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: I wish to take it up now, your
21 Honor.

22 THE COURT: I am not going to hear it now.

23 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: I am going to take it up now.

24 THE COURT: Remove Miss Van Houten from the courtroom.

25 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: I am not going to fight you.
26 I will fight you, but not right now.

1 DEFENDANT KRENWINKEL: Why not kill us here now
2 instead of taking us, separating us and removing us in a
3 separate room?

4 THE COURT: Remove Miss Krenwinkel from the courtroom.

5 DEFENDANT ATKINS: Someone should bring you a bowl of
6 water so you can wash your hands because --

7 THE COURT: Remove Miss Atkins from the courtroom.

8 DEFENDANT ATKINS: (while passing jury) Anyone here
9 like more water?

10 THE COURT: Mr. Manson, if you don't sit down and
11 remain quiet you will be removed also, sir.

12 Sit down.

13 DEFENDANT MANSON: I have been removed.

14 THE COURT: Assist Mr. Manson back to his seat.

15 You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

16 DEFENDANT MANSON: You cannot be serious. Are you
17 actually serious? Are you people serious about this? Your
18 whole Constitution, everything you found it on --

19 THE COURT: Remove Mr. Manson from the courtroom. ✓

20 DEFENDANT MANSON: -- is the right of a man to defend
21 himself.

22 (The following proceedings were had in open
23 court, all the jurors and counsel, with the exception of
24 Mr. Hughes, being present, the defendants being absent.)

25 THE COURT: Were you able to get all of that colloquy,
26 Mr. Reporter?

1 THE REPORTER: Yes, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

3 MR. BUGLIOSI: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

4 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench
5 momentarily?

6 THE COURT: No, you may not.

7 MR. BUGLIOSI: Yesterday, talking about Officer
8 DeRosa, the first officer, the fact he was the first
9 officer who arrived at the scene on the morning of August 9th,
10 Saturday morning --

11 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have a request to make
12 if I may.

13 May I sit where one of the deputies are
14 sitting so I may see this chart? It is at an angle. I
15 cannot see it.

16 MR. BUGLIOSI: I am not going to use it now.

17 MR. KANAREK: Oh, you are not?

18 Thank you.

19 MR. BUGLIOSI: As De Rosa left the premises he opened
20 up the gate to the Tate residence, or the Tate premises,
21 by pushing this button on the inside of the gate, by
22 pushing this button, activating the front gate, and then
23 someone can leave the premises.

24 As you notice, there is considerable blood
25 around the button. Whether or not there were any finger-
26 prints on that button we don't know, but assuming there were,

1 De Rosa placed his fingers on the button.

2 Of course, that would have removed or obliterated
3 the fingerprint, because it would have been a superimposure.

4 Actually, DeRosa's primary job there was to
5 preserve the scene, but, as I say, if there had been a
6 fingerprint there, the superimposure would have obliterated
7 it.

8 De Rosa did testify that he did not move any-
9 thing on the premises; that it was his job along with
10 Whisenhunt and Burbridge to preserve the scene for the
11 arrival of the investigating officers.

12 Going back just momentarily to Winifred
13 Chapman;

14 Mrs. Chapman testified when she arrived on the
15 premises in the morning she noticed that the back door
16 leading to the pool was also open. She did not go back
17 there, but I think she looked through the entire length of
18 the residence and saw that the back door leading to the
19 pool was open.

20 The reason this door was open, obviously, is
21 that Patricia Krenwinkel undoubtedly chased Abigail Folger
22 out this back door, and I'm sure that when Patricia did
23 that she did not bother to come back to close the door.

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1 Katie had more important things to do, to-wit,
2 stab Abigail to death.

3 Mrs. Chapman testified that she ran to the
4 home next to the Tate residence after observing the bodies,
5 but she did not get in, so she went to the second house,
6 and that would be the house of Mr. Asin. Asin called the
7 police. I mentioned his testimony earlier.

8 A few days after August 9, 1969, Mrs. Chapman
9 returned to the premises with the police in an effort to
10 determine whether anything was missing from the premises.

11 Nothing was missing except a tripod which was
12 kept in a closet. That was not there any more.

13 Well, now, obviously these defendants did not
14 brutally and savagely murder these victims for a tripod.
15 There is no question about that.

16 Either Sharon had moved the tripod away from
17 the closet to another place on the premises, or perhaps the
18 tripod had been taken from the premises without Mrs. Chap-
19 man's knowledge, but certainly these murders weren't over
20 some tripod.

21 Officer Whisenhunt testified he was the
22 second officer to arrive at the scene. His testimony was
23 basically corroborative of the testimony of De Rosa and,
24 as I indicated, Whisenhunt did testify to observing the
25 screen off the window, the same screen that Linda Kasabian
26 said she saw Tex Watson cut horizontally, and Whisenhunt
actually drew a red line indicating the location of the slit.

1 on the screen horizontally.

2 He testified that he did not move anything on
3 the premises either.

4 Officer Burbbridge, the third officer who
5 arrived on the scene, again his testimony was corroborative
6 of Whisenhunt's and De Rosa's.

7 Burbbridge identified these two pieces of wood
8 here. He said he found them on the floor of the Tate
9 residence, People's 122 is a photograph of these two pieces
10 of wood, beneath a chair in the Tate residence.

11 He said he first saw the two pieces of wood in
12 the entranceway of the Tate residence, but eventually they
13 ended up under this chair, as depicted in People's 122.

14 He doesn't know how they got there. In the
15 confusion of all of the officers arriving at the scene some-
16 one must have kicked it under the chair, although no one
17 has copped out yet to that.

18 But somehow it got from the entranceway where
19 he first saw it to underneath the chair.

20 And Burbbridge testified he also did not move
21 anything on the premises.

22 Raymond Kilgrow, the representative of the
23 telephone company, testified he arrived at the scene and
24 discovered four telephone wires had been cut and were
25 draped over the front gate of the Tate residence.

26 Sergeant McGann, one of the investigating
officers assigned to the Tate case, arrived at the

1 residence about 1:30 p.m. on August 9th, besides noticing
2 the cut telephone wires he also noticed that a communication
3 wire leading from the bottom of the telephone pole outside
4 of the front gate to the rear of the Tate residence was
5 cut.

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1 And he identified People's 125 through 137.

2 I won't show you these photographs now, but
3 these are photographs depicting the progression of the
4 telephone wires from the bottom of the telephone pole to
5 the rear of the Tate residence.

6 McGann inspected the entire premises and
7 testified that the Tate residence was not ransacked.

8 The Tate residence was not ransacked. There
9 were no drawers open.

10 The significance of this, of course, is that
11 there is a strong indication, along with all the other
12 evidence, that these murders were not committed to carry
13 out any robbery or burglary or anything like that.

14 In fact, as further evidence this was not a
15 robbery, McGann testified to finding eight \$1 bills and
16 \$1.64 in change in Miss Folger's purse, for a total of
17 \$9.64.

18 He found two \$1 bills and 44 cents in change,
19 for a total of \$2.44 in Frykowski's wallet.

20 Four \$20 bills, for a total of \$80 in Sebring's
21 wallet.

22 He found one \$10 bill, one \$5 bill and three
23 \$1 bills on top of the nightstand, in plain view, in Sharon
24 Tate's bedroom.

25 He also found one \$5 bill and four \$1 bills in
26 Mr. Parent's wallet.

He also found a man's wrist watch and clock-radio

1 in Parent's car. This wrist watch was in Parent's car, too.

2 Very obviously, one or more of the Tate victims --
3 when I say "Tate victims," I am basically referring to five
4 people, although other than Parent there were four people
5 inside the residence -- one or more of these victims
6 obviously used marijuana and drugs, since McGann found 6.9
7 grams of marijuana inside a sack inside a cabinet in the
8 living room, 30 grams of hashish was found in a drawer in a
9 nightstand in a room occupied by Folger and Frykowski, and
10 10 capsules of MDA were found in the same nightstand
11 also.

12 One gram of Cocaine was found inside Sebring's
13 1968 Porsche. Also 2.9 grams were found inside a container
14 in Sebring's car. 3.4 grams of marijuana was found inside
15 a small can inside the car. Also a 2-inch marijuana roach
16 was found in Sebring's car.

17 A roach is the remains of a marijuana cigarette.
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1 McGann testified that he found no shell casings,
2 no empty shell casings, on the Tate premises.

3 Now, you will recall, Sergeant McGann testified,
4 in fact, Sergeant Lee, the firearms expert also testified,
5 that when a revolver is fired -- and of course, this is a
6 revolver right here -- when a revolver is fired, the shell
7 casings, the empty shell casings, are not ejected onto
8 the ground. They are retained in the cylinder.

9 When an automatic or a semi-automatic is
10 fired, apparently the shell casings are ejected onto the
11 ground. But not with a revolver.

12 So, the absence of shell casings on the premises
13 is completely consistent with the fact that the murder
14 weapon was a revolver in this case. In this case, a .22
15 caliber revolver.

16 Question of Mr. McGann:

17 "Sergeant McGann, during your investigation
18 at the scene of the Tate murders, did you approach
19 the front door of the Tate residence?

20 "Yes, I did.

21 "Were there any bushes in the vicinity of the
22 front door?

23 "Yes, there were.

24 "Do you recall what the condition of the
25 bushes were?

26 "There were a group of bushes just north of

1 "the porch which leads to the front door, and there
2 was a bush which was broken down or broken spread
3 apart just north of the porch.

4 "When you say just north, for the benefit
5 of the judge and the jury, as one would be walking
6 out of the Tate residence, walking out the door,
7 would the bush be to the left or to the right?

8 "The bush would be to the left as you exited
9 the home.

10 "And looking at the front door from the
11 outside, the bush would be to the right; is that
12 correct?

13 "That is correct."

14 McGann identified People's 94 as being a
15 photograph of the damaged bush. So, exiting the front
16 door of the Tate residence, coming out, this bush would be
17 to the left.

18 This, of course, is completely consistent with
19 Linda Kasabian's testimony. She testified that she saw
20 Frykowski come out of the door and his face was covered with
21 blood and he stood near a post.

22 That is the post right here.

23 Then she said he fell into some bushes to his
24 left.

25 So, the damaged bushes being found at the
26 scene of the Tate residence on the morning of August 9th

1 confirms and corroborates Linda Kasabian's testimony.

2 Mr. Finken, an investigator in the Coroner's
3 office, testified that he arrived at the scene at 1:45
4 p.m. on August the 9th.

5 In addition to severing the rope which connected
6 Sharon Tate's body to Jay Sebring's body, he also removed
7 a wedding ring and a pair of ear pins from Sharon Tate,
8 and also a very expensive wristwatch, a Cartier wristwatch,
9 from Jay Sebring.

10 I don't know if some of you are familiar with
11 Cartier wristwatches, but very frequently they run in
12 excess of a thousand dollars.

13 That watch was still on Jay Sebring's wrist,
14 again negating any type of a robbery motive.

15 4b fls.
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1 There was a stipulation -- you know what a
2 stipulation is by now. That is when the attorneys get
3 together, the precious few times when the attorneys agree
4 on anything, but a stipulation is when the attorneys agree
5 that a certain situation is a fact, it is not contested.

6 There was a stipulation that the cars found on
7 the Tate premises by the police on the morning of August
8 the 9th, 1969, were the following:

9 A 1965 Rambler registered to Wilfred and
10 Juanita Parent;

11 A 1969 Chevrolet rented by Sharon Tate from
12 Airways Rent-a-Car on August the 4th, 1969;

13 A 1968 Porsche registered to Jay Sebring;

14 And a 1968 Pontiac registered to Abigail Folger.

15 Dr. Noguchi. Dr. Noguchi, of course, is the
16 Coroner of Los Angeles County,

17 He conducted the autopsy on the body of Sharon
18 Tate and supervised and directed the autopsies on the bodies
19 of the other four Tate victims, Frykowski, Folger, Sebring
20 and Parent.

21 Dr. Noguchi performed the autopsy on Sharon on
22 August the 10th at the Coroner's Office.

23 Her cause of death was determined to be
24 "multiple stab wounds of the chest and back, penetrating the
25 heart, lungs and liver, causing massive hemorrhage."

26 He found 16 stab wounds on Sharon's body, all of

1 which were penetration wounds.

2 Four of the stab wounds were found in the
3 chest, one stab wound to the abdomen, eight stab wounds in
4 the back, one stab wound in the right upper arm, one stab
5 wound in the left upper arm, and one stab wound in the
6 right thigh.

7 Five of the stab wounds were fatal in and of
8 themselves. Five were fatal all by themselves. Each one
9 of the five would have been sufficient to kill Sharon Tate.

10 He also found two incised wounds, which he
11 described as sharp cuts on Sharon's left forearm.

12 She had no gunshot wounds.

13 The diagrams of Sharon's body on which Dr.
14 Noguchi inserted the location of all the wounds, and the
15 several photographs of the various portions of Sharon's
16 body taken by the Coroner I am not going to show you now,
17 but you will have them back in the jury room for your
18 personal examination.

19 In fact, the diagrams and the Coroner's photos
20 for all the victims, I am not going to go into that now,
21 but you will have it back in the jury room.

22 Dr. Noguchi also testified that he observed two
23 rope burn abrasions to Sharon's left cheek. Two rope burn
24 abrasions to Sharon's left cheek. And he concluded that
25 these rope burn abrasions were caused when Sharon was
26 hanged.

1 Sharon was hanged at the scene. Maybe the
2 correct grammar is hung.

3 Now, you will recall from the testimony of
4 Officer Granado that the rope connected Sharon Tate's neck
5 with Jay Sebring's neck, and it was also flung over a
6 wood beam, and then it fell back onto the floor.

7 And Granado testified that if one were to pull
8 the rope, it would have tightened around Sharon's neck,
9 not Jay Sebring's neck.

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You recall the testimony on that. So, although we cannot be sure, it is entirely possible that Sharon received these two rope burn abrasions when either Tex, Katie or Sadie -- probably Tex -- pulled on the rope, perhaps temporarily suspending Sharon in the air.

But the cause of her death was not hanging.

The doctor's autopsy discovered an eight-month old fetus, unborn baby, in Sharon's uterus.

The doctor estimated that the unborn baby could not have lived in Sharon's womb more than 15 or 20 minutes after Sharon died.

Now, although from a legal standpoint an unborn baby cannot be the subject of a homicide, I think you will all agree with me that in a very, very real sense, six human beings lost their lives.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I must object to this.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Not five.

MR. KANAREK: It serves no useful purpose, and I would ask your Honor -- may we approach the bench on this?

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

MR. KANAREK: I would like to enunciate it at the bench, if I may.

THE COURT: It won't be necessary.

The objection is overruled.

1 MR. BUGLIOSI: Six human beings, not five, met their
2 death at the hands of these defendants in the early morning
3 hours of August the 9th, 1969.

4 Miss Folger's autopsy was conducted on August
5 the 10th. The cause of death was "stab wound of the
6 aorta." That is the large blood vessel.

7 Miss Folger had 28 stab wounds. I am not going
8 to break down the location of the wounds for you as I did
9 with Sharon Tate. All of which, however, were penetration
10 wounds, and five or six of which were fatal in and of them-
11 selves.

12 Every one of these wounds must have been deep
13 penetration wounds. No one was playing games with these
14 knives.

15 A few of Miss Folger's wounds were defense
16 wounds.

17 Dr. Noguchi testified that in the terminology
18 of autopsies, the term defense wound indicates a wound
19 sustained during a defensive motion. The wound indicates
20 a decedent's action, the decedent's trying to guard himself
21 from further injury.

22 Jay Sebring's autopsy was also on August the
23 10th, 1969.

24 The cause of death was exsanguination due to
25 multiple stab wounds.

26 The doctor said by exsanguination that Jay

1 Sebring simply bled to death.

2 Mr. Sebring had seven stab wounds, all of which
3 were penetration wounds, and three of which were fatal in
4 and of themselves.

5 Sebring also had one gunshot wound which the
6 doctor also felt would have been fatal.

7 This bullet entered the left side of Sebring's
8 chest, penetrated the left lung, and exited the left side
9 of Sebring's back, where Dr. Noguchi recovered the bullet
10 inside the back of Mr. Sebring's shirt.

11 It entered Sebring's body and passed all the
12 way through and was lodged between his back and his shirt,
13 where Dr. Noguchi found the bullet.

14 4d fls.

4d-1

1 This is the bullet right here, People's 166.

2 You will recall that Sergeant Lee later
3 testified that this bullet definitely and unequivocally
4 was fired from this revolver here, People's 40.

5 That is the revolver, of course, which was found
6 by Steven Weiss on September the December 1st, 1969, and
7 which has been connected with Charles Manson and the Spahn
8 Ranch.

9 I will go into this in much more detail later.

10 Mr. Sebring was also observed to have a series
11 of contusions on his face caused by "a heavy object capable
12 of delivering blunt force."

13 Dr. Noguchi gave an example of a human fist
14 but he had no way of knowing for sure what caused these
15 particular contusions.

16 However, recall that the butt of People's 40
17 had Mr. Sebring's blood type on it. Of course, the butt of
18 the revolver would also be a heavy object capable of
19 delivering blunt force.

20 Voityck Frykowski's autopsy was on August the
21 10th, 1969.

22 He had multiple stab wounds of the body causing
23 massive hemorrhage.

24 Frykowski, ladies and gentlemen --

25 THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Bugliosi.

26 (Pause while the clerk adjusts the air

1 conditioning behind the jurors.)

2 MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr Frykowski had 51 stab wounds. 51
3 stab wounds. All of which were penetration wounds. Seven
4 of which were fatal in and of themselves. Five of the stab
5 wounds were to Mr. Frykowski's back.

6 Now, you will recall that Linda testified that
7 Frykowski was on his knees in front of the Tate residence,
8 and she saw Tex stab Frykowski in the back. That was Linda's
9 testimony.

10 Now, Dr. Noguchi comes along and, lo and behold,
11 Voityck Frykowski does have five stab wounds on his back.
12 Again, completely corroborating Linda Kasabian's testimony.

13 The doctor also found 13 deep lacerations about
14 a quarter of an inch in depth to the top of Mr. Frykowski's
15 head, and he concluded that collectively, although perhaps
16 not individually, they were also fatal.

17 MR. KANAREK: I hate to interrupt Mr. Bugliosi, but
18 that is a misstatement of law. That is not legal
19 corroboration.

20 I object to the use of the word "corroboration"
21 in that context, because your Honor is going to instruct
22 the jury that what he is saying is corroboration --

23 MR. BUGLIOSI: He is arguing in front of the jury
24 and I object.

25 THE COURT: State the objection.

26 MR. KANAREK: The objection is that corroboration --

1 THE COURT: You have stated that.

2 Anything further?

3 MR. KANAREK: Yes. My objection is that Mr. Bugliosi
4 is misstating the law.

5 THE COURT: He is not. He has not misstated the law.

6 The objection is overruled.

7 Sit down, Mr. Kanarek. You are interrupting.

8 MR. KANAREK: Then may I approach the bench?

9 THE COURT: No.

10 The jury will receive their instructions on the
11 law from the court, and those are the only instructions
12 they are to follow.

13 You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

4e-1

1 MR. KANAREK: Then may I ask the Court to ask Mr.
2 Bugliosi if he is using the word "corroboration" in the
3 legal sense that he --

4 THE COURT: You have made your objection, Mr. Kanarek.
5 Let's proceed.

6 MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Kanarek says he hates to interrupt
7 me, but he finds it exceptionally easy to do so.

8 The question of Dr. Noguchi was:

9 "Have you formed any opinion as to the type
10 of instrument he used to cause these lacerations?

11 "A Yes, I have.

12 "Q What is that opinion?

13 "A In my opinion, based on the appearance
14 of the widely separated, irregular, in some areas,
15 somewhat curved wounds, I would think that the weapon
16 involved would be heavy, but it has to be a blunt
17 instrument.

18 "Q A heavy blunt instrument?

19 "A Yes. The surface of the instrument would
20 not have any sharp cutting edge.

21 "This was based on the lack of any
22 identifiable cut on the surface of the scalp,
23 laceration on the surface of the scalp, and based
24 on the length of the laceration, I would think
25 the object, the contact object that is involved
26 should have a contact surface which should be more

1 "than two inches in length.

2 "I show you People's 40, a .22 Longhorn
3 revolver."

4 That is the revolver right there.

5 "Looking at the revolver, Doctor, People's
6 40 for identification, would the butt, that is,
7 the handle of this revolver, in your opinion,
8 be able to cause the type of lacerations you found
9 on Mr. Frykowski's head?

10 "A In my opinion, which I base from the
11 appearance of the laceration, that certainly is a
12 heavy instrument, and it being a curved laceration
13 and there is no sharp penetrating type of object
14 involved, this pistol" -- pointing to People's 40 --
15 "would most likely create a similar laceration as
16 found on the scalp of the decedent."

17 So, it appears that very likely the 13 deep
18 lacerations on Mr. Frykowski's head were caused when
19 Frykowski was struck viciously over the head with the butt
20 of this revolver.

21 You recall that Officer Granada did find Mr.
22 Frykowski's blood type on the hammer of the revolver,
23 People's 40, and also inside the left handgrip of People's
24 40.

25 Dr. Noguchi testified that there were two
26 gunshot wounds on Mr. Frykowski's body. One of the gunshot

1 wounds was in the back, and that was fatal in and of itself.

2 The bullet that caused the fatal wound was
3 recovered from the midportion of Mr. Frykowski's body,
4 and turned over to Sergeant Lee on August 10th.

5 The second gunshot wound was to the front left
6 side. It was not a fatal wound. And the bullet has never
7 been recovered.

8 Mr. Frykowski had seven or eight defense
9 wounds on his right hand and left forearm.

10 Dr. Noguchi testified that several of Mr.
11 Frykowski's wounds appeared to have been inflicted very
12 shortly after death, in that the coloring around the wounds
13 were pinkish in color rather than dark red, which is the
14 color surrounding wounds when they are inflicted at a time
15 when the heart is still beating and pumping blood to the
16 particular area.

4e end
5 fls.

-1

1 Steven Parent's autopsy was conducted on
2 August 10th. The cause of death was multiple gunshot
3 wounds.

4 Mr. Parent had five gunshot wounds, two of
5 which gunshot wounds, one and two, were fatal in and of
6 themselves.

7 Note, Dr. Noguchi said that Steven Parent had
8 five gunshot wounds, however he testified that Parent was
9 only shot four times, inasmuch as two of the gunshot wounds,
10 gunshot wounds 2 and 4 were caused by the same bullet.

11 So Parent, according to Dr. Noguchi was only
12 shot four times.

13 This is completely consistent, of course, with
14 the testimony of Linda Kasabian who testified that Tex
15 Watson shot Steven Parent four times.

16 Gunshot wound No. 1, and when the Doctor said
17 No. 1, this was not in the sequence the bullets were fired,
18 because he had no way of knowing in what sequence the
19 bullets were fired.

20 Gunshot wound No. 1 entered Parent's left chest,
21 and the bullet was recovered in the back of the windpipe
22 area and turned over to Sergeant Lee.

23 Gunshot No. 2 also penetrated the left chest,
24 and the bullet was recovered from the left lung and turned
25 over to Sergeant Lee.

26 Gunshot wound No. 3 entered Mr. Parent's left

1 cheek.. The doctor believes that this bullet exited the
2 inside of Mr. Parent's cheek and exited his body through his
3 mouth.

4 This whole bullet was never found. However,
5 the doctor did observe bullet fragments in Mr. Parent's
6 head during a fluoroscopic examination.

7 Also, as you recall, bullet fragments were found by
8 Sergeant Lee on the front passenger door of Parent's car.

9 Gunshot wound No. 4 entered the left forearm
10 of Mr. Parent, passed through and through his forearm,
11 which Dr. Noguchi believed to have been flexed upwards at
12 the time that Parent was shot, and in Dr. Noguchi's opinion
13 re-entered Mr. Parent's body at the point in the diagram
14 where he indicated gunshot wound No. 2.

15 So gunshot wounds 2 and 4 were caused by one
16 and the same bullet.

17 Gunshot wound No. 5 passed through and through
18 Mr. Parent's left wrist. This bullet was never recovered.

19 However, Sergeant Varney did find a bullet
20 fragment, People's 250, in the back seat of Parent's car.

21 Sergeant Lee testified that this bullet fragment
22 did not appear to come from the same bullet that the bullet
23 fragments found on the passenger door of Parent's car came
24 from. Therefore, this fragment could have been from the
25 fourth bullet, the fourth bullet causing gunshot wound No. 5.

26 Mr. Parent also had a defense wound to his left

1 hand which, in Dr. Noguchi's opinion, was caused by a knife-
2 like instrument.

3 Noguchi testified there was no evidence of
4 sexual molestation or mutilation to any of these five
5 victims' bodies.

6 The total number of stab wounds to the five
7 victims was 102.

8 Ladies and gentlemen, 102 stab wounds!

9 Dr. Noguchi testified that he examined all
10 102 wounds in an effort to determine the dimensions of the
11 blade that caused the wounds.

12 Although he did not know how many weapons were
13 used, he felt all 102 wounds were caused by the same type
14 of weapon, namely, a strong, sharp cutting instrument.

15 Although he did not conclude that the weapon
16 was a bayonet, he said it was an instrument "that would
17 deliver the same type of wound pattern as would a bayonet."

18 The doctor ruled out a kitchen knife or a
19 pocket knife.

20 With respect to the dimensions of the blade,
21 let's look at Linda's testimony, I mentioned it earlier,
22 and I told you I would go into a comparative evaluation
23 when I discussed Dr. Noguchi's testimony.

24 Let's look at Linda's testimony now in relation
25 to Dr. Noguchi's testimony and, as I state, Dr. Noguchi
26 measured the wounds, formed an opinion as to the type of

1 blade that caused the wounds.

2 Now, you recall that Linda testified that there
3 were three knives in that car on the night of the Tate
4 murders, although she said Tex may have had a knife on his
5 person she was unaware of.

6 One knife was P-39, her buck knife, which she
7 brought to the ranch when she joined the family. However,
8 P-39 was not the knife that she took with her on the night
9 of the Tate murders, though it was in the car.

10 And there were two other knives in the car.
11 These are the two knives that she threw out of the car.
12 These are the two knives that never have been found.

13 Linda testified that the blade on these two
14 knives appeared to be the same.

15 I asked her for an estimate on the dimension
16 of the blades, and this was her testimony:

17 Length: first Linda indicated with her hands
18 a length of 6-3/8 inches; Linda held out her hands and I
19 went up there with a little ruler and measured the distance.

20 When I measured the distance the second time
21 it came up five and a half inches, but we are still in the
22 vicinity now of 6 inches for the blade.

23 Dr. Noguchi testified that in his opinion the
24 length of the blades that caused the wounds to the Tate
25 victims was at least five inches, and possibly more.

26 He said at least five inches and possibly more.

5a-1

1 Let's talk about the width. Linda again
2 estimated the width with her hands, and I measured the
3 width to be one inch, just an estimation on her part;
4 she is no engineer or mathematician or anything like that.

5 Dr. Noguchi testified that in his opinion the
6 width of the blade on the bayonet-type knife which caused
7 the wound was between one inch and one and a half inches.

8 Thickness: Linda testified that the thickness
9 was "Thicker than a regular kitchen knife, maybe two and
10 three thicknesses."

11 Dr. Noguchi estimated the thickness of the
12 blade to be one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch, which
13 would be perhaps two or three thicknesses of the regular
14 kitchen knife.

15 Linda testified that she saw both knives were
16 sharp from the top to the hilt on the bottom, and sharp
17 about one inch back on the top, and then flattened out
18 back to the hilt, if there was a hilt.

19 In fact, she testified that she had sharpened
20 knives just like these two knives at the ranch. She said
21 she may have even sharpened these two particular knives at
22 the ranch.

23 Linda's testimony then indicated that both
24 knives had a double-edged blade.

25 Both knives, according to Linda, then, had
26 a double-edged blade at least at the beginning.

5a-2

1 And then on the top it flattened out about
2 one inch back.

3 Dr. Noguchi testified approximately -- this is kind
4 of a complicated testimony so I will try to go slowly.

5 Dr. Noguchi testified approximately two-thirds
6 of the 102 wounds to the Tate victims appear to have been
7 caused by a knife with a double-edged blade, sharpened from
8 tip to hilt on one side and sharp one and one-half to two
9 inches back on the other side, and then flat or serrated
10 back to the hilt.

11 He testified that one-third of the wounds, the
12 remaining one-third could have been caused by a single-
13 edged blade.

14 However, he testified that even the wounds
15 which appeared to have been caused by a single-edged blade
16 could also have been caused by the same blade which was
17 double-edged at the beginning, and then flattened out
18 one and a half or two inches back.

19 In other words, Dr. Noguchi's testimony, and
20 he so testified on the witness stand, all of the 102 wounds
21 could have been caused by a blade that was double-edged.

22 We will get a little more descriptive now
23 and see what we are talking about when we refer to a
24 double-edged blade and single-edged blade.

25 As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, this is
26 a sketch, People's 190, drawn by Dr. Noguchi, and this,

1 right here, is the type of wound which is caused in Dr.
2 Noguchi's opinion by a single-edged blade, and the type
3 of wound.

4 You will notice that the wound comes to a point
5 at one end and it flattens out at the other end for the
6 simple reason that the configuration of a single-edged
7 blade is that it is flat on top and sharp on the bottom.

8 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I hate to interrupt,
9 but I cannot see what Mr. Bugliosi is now doing, if one of
10 those deputies -- or if I can stand some place -- I cannot
11 see the detail, your Honor.

12 THE COURT: You are not familiar with this exhibit,
13 Mr. Kanarek?

14 MR. KANAREK: I am familiar with it, but I have not
15 got them memorized, your Honor.

16 MR. BUGLIOSI: You'd better get up close because I
17 am distorting everything, Mr. Kanarek, you'd better take a
18 good look here.

19 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, there is no need for that
20 sarcasm.

21 THE COURT: You can stand up next to the gentleman
22 on the left of the diagram, Mr. Kanarek.

23 MR. BUGLIOSI: So a single-edged blade, according
24 to Dr. Noguchi, causes a wound that is flat on one end of
25 the wound and comes to a point on the other end.

26 On the other hand, People's 188, this is

1 an enlargement of a wound to Sharon Tate's body, the
2 doctor testified that this was the type of wound caused
3 by a double-edged blade, as you can see it comes to a point
4 at both ends, to a point at both ends, because the blade is
5 sharp on the top and at the bottom.

6 Dr. Noguchi, as I say, indicated that two-
7 thirds of the 102 Tate victim wounds were caused by a blade
8 which was double-edged, but again he added that even the
9 remaining one-third could have been caused by a blade
10 which was double-edged at the beginning and then flattened
11 out one and a half to two inches back.

12 In other words, with such a blade, with a
13 double-edged blade, up to a depth of one and a half or
14 two inches, the wound would come to a point at both ends.

15 But then when the blade or knife penetrated
16 further into the body, the wound would flatten out on one
17 end, leading one to believe of course that the blade that
18 caused the wound was a single-edged blade, when in point
19 of fact it was a blade which was double-edged at the
20 beginning.

21 Linda's description of those two knives, ladies
22 and gentlemen, the thickness, the width and the length,
23 even the fine point of the double-edged blade feature, just
24 proves beyond all doubt that the two knives that she was
25 talking about and the knives that Dr. Noguchi was talking
26 about are the same knives.

1 If she didn't see those two murder weapons
2 inside that car, the likelihood is extremely remote that
3 her estimate of the dimensions would come as close to the
4 dimensions and description and conclusions of the knives
5 given by Dr. Noguchi, her estimated dimensions and
6 description were remarkably close to the dimensions,
7 descriptions and conclusions given by Dr. Noguchi.

8 Dr. Noguchi testified that a toxicology examina-
9 tion was performed on the bodies of all five victims, a
10 toxicology examination being a chemical examination to
11 determine the amount and type of drugs or poisons found
12 in the body.

13 Stephen Parent had .02 percent alcohol in his
14 blood.

15 Voityck Frykowski had .6 milligrams of the
16 drug, MDA in his urine.

17 Abigail Folger had a blood alcohol content of
18 .05 percent. She also had 2.4 milligrams of the drug
19 MDA in her urine. There was no toxicological substance
20 found in the blood or urine of Sharon Tate and Jay Sebring.

21 Officer Boen. He is assigned to the Scientific
22 Investigation Division of the Los Angeles Police Department
23 Latent Fingerprint Section.

24 He has had 150 hours of individual instruction
25 in the field of fingerprints. He has conducted in excess
26 of 3500 field investigations of fingerprints. He compared

1 in excess of 100,000 fingerprints.

2 When I asked him what a latent fingerprint is,
3 he said, "When you place your hand on an object, it acts
4 sort of like a stamp, impressing the friction ridges on
5 the object.

6 "A latent print is a print that is not normally
7 seen by the naked eye, therefore it is called a latent or
8 hidden print."

9 On the date, August 9, 1969, he went to the
10 Tate residence at around noon for the purpose of attempting
11 to secure latent fingerprints.

12 He testified he lifted several latent finger-
13 prints, among which was a latent fingerprint from the
14 outside of the front door of the Tate residence.

15 People's 245 here is an exhibit board containing
16 several photographs.

17 245-A, which is a photograph of Officer Been
18 pointing to the spot on the front door where he lifted the
19 latent fingerprints.

20 245-B is a close-up of 245-A.

21 245-C is a photograph of the actual latent print

5b fls. 22 Been found on the door and 245-D is an enlargement of 245-C.

23

24

25

26

5b-1

1 We go to 245-E and 245-F later.

2 Boen testified that the print was located
3 approximately between 6 and 8 inches above the door knob
4 near the edge of the door.

5 He testified that the print was of the right
6 ring finger, and the tip of the finger, the tip of the
7 finger was pointing away from the edge of the door, and in
8 a slightly downward direction.

9 Now the significance of that is that the person
10 who left his print on that door must have been inside the
11 Tate residence, coming out the front door, at the time he
12 left that print.

13 The person, of course, we know now to be
14 Charles Tex Watson. There is no question about that.

15 If Watson had been outside that front door at
16 the time he left the print in the location in which it was
17 found, it would have been highly difficult and extremely
18 unnatural for him to leave the print in the location in which
19 it was found.

20 Let's use the front of this podium as an
21 example, let's assume that this is the front door of the
22 Tate residence.

23 Now, Tex Watson was inside of the Tate residence
24 coming out that front door; as he came out the front door,
25 if he grasped the door like this -- like this -- his right
26 ring finger would have left the print in the location in

1 which it was found by Boen.

2 On the other hand, if Watson was outside the
3 front door, outside the front door at the time he left his
4 print, to leave the print in the location in which it was
5 found by Boen, Watson would actually have had to have done
6 this, which would be extremely unnatural and difficult
7 (indicating).

8 You all get what I am trying to do here, he
9 literally would have to bend his arm to leave the print
10 like that, whereas if he is coming out the front door it
11 would be natural for him to grab the door and pull it open.

12 So the very location, the very location of the
13 print, and the position of the print on that front door,
14 places Tex Watson inside the Tate residence.

15 The very position, unless, as I say, we are to
16 assume that Watson came up to the front door and went like
17 this (indicating).

18 It's just very, very highly unlikely.

19 I might say, well, Tex Watson was inside the
20 Tate residence coming out of the front door, why wouldn't he
21 just grab the front door knob, open the door, and then he
22 would not have left his print in the position Boen found it.

23 You must remember Susan Atkins told Virginia
24 Graham that Voltyck Frykowski ran out of the front door
25 on the front lawn --

26 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor --

1 THE COURT: State your objection.

2 MR. KANAREK: The objection is, your Honor, your
3 Honor well knows --

4 THE COURT: State the objection.

5 MR. KANAREK: The objection is that that particular
6 argument cannot be used against Mr. Manson at all, because --

7 THE COURT: The jury will be instructed on that.

8 MR. KANAREK: I would ask your Honor --

9 THE COURT: If that is the objection, Mr. Kanarek, it
10 is overruled. Let's proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

11 MR. BUGLIOSI: Susan Atkins told Virginia Graham that
12 Voityek Frykowski ran out the front door onto the front
13 lawn and obviously Tex Watson chased him out the door.

14 When Frykowski ran out of the front door,
15 obviously he probably did not close it behind him.
16 No one was too concerned that particular night, including
17 Patricia Krenwinkel, with any etiquette of Emily Post or
18 anyone like that. They were not stopping and closing doors,
19 things like that.

20 Frykowski runs out the front door, leaves it open
21 behind him; and then Tex, pursuing him, comes upon the door,
22 grasps it like this, pulls it open a little bit more
23 and then walks out of the door.

24 So I think by far the most reasonable persuasive
25 inference is that the location of that print on that door
26 places Tex Watson inside the Tate residence.

1 Officer Escalante testified on April 23, 1969,
2 at the Valley Services Division of the Los Angeles Police
3 Department he rolled the fingerprints of Charles Tex Watson
4 on an exemplar card, and he identified People's 36 as being
5 a photograph of Charles Tex Watson, not the way he looked
6 here in court; it looks like he was wearing his Sunday-best
7 suit, and closely-cropped hair.

8 This is a photo of Tex -- incidentally,
9 Linda Kasabian also identified this photograph earlier
10 as being a photograph of Charles Tex Watson.

5c

5c-1
1 Escalante identified People's 245-E as being
2 the exemplar card containing the fingerprints of
3 Charles Tex Watson. You will note that Escalante actually
4 had the signature on this card.

5 245-F is an enlargement of box number 4 in this
6 exemplar card.

7 Sergeant Dolan testified that he is assigned to
8 the Scientific Investigation Division of the Los Angeles
9 Police Department Latent Fingerprint Section:

10 "Would you please relate your training
11 and experience in the field of latent finger-
12 prints?

13 "A. Yes, sir.

14 I have been assigned to the Latent
15 Fingerprint Section for approximately seven
16 years.

17 "During this time I have been
18 instructed in the science of fingerprints by
19 Donald Sears, Officer Frank Perkins, and Officer
20 Bill Walmsley, who have a total of 75 years of
21 fingerprint experience between them.

22 "I have also attended a course at
23 East Los Angeles College in the science of
24 fingerprints.

25 "I have read numerous books and
26 periodicals on the subject.

1 "I have made in excess of
2 8,000 investigations for latent fingerprints
3 and I have made in excess of 500,000 compari-
4 sons of latent fingerprints.

5 "I have also testified in both
6 the Los Angeles Municipal and Superior Courts
7 approximately 260 times.

8 "Q Have you qualified as
9 an expert in these courts in the field of latent
10 fingerprints?

11 "A I have, sir.

12 "Q And also in the field of comparison
13 of latent fingerprints with fingerprint exemplars?

14 "A I have, sir."

15 Unquestionably if any man ever was an expert,
16 of course it would be Sergeant Dolan. A half million
17 comparisons this man has made!

18 Dolan testified that he prepared the two
19 exhibits for us, Exhibits 245 and 246, and that he ordered
20 the enlargements of the two exemplars, 245-F and 246-F.

21 Dolan testified, ladies and gentlemen, that on
22 November 30th, 1969, and several times thereafter, not just
23 once but several times, he compared the latent fingerprints,
24 245-C, this print on the front door of the Tate residence,
25 he compared to 245-C with Charles Tex Watson's fingerprint
26 exemplar 245 and formed the opinion that the latent finger-
print and the right ring finger in box number 4 of Charles

1 Tex Watson's fingerprint exemplar belonged to one and the
2 same person.

3 Now, he testified that his section in the
4 Los Angeles Police Department required 10 points of
5 identity between the exemplar and the latent fingerprint
6 before they will give an unqualified opinion.

7 He said they will give opinions on less than
8 10 points of identity, but they require ten before they
9 give a positive, unqualified opinion.

10 Dolan testified that there were 18 points,
11 ladies and gentlemen, 18 points of identity between the
12 latent fingerprint and Charles Tex Watson's exemplar.

13 We have proven that conclusively and to a
14 scientific certainty that this print right here
15 unquestionably, without a shadow of doubt, belonged to
16 Charles Tex Watson who was named as a co-conspirator with
17 these defendants in Count No. VIII of the Grand Jury
18 Indictment.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, we will take the morning
20 recess at this time.

21 Ladies and gentlemen, do not converse with
22 anyone or form or express any opinion regarding the case
23 until it is finally submitted to you.

24 The Court will recess for 15 minutes.

25 (Recess.)
26

5d-1

(The following proceedings were had in open court out of the hearing of the jury, all counsel with the exception of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Kanarek being present:)

THE COURT: The record will show Miss Van Houten is present, all counsel with the exception of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Kanarek are present, the jury is not present.

Did you have a motion, Miss Van Houten?

DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Yes, I wish to substitute for attorney Mrs. Mary Fielder, and dismiss Mr. Maxwell Keith.

THE COURT: Is Miss Fielder present?

DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Yes, she is.

MISS FIELDER: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Have you talked to Miss Van Houten before today, Miss Fielder?

MISS FIELDER: Yes, I did, and prior to that I had attempted to get in touch with her.

I understand that the Court --

THE COURT: When was the first time you talked to her?

MISS FIELDER: I talked to her last night.

THE COURT: That is the first time you ever talked to her?

MISS FIELDER: But, I have been informed --

THE COURT: Will you answer my question, please, Miss Fielder.

5d-

1 MISS FIELDER: Yes, yes, it was.

2 THE COURT: I see.

3 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Now wait a minute, she's tried
4 many times, your Honor. She tried many times to get in
5 to see me, and because of the procedure that the Sheriff
6 has she has not been able to get in.

7 THE COURT: Are you a member of the State Bar of
8 California, Miss Fielder?

9 MISS FIELDER: I am, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: When were you admitted?

11 MISS FIELDER: I was admitted in June of 1969. I
12 have been in practice a year and a half.

13 THE COURT: Have you ever tried any criminal cases?

14 MISS FIELDER: I have.

15 THE COURT: In what court?

16 MISS FIELDER: In Federal Court, and in the Municipal
17 Court.

18 I think Mr. Bugliosi referred to me as a novice
19 attorney, but I have tried criminal trials.

20 MR. BUGLIOSI: I never made such statement. When
21 was this?

22 THE COURT: You never tried a felony case in the
23 Superior Court, is that correct?

24 MISS FIELDER: I have tried a felony case in the
25 Federal Court.

26 THE COURT: You have not tried a felony case in the

5d-2

1 Superior Court, is that correct?

2 MISS FIELDER: That's correct.

3 THE COURT: What was the nature of the felony case
4 in the Federal Court?

5 MISS FIELDER: It was a bank robbery.

6 THE COURT: Have you had any connection with any of
7 the defendants or attorneys in this case?

8 MISS FIELDER: I know all of the attorneys for the
9 defendants. I have been employed by Mr. Kanarek to go up
10 to the jail.

11 As you know, in order to have witnesses go
12 up, an attorney must be present.

13 I was retained for that purpose, and that has
14 been my function.

15 THE COURT: Just a moment, I did not understand you.
16 Your function has been what?

17 MISS. FIELDER: I have been retained by Mr. Kanarek to
18 go up to the jail and to take witnesses up to the jail
19 to see Mr. Manson, which I have done, and that has been
20 my function in the case so far.

21 THE COURT: And were you present during the time
22 these witnesses were conferring with Mr. Manson?

23 MISS FIELDER: This is essential according to the
24 jail rules.

25 THE COURT: Is the answer yes or no?

26 MISS FIELDER: Yes.

1 THE COURT: You were also present at the time some
2 photographs were taken at a gas station out near the Golden
3 State Freeway, were you not?

4 MISS FIELDER: Yes, I was.

5 THE COURT: That was in connection with this case?

6 MISS FIELDER: Yes.

7 THE COURT: And were you also employed by Mr. Kanarek
8 on that occasion?

9 MISS FIELDER: No, I was not.

10 THE COURT: Why did you happen to be there?

11 MISS FIELDER: Because my secretary had a camera and
12 she --

13 THE COURT: How did you happen to be there?

14 MISS FIELDER: I was with my secretary.

15 THE COURT: What connection does your secretary have
16 with this case?

17 MISS FIELDER: Because Mr. Kanarek asked her if he
18 could use her camera to take certain photographs, and this
19 was in the evening and I went with her.

20 THE COURT: Have you discussed any of the details
21 of this case with Mr. Kanarek?

22 MISS FIELDER: In a most general way. Not -- not --
23 I have not read the transcript. I have not got into --

24 THE COURT: I did not ask you about the transcript,
25 I asked you if you discussed the details or evidence of
26 this case with Mr. Kanarek.

1 MISS FIELDER: Yes, but not in great detail -- in, in,
2 in a -- oh, how to phrase it -- yes, I have.

3 THE COURT: You have conferred with Mr. Manson
4 regarding the case?

5 MISS FIELDER: My function with Mr. Manson has been
6 to bring witnesses up for him to confer with.

7 THE COURT: Will you answer my question, Miss Fielder?

8 MISS FIELDER: No.

9 THE COURT: You have not conferred with Mr. Manson?

10 MISS FIELDER: No.

11 THE COURT: But you were present while he was conferring
12 with witnesses, is that right?

13 MISS FIELDER: Yes.

14 THE COURT: Or prospective witnesses?

15 MISS FIELDER: That is correct.
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5e fls.

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1 THE COURT: Of course, you never tried a capital case.

2 MISS FIELDER: No.

3 THE COURT: How long do you think you would require
4 to prepare this case?

5 MISS FIELDER: I couldn't possibly tell you that off-
6 hand. I would feel that there would be a certain amount --

7 How long does it take to read 1800 pages?

8 THE COURT: How many?

9 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: We have 21 witnesses ready to
10 go on the bench right now, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: You don't have any estimate as to how
12 long it would take you to prepare for this case if you were
13 substituted?

14 MISS FIELDER: Well, now, I don't.

15 THE COURT: Anything further?

16 MISS FIELDER: No.

17 THE COURT: The motion for substitution will be
18 denied.

19 A further continuance at this time would amount
20 to an unreasonable disruption of the orderly processes of
21 judicial administration.

22 It appears to the Court that this motion is not
23 made in good faith, and is made solely for the purpose of
24 delay, disruption of the trial and to create --

25 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: That is your thought.

26 THE COURT: -- legal error in the event of an appeal.

1 Miss Van Houten has a competent attorney now
2 who is prepared and is ready to go.

3 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: According to your opinion.
4 To me he is quite inadequate.

5 THE COURT: Don't interrupt, Miss Van Houten.

6 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Don't you interrupt me.

7 THE COURT: Further delay would prejudice the rights
8 of both the co-defendants and the People to a speedy trial,
9 and further delay in my opinion might also prejudice the
10 rights of all of the parties to a fair trial in other
11 regards.

12 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: You have already prejudiced
13 everyone.

14 THE COURT: The motion will be denied.

15 MISS FIELDER: Your Honor, may I direct one more
16 statement:

17 I understand Miss Van Houten informed the Court
18 a week ago that she intended to ask for me, and was given
19 my name.

20 Now, I was not informed.

21 THE COURT: I have ruled on the motion, Miss
22 Fielder.

23 MR. FITZGERALD: If the Court please, I wonder if I
24 might be heard outside the presence of the jury on another
25 matter?

26 THE COURT: You may.

1 (The following proceedings were had after
2 Defendant Van Houten left the courtroom.)

3 MR. FITZGERALD: As I indicated to your Honor yester-
4 day afternoon and again this morning, a member of the
5 general public, one Sandra Good, has been denied admittance
6 by representatives of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's
7 Office to the trial.

8 Again, at the recess, I attempted to secure her
9 attendance within the courtroom, and I was informed by
10 Sergeant Maupin of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's
11 Office that it was his understanding, as the result of a
12 conversation with the District Attorney's Office, that
13 Miss Good was going to be a witness at the penalty
14 phase of this trial and he, Mr. Maupin, ^ahas/ directive that
15 all witnesses are to be excluded from the courtroom.

16 I discussed this matter briefly with Mr.
17 Bugliosi. He indicated there is a possibility she may be a
18 witness on penalty on behalf of the prosecution, but that is
19 a very, very slight possibility.

20 I also interviewed the other defense attorneys
21 and I can represent to the Court at this time I do not
22 intend to call her as a witness at penalty, nor do any of
23 the other defense attorneys wish to call her as a witness.

24 THE COURT: What is your interest in Sandra Good,
25 Mr. Fitzgerald?
26

6-1

1 MR. FITZGERALD: Sandra Good is a close friend and
2 personal acquaintance of my client, Patricia Krenwinkel.
3 She is also acquainted with the Defendant Charles Manson,
4 with the Defendant Susan Atkins, and the Defendant Leslie
5 Van Houten.

6 She has personally contacted me, and I think
7 that actually, on several occasions, I brought to the
8 Court's attention that members of the general public have
9 been excluded from the courtroom.

10 We would very sincerely request that she be
11 allowed admittance.

12 In any event, if your Honor is inclined to
13 believe that she may be called as a witness by either the
14 prosecution or the defense, I would simply point out that
15 no prejudice is going to inure to either side by allowing
16 this person in the courtroom to listen to arguments.

17 It is simply that I get put in the middle
18 frequently, when people, particularly friends and intimate
19 acquaintances of the defendants, contact me and ask me why
20 they are being excluded from the courtroom. I think I
21 have a duty as a member of the Bar to ask and inquire and
22 see why they are being excluded.

23 THE COURT: Let's bring the jury back, Mr. Murray.

24 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor --

25 MR. FITZGERALD: Perhaps I have been inarticulate.
26 Perhaps I should put it in the form of a motion so I can

6-2

get a ruling.

Is the Court of the opinion that she may not be admitted to the Courtroom?

THE COURT: No.

As I told you earlier today, Mr. Fitzgerald, if the Sheriff is keeping her out for some reason, it may have something to do with security, I don't know.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, at this time, on behalf of Patricia Krenwinkel, I move for a mistrial on the grounds that members of the general public are being indiscriminately kept from the courtroom, and it denies the defendant her Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendment right in that she is being denied a public trial.

THE COURT: That is not the case, and I have no evidence that that is the case, and the motion will be denied.

MR. KANAREK: May I join in that motion, your Honor?

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. KANAREK: I would like to apologize for being late. I was out at the telephone in the hallway.

THE COURT: Do you have a watch, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Consult it frequently.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

I apologize, your Honor.

(Whereupon, the jury is brought into the courtroom.)

6-3

1 THE COURT: All counsel and jurors are present.

2 You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

3 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor.

4 Sergeant Boen also testified that on August the
5 9th, 1969, he lifted a latent fingerprint from the inside
6 of the back door of the master bedroom of the Tate residence.

7 This is the master bedroom. This is Sharon
8 Tate's bedroom. This is the door that leads to the pool
9 on the Tate premises.

6a fls. 10

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1 People's 246 is another exhibit board prepared
2 by Dolan.

3 Boen here, in 246-A, is pointing to the spot
4 on the door where the latent fingerprint was lifted.

5 246-B is a close-up of that particular spot.

6 246-C is a photograph of the actual latent
7 fingerprint found on the door.

8 246-D is an enlargement of 246-C.

9 I will get into 246-E and 246-F very shortly.

10 Mr. Jack Swan, a civilian latent print expert
11 from SID, the Scientific Investigation Division, testified
12 that on November the 21st, 1970, he rolled the fingerprints
13 of Patricia Krenwinkel, and these appear on this fingerprint
14 exemplar card, 246-E.

15 Again, you will notice that Jack Swan has his
16 signature on this card.

17 246-F is an enlargement of 246-E.

18 Particularly block No. 10.

19 Sergeant Dolan again testified that on February
20 the 22nd, the day this exemplar was taken, on February the
21 22nd, 1970, and several times thereafter, he compared
22 People's 246-C -- that is the latent print -- with People's
23 246-E -- Patricia Krenwinkel's exemplar card -- and
24 formed the opinion that the latent fingerprint and the
25 left little finger in box No. 10 of Patricia Krenwinkel's
26 fingerprint exemplar card belongs to one and the same person.

1 So, this is a positive conclusion on his part.

2 There was no doubt in his mind. There were
3 17 points of identity.

4 Again, I draw your attention to the fact that
5 the Los Angeles Police Department only requires ten points
6 of identity before they will give an unqualified opinion.

7 Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, beyond all
8 doubt and to a scientific certainty, we have proof that
9 Patricia Krenwinkel was inside Sharon Tate's bedroom on
10 the night of the Tate murders.

11 MR. KANAREK: I must object to "on the night of the
12 Tate murders."

13 THE COURT: That is legitimate argument, Mr. Kanarek.
14 The objection is overruled.

15 MR. BUGLIOSI: Officer Joe Granada.

16 Officer Granada is a criminalist and forensic
17 chemist assigned to the SID, the Scientific Investigation
18 Division of the LAPD.

19 He arrived at the Tate residence on August 9th
20 around 10:00 a.m.

21 He noticed blood throughout the residence.

22 He testified that there are four main blood
23 types: A, B, AB, and O.

24 Dried blood, as was the situation with the
25 blood at the Tate residence, he testified that there are
26 three main sub blood types: M, N, and MN.

6b fls.

6b-1

Granado received a sample of blood from the Coroner's Office for each of the five Tate victims, and he analyzed the blood and found the following:

Abigail, Type B blood; subtype MN;

Frykowski, B; MN.

The same as Folger's.

Sharon Tate, O; M.

Jay Sebring, O; MN.

And Steven Parent, B; MN.

Granado took samples from various places on the premises and analyzed the samples to ascertain if it was human blood and, if so, the blood type and the sub-blood type, and he inserted on People's 8, as you recall, the places where he found the blood and the type of blood that he found the blood to be after his examination.

You are going to have People's 8 back in the jury room with you, and I am not going to review with you all of Granado's findings at this time.

However, I would like to direct your attention to some of the findings.

G-6 -- the "G's" on all of these refer to Granado -- G-6 is the word "pig" found printed in blood on the front door of the La Bianca residence, and it had a blood type of O-N, which is Sharon Tate's blood and subtype.

Yesterday I showed you People's 104 and 105. These are two drafts of the word "pig" printed on the front

1 door of the Tate residence, and you will recall, or you
2 will see later back in the jury room, that the letters were
3 very wide.

4 It would appear, ladies and gentlemen, I
5 think it is the most reasonable inference, that either
6 Tex, Katie or Sadie took a towel or a rag and must have
7 dipped it in Sharon's blood, and with the towel or the rag
8 printed the word "pig" on the outside of the front door.

9 The letters are just too wide to be done with
10 a finger.

11 G-4 and G-5 are blood splatters in the front
12 porch area of the house.

13 Here is G-4 right here.

14 G-5, there is an arrow right here.

15 This is the front porch area. This is outside the front
16 door of the Tate residence now.

17 G-4 and G-5 are blood splatters on the front
18 porch of the house.

19 G-7 is the bloody footprint.

20 Again, outside the front door of the Tate
21 residence.

3d-

1 G-4 and G-7, ladies and gentlemen, are OD; N.
2 That is Sharon Tate's blood and sub-blood type.

3 G-5 is OD; MN. That is Sebring's blood and
4 blood type.

5 The conclusion, then, is that Sharon and Jay's
6 blood were found outside the front door of the Tate residence.
7 Outside the front door of the Tate residence.

8 Now, one of two situations are possible here.
9 Either Sharon and Jay, at one time during the slaughter,
10 ran out the front door and at that time left their blood on
11 the front porch area; or another possibility is that inas-
12 much as there was a tremendous amount of blood in the
13 interior of the Tate residence, it is entirely possible
14 that Tex, Katie or Sadie, or for that matter, even
15 Voityck Frykowski, may have stepped in Sharon's blood and
16 carried it with them when they ran out the front door.

17 But, in any event, Jay Sebring's blood and
18 Sharon Tate's blood type were found outside the front door
19 of the Tate residence.

20 How it got there, as I say, either they ran out
21 themselves during the slaughter or someone carried their
22 blood out there with them.

23 G-34 here, ladies and gentlemen. This is
24 blood splattering on the flagstone walkway right here, the
25 flagstone walkway in front of the Tate residence with O; MN
26 blood type and sub-blood type. That is Jay Sebring's blood
type again.

1 So, again the inference, of course, is that
2 either Jay Sebring at one point during the slaughter ran
3 out this particular point leaving his blood at this spot,
4 or someone stepped in his blood inside the Tate residence
5 and when they ran out to the flagstone walkway left his
6 blood there.

7 I would like to briefly draw your attention to
8 one fact with respect to the blood on the flagstone walkway.
9 That is Jay Sebring's blood type.

10 This is a photograph, People's 94, and as you can
11 see, there are two pools of blood here, one on the left
12 and one on the right.

13 This is the area right here, encircled by
14 Granado, where he found the blood type of Jay Sebring.

15 We do not know, ladies and gentlemen, the blood
16 type in this particular pool of blood to the right. The
17 pool of blood to the right is immediately adjacent to the
18 damaged bushes.

19 Now, Granado testified that he assumed that the
20 origin of the pool of blood on the left and the origin of the
21 pool of blood on the right were one and the same. So,
22 Granado only took a sample of blood from the pool of blood
23 on the left, and he did not bother to take one from the
24 pool of blood on the right.

25 Inasmuch as this pool of blood on the right is
26 immediately next to the damaged bushes where we have

1 testimony Frykowski fell, it would seem a reasonable
2 inference that this particular pool of blood on the right
3 may very well have contained Frykowski's blood type, but we
4 will never know that because he did not take a sample of
5 blood from this particular pool of blood.

6a

6d-1

Granada found G-1, the small piece of gun grip, outside the front door.

He got a positive benzidine reaction, meaning there was blood on the piece, but it was insufficient to run an Ouchterlony test, the test to determine whether it is human or animal.

He observed the other two pieces of grip, G-2, there inside the living room.

G-2 had OD; MN blood.

G-3 was positive for benzidine but insufficient for human test.

G-27 is People's 39. That is the Buck knife that Granada found inside the sofa at the Tate residence, and he said it was negative for blood.

Incidentally, Sergeant Boen from the Latent Fingerprint Section testified that he found no fingerprints on People's 39, this Buck knife. No fingerprint on this particular knife.

This is quite an unwieldy exhibit, but we have managed to solve the problem with the help of my co-prosecutors here.

Granada testified that G-12 is type B blood found on the rug just inside the back door to the Tate residence.

This is G-12. This is the back door. This is the door that Patricia Krenwinkel's prints are found on.

6d-2

1 This is the door leading to the pool, and this
2 is the rug here in the master bedroom of Sharon Tate.
3 And on the rug there is B type blood. G-12.

4 The door itself, this door right here which
5 leads to the pool, also had B type blood on it, and that
6 is G-13.

7 Incidentally, Folger's blood type is B.
8 Voityck Frykowski's blood type is also B. But inasmuch
9 as Abigail Folger's body was found here, ladies and gentle-
10 men, and Voityck Frykowski's body here, the most logical
11 and reasonable inference is that this particular blood
12 on the back door of the Tate residence belonged to Abigail
13 Folger. Especially in view of Linda Kasabian's testimony
14 that she observed Krenwinkel chase Abigail in this general
15 region of the premises.

16 Just outside the back door on the flagstone
17 pathway we find G-15. Right here, And that is also B
18 type blood.

19 So note, ladies and gentlemen, that the fact
20 that we have B type blood -- that is, Folger's blood type--
21 on the rug just before the back door, we find B type blood
22 on the door itself, and B type blood on the flagstone
23 pathway outside the back door, is completely consistent with
24 Linda Kasabian's testimony that she observed Krenwinkel
25 chasing Folger in this region of the premises.

6e fls. 26

6d-3

1 Obviously, Folger and Krenwinkel must have
2 exited this back door right here.

3 I think it is a reasonable assumption that
4 Abigail was stabbed in the living room, or somewhere else
5 in the Tate residence, and as she fled for her life out
6 the back door, she left her blood on the rug before the
7 front door, on the door itself, and on the flagstone
8 pathway outside the back door.

9 People's 11 is a photograph of this back door.

10 You will notice this is the blood spot on the
11 rug before the door. Then there was blood on the door
12 itself.

13 This was all Type B blood, Folger's blood
14 type.

15 Then there was blood on the outside of that
16 door.

17 This is the same door, of course, that Winifred
18 Chapman wiped off on Tuesday, August the 5th, which means
19 that Patricia Krenwinkel left her print on this particular
20 door on the night of the Tate murders.

21 The door had already been cleaned that Tuesday.

22 Likewise, of course, 245-7, the front door,
23 the picture of the front door, Winifred Chapman wiped that
24 entire door off that very day, August the 5th, before she
25 went home.

26 Granada found no blood on the premises with a

1 blood type different from any of the victims. No blood
2 type on the premises different from any of the five victims
3 in the case.

4 He did find a knife, People's 193 here, in
5 the kitchen of the Tate residence, which was negative for
6 human blood, but gave an AB reaction, which, in his
7 opinion, indicates animal blood.

8 "Q Did you observe the bodies of Sharon
9 Tate and Jay Sebring at the Tate residence?

10 "I am questioning Officer Granada now.

11 "A Yes.

12 "Where were they inside the residence
13 when you arrived?

14 "They were in the area of the living
15 room, bordered off by the couch and two stuffed
16 chairs, the couch on the eastern side of the living
17 room, next to the body of Sharon Tate, two stuffed
18 chairs, and then the fireplace to the west of this
19 area.

20 "Where were the two bodies in relation
21 to each other?

22 "Sharon Tate's body was next to the
23 couch, and Jay Sebring's body was forming a right
24 angle. If you were to elongate two lines, it
25 would form a right angle. He was over with his
26 head toward Sharon Tate, and his feet away.

1 "What side of the couch were they on,
2 the side facing the fireplace?

3 "A Yes. "

4 People's 117 is a small photograph showing the
5 respective locations of Sharon Tate's body in relation to
6 Jay Sebring's body inside the Tate residence.

7 You will notice that there is a rope around
8 Sharon's neck connecting her neck with Jay Sebring's neck.

9 Granada was present when Mr. Finken from the
10 Coroner's Office cut the rope connecting Jay Sebring to
11 Sharon Tate.

12 He said the rope was 43 feet eight inches.

13 "Q Now, when that rope was in one piece,
14 and you say it was 43 feet some inches, could you
15 describe the manner in which that rope was tied
16 around Jay Sebring and Sharon Tate?

17 "I brought some rope from the laboratory
18 to try to show this.

19 "The rope around Sharon Tate was looped
20 a couple of times around her neck in this manner" --
21 and he demonstrated.

22 "This in here was tied, and it went toward the
23 direction of Sebring.

24 "This end here was over a beam with
25 the end of the rope just touching the floor of the
26 residence. The other part of the rope that went from

1 "Sharon Tate to Sebring went around Sebring's
2 neck twice and then wound inward thusly" -- which I
3 can't demonstrate for you --

4 "forming a type of knot that was holding tight
5 onto the neck of Jay Sebring.

6 "This rope was over a towel which was
7 over his head. Then the end from there, after it
8 went through such a manner and tied, was free to
9 the side.

6f fls.9

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1 "Mr. Sebring's head had a towel over it?

2 "Yes.

3 "Covering his face, and then the rope
4 was on top of the towel?

5 "That is correct.

6 "Do you recall whether the rope around
7 Sharon Tate's neck was tied tight or loose or
8 moderately, or what?

9 "It was tight, but it was just wound
10 twice around and snugly, but the rope did not
11 go in and form a knot."

12 Now, the L.A.P.D., who arrived there in the
13 morning, didn't take very many photographs, and apparently,
14 as far as we know, they never took any photograph depicting
15 not only Sharon and Jay tied together, but the entire
16 rope swung over the beam.

17 The photograph I just showed you shows Sharon
18 and Jay in a portion of the photograph -- a portion of the
19 rope -- but we never had any photograph showing the entire
20 rope.

21 So, I had Granado, as you know, draw this
22 sketch, and the sketch shows, again, the respective
23 locations of Jay and Sharon's body, and then the particular
24 rope right here being flung over the beam and then falling
25 back to the floor.

26 Granado found People's 243, these glasses right

1 here, next to the two trunks in the living room. They
2 contained no blood on them.

3 Officer Boen from the Latent Fingerprint
4 Section of the LAPD testified that on August the 9th at the
5 Tate residence he was present when a fellow officer,
6 Officer Gert, tried to secure a latent fingerprint from
7 243, these glasses, but he was unsuccessful, in securing a
8 latent fingerprint.

9 Sergeant McGann, one of the investigating
10 officers, testified that he personally tried to find out
11 to whom these glasses belonged, but he was unsuccessful.

12 One thing is pretty clear. They did not
13 belong to one of the killers. Susan Atkins' statements to
14 Roseann Walker makes this clear, and I will get into that
15 later.

16 He testified that he was given People's 40,
17 the revolver, from Sergeant Calkins, another investigating
18 officer in the Tate case.

19 He testified that he found B type blood --
20 which is Frykowski's blood type -- on the hammer of the
21 revolver, and also found B blood inside the left handgrip.
22 That is, the grip that still remains on the revolver.

23 The right handgrip, of course, has shattered
24 and fallen off.

25 Granado also recovered the clock-radio, as you
26 recall, in Parent's car, and stated it was set at 12:15 a.m.,

1 or stopped at 12:15 a.m, at the time that he found the
2 radio,

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Granado also testified that on December the 2nd, 1969, he went to Howard Summer's garage at 7252 Deering Street in Canoga Park and inspected a 1959 Ford.

And he identified People's 38 as the Ford that he inspected.

People's 38 is the photograph of the yellow 1959 Ford belonging to John Swartz.

He testified he had a positive Benzidine reaction on the upper right-hand corner of the glove compartment.

This means that there definitely was blood there.

And he testified a positive Benzidine reaction indicates a high probability that it is human blood, although it could also be animal blood.

He said there was an insufficient amount of blood on the glove compartment to run a human reaction test, which is called the Ouchterlony Test.

I don't know where they got that name, but that is what they call it.

Whether the blood on the glove compartment is human or animal blood, of course, there is no way of knowing.

King Baggot. Mr. Baggot is a newsreel cameraman with Channel 7 here in Los Angeles.

He testified that on December the 15th, 1969, he, Reporter L. Wiman, and soundman Eddie Baker drove to

1 the Tate residence at approximately 3:00 p.m.

2 From that point they drove to Benedict Canyon
3 Road, and when they came to the first break in the road
4 where a car could have pulled off, they stopped at that break
5 in the road and looked over, and lo and behold, found these
6 seven articles of clothing.

7 The first shoulder in the road where they
8 could have stopped and pulled over on Benedict Canyon Road
9 and looked over, down below they found the clothing in
10 that location. The location is right across the street
11 from 2901 Benedict Canyon Road.

12 When he retrieved the clothing, there were three
13 pair of pants, three shirts, and a white T-shirt.

14 He said they were within a six-foot radius of
15 each other.

16 These seven articles of clothing were previously
17 marked People's 50 through 56, and Baggot identified all
18 seven articles of clothing as being the ones that he
19 found over the side of the hill.

20 Now, with the exception of the white T-shirt,
21 you will recall that Linda Kasabian identified every single
22 item of clothing that King Baggot found.

23 As I indicated, she did not recall seeing the
24 white T-shirt that night. And I think it is obvious why
25 she did not see it.

26 Granado testified that on December the 16th,

1 he received these seven articles of clothing; People's 50
2 through 56 from Sergeant Calkins of the LAPD, and analyzed
3 them for blood.

4 These were his findings: People's 50 is the
5 dark velour -- however you pronounce it -- turtle-neck
6 shirt. People's 50 had a positive Benzedine, and he said
7 possible O type human blood.

6h

6h-1

1 People's 51, the genuine Roebucks blue denims,
2 positive benzidine and negative human.

3 People's 52, the black T-shirt. Positive
4 benzidine, negative human.

5 People's 53, the white T-shirt. Positive
6 benzidine and B type blood.

7 People's 54, the dark blue T-shirt. Negative
8 benzidine.

9 And People's 55, the blue denims, and People's
10 56, the black denims, negative benzidine.

11 And as you recall, Granada encircled the areas
12 on the clothing where he got a positive benzidine reaction.

13 Now, you will recall that Granada also testified
14 that on People's 51 and 52 where he did get a positive
15 benzidine but a negative human, he said this does not mean
16 that it was not human blood.

17 He definitely testified to that.

18 He said it just meant that the test was
19 negative, it didn't mean that it was animal blood.

20 He didn't say it was animal blood. He said
21 the test was negative.

22 In other words, People's 51 and 52, because
23 of the positive benzidine reaction, did have blood on it,
24 per Officer Granada, and since Granada testified that
25 no other substance other than blood turns bluish green,
26 when benzidine is applied to it, the blue denims, 51 and 52,

6h-2

1 I think the most reasonable assumption, then, did have
2 human blood on it, but we don't know.

3 We can't be positive, because it was negative
4 for human blood, but he said it did not mean that it was
5 animal blood.

6 As Granada explained, when human blood is
7 exposed to the elements such as rain or sunshine, as
8 these seven articles of clothing obviously were between
9 August the 9th, 1969, and December the 15th, 1969, when
10 they were found, obviously they were exposed to the
11 elements, he said that when human blood is so exposed,
12 that there is a destruction of the human components of the
13 blood. That is the protein material that gives a positive
14 human blood reaction on the Ouchterlony test.

15 For clarification:

16 "Q So, when human blood then is exposed
17 to the elements for a period of time, there is a
18 likelihood that the human component of the blood
19 will disintegrate?

20 "Yes, many things can happen.

21 "So that when you thereafter run
22 the human test, the Ouchterlony test, you no
23 longer get a positive for human blood; is that
24 correct?

25 "Yes.

26 "Even though originally the substance

6h-3

"may have been human blood; is that correct?"

"Yes."

Ladies and gentlemen, there was human blood on People's 50 -- that is the velour turtleneck shirt; there was human blood on People's 53, the white T-shirt.

Now, if the defense counsel want to argue to you that the blood on People's 51 and 52 was not human blood but was animal blood, then they can be my guest. But certainly, surely, the most reasonable assumption, the most reasonable inference, is that the blood on People's 51, the blue denims, and 52, the black T-shirt, also contain human blood.

6i fls.

61-1

1 I don't think it could possibly be any clearer
2 that the clothing found over the side of the hill by
3 King Baggott was the clothing that Tex, Katie and Sadie
4 wore on the night of the Tate murders, the same clothing
5 that Linda threw over the side of the hill, and that the
6 blood found on four of the seven articles of clothing
7 contained the blood of one or more of the Tate victims.

8 Helen Tebby, a deputy sheriff at Sybil Brand
9 Institute.

10 On February 17th, 1970, she removed some hair
11 from Susan Atkins' brush and comb while Susan was at the
12 beauty shop at Sybil Brand.

13 Tebby said that only Susan used the brush and
14 comb, and that before Susan Atkins used it, she observed
15 that the brush and comb were clean.

16 Tebby put the hair in an envelope and turned
17 the envelope and the hair over to her lieutenant, who
18 instructed her to turn the envelope and hairs over to
19 Captain Carpenter, which she did.

20 First she gave it to the lieutenant, and he
21 said "Give it to Captain Carpenter."

22 Officer Granada testified that he has done
23 work in his office, and also while doing graduate work
24 for his master's degree, in the field of hair analysis.

25 He said that he testified to comparison of
26 hairs in approximately 54 cases involving comparing hairs from

1 the scene of the crime with hairs of a certain suspect,
2 and also in hit and run cases, comparing hair fibers found
3 on various portions of the vehicle with hair of the victim,
4 and he has also written a thesis in college on hair
5 analysis.

6 Granada testified that he secured several
7 hairs from People's 55. These are the blue denims found
8 over the side of the hill.

9 He said that the hair was on the blue jeans
10 when he received the blue jeans on December the 15th,
11 1969.

12 He placed these two hairs in two slides,
13 People's 199-A and People's 199-B.

14 He said that he also received three hairs
15 contained in this envelope -- although this was not the
16 original envelope, there was another envelope, a gray
17 envelope, as I recall.

18 He said he received three hairs which came from
19 Susan Atkins' brush and comb. He got those hairs on
20 February the 18th, 1970.

21 He took out one of the three hairs, cut it in
22 two, and placed the two hairs in two slides.

23 These two slides are People's 192-A and 192-B.

24 This is the hair that came from the brush and
25 comb of Susan Atkins at Sybil Brand Institute.

26 He testified that he conducted a physical

1 and microscopic examination of the hairs found on the blue
2 jeans -- that is 199-A and B with the hair found on the
3 blue jeans -- I am sorry, with the hair taken from Susan
4 Atkins, 192-A and B, formed the conclusion that very
5 likely the hair belonged to Susan Atkins.

6 I will read his testimony in that regard.

6j fls.

JJ-1

1 "Q Did you form any opinion, as a
2 result of your examination, as a result of the
3 comparison between 192-A and 192-B, and 199-A
4 and 199-B?

5 "A Yes, I compared the hairs and
6 found them to be similar in many ways.

7 "They appeared to me to be the same in
8 many factors.

9 "Q In what respect are you referring
10 to right now?

11 "A The color.

12 "Q What color did you find the sample
13 hair and the hair you removed from the bluejeans
14 to have?

15 "A Well, under the comparison micro-
16 scope it had the same brownish color.

17 "Q In your analysis of hair, have
18 you found hair to have a wide range and diversity
19 of colors?

20 "A Yes, this can vary.

21 "Q But you found these hairs to be
22 identical in color?

23 "A I found it to be very closely
24 similar in color.

25 "Q What about the length of the hairs?

26 "A The length was approximately the

1 "same.

2 "Q Can you go into a little more
3 detail on that?

4 "What was the length of the hairs you
5 found inside the envelope, People's 192?

6 "A I took the three hairs and --
7 I took the three hairs from the envelope and
8 measured them.

9 "One was 9 inches; another was 10-1/2;
10 and another one was approximately 6-1/2.

11 "Q For an average length of what?

12 "A So I ran an average length. It
13 was approximately 8.6 inches.

14 "And the hair from the bluejeans --"
15 People's 55 -- "was approximately eight inches
16 also."

17 So, again, the hair taken from Susan Atkins'
18 brush and comb were almost the same length as the hair
19 taken from People's 55, the bluejeans.

20 "So you found the average length of the
21 hair that you got inside the envelope to be
22 8-1/2 inches, is that correct?

23 "A Approximately.

24 "Q And the length of the hair that
25 you got from the bluejeans to be 8 inches, is
26 that correct?

"A That's correct.

1 "Q In addition to the color of the
2 hair and the length, were there any other
3 similarities between People's 192-A and B,
4 and People's 199-A and B?

5 "A Yes, the apparent size of the
6 hair and also the medullary characteristics,
7 that is, the size of the medulla, and also the
8 way that the medulla was formed, appeared to be
9 the same.

10 "Q Are you differentiating the size
11 of the hair from the medullary characteristics?

12 "A Yes, the size is the over-all
13 diameter.

14 "Q All right, let's discuss that for a
15 moment.

16 "What was the size of the hair,
17 People's 192-A and B, as compared with the size
18 of the hair, People's 199-A and B?"

19 "Under the comparison microscope,
20 it was the same, when placed side to side.

21 "Q Did you measure the diameter?

22 "A No, I did not.

23 "Q But they appeared to be the same?

24 "A That is correct."

25 He answered: "You have a split image,
26 and you can focus both hairs into one split image,

1 "and you place them side by side and you look
2 at both hairs from both specimens, from the
3 exemplar and from the clothing, and you can
4 compare the characteristics side by side."
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1 "Q So you found the color, the
2 length and the size to be about the same, is
3 that correct?

4 "A Yes.

5 "Q Now, you indicated the medullary
6 characteristics were also the same?

7 "A They appeared to be the same.

8 "Q You are referring to the medulla,
9 is that correct?

10 "A That's right.

11 "Q Is that the internal structure of the
12 hair?

13 "A That is the core. You have the
14 cuticle which is the outside scale of the hair.

15 "Then you have the cortex which is the
16 body.

17 "Then in the center you have the medulla
18 or the canal, which could be continuous,
19 interrupted, or even missing in some individuals,
20 or in the same individual.

21 "Q It varies between individuals?

22 "A It varies within individuals, and
23 it varies within the same individual.

24 "Q Did you find the medulla
25 characteristics, internal structures, within
26 192-A and B to be the same as within 199-A and B?

1 "A Yes, they appeared to be the
2 same."

3 The same color, approximately the same color,
4 approximately the same length, same diameter, the same
5 internal structure and medullary characteristics.

6 Although we cannot be positive, the probabilities
7 surely are much greater than not that the hair found on
8 People's 55 was Susan Atkins' hair.

9 Granado testified that he also removed hair
10 from People's 50, the turtle-neck shirt, and People's 54,
11 the Navy blue shirt.

12 He said he received samples of Patricia
13 Krenwinkel's hair and was unable to match her hair up with
14 50 or 54.

15 And he testified he never received a sample of
16 Charles Watson's hair.

17 Steven Weiss. That was the young boy that
18 was going to become a police officer. I hope so. He
19 handled that revolver in the right way. Only 11 years old.

20 He found People's 40 on the hill behind his
21 residence at 3627 Longview Valley Road on September the
22 1st, 1969, around noontime.

23 Incidentally, Steven's house is not this house
24 right here. It is next to this house.

25 This is where he found the particular
26 revolver.

1 There are several photographs depicting
2 Steven pointing to the particular spot.

3 Beverly Glen Boulevard is up above.

4 People's 98, that overlay up there, also
5 shows where Steven's home is located; and right behind
6 the home, of course, Steven found the revolver on
7 September the 1st, 1969, about two weeks after these
8 murders.

6L

61-1

1 When he found the gun, he testified it was
2 in the same apparent condition that it apparently is
3 at the present in.

4 Steve's father called the police, and an
5 officer from the Van Nuys Division of the LAPD came out
6 and picked up the gun.

7 Stephen testified that in December of '69,
8 several months later, his father called the Van Nuys
9 Division of the LAPD and told them that the revolver
10 Stephen found and turned in might be the Tate murder weapon.
11 Officer Watson is the officer from the Van Nuys Division
12 of the LAPD who came to pick up this revolver.

13 Quite a similarity. Tex Watson was using the
14 revolver that night, and Officer Watson was the one
15 that was picking the revolver up.

16 He testified that when he received this
17 revolver, ladies and gentlemen, from Stephen Weiss, it
18 had two live rounds in the cylinder -- two live rounds
19 in the cylinder -- and seven empty shell casings.

20 These two live rounds and seven empty shell
21 casings are contained within People's 249, this envelope.

22 Now, note, there was testimony that this
23 revolver here is a nine-shot revolver. A nine-shot.
24 You put nine shots in the cylinder of this revolver.

25 We have accounted for all nine rounds.
26 Stephen Parent was shot four times, Voityck Frykowski twice,

61-2

1 and Jay Sebring once, for a total of seven rounds.

2 This would account for the seven empty shell
3 casings found in the cylinder at the time that Stephen
4 Weiss found the gun and turned it over to Watson.

5 So, nine minus seven, of course, are the two
6 live rounds that were still in the revolver when the
7 revolver was found.

8 So, seven empty shell casings, ladies and
9 gentlemen, and two live rounds, for a total of nine means
10 what? That on the night of the Tate murders, when Tex
11 had that gun, it was fully loaded.

12 Sergeant Calkins, one of the investigating
13 officers in the Tate case, testified that on December the
14 16th, he picked up People's 40, the revolver, and People's
15 249, the two live rounds and seven shell casings from the
16 property section of the Van Nuys Division of the LAPD,
17 and that he booked them with the LAPD property division
18 at Parker Center.

19 He pointed out the Weiss residence on People's
20 98.

21 Sergeant Lee. He is a firearm expert assigned
22 to the SID firearms and explosive unit of the LAPD.

23 The man has an immense amount of experience in
24 the field of firearm identification. I am not going to
25 review his training and experience except to remind you
26 that he has been working with firearms since 1945. That is
a quarter of a century.

6m fls.

-1

1 He is an instructor of police science at
2 El Camino College, at which part of the curriculum is
3 firearms identification. He has testified as an expert in
4 court in the field of firearms identification approximately
5 400 times.

6 So, Lee, of course, is no beginner in firearms
7 identification.

8 He described People's 40 as being a .22
9 caliber High Standard 9-shot double-action revolver.

10 He said that all bullets fired from this
11 revolver have a right twist.

12 That means that when the bullet leaves the
13 barrel and proceeds toward its destination, it spins in a
14 clockwise direction.

15 He received three bullets, People's 177, the
16 Frykowski bullet, People's 185, one of the Parent bullets,
17 one of the Steve Parent bullets, and People's 186, the
18 second Parent bullet, from Dr. Herrera of the Coroner's
19 Office on August 10, 1969.

20 He received a fourth bullet, People's 166,
21 the Sebring bullet which I have shown you already, from
22 Dr. Noguchi on August 11, 1969.

23 He said that all four bullets were .22 caliber
24 long-rifle bullets, the type of bullets that can be fired
25 from People's 40.

26 All four bullets were lead bullets and all four

1 have a lubaloy coating.

2 He testified that People's 40 has six lands
3 and six grooves in the barrel.

4 The grooves being the indentations made in the
5 barrel when the barrel is manufactured, when it is
6 rifled; and the lands being the ridges, that is, the area
7 between the grooves.

8 He explained that not all revolvers have six
9 lands and six grooves. Some of them have four, five,
10 seven, eight, nine, ten, and even in excess of ten.

11 In addition to the lands and grooves, he
12 testified that all firearms, without exception, have
13 imperfections within the barrel which are microscopic
14 rough spots which are made at the time that the barrel is
15 rifled.

16 Apparently they have not devised a method to
17 make a barrel without these microscopic imperfections in
18 the barrel.

19 Now, Lee testified that when a bullet passes
20 through the barrel of a firearm, the lands and the grooves
21 and the imperfections cut into the sides of the bullet,
22 thereby leaving an identifying imprint on the bullet, which
23 is called stria.

24 The bullet going through, the little things are
25 grinding into the side of the bullet, and when the bullet
26 comes out, it has a stamp on it.

1 This is rather complicated testimony, so I am
2 going over it with you in detail.

3 "Directing your attention, Sergeant,
4 to this revolver, and also to these four
5 bullets here which you received from the
6 Coroner's Office.

7 "Did you ever conduct an examination to
8 determine whether or not these four bullets
9 were fired from this revolver?

10 "A Yes, I did.

11 "Q When did you conduct the
12 examination?

13 "The first time, December 22, 1969.

14 "Would you please relate in detail the
15 type of examination you conducted with respect
16 to those four bullets in that revolver?

17 "A Yes,

18 "I first observed cartridges of the same
19 type that the bullets represent.

20 "I fired my cartridges which I obtained
21 from the Police Department stock. I fired test
22 shots through this particular firearm into a
23 water recovery tank.

24 "The water recovery tank is a long tank
25 about 9-1/2 feet deep which is filled with water.

26 "I fired the bullets into the water, they

1 "settle to the bottom, I raise a waste basket
2 from the tank and then I recover the test
3 bullets, and the test bullets are then placed
4 in a companion microscope which is an instrument
5 in my office."

6 Again, I am going over this because you folks
7 are laymen, and believe me, I am a layman also when it
8 comes to this stuff, so I am going over it once again.

7-1

1 "The comparison microscope is in
2 essence two microscopes like you might say in
3 doctor's office, sitting side by side.

4 "These are connected with a common
5 prism-bridge, so that by viewing through the
6 ocular eyepieces, I may view both of the microscopes
7 stages at the same time through the objective lenses
8 on each.

9 "One test bullet was mounted on
10 the one stage, and one of the bullets that I
11 obtained from the Coroner's office was mounted
12 on the other stage, so that I could see both
13 bullets at the same time.

14 "By rotating the stages that the
15 bullets are mounted upon, the bullets may be
16 turned and moved so that they are aligned, so
17 that I can align the land and groove marks, which
18 are the gross large marks on the bullets.

19 "Then an examination is made within
20 these land and groove marks for stria which would
21 be left on the bullets from the firearm, and generally
22 in the same pattern.

23 "So, by aligning the stria, which
24 would be very similar to aligning my fingers,
25 although not at a constant width from each other --
26 we might have narrow ones, three, two or three narrow

7-2

1 "ones, then a large space, and another one down
2 here -- they are not constant lines, but they are
3 at random -- so that by rotating the bullets we
4 attempt to align the stria and make a determination
5 whether these bullets were fired from the same weapon.

6 "I conducted this test on all four bullets
7 I received from the Coroner's office.

8 "Q The purpose of your test firing this
9 revolver, then, was to compare the test fire
10 bullet with the four bullets and determine whether
11 the test fire bullet and the four bullets were
12 fired from the same revolver; is that correct?

13 "A That is correct."

14 I asked him if as a result of his examination
15 he formed any opinion with respect to each of the four
16 bullets.

17 He said he did.

18 With respect to People's 166, the Sebring
19 bullet, People's 166.

20 This was the bullet recovered by Dr. Noguchi,
21 which entered Sebring's body, passed through his body,
22 and Dr. Noguchi found it between Sebring's back and his
23 shirt:

24 "Q Did you form any opinion, sir, as to
25 whether or not the Sebring bullet was fired from
26 this .22 caliber revolver?

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"A I did.

"Q And what is that opinion?

"A It is my opinion that the Sebring bullet was fired from this .22 caliber revolver.

"Q Is that a positive opinion on your part?

"A It is.

"Q Is there any doubt in your mind that the Sebring bullet was fired from this revolver, People's 40 for identification?

"A No, sir.

"Q Did you form that opinion from an examination of the test fire bullet in relation to the Sebring bullet?

"A Yes, sir."

So we learned, ladies and gentlemen, People's 40, this revolver right here, the revolver that the evidence shows Charles Manson acquired on a trade-in for Danny DeCarlo's truck, his favorite firearm, the one he used to test fire or practice fire out at Spahn Ranch, definitely was the revolver that fired the bullet that entered Sebring's body and passed through Sebring's body.

Now, if that doesn't conclusively and scientifically connect Charles Manson and these defendants with the five Tate murders, I don't know what in the world would ever connect them.

7-4

1 We just could not have more positive scientific
2 evidence than that, and I'm going to develop that in even
3 more depth.

4 Now, with respect to People's 177, the Frykowski
5 bullet, People's 185, the first Parent bullet, and People's
6 186, the second Parent bullet, were they also fired from
7 People's 40? That is the question, were they also fired
8 from People's 40?

9 It certainly appears they were. I don't think
10 you would lose any money if you bet they were, in view of
11 Sergeant Lee's testimony.

12 No. 1, I am talking about these other four
13 bullets -- these other three bullets, these other three
14 bullets.

15 The fourth bullet is People's 166, the Sebring
16 bullet.

17 Lee testified that all three bullets had six
18 lands and six grooves on them, in other words, the same
19 number of lands and grooves as all bullets have which are
20 fired from People's 40, and that People's 40 had six
21 lands and six grooves.

22 The test fire bullets that were fired from
23 People's 40 had six lands and six grooves.

24 No. 2, the width of the lands on all three
25 bullets was sixty thousandths of an inch and the width of
26 the grooves, fifty-five thousandths of an inch.

1 Again the same width measurement as the test
2 fire bullet fired from People's 40.

3 No. 3, all three bullets were fired from a
4 revolver that had a right twist, and he testified that
5 all bullets fired from People's 40 have a right twist.

6 No. 4, all three bullets were .22 caliber
7 bullets, the type that would be fired from this weapon,
8 People's 40.

9 However, he went on to say that these three
10 bullets lacked -- they lacked sufficient stria on them to
11 make a positive identification that they were fired from
12 People's 40.

7a fls.

7a-1

1 He added that he did not conclude, he did not
2 conclude that those three bullets were not fired from
3 People's 40. That was not his conclusion.

4 In fact, he testified they may very well have
5 been fired from People's 40. But he simply could not give
6 a positive opinion because of insufficient stria.

7 Sergeant Lee explained that stria on a bullet
8 frequently are removed from the bullet as it passes through
9 a victim's body because of the bullet's contact with
10 clothing and skin and tissue.

11 I asked him about the Frykowski bullet
12 as an example, and he said the stria on the bullet, which,
13 of course, would have been on the bullet after it passed
14 through the barrel of People's 40, I asked him whether that
15 stria can have been removed.

16 He said yes, it would have been removed as the
17 bullet entered Frykowski's body and passed a distance
18 through his body.

19 He said that the subject three bullets were
20 coated bullets and coated bullets do not lend themselves
21 to receiving stria as much as non-coated bullets.

22 He also testified that there were no markings
23 or characteristics on these three bullets, no markings or
24 characteristics on any of these three bullets that would
25 rule out the possibility that they were fired from
26 People's 40.

1 In other words, no markings which were dis-
2 similar to any markings on bullets test fired from People's
3 40.

4 So I don't think there is any question, ladies
5 and gentlemen, that those three bullets did come from
6 People's 40. I think we have conclusively established
7 that.

8 All three bullets have a considerable number
9 of identical characteristics with the bullets test fired
10 from People's 40.

11 There are no dissimilarities on the three
12 bullets with the bullets test fired from People's 40.
13 These three bullets came from two of the Tate victims,
14 Frykowski and Parent, and we know that the fourth bullet,
15 the Sebring bullet, was fired from People's 40.

16 So the probabilities against those three
17 bullets having been fired from a revolver other than
18 People's 40 are so great as to be totally unworth of your
19 consideration.

20 Sergeant Varney testified that on August 9th
21 he arrived at the Tate residence around 1:00 p.m. --
22 I thought I lost an exhibit, I started to panic; I don't
23 have any button here to push.

24 He testified that he found People's 250, a
25 small portion of a bullet slug laying on the cushion of the
26 rearseat of Parent's vehicle which was parked in the drive-
way of the Tate residence.

1 He booked the slug with the Property Division
2 of the Los Angeles Police Department.

3 Sergeant Lee testified that he made no specific
4 examination of People's 50, a small portion of the slug,
5 because it was too small for examination purposes. All he
6 could say was that it was a coated lead bullet, as were the
7 four bullets removed from the Tate victims.

8 Sergeant Lee testified that on August 9th he,
9 himself, found People's 251, four fragments of a bullet,
10 between the upholstery section and the exterior metal of
11 the passenger door of Parent's vehicle.

12 Again, they were too small for comparison
13 purposes. He did feel, however, they were fragments of a
14 coated lead .22 caliber bullet, as were the four bullets
15 that were removed from the Tate victims.

16 Incidentally, it was Lee's opinion that
17 People's 250 and 251 did not come from the same bullet --
18 not the same firearm, but they did not come from the same
19 bullet.

20 They came from second bullets.

21 Lee testified that on November 19, 1969, and
22 April 15, 1970, he went to Spahn Ranch and recovered 45
23 .22 caliber shell casings from a gully area approximately
24 200 feet behind the main building at the ranch.

25 He identified People's 252 and 253, these two
26 photographs here, as being photographs of the location at

1 the Spahn Ranch where he recovered these shell casings.

2 It shows him pointing to the spot, the general
3 area where he recovered the shell casings.

4 This will not be your last look. You will be
5 looking at these things ad nauseum back in the jury room.

6 So I am familiarizing you with them right now.
7 You probably will wish you hadn't seen all this stuff.
8 There are almost 300 of them. Exhibits will be swinging
9 around in your head.

10 Now, recall, ladies and gentlemen, and I will
11 get into this when I talk about Danny De Carlo's testimony,
12 but recall that Danny De Carlo testified that Charles
13 Manson used to practice-fire People's 40 in the same place
14 at Spahn Ranch, the same area at Spahn Ranch where
15 Sergeant Lee recovered these shell casings.

16 The shell casings testimony, of course, is
17 extremely important.
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7b-1

"Q Sergeant, when the revolver is fired, are there any marks left on the shell casing?"

Now, we are not talking about the bullet, we are talking about the shell casing that contains the bullet:

"Are there any marks left on the shell casing by the firing pin?"

"A Yes.

"Q What type of marks are these?"

"A These are compression marks which are left by the firing pin striking the shell casing head, or, in this particular case, the rim portion of the head.

"Q Does each firing pin leave an identifying mark on the shell casing it strikes?"

"A Yes.

"Q What part of the shell casing, the rim?"

"A In this instance, the rim.

"Q You say in this instance, you are referring to the .22 caliber revolver?"

"A Yes, sir.

"Q And you therefore identify the firearm from which a shell casing came by examining the firing pin marks on the shell casing?"

"A Yes, sir.

"Q Showing you People's 40 for identification,

7b-2

1 "a revolver, did you test fire that revolver,
2 Sergeant?

3 "A I did.

4 "Q I take it you then manually ejected
5 the shell casings after you fired the revolver?

6 "A That's correct.

7 "Q Did you examine the rim of the shell
8 casings?

9 "A I did.

10 "Q Did you ever make a comparison of the
11 firing pin marks on the test fire shell casings
12 with the firing pin marks on the shell casings found
13 at Spahn Ranch?

14 "A I did.

15 "Q Did you form an opinion as a result
16 of your comparison?

17 "A Yes, I did.

18 "Q What opinion?

19 "A It is my opinion that four of the shell
20 casings that I recovered on November 19th, 1969,
21 were fired from this particular revolver.

22 "Q People's 40?

23 "A People's 40.

24 "And 11 of the shell casings I recovered
25 on April 15th, 1970, were fired from People's 40,
26 the .22 caliber revolver Serial No. 1902708."

7b-3

1 He testified that this was a positive conclusion
2 on his part.

3 Lee also testified that the seven shell casings
4 found in People's 40, you remember when little Stephen
5 found this revolver he turned it over to Officer Watson,
6 there were several shell casings still in this revolver,
7 the revolver was found a couple of weeks after the Tate
8 murders.

9 Lee testified that he compared those seven
10 shell casings with shell casings found at Spahn Ranch and
11 formed the opinion that both were fired from the same gun,
12 People's 40.

13 So Lee, ladies and gentlemen, Identified 15
14 out of the 45 shell casings found at Spahn Ranch as
15 definitely having been fired from People's 40.

16 Now, note, note the enormous significance,
17 the enormous significance.

18 Firstly, we know that People's 40, this
19 revolver right here that I have got in my left hand,
20 we know that this revolver fired the Sebring bullet and
21 undoubtedly the Sebring and Frykowski bullets also.

22 How do we know it fired the Sebring bullet?
23 Because the Sebring bullet had the same identical markings
24 on it as bullets tested from People's 40.

25 Now, secondly, since the firing pin marks
26 on shell casings test fired from People's 40 and the firing

1 pin marks on the seven shell casings found inside
2 People's 40 match and are identical to 15 of the shell
3 casings found at Spahn Ranch, we therefore have conclusively
4 and scientifically proven that this revolver right here,
5 one of the Tate murder weapons, came from where? From
6 Spahn Ranch. It is a revolver that Manson used to
7 practice fire -- his favorite firearm.

8 With respect to the three pieces of grip,
9 I am not going to show you those again, People's 120, 121
10 and 197.

11 Lee testified that he examined them, formed
12 the opinion that they could be the missing right-hand
13 grip to People's 40.

14 He first saw the three pieces on August 14th,
15 1969; he formed the opinion that they came from a firearm
16 manufactured by High Standard Manufacturing Company.

17 However, he could not tell the precise model
18 of the firearm so he turned them over to Ed Lomax, Edward
19 Lomax of the High Standard Company. He was the product
20 manager of High Standard until March, '69. He testified
21 that he first saw People's 120, 121 and 197, the three
22 pieces of grip, a week after the Tate murders, that is,
23 in mid-August.

24 He said the three pieces of grip when mated
25 together, these three pieces are mated together, form the
26 right-hand grip on the exact type of weapon that People's

1 40 is, namely, a .22 caliber High Standard Longhorn
2 revolver.

3 Lomax identified People's 40 as being a
4 revolver manufactured by his company.

5 He said People's 40 is a rather unique type
6 of gun, and that the manufacture and sale of firearms
7 was only about two percent of the over-all manufacture and
8 sale of firearms by High Standard.

9 He noted that these three pieces of grip found
10 inside the residence could not have belonged to any other
11 firearm manufactured by High Standard. They could only
12 have belonged to the type of weapon that People's 40 is.

7c fls.

7c-1

1 He knows this because the three pieces of
2 grip are walnut and have a distinctive insignia, and High
3 Standard only used this walnut and insignia on this type
4 of firearm right here, People's 40.

5 I think I will look at the exhibit.

6 This is the insignia that they refer to, right
7 here, he said High Standard only puts this particular type
8 of insignia on a .22 caliber Longhorn revolver, the
9 precise type of weapon, of course, this revolver here is.

10 And incidentally, the insignia on this grip
11 right here is identical to the insignia on the left-hand
12 grip -- it is identical.

13 Now, although Lomax could not positively say
14 that these three pieces of grip came from People's 40,
15 again unquestionably they must have.

16 Number one, the three pieces of grip, when they
17 are mated together, form the right-hand grip on this type of
18 weapon. People's 40 is missing the right-hand grip.

19 Number two, People's 40 we know fired the
20 bullet that entered Jay Sebring's body inside the Tate
21 residence.

22 These three pieces of grip were found inside
23 the Tate residence.

24 We also have Linda Kasabian's testimony that
25 Tex told her that he hit this man over the head and
26 shattered the gun, People's 40.

1 Of course, part of the gun that was
2 shattered were these three pieces of grip.

3 Barbara Hoyt. The 18-year-old girl who is a
4 member of the Family, who was a member and lived with the
5 Family at Spahn Ranch, and at the desert between April and
6 September of 1969.

7 She testified that Manson spoke to the Family
8 at dinnertime. Among other things Manson spoke about
9 Helter Skelter, and he told the Family that Helter Skelter
10 meant that the "blacks would rise up against the whites
11 and everyone would die except the Family."

12 Manson said -- this is Barbara Hoyt's testimony
13 now -- that he would like to see Helter Skelter come down
14 and that he would like to show the blacks how to do it.

15 She said the first time she heard about the
16 Tate murders was on TV the day after the murders.

17 She said she was watching television in John
18 Swartz's trailer when Susan Atkins came into the trailer
19 and wanted to watch the news. Susan asked Barbara to
20 turn the channel, and Barbara turned it to Channel 2 for
21 6:00 o'clock news.

22 She said Sadie called Tex and Patricia
23 Krenwinkel into the trailer, and she is pretty sure that
24 Tex and Katie actually came into the trailer to watch the
25 news.

26 She said the group watched the TV account of the

1 Tate murders. At one point a couple of the group watching
2 TV laughed.

3 Unbelievable! Unbelievable! Watching the
4 TV account of the Tate murders, and they are laughing,
5 ladies and gentlemen. Can you believe it? Stop to think
6 about it for a moment.

7 Yes, five people being brutally slain and
8 butchered like animals is a rather amusing event.

9 Right after the news Sadie and Tex and Katie
10 left the trailer.

11 She said she watched TV before and she had never
12 seen Susan Atkins, not only watch the news, she never had
13 seen Susan Atkins watch television before out at the Spahn
14 Ranch.

15 She said she had seen Tex and Katie watch
16 television before but not the news.

17 Of course the TV incident, ladies and gentlemen,
18 is very, very highly incriminating because of the fact
19 Susan had never watched the news before.

20 She comes into the trailer; she watches the
21 news. Immediately after the news of the Tate murders,
22 probably there was other news on Viet-Nam or something like
23 that, but immediately after the news of the Tate murders
24 she and Tex take off.

25 And, mind you, ladies and gentlemen, I don't
26 know how many people were living at Spahn Ranch at that

1 time, say 25, 30 or 35. Who does Sadie Atkins invite into
2 the trailer? Of course, none other than her two murdering
3 partners, the two people she entered the Tate residence
4 with the night before, Patricia Krenwinkel and Charles Tex
5 Watson.

7d

7d-1

1 The night before the TV incident, in other
2 words, the night of the Tate murders, August 8, 1969,
3 Barbara recalled having dinner with the Family, she
4 believes in the back house behind the ranch, although she
5 testified sometimes the Family ate in the saloon and some-
6 times in the back house.

7 I asked her what happened after dinner, and
8 she said Manson and Susan Atkins were there at dinnertime.

9 And she said Charlie wanted Sadie and Katie or
10 Linda, definitely Sadie, but she wasn't sure whether the
11 second girl was Katie or Linda, she said, "I don't know
12 which one, to come outside."

13 "Q And Susan Atkins was there?

14 "A. Yes.

15 "Q Was Patricia Krenwinkel there?

16 "A. Yes.

17 "Q Was Linda Kasabian there?

18 "A. Yes."

19 In other words, she knows Linda was there and
20 she knows Krenwinkel was there, but she forgets whether
21 Manson asked Sadie and Linda or Katie and Linda -- I'm
22 losing myself --

23 Whether Manson asked Sadie and Katie or Sadie
24 and Linda to come outside.

25 Was Charles Tex Watson there?

26 "A. I think he was outside.

1 "Q You say Manson asked Sadie and
2 either Katie or Linda to come outside?

3 "A Yes.

4 "Q You don't know whether it was
5 Katie or Linda?

6 "A No.

7 "Q But you know that both Katie and
8 Linda were there?

9 "A Yes.

10 "Q Did Sadie or Katie or Linda then
11 go outside?

12 "A Yes.

13 "Q With Mr. Manson?

14 "A Yes.

15 "Q Did you remain inside the back
16 house?

17 "A Yes.

18 "Q Who was in the back house at that
19 time after Sadie and Katie or Linda left?

20 "A The rest of us.

21 "Q The rest of the Family?

22 "A Yes.

23 "Q After telling Katie and Sadie, or
24 after telling Sadie and Katie or Linda to step
25 outside did he then come back into the back
26 house and say something to the people inside?

1 "A Well, for the young ones to
2 sleep in the wickiup.

3 "Q Is that w-i-c-k-y?

4 "A I don't know.

5 "Q Is it wickiup?

6 "A Yes, like wickiup.

7 "Q What is a wickiup?

8 "A Well, it's a place -- it was out-
9 side. We just called it that.

10 "It was outside, and there was a
11 whole bunch of trees and everything around it
12 like you would stand right in front of it and
13 you would not know you were in front of it.

14 "Q And this wickiup was near the
15 back house?

16 "A Yes.

17 "Q And you say Mr. Manson told every-
18 one to go to the wickiup?

19 "A The ones that were under 18.

20 "Q Did everyone then go to the wickiup?

21 "A A little later.

22 "Q Did you remain in the back house for
23 a period of time after that?

24 "A Yes.

25 "Q While you were in the back house
26 did you have any communication with Susan Atkins?

"A. Yes.

"Q. How long after Manson told Sadie and Katie or Linda to leave the back house, how long after that did you talk to Susan Atkins?

"A. About a half hour.

"Q. About what time of day was this?

"A. Night.

"Q. Do you know the approximate time?

"A. No.

"Q. It was after dinner?

"A. Yes.

"Q. What time would you normally eat dinner at night?

"A. After dark."

THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, it is 12:00 o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen, do not converse with anyone or form or express any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to you.

The Court will recess until 1:45 this afternoon.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken to reconvene at 1:45 p.m., same day.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1970

1:50 P.M.

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(The following proceedings occur in chambers.
All counsel present, except Mr. Hughes. Defendants absent.)

THE COURT: The record will show all counsel are present.

Did you have something you wanted to inform the Court, Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: Simply that the three female defendants have indicated a desire to return to the courtroom, your Honor, and have told me that they would behave, period.

THE COURT: Well, we will bring them back in.

MR. KANAREK: I can't make that representation.

I just asked Mr. Manson, in accordance with the Clerk's request, and he indicated a lack of -- stating that he did not wish to return.

THE COURT: He did not wish to return?

MR. FITZGERALD: My client -- the three girls -- then said: "Is the Judge asking us if we want to come back?"

And I said: "Well, I don't know what procedure the Court is going to follow, but I anticipate that the Court is going to ask the attorneys before each session of the Court whether the defendants are willing to affirm.

And they said: "Anytime the Judge asks if we

1 are going to return and behave ourselves, you tell him we are."

2 And I said: "Well, are you saying you want to
3 return to the courtroom this afternoon and you will behave?"

4 And they said, "If the Judge is asking us if we
5 want to return, yes, we do want to return, and we will
6 behave."

7 But I just want to be perfectly candid with the
8 Court, I mean, I just want to give you as much of the
9 verbatim conversation as I can possibly recall, and that is
10 it, Judge. That is the total conversation.

9-1

1 THE COURT: Well, again, it is perfectly obvious to
2 the Court, after 10, these many months, that the
3 defendants are operating in concert with each other,
4 so far as their conduct in the courtroom and out.

5 Each time they have been removed the defendants
6 and counsel have been advised that they can return to the
7 courtroom at any time when they are willing to affirm their
8 willingness to conform their behavior to the reasonable
9 rules and requirements of the court, and there has been no
10 change in that.

11 It appeared from time to time that they seem
12 to be playing some kind of a word game, I don't know what
13 it is, or what their intention is.

14 I don't see how they think it can help their
15 case any, but apparently they think that this game playing
16 is somehow helping them.

17 We will have them brought back in. I want the
18 record to show also this morning, because it is sometimes
19 difficult for the transcript to show exactly what happened,
20 that the three women were obviously acting in concert
21 together.

22 The first one to make statements and refuse
23 to sit down and be quiet was Miss Van Houten, followed by
24 Miss Krenwinkel and then Miss Atkins.

25 It was pretty much the same pattern as occurred
26 twice yesterday. They obviously were not going to pay any

9-2

1 attention to the Court and did not pay attention to the
2 Court when I admonished them to sit down and be quiet so
3 we could continue.

4 When they continued to talk in a loud tone,
5 I had them removed from the courtroom, and that was followed
6 by Mr. Manson's conduct along the same lines, and his
7 removal from the courtroom.

8 I will bring them back down now, but they have
9 had every reasonable opportunity to demonstrate their
10 willingness to conduct themselves in a proper manner,
11 and the same thing will occur again if they conduct them-
12 selves as they did this morning and on the previous
13 occasions.

14 They will be removed promptly.

15 I don't think any American court is required
16 to subject itself to this kind of nonsense day after day
17 after day, and when it is perfectly obvious that the
18 defendants are using it as some kind of a stage for some
19 kind of performance that they are putting on, both before
20 the jury and out of the presence of the jury.

21 But if they indicate they are willing to come
22 back and behave themselves, then I will bring them back in.

23 Anything further?

24 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, I would like to
25 allege the prejudice of this -- I believe that Mr. Manson--

26 THE COURT: State what you are talking about first,

1 Mr. Kanarek.

2 MR. KANAREK: It has to do with the Shea case.

3 THE COURT: You raised that question yesterday.

4 MR. KANAREK: But Mr. Manson has a court appearance,
5 believe it or not, and the context of even this trial
6 there is a court appearance.

7 THE COURT: I don't think that will take place. It
8 is set for tomorrow. I already talked to Judge Lucas
9 about it, I think he is going to put it over until after
10 the argument is over.

11 MR. KANAREK: In other words, no physical court
12 appearance of Mr. Manson.

13 THE COURT: That is my understanding.

14 All right, gentlemen, let us resume.

15 10 fls.

1 (The following proceedings occur in open
2 court. All jurors present, all counsel present, and
3 defendants Van Houten, Krenwinkel and Atkins present.
4 Defendant Manson not present.)

5 THE COURT: All the defendants except Mr. Manson are
6 present. All counsel are present. All jurors are present.

7 You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

8 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor.

9 Barbara Hoyt testified that while she was
10 back in the back house, Susan called her on the field
11 telephone from the saloon and asked her to bring her three
12 sets of dark clothing.

13 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Ladies and gentlemen, I have
14 a defense that I can make which will save you --

15 MR. BUGLIOSI: Wait a while -- wait a while -- wait a
16 while.

17 DEFENDANT VAN HOUTEN: Why do you try to hide the
18 truth? I have been trying to tell you the truth.

19 THE COURT: Remove Miss Van Houten from the courtroom.

20 (Defendant Van Houten is removed from the
21 courtroom.)

22 THE COURT: If there is any further outbursts from
23 any of the other defendants, you will also be removed from
24 the courtroom in accordance with the Court's previous
25 indications to you.

26 Let's proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

11

1 MR. KANAREK: May we approach the bench briefly,
2 your Honor?

3 THE COURT: You may not.

4 MR. BUGLIOSI: So Susan Atkins calls Barbara Hoyt
5 and asks for three sets of dark clothing and asks Barbara
6 to bring the clothing up to the front of the ranch,

7 Note that Linda testified that she already
8 was dressed in black that night. In other words, before
9 Manson even told Linda to get a change of clothing and a
10 knife and her driver's license, she already was dressed in
11 black that night, and Manson, himself, told Linda to get a
12 change of clothing.

13 So, in other words, Linda took care of herself.

14 Susan undoubtedly called Barbara for three
15 sets of dark clothing for herself, Katie and Tex.

16 Barbara testified that she did get three sets
17 of dark clothing from the back house. I note that it is
18 obvious that Sadie apparently was not too concerned about
19 the fit of the clothing since she never told Barbara who
20 the clothing was for, or sizes or anything like that.

21 Barbara testified when she arrived at the
22 front of the ranch with the clothing, she saw Manson on the
23 boardwalk.

24 He asked her what she was doing up front.

25 She told him Sadie had asked her to bring these
26 sets of dark clothing for her.

1 Manson told Barbara they had already left.
2 Who was Manson referring to? It was clear he was referring
3 to Tex, Sadie, Katie and Linda.

4 Manson did not bother to ask Barbara why Sadie
5 wanted her to bring three sets of dark clothing. Charlie
6 already knew, of course.

7 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we know from
8 Barbara Hoyt's testimony that these events she testified to
9 took place on the night of the Tate murders because she
10 said the very following day she heard about the Tate
11 murders on television and although Barbara Hoyt did not see
12 or hear everything that Linda Kasabian testified to
13 concerning the night of the Tate murders, she certainly saw
14 and heard enough to substantiate Linda's testimony in
15 large part.

16 Barbara testified that in late August she went
17 to the desert in Inyo County, California with Manson, Tex,
18 and several of the girls in the Family, and they lived at
19 Barker Ranch, Meyer's Ranch and Lotus Mine, moving from
20 place to place.

21 She said that Manson would always be the one
22 to make the decision when they would move from one location
23 to another location, not anyone else in the Family, just
24 Charlie.

25 She recalled one incident at Meyer's Ranch in
26 September --

1 DEFENDANT ATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
2 Barbara Hoyt was supposed to have had LSD --

3 THE COURT: Remove Miss Atkins from the courtroom.

4 MR. BUGLIOSI: You little bitch!

5 THE COURT: Sit down, Mr. Kanarek.

6 MR. KANAREK: May we approach the bench?

7 THE COURT: You may not.

8 MR. KANAREK: May the record reflect --

9 THE COURT: Proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

10 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, just to preserve what
11 Mr. Bugliosi said, that's all.

12 THE COURT: You may make your record during the
13 recess.

14 Let's proceed.

15 MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor, also to make a
16 motion, your Honor.

17 MR. BUGLIOSI: She recalls this incident when Manson
18 told Tex to go to the bottom of the wash area and fix the
19 dune buggy. She testified that Tex left shortly thereafter.

20 "Q Do you recall any sleeping incident
21 at Meyers' Ranch involving Mr. Manson and yourself
22 and Tex and Kitty Lutesinger?

23 "A Yes.

24 "Q When did the sleeping incident take
25 place at Meyer's Ranch?

26 "A Early September or late August.

"Q Of '69 --"

DEFENDANT KRENWINKEL: Tell the truth --

THE COURT: Remove Miss Krenwinkel from the courtroom!

DEFENDANT KRENWINKEL: And you are going to be eaten up by your own lie.

THE COURT: The jury is admonished to disregard the statements of the defendants.

Let's proceed, Mr. Bugliosi -- before you proceed, I would like to see counsel at the bench.

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

THE COURT: I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Fitzgerald was acting in good faith when he relayed to the Court the apparent or professed desires of the female defendants to return and behave themselves. However, it is a farce and a sham, as far as they were concerned.

I want the record to clearly reflect that when I entered the courtroom they were visibly engaged with their heads together and reading some kind of a document together, I have no idea what it said, but it was shortly after that Miss Atkins then stood up and went through her act, including trying to grab Mr. Bugliosi's notes off the rostrum as she was being led out of the courtroom, and shouting and saying things, the gist of which I did not gather; perhaps the reporters are able to record.

12-1

1 Shortly thereafter, it was followed by Miss
2 Krenwinkel's performance, and Miss Atkins', or vice-versa.

3 MR. BUGLIOSI: We had Van Houten too. Did you
4 mention her?

5 THE COURT: Yes. Miss Van Houten was the first one.

6 It is perfectly clear that it was a calculated
7 performance by the three of them to interrupt the proceed-
8 ings, and they will not be brought back into this court-
9 room again during the remainder of the guilt phase of the
10 trial.

11 Now, did you have something you wanted to say,
12 Mr. Kanarek?

13 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

14 I would make a motion -- it is a motion for
15 an evidentiary hearing, or a motion that the transcript --
16 that, a hearing, really, to determine that the record,
17 in fact, does reflect all of the words uttered.

18 I think the court reporters are only human and
19 there is some chance, your Honor, that the record would
20 not reflect that.

21 Therefore, I make a motion that the jury be
22 removed from the courtroom and that we take sworn testimony
23 in order to perpetuate this record and get it as accurately
24 as possible while it is presently in our minds.

25 I believe the Due Process clause of the
26 Fourteenth Amendment allows every defendant, including

12-2

1 Mr. Manson, to have a good record on appeal, and right now
2 is the time to take that.

3 THE COURT: If any of the words of the defendants were
4 lost, it could only redound to their benefit, because
5 nothing they said would help them.

6 MR. KANAREK: Mr. Manson is not physically in the
7 courtroom, he is in the holding tank and far removed --

8 THE COURT: Let's wait until we get the transcript.

9 MR. KANAREK: It is now fresh in all our minds,
10 the juxtaposition of the People with respect to it, the
11 deputies, and every the people in the courtroom.

12 I say that is such a dramatic event that now
13 occurred that unless we get it portrayed as best we can
14 on the record --

15 THE COURT: Would you like to describe it? You can
16 go ahead and describe it.

17 MR. KANAREK: I don't purport to be any better than
18 your Honor, but thank you for the invitation.

19 I will reflect briefly what I did see.

20 I thought I saw some kind of a struggle
21 at the lectern, which is just a few feet from the jury,
22 right in front of the jury, in front of all the jurors.

23 MR. KEITH: Between whom, Mr. Kanarek?

24 MR. KANAREK: Between Mr. Bugliosi and the jury. In
25 the presence of the jury I heard Mr. Bugliosi yell,
26 "You little bitch."

12-3

1 THE COURT: That is absolutely false. There was
2 no struggle between Mr. Bugliosi and anybody.

3 What happened was, one of the female defendants--
4 I think it was Miss Van Houten -- correct me if I am wrong--
5 walked by the rostrum and grabbed the notes off the rostrum.

6 MR. BUGLIOSI: Susan Atkins.

7 THE COURT: Atkins.

8 MR. BUGLIOSI: She tore two of the sheets, and when
9 I grabbed them, she grabbed them. She didn't cut me, but
10 her fingernail went straight across. We were grappling
11 for the paper. She was grabbing for the front sheets.
12 It was obvious that she was trying to throw them to the
13 floor.

14 THE COURT: Anything else?

15 MR. KANAREK: Yes.

16 I heard Mr. Bugliosi call her a little bitch
17 in the presence of the jury.

18 I don't know what other words were uttered.

19 There were also words uttered when Leslie
20 Van Houten went by earlier, and I didn't hear all the
21 words, and that is why I asked the Court to approach the
22 bench at that time to make the record.

23 I think absent an evidentiary hearing, I don't
24 think we will have in the record what was uttered.

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12-a

1 THE COURT: Either the reporter got it or he didn't.

2 If he didn't, and it wasn't heard by the jury,
3 it can only redound to the benefit of the defendant.

4 MR. KANAREK: It was right in front, it was a few
5 feet from the jury. We might need the jurors to make the
6 record.

7 THE COURT: We are not going to have an evidentiary
8 hearing. We had one in front of everybody with the
9 reporter present.

10 MR. KANAREK: That is my motion.

11 THE COURT: The motion is denied.

12 MR. KANAREK: I make a motion for a mistrial.

13 THE COURT: Denied.

14 MR. KANAREK: Would your Honor admonish the jury then?

15 THE COURT: Yes.

16 (Whereupon, all counsel return to their
17 respective places at counsel table and the following
18 proceedings occur in open court:)

19 MR. KEITH: May we approach the bench again?

20 THE COURT: Very well.

21 (Whereupon, all counsel approach the bench and
22 the following proceedings occur at the bench outside of
23 the hearing of the jury:)

24 MR. KEITH: Your Honor made mention that he thought
25 there was some concerted activity before these outbursts
26 between the three girls when they had their heads together.

1 It was my impression that they were all three
2 of them reading a letter that they had received through
3 Mr. Fitzgerald, and I didn't hear any words on their part
4 planning these outbursts that just occurred.

5 MR. FITZGERALD: I just handed that sheet of paper to
6 you.

7 I will be happy to show it to other counsel.
8 I don't think it relates to -- I want to assure the Court
9 that I didn't know there was going to be any outburst.

10 THE COURT: I don't think you did. I have no reason
11 to believe that you did.

12 Of course, as I say, I have no idea why they were
13 looking at the sheet of paper, or even if that is the
14 sheet of paper they were looking at.

15 MR. KEITH: It was.

16 THE COURT: I think the record clearly reflects what
17 happened, and it appears to me that they were clearly
18 acting in concert in the sense that they were going to do
19 it one by one; after one was finished and removed from the
20 courtroom, then the next one was going to go through her
21 act and be removed from the courtroom, and so on, which is
22 precisely what happened.

23 MR. KANAREK: May this be marked as an exhibit?

24 THE COURT: For what purpose?

25 MR. KANAREK: I would like it to be an exhibit.

26 THE COURT: Let's proceed.

1 MR. KANAREK: That is my motion, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Denied.

3 (Whereupon, all counsel return to their
4 respective places at counsel table and the following
5 proceedings occur in open court within the presence and
6 hearing of the jury:)

7 THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

8 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor.

9 I will go on. We had a slight little
10 interruption, as you saw.

11 I am asking Barbara Hoyt whether she recalled
12 a sleeping incident at Meyer's Ranch involving Mr. Manson
13 and herself and Tex and Kitty Lutesinger.

14 And she says, yes, it took place up in
15 Meyer's Ranch in early September or perhaps late August of
16 '69.

17 And she said Tex Watson was there and Kitty
18 was there and so was she.

19 She said they were sleeping on the ground.

20 I said: What time was it?

21 Night.

22 What did Mr. Manson do, if anything?

23 He said, "Get up."

24 "He told all three of you to get up?"

25 "Yes."

26 "When he told you three to get up, did he

1 speak softly or moderately, or did he shout?"

2 "He shouted."

12b

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1 "Did he appear to be angry?

2 "Sort of.

3 "Did all three of you get up?

4 "Yes.

5 "Did Mr. Manson tell you why he
6 wanted you to get up?

7 "Yes.

8 "What did he say?

9 "He said he didn't want us to go to
10 sleep before he did and we should all do it
11 together.

12 "Did Mr. Manson do anything to Kitty
13 Lutesinger at that point?

14 "He slapped her.

15 "Once or more than once?

16 "Twice.

17 "When Manson said this to you three,
18 did Tex get up?

19 "Yes.

20 "Did Tex talk back to Mr. Manson in
21 any fashion?

22 "No.

23 "Did he say anything to Mr. Manson?

24 "No.

25 "Did he make any kind of a face to
26 Mr. Manson?

12b-2

1 "No.

2 "Did you ever, at any time during your
3 living with the Family, ever hear Tex Watson tell
4 Charles Manson to do anything?

5 "No."

6 Now, if that one incident alone -- of course,
7 there are countless other incidents -- but if that one
8 incident alone doesn't show, ladies and gentlemen, Manson's
9 complete and total control over this Family?

10 Tex Watson can't even go to sleep at night
11 before Charlie. He couldn't even go to sleep and lie
12 down on the good earth without Charlie complaining and
13 telling him to get up.

14 Barbara also testified that in September of
15 '69, while at Meyers Ranch, she recalls an incident one
16 afternoon when she was in the bedroom of the ranch house
17 lying on the ^{Ruth} bed. She overheard Susan Atkins talking to
18 Ruth Morehouse in the kitchen.

19 You recall, Barbara attempted to estimate the
20 distance between the bedroom and the kitchen for us here
21 in the courtroom. Obviously, she couldn't do it accurately,

22 However, Frank Fowles, the District Attorney of
23 Inyo County, actually went to Meyers Ranch and measured
24 the distance, and it is 20 feet, five and a half inches
25 between the door of the bedroom and the door of the kitchen.
26 A very short distance.

1 Also, Barbara testified that when Susan was
2 talking to Ruth Morehouse, she was talking rather loudly.

3 You recall that Virginia Graham testified that
4 at Sybil Brand, when Susan Atkins was confessing her
5 involvement in the Tate murders, Susan Atkins was also
6 talking rather loudly.

7 Barbara testified she heard Sadie tell Ruth
8 Morehouse that "Sharon Tate came out and she said, 'What
9 is going on here,' or something like that, and Sadie said,
10 'Shut up, woman.'"

11 She said Sadie also told Ruth Morehouse that
12 Sharon Tate was the last to die because she had to see
13 everybody else go first.

14 If there ever was a little sweetheart on the
15 face of this earth, it was Susan Atkins.

16 So, here we have Susan Atkins confessing to
17 Ruth Morehouse of her participation in the Tate murders.

18 This statement by Susan Atkins, standing alone,
19 without anything else, is enough to convict her of all
20 five counts of murder, ladies and gentlemen.

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Incidentally, I think you will have all these exhibits back in the jury room, but this is the ranch house at Meyer's Ranch right here, and this is a photo of the interior of the residence.

From the kitchen -- that is Frank Fowles, as you saw -- you saw him -- he testified, from the kitchen to the bedroom door, slightly over 20 feet.

Obviously a close distance.

In fact, Mr. Fowles even testified that he conducted some type of an experiment at Meyer's Ranch. He had a conversation with someone in the kitchen, in a normal conversational tone, and he had other helpers of his in the bedroom, and they said that they could hear him.

On cross-examination, Miss Hoyt was asked whether she had been in any mental hospital in the last couple of years, and she answered that she had been in a mental hospital in the last couple of weeks.

On redirect, she explained that what she meant was that in early September she had been in the psychiatric ward of a regular hospital, not a mental hospital.

She had been in the hospital overnight. It was the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu.

She testified that the reason for her being in the hospital is that someone had given her an overdose of LSD.

On cross-examination, she was asked whether her

1 sexual activity while with the Family was free and volun-
2 tary, and she replied that it was.

3 However, on redirect, she admitted that at
4 Meyer's Ranch, in September of '69, Manson had ordered her
5 to orally copulate Juan Flynn.

6 She testified that she didn't want to do it,
7 but she did it against her will because Manson directed her
8 to do it and she was afraid of him.

9 She said as soon as Manson left the room, of
10 course, she stopped doing what she was doing.

11 She testified that one day in September of
12 1969, when Manson was temporarily away from the Meyer's
13 Ranch, she left Meyer's Ranch with a girl friend named
14 Sherri because she was "scared to stay up there any more."
15 She testified she was afraid of Charles Manson.

16 However, Manson caught up with her at a place
17 called Ballarat, and she told him she was leaving, and he
18 gave her \$20 for transportation.

19 Of course, the defense will argue to you that
20 this act demonstrates that anyone could come and go in the
21 Family and that it was a free and voluntary type of
22 situation.

23 Well, we never said it wasn't. We never said
24 it wasn't in our opening statement. We never alleged at
25 any time during the trial that people couldn't come and go
26 at Spahn Ranch or Barker Ranch. We never said it was a

13-1
1 concentration camp.

2 All we said was that Charles Manson was the
3 leader of the Family, and everyone was slavishly obedient
4 to him, and were willing to do his bidding for him,
5 including murder.

6 That is all we have ever said.

7 But mark my word, they are going to say it
8 was proved as they could come and go. It was never an
9 issue in the case. We never said they could not, although
10 you will recall the testimony of Stephanie Schramm, she
11 got it on the head from Charlie when she talked about
12 leaving.

13 But by and large we never made any allegation
14 that they could not come and go freely.

15 Danny DeCarlo, you remember Danny.

16 Danny's testimony was he first came to Spahn
17 Ranch in March of '69 to fix a motorcycle. He was a
18 member of a motorcycle club in Venice at the time, called
19 Straight Satans.

20 He saw Manson on his first day, and Manson asked
21 him to fix the motorcycle, which Danny did.

22 Manson asked DeCarlo if he wanted to live at
23 the ranch.

24 He testified that Manson told him he, DeCarlo,
25 "could have anything he wanted. He opened the door to me;
26 it was his house and I was welcome to anything that was
in it."

1 Manson told DeCarlo that he could make love to
2 all of the girls if he wanted to, and apparently Danny
3 accepted that invitation, as it came out on the witness
4 stand.

5 Manson later told DeCarlo that the girls in the
6 Family should have sexual intercourse with all of the
7 men in the Family.

8 DeCarlo started living at Spahn Ranch that
9 very day and continued living there until late August, 1969.
10 He testified he did not hate Charles Manson; he had no
11 axe to grind against Charlie at all. In fact, I think he
12 said that he loves Charlie.

13 He said that in March of '69 Susan Atkins,
14 Patricia Krenwinkel, Leslie Van Houten and ten other girls
15 lived at the ranch.

16 There were five men, Manson, DeCarlo, Tex
17 Watson, Clem Tufts and Bruce Davis.

18 He testified of course that the group called
19 itself the Family and he became a member of the Family
20 and he said the Family survived by going on garbage runs
21 for food, and the girls panhandled, that is, beg for money.

22 Danny himself sold pop bottles in the park on
23 his motorcycle.

24 He said that the girls in the Family, worshipped
25 Charles Manson. He recalled Susan Atkins, Patricia
26 Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten telling him that Manson

1 "knew all and saw all."

2 Of course these are supposed attributes of God.

3 He said he heard Manson tell the girls in his
4 Family that their role in the Family was simply to take
5 care of the man.

6 He said Manson would tell the girls now and
7 then to walk around in the nude, which they did.

8 He said on several occasions Manson told a
9 group of girls in the Family, including these three female
10 defendants, to go panhandle, that is, beg for money, and he
11 said they would follow what ever instructions he gave them.

12 DeCarlo said Tex Watson was about six foot
13 two inches tall. He described Tex this way:

14 "He was happy-go-lucky; he was a
15 nice guy. I liked Tex. He didn't have no temper
16 or anything. I can see he never said much."

17 He said Tex spent most of the time fixing
18 dune buggies and was the mechanic for the Family. He said
19 he never heard Watson give an opinion on anything the whole
20 time he knew Tex, whenever they would speak together they
21 would talk about drink, and he testified he never heard
22 Watson tell or ask Manson to do anything.

23 He does recall Manson however, instructing
24 Watson to do several things like fix dune buggies and go
25 here and there, and Tex, of course, like a little puppet,
26 would do whatever Charlie told him to do.

1 He also recalled Manson directing Tex to get
2 sleeping bags and to make sure there was enough of them.

3 This is all circumstantial evidence, of course,
4 of Manson's complete domination and control over the Family,
5 He testified that the Family would eat together at night.

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1 "Q How did it come about, Danny,
2 that you would eat at night, would anyone
3 say anything, 'It's time to eat,' or anything
4 like that?

5 "A Well, Charlie would get us all
6 together and sit down and eat chow.

7 "Q Do you recall the Family eating
8 before he got the group together?

9 "A No.

10 "Q Would the Family have discussions
11 at dinner time?

12 "A Yeah.

13 "Q Would anyone do most of the
14 talking?

15 "A Yeah.

16 "Q Who would do most of the talking?

17 "A Charlie would.

18 "Q Would Charlie do all of the talking?

19 "A Most of the time.

20 "Q While Charlie was talking would

21 Mr. Watson be present?

22 "A Yeah."

23 Usually I have a white sheet in here so I can
24 go directly to it. Now and then the sheet falls off.

25 I asked Danny with respect to the discussions
26 Charles Manson had with the Family at dinnertime, I asked

1 Danny, "While he was talking did you ever hear any member
2 of the Family interrupt him?"

3 "A No.

4 "Q Did you ever hear at any time during
5 these discussions anyone say anything to Manson
6 without speaking to them first?

7 "A There was one time someone interrupted
8 him.

9 "Q Who was that party?

10 "A I don't know, it was a couple of
11 broads talking."

12 Then he uses the King's English, of course.

13 "Q In other words, they were talking to each
14 other, Danny?

15 "A Yeah, and he was talking to me and
16 they interrupted..

17 "Q What happened?

18 "A He threw a bowl of rice at
19 them.

20 "Q Charlie threw a bowl of rice at
21 the girls?

22 "A Not at them, he just slid it
23 across the floor.

24 "Q Did he say anything when he did
25 that?

26 "A Well, that he was talking and he

1 "wanted their attention and he was being
2 interrupted.

3 "Q That is the only time you can
4 recall anyone ever interrupting him as he was
5 talking, is that correct?

6 "A Yes."

7 He testified that although the Family would
8 talk to each other while they passed food to one another,
9 when Manson spoke to the Family no one would talk, everyone
10 just sat and listened intently.

11 "Danny, did he say anything about blacks
12 and whites?

13 "A Well, to try to get the blacks
14 against the whites, or vice-versa.

15 "Q Did he say anything about trying
16 to make the blacks go against the whites?

17 "A Yes.

18 "Q What did he say?

19 "A To have the blacks and whites
20 against each other and just sit up on the hill
21 and watch them, watch them shoot each other.

22 "Q Did he say how he was going to watch
23 this fight on top of the hill?

24 "A Yes, we would all be up on the
25 hill watching.

26 "Q Who is we?

1 "A All of us, the Family.

2 "Q Did he say how you would be
3 watching it, with binoculars or something like
4 that?

5 "A Yes, with binoculars.

6 "Q Did he say anything about blacks
7 and the police?

8 "A He would have liked to have seen
9 the blacks knock the police off.

10 "Q Did he ever talk about the Black
11 Panthers?

12 "A Yes.

13 "Q Do you recall when he spoke about
14 the Black Panthers?

15 "A Yes.

16 "Q Was it between March, '69 and August,
17 '69?

18 "A Yes.

19 "Q At Spahn Ranch?

20 "A Right.

21 "Q Approximately during what period,
22 March and August?

23 "A Around July.

24 "Q July of '69?

25 "A Yes.

26 "Q What did he say about the Black

1 "Panthers?

2 "A He said that the Panthers would
3 eventually overcome the police.

4 "Q Did he say anything about the Black
5 Panthers with respect to the Spahn Ranch?

6 "A Well, they were supposed to come up
7 there.

8 "Q Did he say what he thought the
9 Black Panthers were going to do when they came
10 to the Spahn Ranch?"

11 Of course, Danny answered that they were supposed
12 to come up there and shoot us all, including the children
13 and the Family,

14 This is what Manson told other members of the
15 Family, they were all going to be wiped out by these Black
16 Panthers.

17 "Q Did you ever have any guys out
18 at the Ranch?

19 "A Yeah.

20 "Q Were they armed?

21 "A Yeah.

22 "Q Were the guards members of the
23 Family?

24 "A Yes.

25 "Q Male or female members?

26 "A Male members.

1 "Q When would they guard the ranch?

2 "A At night.

3 "Q Are you familiar with the word or
4 term, Helter Skelter, Danny?

5 "A Yes.

6 "Q Did you ever hear Charles Manson
7 use that term?

8 "A Yes.

9 "Q Many times?

10 "A Yes."

11 Another place in his testimony De Carlo said
12 that Manson used to say "Helter Skelter is coming down fast."

13 "Q Did you ever hear other members of
14 the Family use that term?

15 "A Yes, we all did.

16 "Q How often would the Family and Manson
17 use that term, Helter Skelter?

18 "A Well, like every-day talk.

19 "Q Have you ever heard the term, Helter
20 Skelter, before you moved to Spahn Ranch, Danny?

21 "A No.

22 "Q Did you ever hear Charles Manson sing
23 and play the guitar?

24 "A Yes.

25 "Q At the ranch?

26 "A Yes.

1 "Q When would he normally sing and
2 play the guitar?

3 "A Mostly at night he would sing and
4 play all the time, whenever he felt like playing
5 he would pick up the guitar and play.

6 "Q Even in the daytime?

7 "A Right, even in the daytime.

8 "Q While he was singing and playing
9 the guitar, what would the female members of
10 the Family do?

11 "A They would sing, too, just hum in
12 the background.

13 "Q Did Manson sing his own songs?

14 "A Yes. He wrote and sang his own
15 songs; he never sang anybody else's songs."

3b

13b-1

1 Danny's testimony was extremely relevant on
2 several issues, and that is why I am going over it in
3 considerable depth.

4 Danny was a member of the Family. He had
5 personal knowledge of what was going on Outside the Spahn
6 Ranch. He knew about the Buck knives, the revolver, Manson's
7 domination over the Family, Helter Skelter.

8 "Q Did any of the songs Manson sang
9 contain in the lyrics, the words of the song,
10 Helter Skelter?

11 "A I think one of the songs did.

12 "Q This is his song?"

13 And Danny answered this was his song, so one
14 of Manson's own compositions contain the words, Helter
15 Skelter.

16 "Q The saloon at the ranch, was there
17 a big jug in the saloon?

18 "A Yes, they had a big jug there.

19 "Q Can you describe the jug?

20 "A Yes, it was a water bottle painted
21 black. It had 'Donations for Helter Skelter'
22 written on it.

23 "Q You heard of the Beatles' recording,
24 Danny, is that right?

25 "A Yes.

26 "Q Did Charles Manson ever tell you how

13b-2

1 "he felt about the Beatles?

2 "A Yes, he liked the Beatles.

3 "Q Did Manson say anything about the Beatles
4 frequently?"

5 He said "All the time."

6 So apparently Charlie was talking about the
7 Beatles all the time at the Spahn Ranch. Charlie said that
8 the Beatles were aware --

9 "Q Did you ever hear any Beatles records
10 played out at Spahn Ranch?

11 "A Yes.

12 "Q Did you ever hear a song by the Beatles
13 named Helter Skelter?"

14 And he said yes.

15 "Q At Spahn Ranch?

16 "A Yes.

17 "Q Being played on a record player?

18 "A Yes.

19 "Q Do you know if this record, Danny,
20 Helter Skelter, was part of an album?

21 "A Yes.

22 "Q Was it a white album?

23 "A Yes."

24 That is the white album we introduced into
25 evidence with one of the songs being Helter Skelter.

26 "Q Did you ever hear Charles Manson mention

13b-3

1 "the word 'pig'?

2 "A Yes.

3 "Q Would he use the word 'pig' a lot?

4 "A Yes, we all did.

5 "Q You and Charles Manson and other
6 members of the Family used to refer to people as
7 pigs frequently?

8 "A Yes.

9 "Q Did you hear him, Charles Manson,
10 use the word, pig, also, very frequently at Spahn
11 Ranch?

12 "A Yes.

13 "Q Did you ever have a conversation with
14 Charles Manson in which he told you who pigs were?

15 "A The police.

16 "Q Did he say pigs were anything other
17 or anyone in addition to the police?

18 "A The white collar workers, the ones that
19 work from 8:00 to 5:00."

20 You recall later in Danny DeCarlo's
21 testimony he said that the term "white collar workers"
22 was his term; it was not Manson's.

23 Manson said "pigs were the police and the
24 people who work from 8:00 to 5:00," but the term
25 "white collar workers" was Danny DeCarlo's term.

26 "Q Did you ever hear Charles Manson say

13b-33

1 "anything about doing something to pigs?

2 "A Yes.

3 "Q When did you hear him say that?

4 "A July.

5 "Q July, '69?

6 "A Yeah, it was around there.

7 "Q At Spahn Ranch?

8 "A Yeah.

9 "Q Who was present if anyone in addition
10 to you and Manson?

11 "A I don't know. There was some people
12 there, I don't know who was there.

13 "Q How do you place the time in July?"

14 Danny said "I got busted on the 16th."

15 Everyone was using August 16th as a base of
16 reference, because everyone was arrested at the ranch on
17 that day, or shortly thereafter.

18 "Q So you are using August 16th, 1969,
19 then, Danny, as a base of reference?

20 "A Yes, right.

21 "Q And you say this discussion which
22 Manson wanted to do something to the pigs was
23 in July?

24 "A That's right.

25 "Q What did Manson say about doing
26 something to pigs?

1 "A Manson said they ought to have their
2 throats cut and be hung up by their feet.

3 "Q Did he say anything about neighbors?

4 "A The neighbors would be afraid and
5 move away.

6 "Q The neighbors would be afraid of what?

7 "A Well, somebody being hung up by their
8 feet.

9 "Q So they would move away?

10 "A It would scare them and they would move
11 away, right?

12 "Q Did he say anything about what the
13 police would do if the pigs had their throats cut
14 and were cut up?

15 "A Throw their tin badges away and split."

16 This was the way Manson was talking, ladies
17 and gentlemen, out at Spahn Ranch very shortly before
18 the Tate-La Bianca murders.

19 Manson said that the neighbors -- he told Danny
20 the neighbors would leave town; the police would turn in
21 their tin badges because they would think a maniac was
22 on the loose, and of course they would be afraid.

23 He also said this would blow the minds of the
24 public. If anything was capable, ladies and gentlemen,
25 of blowing the minds of the public, and making them
26 think a maniac was on the loose, and be coming very

1 frightened, it would be the seven ghastly Tate and La
2 Bianca murders.

3 Did Manson say anything about cutting up pigs
4 and hanging them by their feet more than once in 1969?

5 And he thinks it was late in July that Manson
6 said this most frequently. Of course, the pigs, ladies
7 and gentlemen, the Tate-La Bianca pigs were cut up and
8 the word "pig" of course was printed in blood at the Tate
9 residence, and "Death to pigs," was printed in blood at
10 the La Bianca residence.

11 Now, with respect to Manson talking about
12 hanging the pigs, Watson did carry a rope, as you know,
13 to the Tate residence, People's 41, and 194-A and B,
14 the only logical purpose for carrying a rope, especially a
15 long one like this, 43 feet eight inches, it would seem
16 would be to hang the victim.

17 The fact that the victims were not in fact
18 hanged is actually irrelevant. The relevant thing is the
19 state of mind of Tex, Katie and Sadie, if they did not
20 intend to hang the Tate victims why carry a rope, period?
21 Why carry a rope that is 43 feet eight inches?

22 Of course, actually Dr. Noguchi did testify
23 that at one point in time Sharon Tate was hanged. Tex,
24 Katie and Sadie, of course, probably discovered, ladies and
25 gentlemen, that they were just too exhausted after
26 stabbing the Tate victims so many times to hang them.

1 He probably also discovered that the blood
2 drenched bodies of the victims were just a little too
3 heavy for them to lift up anyway.

4 So, here, ladies and gentlemen, in July of
5 1969, just a couple of weeks before the Tate murders,
6 Manson is talking about cutting up the pigs and making the
7 public think a maniac was on the loose.

8 Of course, a short time later, on August 8th
9 and 9th we have the murders.

13c fls.

13C-1

1 We learned from Danny De Carlo and other witnesses,
2 the rope, People's 41, which I have already shown you,
3 the largest segment of the rope, and there are two other
4 pieces right here, he said the rope was kept by Manson
5 behind the front seat of his, Manson's, dune buggy.
6 Manson also told De Carlo that the establishment was no
7 good. We didn't have to hear this from Danny, it's pretty
8 obvious throughout this whole trial, the seething
9 fermentation of hatred that Manson had directed towards
10 the establishment.

11 Manson also mentioned Revelation 9 to Danny
12 De Carlo, several times. Revelation 9 is, of course, the
13 last book from the New Testament from which Manson derives
14 his philosophy.

15 He spoke of it at dinnertime, Danny said, and
16 he also heard Manson mention Revelation 9 to other people.

17 Danny testified he never heard anything about
18 Revelation 9 before he came to Spahn Ranch.

19 He testified he never heard Tex Watson or any
20 other member of the Family talk about Revelation 9 other
21 than Charles Manson.

22 Charlie told De Carlo that Revelation 9 "ran
23 down the destiny of the world."

24 Manson told De Carlo that one "shouldn't be
25 afraid to die." And that "death meant nothing."

26 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the person who

1 ordered the seven brutal murders, viciously smudging out the
2 lives of seven human beings had to, just had to believe
3 that it was not wrong to kill a fellow human being, that
4 death meant nothing.

5 Of course, that person is Charles Manson.

6 To Manson, ladies and gentlemen, the life of a
7 human being was worth even less than a bird.

8 You remember Danny De Carlo testified he shot
9 a bird at one time in Manson's presence, and this
10 infuriated Manson, and Manson told Danny, "I would rather
11 shoot at people than birds."

12 To Charles Manson, ladies and gentlemen, the
13 life of a bird, a sparrow, flying in the sky, was worth
14 more than the life of Sharon Tate and Abigail Folger and
15 Voityck Frykowski and Jay Sebring and Leno La Bianca and
16 Rosemary La Bianca, a bird, ladies and gentlemen.

17 The guy who testified to this stuff, De Carlo,
18 has nothing against Charlie. He said he loves him. He
19 just told you folks what he heard and observed out at the
20 Spahn Ranch. He was a member of the Family.

21 De Carlo estimated Charlie's age to be 35.

22 When I asked him to estimate the age of the
23 girls in the Family, you recall he said Gypsy was 25,
24 but most of the girls were late teens or early 20's, hardly
25 worthy opponents for Charles Manson, I suspect he had no
26 difficulty at all dominating them.

1 De Carlo testified that Manson had no job in
2 the Family, he spent his time walking around "watching
3 what other people were doing. He was the head honcho out
4 there. Of course, he was a lot more than just a head honcho,
5 but apparently he just walked around apparently supervising.
6 He didn't do any work himself.

7 De Carlo testified in July or August of '69
8 he recalls Gypsy, Gypsy is the girl who invited Linda
9 Kasabian to the Spahn Ranch on July 4; her true name is
10 Katherine Share.

11 He recalled Gypsy buying around 12 buck
12 knives. Later in his testimony he said he believed Gypsy
13 bought the knives around the first few days of August,
14 1969, again using August 16th as the base of reference.

15 He said Manson and Tex would carry the buck
16 knives on their persons from time to time and so would the
17 girls in the Family.

18 He said all of the buck knives were the same.
19 He estimated the length of their blade to be six inches,
20 the width about one inch and the thickness to be about
21 one-eighth of an inch.

22 Well, knowing how closely, how very, very
23 closely this parallels the estimated dimensions of those
24 two knives in the car that Linda Kasabian gave, and also
25 how closely it paralleled the estimated dimensions and
26 descriptions of the murder knife as testified to by

1 Dr. Noguchi --

2 Danny also identified People's 39, the buck knife,
3 and he said that Linda brought it to Spahn Ranch and he
4 recalls seeing this particular knife at the ranch. Danny
5 never budged on cross-examination:

6 "Q Is there anything that separates
7 People's Exhibit 39 from any other knife
8 manufactured by Buck Company?

9 "A Other than it is a folding knife
10 rather than a straight blade.

11 "Q You are not saying, in other words,
12 that People's 39 is the exact knife you saw
13 Linda Kasabian with, are you?

14 "A It is the knife.

15 "Q How do you know?

16 "A I have never seen one like that before.

17 "Q Is it different than any other
18 knife manufactured by Buck, to your knowledge?

19 "A Yes.

20 "Q How so?

21 "A Well, the wooden handles, the blade
22 release on the back, the brass. It is an old
23 knife.

24 "Q Didn't it appear to be a standard
25 manufacture?

26 "A I have never seen one like it before.

1 "Q It is possible, then, that Linda
2 Kasabian had a knife other than People's 39,
3 isn't it?

4 "A No. That was the one, because she
5 said she had it for a long time.

6 "Q Is it your opinion that it is the
7 same knife, People's 39 is the same knife, that
8 Linda Kasabian had; is that right?

9 "It is your opinion, correct?

10 "A That is my opinion, right.

11 "Q And what do you base that opinion
12 on?

13 "A That looks exactly like the same
14 knife."

15 Of course this is the knife, ladies and
16 gentlemen, that was found inside the Tate residence on the
17 sofa.

18 Officer Granado was the person who found that
19 knife.

20 He also said that these buck knives that
21 Gypsy bought in early August, 1969, those ten buck knives
22 had a longer blade than that buck knife.

13d-1

1 Of course, if you look at the blade of that
2 Buck knife, the blade is not six inches.

3 Linda testified to the same thing, she said the
4 blade on the two knives in the car were longer than her
5 Buck knife, People's 39.

6 DeCarlo recalled again using August 16th as
7 a base of reference that Gypsy bought some black T-shirts
8 with short sleeves and pockets on the left breast side
9 in late July or early August.

10 When I showed him People's 52, the black
11 T-shirt found over the side of the hill with the other
12 seven articles of clothing, Danny testified that it looked
13 like the same kind that Gypsy brought to the ranch.

14 Then he testified that his job at the ranch was
15 custodian of the guns which were kept with him the bunkhouse,
16 that is where Danny slept.

17 And he said most of the guns in the bunkhouse
18 belonged to him.

19 However, there were three firearms in the
20 bunkhouse that did not belong to him, a .22 caliber Longhorn
21 revolver, a carbine and a 9 millimeter Radum.

22 Of course, Danny has quite a background in
23 guns. He was a weapons instructor in the Coast Guard,
24 and presently he owns some type of gunshop up in Oregon.

25 The .22 caliber revolver he was referring to
26 he said that this revolver right here, which he identified.

13d-2

1 Before I even showed this to him, I said,
2 "This .22 caliber revolver, Danny, that you are speaking
3 about at Spahn Ranch, can you describe it?"

4 He said, "Well, I think it was a light standard
5 Buntline, a long barrel."

6 "Q Do you know how long the barrel was?

7 "A About eight inches."

8 Well, the barrel of this revolver is nine.

9 "Q Do you know how many shots it fired or
10 held in the chambers?

11 "A Nine shots.

12 "This is a nine-shot revolver.

13 "Q Do you know what type of grip it had?

14 "A Wood.

15 "Q Any particular type of wood, Danny?

16 "A Possibly walnut."

17 Well, these are walnut grips.

18 "Q Did you see this .22 caliber revolver
19 almost every day at Spahn Ranch?

20 "A Almost.

21 "Q During what period?

22 "A June to August,

23 "Q Of '69?

24 "A Yes.

25 "Q Did you clean the .22 caliber revolver?

26 "A Yes.

1 "Q Several times?

2 "A Yes.

3 "Q Did you ever see Charles Manson fire it?

4 "A Yes.

5 "Q The .22 caliber revolver?

6 "A Yes.

7 "Q Many times?"

8 Danny answered yes.

9 "Q Did you see him fire other firearms that
10 were kept in the bunkhouse?

11 "A Yes.

12 "Q Did he appear to have a favorite gun that
13 he fired the most?

14 "A Yes.

15 "Q Which gun was that?

16 "A The .22.

17 "Q The .22 caliber revolver?

18 "A Yes."

19 You recall that DeCarlo testified that at
20 first Manson did not like firearms.

21 Manson told DeCarlo he liked knives, he liked
22 knives better than firearms.

23 Of course, the principal murder weapon in
24 the Tate murders was a knife, but as we saw, a revolver
25 was also used to shoot three of the Tate victims and kill
26 one of them, Parent.

1. DeCarlo also identified People's 252 and 253
2 as photographs depicting the area behind the ranch where
3 Charles Manson used to practice firing People's 40.

4 You will recall this is the same area that
5 Sergeant Lee said he found 15 .22 caliber shell casings,
6 ladies and gentlemen, and we have already conclusively
7 established, I discussed it in great detail this morning,
8 that these shell casings were fired from People's 40.

9 So we know then, ladies and gentlemen, that
10 this particular revolver right here which Danny DeCarlo
11 identified, he said Manson used to fire it behind the
12 ranch, this is the same revolver, ladies and gentlemen,
13 that was used to shoot Steven Parent, Voityck Frykowski,
14 and Jay Sebring. It is the same revolver, ladies and
15 gentlemen, the same revolver that Charles Manson used
16 to fire out at Spahn Ranch.

13e fls 16

13e-1

1 I asked Danny other than when Manson fired
2 the revolver did he ever see Manson carry the gun on his
3 person.

4 And he said yes, he said he carried it in a
5 holster.

6 "Q Did Mr. Manson ever say he had
7 received this revolver from anyone?

8 "A Yes.

9 "Q When did he tell you this, in
10 June of 1969?

11 "A Yes.

12 "Q What did Mr. Manson tell you with
13 respect to this .22 caliber revolver?

14 "A Well, he traded my truck for it.

15 "Q What did Mr. Manson tell you?"
16 He said that someone gave him the gun in
17 return for Danny's truck.

18 I asked him, "Danny, when is the last time
19 you saw that revolver?"

20 That is People's 40.

21 "A In August.

22 "Q Of '69?

23 "A Yes.

24 "Q Using August 16, 1969, the date of
25 your arrest as a base of reference, Danny, when
26 is the last time/you saw that revolver approximately?

1 "A A couple of weeks before.

2 "Q August 16th?

3 "A Right.

4 "Q Had you seen that revolver every
5 day up until two weeks before August 16, 1969?

6 "A Yes.

7 "Q And then one day it was no longer
8 there?

9 "A Yes.

10 "Q Do you know what happened to it?

11 "A No.

12 "Q Did you give it to anyone?

13 "A No.

14 "Q Did it just disappear from the bunk
15 house?

16 "A Yes.

17 "Q Did you ever see it again at the
18 ranch?

19 "A No."

20 Of course, Steven Weiss was the next person that
21 found that gun on September 1, 1969.

22 Incidentally, ladies and gentlemen, in November
23 of 1969, this was before -- the revolver had been found at
24 this particular point of time, but the Los Angeles Police
25 Department had not quite gotten their mitts on it yet.

26 They got their hands on it in December, so in

1 November, before the revolver had ever come into the
2 possession of the Los Angeles Police Department, Danny
3 De Carlo drew this sketch of the revolver on the Spahn
4 Ranch for the police, and as you can see here it very, very
5 closely parallels the actual revolver.

6 MR. KANAREK: I think that is a misstatement.
7 Perhaps it is inadvertent by Mr. Bugliosi, because
8 Mr. Weiss had given it to the Los Angeles Police Department,
9 I believe, by Mr. Bugliosi's own statement, in September of
10 1969, your Honor.

11 MR. BUGLIOSI: I think I made it clear they turned
12 it in to the Van Nuys Division, but it did not reach the
13 investigating officers in this case until December. I
14 already brought that out.

15 MR. KANAREK: He said the Los Angeles Police
16 Department. Van Nuys is the Los Angeles Police
17 Department.

18 THE COURT: The jury will have to determine the facts
19 in this case from the evidence that was received during
20 the trial, not from the statements of counsel.

21 MR. BUGLIOSI As you can see, ladies and gentlemen,
22 before the Los Angeles Police Department, I am referring to
23 the investigating officers, ever had this thing, they got
24 it in December; in November, a month earlier, Danny
25 DeCarlo drew a sketch of this gun. As you can see, it
26 very, very closely parallels this revolver. There is no

1 question this revolver here is the one that Danny used to
2 take care of in the bunk room at the Spahn Ranch.

3 You recall he testified that before he made the
4 drawing. The police never told him anything at all about
5 the description of the revolver. It simply came to him,

6 He told him there were several firearms. He
7 mentioned a revolver.

8 They said, "Draw a sketch of the revolver."

9 That is what Danny did. Lo and behold, they
10 get their hands on it in December; it matches it almost to
11 a T.

12 When I finally showed Danny the gun, he
13 noticed certain differences, of course, the gun is in a
14 damaged condition right now.

15 It is in a damaged condition right now. He
16 said out at Spahn Ranch this revolver was in good operating
17 order, good operating order out at Spahn Ranch.

18 He said the trigger guard, which is broken now,
19 was not broken when it was out at Spahn Ranch.
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1 This thing right here is called an ejection
2 spring housing.

3 The extension beneath the barrel, as you will
4 notice, is bent right here.

5 He said it was not bent when it was out at
6 Spahn Ranch.

7 The barrel now, you will notice, is loose.
8 It was not loose when it was out at Spahn Ranch, according
9 to Danny.

10 Of course, he also testified that the right-hand
11 grip was on the weapon out at Spahn Ranch.

12 But other than that, he identified this revolver
13 as being the revolver that he had custody of in the bunk-
14 house.

15 It is pretty obvious how the grip came off
16 that weapon, ladies and gentlemen.

17 This is how.

18 (Holding up a photograph.)

19 This is how the grip came off that weapon,
20 ladies and gentlemen. 13 vicious, unbelievably savage
21 blows to Voityck Frykowski's head. That is how that grip
22 came off.

23 Now, surely, surely, ladies and gentlemen,
24 the defense is not going to argue, they can't possibly
25 argue to you that this revolver was not used to shoot
26 Steven Parent, Jay Sebring, and the third named victim.

1 Surely they are not going to argue to you,
2 ladies and gentlemen, they can't possibly argue that the
3 weapon that was used to shoot Frykowski and Sebring and
4 Parent was not the weapon that was used by Manson to fire
5 out at the Spahn Ranch.

6 If they want to argue that, they can be my
7 guest.

8 They are not going to tell you that this isn't
9 the weapon that Manson fired at the Spahn Ranch.

10 So, it is my guess that they will concede this
11 fact. They didn't want to do it at the beginning, but I
12 think they will concede it now.

13 I believe they will probably tell you that they
14 never disputed it in the first place. I guess we just
15 wasted a lot of time calling witnesses to the stand.

16 Any position that they take that this was not
17 the weapon will be absolutely and totally ridiculous.
18 If they said they never disputed it, obviously that will
19 be equally ridiculous.

20 With respect to the Tate-Sebring rope, Danny
21 DeCarlo testified that in June of '69 he was with Manson
22 when Manson went out to the Jack Frost Store in Santa
23 Monica and purchased a hundred and fifty feet of three-
24 strand white nylon rope.

25 DeCarlo used the term "line" when he referred
26 to rope, because apparently in the Coast Guard they refer to

1 this as line, not rope; but the words are synonomous.
2 We are referring to one and the same thing.
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14a fls.

1 He said Manson brought the rope back to
2 Spahn Ranch and it was used to tow dune buggies.

3 "Q Does this rope, Danny, appear to
4 be the same or different from the rope that
5 Manson bought at Jack Frost's store in June of
6 '69?"

7 This is the rope that was connecting Sharon
8 Tate's neck with Jay Sebring's neck.

9 "A It was similar.

10 "Q Does it appear to be different in
11 any fashion?

12 "No.

13 "Does it appear to be the same type of
14 weapon Mr. Manson bought?

15 "A Yes."

16 He testified he saw that rope many times out at
17 the Spahn Ranch.

18 Danny's testimony with respect to that
19 particular rope carries a little more weight than the
20 testimony of the average witness inasmuch as he was fairly
21 familiar with rope, and he testified that he used this
22 exact type of rope in the Coast Guard on a PT boat. So, he
23 was very familiar with this precise type of rope.

24 This is Manson's dune buggy out at Spahn Ranch,
25 People's 48.

26 Not only Danny, but several other people, of

1 course, testified that Manson used to keep that rope behind
2 the front seat of the dune buggy.

3 I will make reference to this photograph later
4 on when we talk about the sword.

5 Now, People's 241. These are the leather
6 thongs, ladies and gentlemen, and they were tied around
7 Leno La Bianca's wrist.

8 He said they appeared to be similar to the
9 kind that he saw Manson wear around his neck out at
10 Spahn Ranch.

11 So, People's 39, then, is the buck knife.
12 People's 40, the revolver. People's 41, the rope. People's
13 52, the black T-shirt.

14 People's 241, the leather thongs.

15 Danny De Carlo said he saw a buck knife, a
16 revolver, a rope, a black T-shirt and some leather thongs
17 out at Spahn Ranch, just like these five exhibits, ladies
18 and gentlemen.

19 Now, it just can't be any coincidence. Not all
20 five. It would just be too much of a coincidence.

21 He said there were no dissimilarities between
22 these five exhibits and the objects that he saw at the
23 Spahn Ranch.

24 The reason there were no dissimilarities is
25 because Danny saw People's 39, 40, 41, 52 and 241.

26 Manson used to tell De Carlo that he, Manson,

1 was the devil, and the devil was on the loose, and he told
2 De Carlo that eventually the devil would be the leader.

3 You recall Tex telling the Tate victims, "I am
4 here to do the devil's business."

5 With respect to the devil eventually being the
6 leader, you recall the testimony of Posten and Watkins that
7 the ultimate result of Helter Skelter would be that the
8 black man would turn the reins of power over to Charles
9 Manson.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, we will take our recess at
11 this time.

12 Ladies and gentlemen, do not converse with any-
13 one or form or express any opinion regarding the case
14 until it is finally submitted to you.

15 The Court will recess for 15 minutes.

16 (Recess.)
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1 THE COURT: All counsel except Mr. Hughes, and all
2 of the jurors are present.

3 You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

4 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you.

5 Incidentally, De Carlo identified Tex Watson
6 here in court.

7 You saw how tall Tex Watson was. He appeared
8 to be over six feet; perhaps six feet one or two inches
9 tall.

10 And you recall Rudolf Weber, stated that one of
11 the persons in front of his residence on the night in
12 question was over six feet tall.

13 De Carlo testified that Watson was thinner
14 now than he was in the summer of '69. He is very thin
15 now. Apparently he was heavier at the time of these
16 murders.

17 I think Watson looked to you just the way he had
18 been described by so many other witnesses. He had that
19 blank stare on his face, a somewhat simple-minded looking
20 individual. In other words, just one of Charlie Manson's
21 zombies.

22 He was a dune buggy mechanic. He certainly
23 never had the look or the carriage or the bearing of anyone
24 that would dare stand up to Charles Manson, even though
25 Charlie was a lot shorter than he was.

26 Manson told De Carlo that Manson wanted to

1 record and publish some of his songs. He also wanted to make
2 a movie.

3 Of course, there is no evidence that before
4 these murders Manson commercially recorded or published
5 any of his songs or that he made a movie.

6 The significance of this, of course, is to
7 show that Manson is a frustrated singer and guitarist.

8 Who frustrated him? Of course, the establish-
9 ment; and Terry Melcher, of course, symbolized the establish-
10 ment to Charles Manson.

11 De Carlo testified that he saw LSD at the ranch,
12 and that Manson told him he liked LSD, Mescaline and
13 marijuana.

14 De Carlo testified that he, himself, drank
15 quite a bit every day at the ranch. At the trial of
16 Bobby Beausoleil, he was asked if he was drunk 99 per cent
17 of the time, and he said yes.

18 He testified that drunk was not the best word
19 to use. He said he was smashed 99 per cent of the time,
20 which he defines as "feeling pretty good."

21 De Carlo testified that in late August, '69,
22 he and Manson and Tex and Bruce Davis and Kitty Lutesinger
23 and Ruth Morehouse and a girl named Sherri, left for Barker
24 Ranch. The rest of the Family remained back at Spahn Ranch.

25 I asked him:

26 "Q Did you hear anyone tell them to

1 "stay there?

2 "A Yeah.

3 "Q Who?

4 "Charlie.

5 "When did this conversation take place?

6 "Before we were getting ready to go to the
7 desert."

8 He recalls Manson telling Patricia Krenwinkel
9 to go to the Fountain of the World, which is about one mile
10 from Spahn Ranch and see if the rest of the Family could
11 stay there.

12 He told Krenwinkel that eventually the Family
13 would join him and the others up at Barker Ranch.

14 Danny De Carlo, ladies and gentlemen, is a
15 real character. Danny spent most of his time out at Spahn
16 Ranch drinking and being with the girls. He is straight
17 out of a movie script. The language he used, the way he
18 talked.

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20 12c

2c

1 You remember, I would ask him a question
2 calling for a yes or no answer, and he would say yeah, yeah.

3 He is a biker, and he is short, tattooed, with
4 a handle-bar mustache.

5 Even the name "Danny De Carlo."

6 I think he was wasting his time with Charlie
7 out at the Spahn Ranch. The guy belongs in Hollywood.

8 I don't know if any of you folks are the
9 betting type, but I think you can get pretty good odds that
10 Danny De Carlo will never be selected as one of the ten
11 outstanding young men in this nation.

12 Of course, Danny is the precise type of
13 individual, he is exactly the type of individual that
14 Charlie Manson associated with out at Spahn Ranch.

15 Then Danny testified that he has previously
16 been convicted of aiding and abetting, and smuggling of
17 marijuana, and also conspiracy against the government, and
18 tax evasion.

19 *Wnt* The clean-cut boy that lives next door. But
20 again, the precise type of individual who was living with
21 Charles Manson at Spahn Ranch.

22 They weren't members of the President's Cabinet
23 that were living out there at Spahn Ranch.

24 Thomas Walleman.

25 Mr. Walleman testified that he formerly worked
26 as a ranch hand at Spahn Ranch.

1 Around midnight one night in early July, 1969,
2 he recalls he received a telephone call from a woman.

3 He turned the phone over to Charles Manson,
4 who spoke to the woman.

5 After Manson spoke to the woman, Manson asked
6 Mr. Walleman if he, Walleman, wanted to go somewhere with
7 him.

8 Walleman said he would.

9 After he spoke to Walleman, Manson disappeared
10 somewhere. Then he came back.

11 "Now, you say that Mr. Manson left you for a
12 moment and then came back. When he came back, was he
13 carrying anything?

14 "Yes.

15 "What was he carrying?

16 "A revolver.

17 "What type of a revolver?

18 "A .22.

19 "A .22 caliber?

20 "Right.

21 "Was there anything unusual about the
22 revolver?

23 "Unusual?

24 "Well, did it look like a regular
25 revolver? Did it have a long barrel or a
26 short barrel?

1 "It was a long one.

2 "I show you People's 40 for identification.

3 "Have you ever seen that particular
4 revolver before?

5 "I don't think so. It looks something
6 like it, but I don't know for sure, you know.

7 "You can't be sure?

8 "No.

9 "Did the revolver that Mr. Manson had, did
10 it look like this one? Was it similar to it?

11 "It was long.

12 "Did it resemble this revolver?

13 "Yes. It was long like that one.

14 "Do you recall whether one of the grips
15 on the revolver was missing at that time?

16 "No. I didn't see any missing grips."

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1 "The revolver that Mr. Manson had was
2 a long-barreled revolver like this; is that
3 correct?

4 "A Yes.

5 "And you recall that it was a .22 caliber
6 revolver?

7 "Yes.

8 "Now, your first statement, I believe,
9 was to the effect that you didn't think this was
10 the revolver, and then you said it looked like it.

11 "I mean, I don't know for sure whether it is
12 the revolver, but it looks like the revolver.
13 There are a lot of those made.

14 "In other words, you have no way of knowing
15 whether this was the identical revolver that
16 Mr. Manson had on his person; is that correct?

17 "No. That is correct."

18 Then I pressed him:

19 "Did the revolver that Mr. Manson had on
20 his person look like this revolver?

21 "Yes. My answer is yes. It was long like
22 that one.

23 "And it was a .22 caliber?

24 "Right."

25 Walleman testified that he and Manson then
26 entered John Swartz's 1959 Ford, and Manson drove off.

1 The revolver was lying on the front passenger seat between
2 them.

3 He said that Manson drove to an apartment on
4 Franklin Avenue in Hollywood.

5 When he got out of the car, Walleman took the
6 revolver. Then Manson asked for the revolver, and Walleman
7 gave it to him. And Manson with the revolver, and Walleman,
8 entered the apartment.

9 Again, there is no testimony from anyone that
10 there was any revolver out at the Spahn Ranch that looked
11 like this one right here. It is an incredibly unique --
12 not incredibly, but certainly unique -- revolver, very
13 unusual. You don't see this type of revolver nowadays.

14 So, there is no question that the revolver that
15 Walleman saw on Manson's person was that .22 caliber
16 revolver.

17 So, Walleman, his testimony places that
18 revolver in Manson's hands, and also places Manson behind
19 the driver's seat of the Swartz '59 Ford, the same car,
20 of course, that was used on both the night of the Tate and
21 the La Bianca murders.

22 Juan Flynn.

23 I will just discuss a portion of Juan's testimony
24 at this time and then later on I will come back to Juan.

25 Juan testified that he was originally from
26 Panama, coming to the United States six years ago.

1 He started working at Spahn Ranch in early '68 as a ranch
2 houseman for George Spahn.

3 He said he was not a member of the Family,
4 although Manson asked him to join the Family at the Spahn
5 Ranch, and later at the desert.

6 He also identified People's 41, the rope, as
7 being part of the rope that he saw Manson bring to the
8 ranch in June or July of 1969.

9 You recall Danny said that Manson bought a
10 rope just like this in June of '69.

11 He said he actually held the rope in his hands
12 at Spahn Ranch, and he liked the rope because it was the
13 same type of rope that he had used for mountain climbing.

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1 He said Manson used to keep the rope behind the
2 front seat of his dune buggy.

3 Again, this is consistent with the testimony of
4 Danny De Carlo.

5 And he also recalls Manson showing the rope
6 to Mr. Spahn.

7 Mrs. Pearl also testified that Manson showed
8 this particular rope to Mr. Spahn.

9 Flynn also testified that Manson, Watson, David
10 Hannum and he had used the rope to tie a dune buggy to a
11 truck. Watson, Hannum and he then towed the dune buggy
12 to Olancha, California.

13 This, again, would permit Flynn to be very
14 familiar with the rope. Not only did he use it out at
15 Spahn Ranch, but he used a rope just like this for mountain
16 climbing.

17 Flynn also testified that one day in June or
18 July of 1969 he and a girl were walking down by the creek at
19 the ranch -- Juan didn't even know her name -- when
20 Mr. Manson fired a revolver at them, and he identified
21 People's 40.

22 I showed it to him, and he identified People's
23 40 as appearing to be the revolver that Manson fired at him.

24 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I must object.

25 I don't think the evidence was that it was
26 fired at Mr. Flynn.

1 THE COURT: The jury heard the evidence. The jury
2 will have to determine what the facts are from the evidence
3 received during the trial.

4 MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Flynn recalls that the revolver,
5 People's 40, used to belong to Randy Starr, a foreman at
6 the ranch who passed away recently.

7 I will get back to Juan Flynn later.

8 Ruby Pearl again.

9 As I say, we discussed her at the start of my
10 summation. Now we are getting back to her again.

11 Her testimony is basically corroborative of the
12 testimony of Danny De Carlo and Juan Flynn.

13 Again, she testified that in July of 1969 --
14 she thought it was July, apparently it was June -- Manson
15 brought some rope to the ranch.

16 It was white, three-strand nylon rope. And it
17 is the exact type of rope that this is, white three-strand
18 nylon rope.

19 I showed her the rope, People's 41.

20 "Does this look like the same rope or a
21 different rope from the rope that you have just been
22 referring to in your testimony?"

23 "It looks like the same one.

24 "Have you ever held that rope in your hand?

25 "Yes.

26 "Have you felt it?

1 "Yes."

2 And I gave it to her at that time for her to
3 feel on the witness stand.

4 I said: "Does it feel like the same rope to
5 you?"

6 "Yes."

7 With respect to these black T-shirts, she
8 testified that Squeaky -- that is Lynn Fromme -- used to
9 dye shirts, T-shirts, black at Spahn Ranch.

10 Now, you women on the jury would know better
11 than I whether this is common. As a man, I would think
12 that it would not be common to take T-shirts like a white
13 T-shirt and dye it black.

14 In any event, Squeaky Lynn Fromme used to do
15 this out at Spahn Ranch.

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4f 1 I showed Ruby Pearl People's 52 and 54, two of the
2 T-shirts found over the side of the hill, and she said they
3 looked like the same type of T-shirts Lynn Fromme used to
4 dye, and she observed that People's 52 and 54 also, in
5 her opinion, appeared to be dyed.

6 You women will have to take a close look at it
7 back in the jury room, and your opinion will probably be
8 the same as Mrs. Pearl's that People's 52 and 54 do appear
9 to have been dyed.

10 I then showed her People's 258, this black
11 T-shirt here, and she identified the black T-shirt as being
12 one that Randy Starr found in her presence around July of
13 1970 on the ground next to where a trailer used to be near
14 the south end of the parking lot at Spahn Ranch.

15 She observed that People's 258 also appeared
16 to have been dyed.

17 She said that members of the Family, including
18 Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten,
19 used to live in the trailer right next to where this black
20 T-shirt was found.

21 Of course, that black T-shirt looks very
22 similar to one of the black T-shirts that was found over the
23 side of the hill by King Baggott on December the 15th.

24 Mrs. Pearl's testimony with respect to the black
25 T-shirt obviously is not conclusive, but it just one more
26 item of circumstantial evidence against these defendants.

1 She also identified People's 241, the leather
2 thongs, as being the type of leather thongs she saw Manson
3 wear frequently around his neck.

4 She was also shown People's 40, the revolver,
5 and she identified the revolver as being one that she had
6 seen out at Spahn Ranch. She thought it belonged to Randy
7 Starr originally.

8 Of course, that coincides with the testimony of
9 Juan Flynn.

10 With respect to buck knives, she said she first
11 started seeing buck knives at the ranch shortly after the
12 Family moved there in 1968.

13 In July of 1969 she started to see more buck
14 knives at the Spahn Ranch.

15 She said it seemed like everyone in the Family
16 had a buck knife.

17 I asked her again, like the other witnesses,
18 to estimate the dimensions of the blades on the buck knives,
19 and she said the length was around six inches, the width
20 one inch, and the thickness a quarter of an inch.

21 Again, the buck knives that she saw around
22 Spahn Ranch in July of 1969, in her opinion, had the same
23 estimated dimensions as Linda's testimony, Danny De Carlo's
24 testimony and Dr. Noguchi's testimony.

25 To go further, ladies and gentlemen. Although
26 there seems to be a considerable number of buck knives out

1 at the Spahn Ranch with the same type of blade as the Tate
2 murder weapons, and these buck knives were in considerable
3 abundance at the Spahn Ranch in July and early August of
4 1969, apparently they were no longer there on August the
5 16th, 1969, because Deputy Gleason from the Sheriff's
6 Office testified that during the raid no buck knives were
7 found.

8 So, something happened to these ten buck knives
9 that Gypsy bought in late July or early August of 1969.

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14h-1

1 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I must object to that,
2 because Deputy Gleason testified only as to his own
3 knowledge, and Mr. Bugliosi didn't bring on any other
4 evidence.

5 So that inference, your Honor, I must object
6 to.

7 THE COURT: Overruled.

8 Let's proceed.

9 MR. BUGLIOSI: So, all of this Pearl's testimony,
10 ladies and gentlemen, was completely consistent, completely
11 compatible, as to the rope and the revolver and the leather
12 thongs and the T-shirts with the testimony of Flynn and
13 the testimony of DeCarlo and the testimony of Linda
14 Kasabian.
15

16 Virginia Castro. Mrs. Castro also goes by
17 the name of Virginia Graham, and throughout my opening,
18 the remainder of my opening argument and my final
19 summation, which I will be making to you, hopefully,
20 in a week and a half or so, I will be referring to her
21 as Virginia Graham.
22

23 She testified that in October and November
24 of '69 she was incarcerated at Sybil Brand Institute
25 for Women in East Los Angeles, and while there she met
26 Susan Atkins, whom she knew as Sadie Glutz.

14-2

1 Sadie and she lived in dormitory No. 8000.
2 They also worked together as runners, which means they
3 delivered messages all over the Institution for the
4 authorities out there.

5 She said that the other girls used to make
6 fun of Sadie because Sadie would do exercises without any
7 underclothing underneath, and she would sing and dance
8 the Go-Go all the time, and this type of behavior just
9 simply didn't seem to fit the environment out at Sybil
10 Brand. After all, that is a jail out there.

12 She said the other girls used to laugh at
13 Sadie and every time Sadie would come by, or frequently,
14 they would say, "There goes Sadie Glutz."

15 She said, by and large, other girls used to
16 ignore Sadie. This caused Virginia Graham to feel
17 somewhat sorry for Sadie, and she tried to befriend her
18 and become friendly with her.

19 She testified that on or about November the
20 6th, 1969, she had a conversation with Sadie about the
21 Tate murders.

22 The conversation took place around 4:45 p.m.,
23 on Virginia Graham's bed.

24 "Q What were the circumstances leading
25 up to the conversation about the Tate murders?
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14-3

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"Well, we started talking, we were talking about many things, and then the conversation drifted on to LSD, which I, myself, had taken one time, and we discussed LSD for a while.

"And then I warned Sadie that she talked entirely too much."

We found out from the testimony of other witnesses that Sadie is rather talkative.

141 fls.

14g-1

1 "I told her that I didn't care
2 particularly what she had done, but I didn't
3 think it was advisable for her to talk so much.

4 "Did you tell her why you didn't
5 think it was advisable?

6 "Yes.

7 "In fact, I told her that I had
8 known someone that supposedly had spoken to
9 a cellmate at one time and gotten themselves
10 involved in quite a bit of trouble.

11 "When you told her of these things,
12 in other words, told her that she should not
13 be talking too much, what, if anything, did she
14 say in response to that?

15 "She told me that she wasn't really worried
16 about it. And she also told me that she could
17 tell by looking at me, my eyes, that I was a
18 kind person; and that she wasn't worried about
19 it anyway. And that the police were on the
20 wrong track about some murders.

21 "And I said, 'What do you mean?'

22 "And she said to me, 'The murders at
23 Benedict Canyon.' "
24
25
26

14g-2

1 Of course, that is where the Tate residence
2 is located.

3 "And just for a moment I didn't
4 quite snap to what she meant, and I said,
5 'Benedict Canyon?'

6 "And she said, 'Yes. The Tate
7 murders.' And she said, 'You know who did it,
8 don't you?

9 "And I said, 'No, I don't.'

10 "And she said, 'Well, you are looking
11 at her.'

12 "When she told you this, I take it
13 you were probably somewhat shocked, is that
14 correct?

15 "Yes.

16 "Well, what did Susan Atkins tell you
17 with respect to the Tate murders, taking it from
18 the very beginning?

19 "She said that after she entered the
20 house, the Tate house, she proceeded toward the
21 bedroom.

22 "She noticed a girl sitting in a
23 chair reading a book; the girl didn't look up
24 and notice her.

14g-3

1 "She continued toward the bedroom and
2 she reached the bedroom door.

3 "Sharon Tate was sitting in bed with
4 a pillow propped up behind her and Jay Sebring
5 was sitting at the side of the bed and they were
6 engrossed in conversation, and at first she wasn't
7 noticed.
8

9 "Did you ask her how Sharon Tate was
10 dressed?

11 "Yes, I did. She said she had a Bikini
12 bra and pants on.

13 "Did she identify the person who was
14 seated at the bed with Sharon?
15

16 "Yes, she did.

17 "What name did she give?

18 "Jay Sebring.

19 "Did she say whether or not Sharon
20 Tate and Jay Sebring eventually entered the
21 living room of the Tate residence?
22

23 "Yes, she did.

24 "What did she say?

25 "She said that after they were in the
26 living room --"

14g-4

1 I am asking again:

2 "After Sharon Tate and Jay Sebring
3 entered the living room, what did Susan Atkins
4 say took place?
5

6 "She said that the other man --

7 "Now, when you say 'other man,' did
8 she indicate that this was a man other than Jay
9 Sebring?

14h fls 10

11 "Yes, sir, she did.
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141

1 "What did she say about this other man?

2 "She said that the other man ran past
3 her, and as he ran past her she stabbed him four
4 or five times.

5 "He got to the door and he started
6 screaming for help. He got out onto the front
7 lawn and he was screaming "Help, help, somebody
8 please help."

9 "And with this she put her hand on her
10 hip and she said to me, 'And would you believe
11 that he was screaming "Help, help," and nobody
12 came?'

13 "This is what Susan Atkins told you?

14 "That's right.

15 "What else did Sadie say she did?

16 "She said she was holding Sharon Tate's
17 arms behind her, and that Sharon Tate looked at
18 her and she said she was crying and said to
19 her, 'Please, please don't kill me, I don't want
20 to die. I just want to have my baby.'

21 "She said, 'And I looked Sharon straight
22 in the eye and I said to her, "Look, bitch, you
23 might as well face it right now, you're going to
24 die, and I don't feel a thing behind it," and in
25 a few minutes she was dead.'

26 "Did Susan Atkins say whether she in fact
killed Sharon Tate?

1 "Yes, she did.

2 "What did she say?

3 "She said, 'I killed her.'

4 "Did Miss Atkins say anything about
5 blood at that point?

6 "Yes, she did.

7 "What did she say?

8 "She said that she had blood in her
9 hand and she looked at her hand and she took
10 her hand and she put it up to her mouth and she
11 said, 'To taste death and yet give life, wow,
12 what a trick.'"

13 Maybe it is "trip." "Wow, what a trip," or
14 "Wow, what a trick."

15 Not just a robot, but a blood-thirsty robot.

16 Blood-thirsty robots. Can you believe that?

17 Susan Atkins is tasting Sharon Tate's blood. Unbelievable.

18 "Did Miss Atkins ask you if you had ever had
19 that type of experience with blood?

20 "Yes, she did. She asked me if I was
21 interested in blood, and I said that I had seen
22 it, and she said that it was really beautiful;
23 that it was warm and sticky.

24 "Did she say anything about the eyes of the
25 people there at the Tate residence?

26 "Yes, she did. She told me that she wanted

1 to take their eyes out and squash them
2 against the wall, and cut their fingers
3 off, but that she didn't have time."

4 Susan, of course, is just a cloistered
5 nun type, ladies and gentlemen. She is as
6 innocent, of course, as a new-born baby, a
7 little darling.

14j

14j-1

1 "Did Miss Atkins tell you anything
2 about who was the last to die at the Tate residence?

3 "Yes, she did.

4 "What did she say?

5 "She told me Sharon was the last to
6 die.

7 "Did she say anything about a knife
8 of hers?

9 "Yes, she did. She told me that she
10 lost her knife up there; that she looked for it
11 for a few minutes but could not find it, and then
12 she said she thought the dog had taken it outside
13 and buried it."

14 We had testimony from Winifred Chapman that
15 Sharon and Abigail did have dogs.

16 "As Miss Atkins was discussing these
17 murders with you, did she say anything about how
18 it felt to stab a human being with a knife?

19 "Yes, she did.

20 "What did she say?

21 "She said that when the knife went
22 in, it felt soft and that it was quite a thrill.

23 "Did you ask Miss Atkins if she knew
24 the people who lived at the Tate residence?

25 "Yes, I did.

26 "What did she say?

14j-2

1 "She said no, that she did not know
2 the people that lived there, but that it did not
3 matter who was there because they would all die.

4 "Did you ask Miss Atkins how she
5 felt after these murders?

6 "Yes, I did.

7 "What did she say, if anything?

8 "She said that she was tired"-- poor
9 little sweetheart was tired -- "but she felt elated
10 and at peace with herself."

11 It is too bad that Sadie was tired. What
12 right did these victims have to cause Sadie to be tired?

13 "During your conversation with Miss
14 Atkins did you again remind her that she should
15 not tell people about what she was telling you?

16 "Yes, I did.

17 "What did she say, if anything?

18 "She smiled and she told me that she
19 wasn't worried about it; that she knew how to
20 play crazy and how to act like a little girl,
21 and besides that that she had an alibi anyway."

22 An alibi meaning, if someone is charged with
23 a crime and they have an alibi, it means they weren't
24 there, they were somewhere else.

25 And here Susan Atkins is telling Virginia
26 Graham: It doesn't make any difference, I have got an

1 alibi.

2 "Would you describe for the judge and
3 the jury in your own words Sadie's demeanor,
4 Susan Atkins' demeanor when she spoke to you about
5 these murders?

6 "Well, I would say she was highly
7 excited about it, and was very intense about it,
8 almost to the point of reliving it again and
9 enjoying it.

10 "Did she speak to you loudly when she
11 told you about these murders?

12 "Yes, she did, she raised her voice
13 quite a bit. In fact, a few times I told her to
14 lower her voice.

15 "Did Miss Atkins say that she was sorry
16 or had any remorse for these murders?

17 "Absolutely no remorse, nothing."

18 That is the gal that you just saw walk past
19 me a short while ago.

14k fls.

14K-1

1 MR. FITZGERALD: I am going to object to that, your
2 Honor. That is not evidence that came from the witness
3 stand.

4 You admonished the jury not to consider that
5 for any purpose.

6 MR. BUGLIOSI: I just said she was walking past.

7 THE COURT: It is just a point of identification.
8 Overruled.

9 MR. BUGLIOSI: Mrs. Graham testified that inasmuch
10 as she was scheduled to be transferred out of Sybil
11 Brand to Corona, she told another inmate, Roni Howard,
12 that night what Sadie had told her.

13 She testified that Roni Howard is married to
14 her second husband, and she knew Roni pretty well, although
15 she hadn't seen her for the past four or five years.

16 They bumped into each other at the jail.

17 Virginia Graham testified that after Sadie told
18 her these things, she at first was afraid to report the
19 matter to the police, because she feared that she might be
20 murdered if she did. Also, her husband told her to just
21 forget about the whole thing and keep quiet.

22 But after she got to Corona, she realized that
23 she had an obligation to report this to the police, adding
24 that her conscience simply would not let her keep quiet.

25 On November 26, 1969, she had a conversation
26 with Sergeant Nielsen of the Los Angeles Police Department

1 in which she told Nielsen what Sadie had told her.

2 She testified at the time she spoke to Nielsen
3 she did not know that there was any \$25,000 reward in this
4 case, and she said that after she had already told Nielsen
5 about everything that Sadie told her, Nielsen apprised her
6 of the fact that there was a \$25,000 reward.

7 She said that her attorney, Mr. Finling, is
8 presently representing her with respect to the \$25,000
9 reward.

10 She said that it was her understanding that
11 it was not necessary for her at all to testify on the
12 witness stand to collect the reward.

13 It was her understanding that the only thing
14 she had to do or that was involved was giving this
15 information, of course, to the authorities.

16 She also testified she knew Jay Sebring rather
17 casually and knew him to be an internationally-famous
18 hair stylist.

19 She said that in '64 she was convicted of the
20 felony of forgery, and in 1966 she was convicted of the
21 felony of petty theft with a prior.

22 Roni Howard.

23 Miss Howard testified that she had been
24 convicted of extortion in 1955, of forgery in 1962.

25 Miss Howard testified that she was also
26 incarcerated with Susan Atkins in October and November of

1 '69.

2 She testified she also felt sorry for Sadie
3 because the girls used to make fun of her and, therefore,
4 she attempted to befriend Sadie.

5 Sadie's bed in Dormitory No. 8000 was right next
6 to Roni's.

7 She testified that she had several conversations
8 with Sadie with respect to the Tate murders, the first one
9 being sometime in early November of 1969.

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I asked her:

"How did you start talking about the Tate murders with Sadie?"

"We were discussing different acid trips, and Sadie went on to tell me that she had done everything there is to do."

"She said there is nothing in the world that could shock her."

"I said, 'Well, I don't think anything can shock me either.'"

"That is when she said, 'Well, I could tell you something that will really blow your mind.'"

"And I said, 'I don't think so.'"

"And she said, 'Well, you know, you remember the Tate deal?'"

"And I said, 'Yes.'"

"She said, 'Well, I was there.'"

"And then she went on to tell me."

"Did she say anything specifically about Sharon Tate?"

"Yes."

"Did she mention Sharon Tate's name?"

"Yes."

"What did she tell you about Sharon Tate?"

"She said she was in the second bedroom"

141-2 1

2 "and there was a man sitting on the bed talking
3 to her.

4 "Talking to Sharon?

5 "Yes.

6 "Did she say what happened to Sharon
7 and the man?

8 "Yes, they were brought to the front
9 room and that is when after everything else was
10 happening, everything else had happened, she said
11 Sharon could not believe what was happening.

12 "She said she had a look on her face;
13 she just could not believe anything that was going
14 on.

15 "And she begged, she said, 'Please,
16 just let me live for my baby.'

17 "But Sadie told her, 'I have no
18 feelings for you, bitch, you're going to die.'

19 "After Sadie said this to Sharon, did
20 Sadie say she did anything?

21 "She said, and she proceeded to stab
22 her.

23 "Sharon Tate?

24 "Yes. I asked her 'Where did you stab
25 her, in the stomach?'

26 "And she said 'No, in the chest.'"

Of course, you will recall Dr. Noguchi testified

1 that Sharon Tate was, in fact, stabbed in the chest, among
2 various other places.

3 "Did Sadie say Sharon screamed?

4 "Yes.

5 "Did she say anything happened when
6 Sharon screamed?

7 "She said every time she screamed that
8 she stabbed her.

9 "I asked her how many times.

10 "She said she did not know; she just
11 kept stabbing her until she stopped screaming.

12 "Did Sadie say she liked it when Sharon
13 screamed?

14 "Yes, she said it did something to her,
15 it kind of sent a rush through her.

16 "Did you ask Sadie anything about Sharon's
17 baby?

18 "Yes, she said that she wanted to take
19 the baby with her.

20 "She said she wanted to take the baby,
21 and I asked her 'How would you have done that?'

22 "And she said by cutting it out of her
23 body, but she didn't.

14m fls

14m
1 "Did Sadie tell you anything about how
2 it felt to stab a person?

3 "Yes.

4 "What did she say?

5 "She said it's like going into air."

6 Listen to this, ladies and gentlemen:

7 "She said, 'And when you stab somebody,
8 she said, 'it's better than having a climax
9 because,' she said, 'it's a form of sexual
10 release anyway,' and she said, 'The whole world
11 is one big intercourse anyway, whether it's
12 eating, smoking, drinking, everything is in
13 and out.'

14 "I said, 'It's similar to a drug habit
15 then?'

16 "And she said, 'Yes, the more you do it
17 the better you like it.'"

18 A blood-thirsty robot, ladies and gentlemen.

19 "Did Sadie say anything to you about a
20 knife?

21 "She told me that she lost it at the Tate
22 place.

23 "Would you describe the manner in which
24 Sadie related this story to you?

25 "She was very excited; she enjoyed telling
26 me about it.

1 "Did Sadie ever say anything to you
2 about acting crazy?

3 "Yes, she told me when they sent the
4 psychiatrist to talk to her, she said she
5 would make him believe that she was insane.

6 "But I told her just to talk normal
7 and they would think she was crazy anyway."

8 Miss Howard testified on November the 17th,
9 1969, she called the Hollywood Division of the
10 Los Angeles Police Department and told them what Sadie had
11 told her.

12 She also testified that at the time she related
13 to the police what Sadie told her, she did not know about
14 the \$25,000 reward, and it was after she had already
15 furnished them with this information that they apprised
16 her of the reward, and she, too, testified that it was her
17 belief or understanding that it was not necessary for her to
18 testify in this trial in order for her to collect any
19 portion of that \$25,000.

20 She testified that in mid-December, 1969, after
21 the case had broken in the newspapers, Sadie wrote her a
22 letter in response to a letter that she had written Sadie.

23 Only one hour after Roni received the letter,
24 Sadie called out to Roni who was separated from her by a
25 cell block and asked Roni if she had received the letter,
26 to which Roni replied, "Yes."

In other words, yes, Sadie, I received your

1 letter.

2 Sadie also asked Roni if she had read the
3 letter, and she said yes.

4 Sadie then told Roni if there was anything in
5 the letter she didn't understand to let her know.

6 Sadie then shouted out to Roni that when she,
7 Sadie, first learned that she, Roni, was the informer, she
8 wanted to slit Roni's throat, but that she now realized
9 that she, herself, had been the informer and had no more
10 ill feelings toward Roni.

11 We will get into portions of that letter
12 shortly.

13 Roseanne Walker. Another co-inmate of Susan
14 Atkins at Sybil Brand Institute in 1969.

15 In one trial she was convicted of four counts
16 of forgery and one count of grand theft.

17 She testified she was friendly with Susan.
18 She spoke to her frequently.

19 She said there was a radio in Dormitory No.
20 8000, and she recalls two occasions when she and Sadie were
21 listening to the radio, to a broadcast, and the broadcast
22 concerned the Tate murders.

23

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15-1

1 And either September, October or November of
2 '69, she doesn't remember when, during one of the broad-
3 casts while the announcer was talking about the murders,
4 Susan said "That ain't the way it went down."

5 Obviously the statement by Susan Atkins is
6 an implied admission of her involvement in these murders.

7 She is telling Roseanna Walker "That ain't
8 the way it went down."

9 I don't know if you are familiar with the
10 term "went down," but I am a little familiar with it
11 because I hear it in the course of law all the time, and
12 when someone says "That ain't the way it went down," it
13 means "That ain't the way it happened."

14 During radio broadcasts at the end of
15 September, October or November of '69, the announcer was
16 saying that the police found a pair of glasses at or
17 near the scene of the murders.

18 "Q And then you and Susan had a conversa-
19 tion with respect to these glasses?

20 "A Yes.

21 "Q What did you say and what did she
22 say?

23 "A I said 'Now that they have found
24 the glasses they will find whoever did it.'

25 "And she said," -- referring to
26 Susan Atkins -- "we were arguing, she thought

15-2

1 "I meant whcever owned the glasses was the person
2 who did it, you know.

3 "Q This was your position?

4 "A Yes.

5 "Q What was her position?

6 "A Her position was, well, she said it
7 would be -- it would be okay if they found the
8 person that owned the glasses and they blamed him,
9 and the only thing he did was drop glasses there.
10 All he was guilty of was losing his glasses.

11 "Susan also added that just because a
12 person left his glasses at the residence does not
13 mean he was one of the killers."

14 I think the statement by Susan Atkins proves
15 two points:

16 No. 1, the statement about the glasses is an
17 admission by Susan Atkins that she was involved in these
18 murders because if she was not involved in these murders
19 she would not be making statements to the effect that the
20 person who owns the glasses had only lost them.

21 She would not be making that type of statement
22 unless she was somehow involved in these murders.

23 No. 2, the statement by Susan Atkins, ladies
24 and gentlemen, proves that the people, the person that
25 owned those glasses was not one of the killers.

26 Obviously what happened, someone at the Tate

15-3

1 residence who had been there previously must have inad-
2 vertently left them there.

3 We know Susan Atkins was one of the Tate killers,
4 that we know.

5 We know she was inside the Tate residence with
6 Tex and Katie, so certainly Susan Atkins would know whether
7 the glasses belonged to herself or Tex or Katie.

8 So she obviously knew that they did not belong
9 to herself or Tex or Katie. In other words, she knew that
10 they did not belong to any of the killers.

11 Susan said, ladies and gentlemen, it would be
12 okay if the police found the person who owned the glasses
13 and blamed him for the murders.

14 You bet your bottom dollar it would have been
15 okay with Susan.

16 What criminal would not want the police to
17 blame someone else for their crimes?

18 Susan Atkins' statement to Roseanna Walker about
19 those glasses clearly and unequivocally show that People's
20 243, those glasses, have nothing to do with anyone who is
21 involved in these murders.

22 Janet Mae Owens, she testified --

23 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I must object to that.

24 THE COURT: On what ground?

25 MR. KANAREK: On the ground, your Honor, that Susan
26 Atkins' statement is obviously only, according to your

15-4

1 Honor's previous admonition, only as to Susan Atkins,
2 and any such inference by Mr. Bugliosi is improper and
3 outside the scope of the Court's ruling.

4 THE COURT: The objection is overruled, Mr. Kanarek.
5 Let's proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

6 MR. BUGLIOSI: She is also known as Kitt Fletcher.

7 On December 18th, 1969, she lived in Long
8 Beach.

9 She testified that on that date she received
10 a letter from Susan Atkins whom she knew as Sadie Glutz,
11 and she identified Court's Special Exhibit No. 11 as
12 a photostatic copy of the letter she received.

13 We will get into that letter shortly.

14 Lila Koelker, the housing officer in charge
15 of cell blocks 4000 and 5000, at Sybil Brand, during
16 December of '69. She testified that Susan Atkins was
17 incarcerated in cell block 5000, this was December of '69
18 now.

19 In October and November apparently Susan
20 was in cell block 8000, but in December she got moved
21 to 5000, she had graduated, or in any event she was in a
22 different cell.

23 She testified when Susan wrote a letter she,
24 that is, Lila -- strike that -- Susan Atkins placed it
25 on the ledge of the cell door and one of Koelker's
26 deputies would pick it up and bring it to the watch

1 commander's office, Lieutenant Carolyn Alley, the watch
2 commander at Sybil Brand, or was, at least in December
3 of '69.

4 She testified that all letters of Susan Atkins
5 were photostated, and the photostatic copies were given
6 to a representative of the Los Angeles Police Department
7 who picked them up.

15 afis.

15a-1

1 There was a stipulation that Court's Special
2 Exhibit No. 8 was written by Susan Atkins, a stipulation
3 that Court's Special Exhibit No. 8 was in Susan Atkins'
4 handwriting.

5 This is the letter that Roni Howard testified
6 she received from Susan Atkins at Sybil Brand in mid-
7 December,

8 Let's look at relevant portions of this letter.
9 It started out saying, "Hello."

10 This is the letter, now, in mid-December from
11 Susan Atkins to Roni Howard.

12 There is a stipulation now, this is Susan
13 Atkins' letter, not Jane Smirks or anyone like that, but
14 Susan Atkins.

15 "I can see your side of this clearly," she
16 writes to Roni, "nor am I mad at you. I am hurt in
17 a way only I understand.

18 "I blame no one but myself for even saying
19 anything to anyone about it.

20 "My attorney is going to go on insanity.
21 Insanity is reality and not caring. When you truly love
22 you do not care about anyone or anything, you just love.

23 "I am not going to fight this. I will let my
24 attorney do that. I am going to save my soul. This body
25 my soul is housed in can be destroyed for all I care.

26 "To live forever is all I want, and I really

1 don't care about that. I did not admit to being in the
2 second house because I was not in the second house."

3 This is Susan writing to Roni Howard.

4 "I don't need anything; my attorney gives
5 me money; he just deposited \$20 on my account.

6 "As I write to you I feel more at ease inside.
7 When I first heard you were the informer I wanted to slit
8 your throat. Then I snapped it was my throat I wanted to
9 cut."

10 Susan Atkins says, ladies and gentlemen, to
11 Roni Howard, that she did not admit to Roni that she was
12 in the second house.

13 By necessary implication, she is saying that
14 she did admit to being in the first house, i.e., the Tate
15 residence. That is an unmistakable inference.

16 Moreover, when Susan says that she did not
17 admit being in the second house, in effect she is saying
18 that she had personal knowledge of those La Bianca murders.

19 What she in effect is saying, "I did not go
20 inside the house but I was there."

21 Of course Linda Kasabian testified that Susan
22 Atkins was there but not inside the house. Linda places
23 Susan Atkins outside in the car with Manson and Clem Tufts
24 and herself at the time that Katie, Leslie and Tex were
25 dropped off in front of the La Bianca residence.

26 The statement, "I was not in the second house,"

1 ladies and gentlemen, in no way implies, in no way implies
2 that Susan Atkins had nothing to do with the La Bianca
3 murders.

4 To the contrary, it very, very strongly
5 implies just the opposite, that she was involved in the
6 murders. She is merely saying, "I did not go inside."

7 And then Susan goes on to say in the letter,
8 "When I first heard you were the informer" --

9 She, of course, is admitting, she is admitting
10 now in her own handwriting that she did in fact confess to
11 Roni Howard.

12 Court's Special Exhibit No. 9 is a letter from
13 Susan to Jo Stevenson, written December 13, 1969, and again
14 there was a stipulation that it was Susan who in fact wrote
15 the letter, and Sergeant Gutierrez from the Los Angeles
16 Police Department testified that on December 15th or 16th,
17 1969, he picked up Court's Special Exhibit No. 9 from the
18 Watch Commander's Office at Sybil Brand.

19 We will just look at one small portion, one
20 relevant portion of that letter.

21 The letter, now dated December 13, Jo Stevenson,

22 "As far as what is happening in court, I just
23 got indicted on seven counts of murder and on
24 one count of conspiracy to murder.

25 "Do you remember the Sharon Tate murder
26 and the La Bianca murder? Well, because of my

1 "big mouth to a cell mate they just indicted
2 me."

3 Again, when she says, "Because of my big
4 mouth to a cell mate they just indicted me, in
5 effect she is admitting that she confessed to
6 Roni Howard."

7 Sometimes there are two reasonable inferences
8 from a certain situation.

9 There is only one reasonable inference from
10 that statement. It just cannot be interpreted any other
11 way. You may interpret it any way a person wants to, but
12 it would not be a reasonable interpretation.

13 "Because of my big mouth" -- she is
14 admitting she did talk to Roni Howard.

15 Special Exhibit No. 11 was written on December
16 17th from Susan to Kitt Fletcher.

17 Again, there is a stipulation the letter was
18 written by Susan. Let's look at a relevant paragraph.

19 She is saying two things in this paragraph, she
20 is saying two things, this is the paragraph:

21 "Why did I do it? Or why did I open my
22 big mouth to a cellmate to either one of those
23 questions? I did what I did because that is
24 what I did."
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15b-1

1 Now, she is saying two things in that paragraph,
2 she is not just saying that she confessed to Roni Howard;
3 she is saying that she did something.

4 Well, what did she do? She participated,
5 ladies and gentlemen, in the Tate murders, that is what
6 she did.

7 Of course she was also involved in the La
8 Bianca murders, there is no question about that. Apparently
9 she was not the one that entered the La Bianca residence.
10 Katie, Tex and Leslie. So she's admitting to two things
11 in that paragraph.

12 She is admitting that in effect she did murder
13 Sharon Tate, No. 1, and, No. 2, she's also admitting that
14 she copped out to Roni Howard.

15 "Copped out" is a term of course, meaning
16 confessed.

17 I am going on to the La Bianca murders now.
18 Of course I already discussed the statement that Susan
19 Atkins made to Roni Howard in that letter in mid-December
20 in which she implied she admits being involved in the
21 La Bianca murders.

22 Now, we discussed the testimony of witnesses
23 whose testimony primarily pertained to the La Bianca
24 murders.

25 Harold True testified that he lived at 3267
26 Waverly Drive in Los Angeles, from the early part of '67

15b-2

1 until September of '68, the next door to where True lived
2 was the La Bianca residence.

3 True testified that in March of '68 Manson,
4 Krenwinkel, Susan Atkins and several other people who were
5 with Manson, mostly girls, stayed overnight at the residence.

6 True also testified that in the summer of
7 '68 Linda Kasabian and her husband visited him at his home
8 once. Linda and her husband were not with Mr. Manson and
9 his group.

10 True testified that on four or five other
11 occasions after the March, '68, incident, Manson visited
12 him at his residence.

13 On one of those occasions Manson again stayed
14 overnight.

15 Now, note the tremendous significance, ladies
16 and gentlemen, of this testimony.

17 This testimony by Harold True places Charles
18 Manson, Patricia Krenwinkel and Susan Atkins right next
19 door to the La Bianca residence, right next door, on
20 occasions prior to the La Bianca murders.

21 Manson and the others probably never even
22 knew the La Blancas, in fact True indicated that when he
23 was living there it was his impression that the home next
24 door was vacant.

25 The fact that Manson and his robots did not
26 know who lived next door is totally irrelevant from a legal

15b-3

1 standpoint, when two or more persons conspire to commit
2 murder there is no obligation that they know the names or
3 the identities of the people whom they intend to murder.

4 There is no requirement of that. All that is
5 necessary is that they conspired to murder human beings,
6 whoever these human beings happened to be.

7 Now, note this very very significant point,
8 ladies and gentlemen, Los Angeles, obviously, is an
9 extremely large metropolis. I believe in area it is the
10 largest in the entire nation. I think it is third largest
11 in the entire world.

12 The evidence in this trial showed that Charles
13 Manson was on the Tate premises twice, and right next door
14 to the La Bianca residence on several occasions prior to
15 these murders.

16 Now, that is not just a coincidence, ladies
17 and gentlemen, it can't be.

18 If we were talking about Shoshone, California,
19 a village of perhaps 50 homes, then you might say, "Well,
20 it's just one of those things in life, a coincidence."

21 But we are talking about Los Angeles. Out of
22 the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of homes in Los
23 Angeles County, and the two homes in which these murders
24 took place, ladies and gentlemen, Charles Manson was on
25 the Tate premises twice, and right next door to the La
26 Bianca residence.

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Now, that just simply cannot be a coincidence.

Linda testified that the night after the Tate murders, that is the night of August 9, 1969, she had dinner with the Family in the saloon. We are getting back to Linda again now.

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1 This is the night of the La Bianca murders,
2 ladies and gentlemen, the next night after the Tate
3 murders, the very next night the La Bianca murders. Question
4 by myself:

5 "Linda, since the night about which you
6 have just testified you have learned the names
7 of" -- strike that.

8 I apologize, I had the wrong page. I asked
9 Linda whether she recalled what time she finished dinner
10 with the Family that night and she said usually an hour
11 after we started.

12 And I said:

13 "You started after dark?

14 "Yes.

15 "Q After dinner what did you do, if you
16 recall?

17 "A We ate in the kitchen and I
18 remember I was sitting at the table, and Katie
19 and Leslie and a few other people were around.
20 I remember Gypsy came in from town with Zuzus,
21 candy.

22 "She was going to take the people back to
23 the waterfall, and I was hoping I would be able
24 to go.

25 "Then Charlie came in and called Katie
26 and Leslie and myself aside and told us to get a
change of clothes and meet him at the bunk room,

1 "which we did.

2 "Q Did he give you any specific
3 instructions in addition to that?

4 "A Yes, he told me to get my driver's
5 license."

6 That was the same thing he had told her the night
7 before.

8 "Q Did you in fact get a change of
9 clothing and get your driver's license?

10 "A Yes, I did.

11 "Q And then you went to the bunk house?

12 "A Yes.

13 "Q When you say the bunk house, are you
14 referring to the bunk room, the one that you
15 pointed out on this map where Danny De Carlo was?

16 "A Yes."

17 When she says bunk room and bunk house, they
18 are interchangeable.

19 "Q After you arrived at the bunk house
20 was there anyone else there?

21 "A Well, I cannot remember the exact
22 faces that were there at the moment I walked in,
23 but eventually we were all there, which was myself,
24 Charlie, Leslie, Katie, Sadie, Tex and Clem.

25 "Q Did Mr. Manson say anything to you
26 and the others, once you were all together in the

1 "bunk house?

2 "A Yes, he did.

3 "Q What did he say?

4 "A He said we were going to go out
5 again tonight. Last night was too messy and
6 that he was going to show us how to do it.

7 "Q Did anyone say anything when
8 Mr. Manson said this?

9 "A Not at that moment.

10 "Q Did Tex say anything inside the
11 bunk house?

12 "A At one point he said that we
13 needed better weapons; the weapons we took last
14 night were not effective."

15 The weapons they took last night were not
16 effective! Ladies and gentlemen, they weren't good enough.
17 It was something to do with "we needed better weapons."

18 "Did you see any knives or guns inside
19 the bunk house?

20 "A Yes, I did.

21 "Q What did you see?

22 "A I saw two long swords, that is all
23 I recall.

24 "Q Do you recall whether any of the
25 persons in the bunk house picked up any of these
26 swords?

1 "A No, I didn't see anybody.

2 "Q Did you eventually all leave the
3 bunk house?

4 "A Yes.

5 "Q Did you all leave the bunk house
6 at approximately the same time?

7 "A Yes.

8 "Q Where did you all go from there?

9 "A We went to the car.

10 "Q What car did you go to?

11 "A The same car we took the night
12 before, Johnny Swartz's car.

13 "Q Did you all get inside the car?

14 "A Yes, we did.

15 "Q Where were you seated the car?

16 "A I sat between Charlie and Clem.

17 "Q Where was Charlie seated in the
18 car?

19 "A In the driver's seat.

20 "Q And you were in the middle?

21 "A Yes.

22 "Q In the front seat?

23 "A Yes.

24 "Q And Clem was on your right?

25 "A Yes.

26 "Q What about Tex and Sadie and Katie

1 "and Leslie Van Houten?

2 "A I remember Tex was directly in back
3 of Charlie and Leslie sat on his lap; and then
4 there was Sadie and Katie, or Katie and Sadie,
5 I don't know their exact positions.

6 "Q About the time you went to the car
7 did Mr. Manson give you anything?

8 "A Yes, he did.

9 "Q What did he give you?

10 "A Some leather thongs.

11 "Q Did he tell you why he was giving
12 you the leather thongs?

13 "A No.

14 "Q How long was the leather thong?

15 "A I don't know, it was rolled up.

16 "Q What did you do with the leather
17 thong?

18 "A I put it in my pocket.

19 "Q Do you know what eventually became
20 of this leather thong?

21 "A No.

22 "Q You had just forgotten about it?

23 "A Yes.

24 "Q Was Mr. Manson wearing a leather
25 thong on his person at that time?

26 "A Yes, he was.

1 "Q Where was he wearing it?

2 "A Around his neck.

3 "Q Did any of the other six people
4 have any leather thongs around their necks?

5 "A No.

6 "Q Did you see leather thongs on any
7 of the persons anywhere?

8 "A No, sir.

9 "Q So Mr. Manson was the only one
10 who had leather thongs?"

11 Well, she said, "I had some leather thongs."

12 "Q These were the thongs that Charlie
13 had just given you?

14 "A Yes."

15d

15d-1

1 Linda testified that Manson was driving the
2 car. Inside the car she saw two knives under the front
3 seat.

4 She also saw a sword in the car which was one
5 of the two swords she saw in the bunkhouse before they
6 left.

7 She identified this as being the sword that
8 was in the car.

9 Of course on the night of the La Bianca murders
10 she said it was not broken the way it is right now. How
11 it got broken, of course, we don't know.

12 That sword was in Swartz' car on the night of
13 the La Bianca murders.

14 I also showed Linda People's 48 for identifica-
15 tion, that is the dune buggy again, that is the dune buggy.

16 She identified the sword right here as being
17 the sword that I just showed you, the same sword, right on
18 the left of the driver's seat, in his dune buggy, ladies
19 and gentlemen, several people said this is Charlie's dune
20 buggy.

21 "Q Now, Linda, you testified that the first
22 night you had the idea that you were going on a
23 creepy-crawly mission; you did not know there was
24 going to be any killing, is that correct?

25 "A Yes, that's right.

26 "Q The second night did you know what was

15d-2

1 "going to happen?

2 "A Yes.

3 "Q Did you want to go along with Mr. Manson
4 and the others on the second night?

5 "A No.

6 "Q Why did you go along if you didn't want
7 to?

8 "A Because Charlie asked me and I was
9 afraid to say no."

10 Later in her testimony Linda testified:

11 "When Charlie first came to me and told
12 me to get my driver's license and my change of
13 clothing I just knew we were going out again because
14 we went out the night before, and I knew it would
15 be the same thing, but I was afraid to say anything.

16 "I just looked at him and, you know,
17 just sort of pleaded, please don't make me go,
18 but I could not say it."

19 Linda testified that Manson stopped the car as
20 he was driving off the parking area at Spahn Ranch, got
21 out of the car and got some money from Bruce Davis for
22 gas, and then got back in the car.

23 Shortly after Mr. Manson drove off he told
24 everyone in the car that "We are going to go to two different
25 houses in two groups."

26 That he would go in one group and leave another

15d-3

1 group off, you know.

2 Linda testified that after Manson stopped for
3 gas, a mile or two from Spahn Ranch, Manson instructed her
4 to take over the driver's seat. Manson sat beside her
5 and gave Linda instructions where to go. Nobody else
6 in the car during the entire evening other than Charles
7 Manson gave Linda Kasabian any instructions or directions
8 whatsoever on where to drive that car.

9 Manson directed her to get on the freeway.
10 Eventually she got off the freeway at the Fair Oaks turnoff
11 in Pasadena.

12 Once in Pasadena Manson continued to give Linda
13 directions, but there did not appear to be any specific
14 house Manson had in mind.

15 She testified his directions were "A left here,
16 a right here, turn around and go back," et cetera.

17 Almost a half hour or so after arriving in
18 Pasadena Manson instructed Linda to stop the car in front
19 of a home in a residential area. It was a middle class
20 one-story home that appeared to be in a Caucasian area.

21 "Q. What happened after you stopped in front
22 of this house?

23 "A Charlie got out of the car and told me
24 to drive around the block.

25 "Q Did he get out of the car by himself?

26 "A Yes, he did.

1 "Q Did you in fact drive around the block?

2 "A Yes, I did.

3 "Q With the other people?

4 "A Yes.

5 "Q Did you come back to the front of the
6 house?

7 "A Yes, I did.

8 "Q What happened after you arrived back at
9 the front of the house?

10 "A Charlie was standing in approximately the
11 same spot I left him, and he got back in the car.

12 "Linda testified that after Manson got
13 back in the car, they noticed a man and a woman a
14 few houses away getting in or out of their car.

15 "Manson remarked that the man was too
16 big. He told Linda to drive off."

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As they drove off she testified:

"Charlie told us that when he had walked up to the house and looked into the window that he saw pictures of children on the wall, and he said he couldn't do it, he couldn't go in, but he said later on that we shouldn't let children stop us for the sake of the children of the future.

"Q Did you continue to be the driver?

"A Yes, I did.

"Q Was Mr. Manson continuing to give you directions?

"A Yes, he was.

"Q Was anyone else in the car giving you directions other than Mr. Manson?

"A No.

"Q Where did he direct you to drive at that point?

"A I don't know the district or the areas, but residential areas, houses, and we came to one point, I remember I was really tired, I just could not drive any more, so he just took over the driving and then I remember we started driving up a hill with lots of houses, nice houses, rich houses, and trees.

"We got to the top of the hill and turned

1 "around and stopped in front of a certain house
2 and we all looked at the house.

3 "Q Was this particular area of town,
4 did it appear to be a Negro or Caucasian or
5 mixed area?

6 "A I don't know, I saw no people, so
7 I don't know.

8 "Q The homes were nice, you say?

9 "A Yes, they were modern, expensive
10 type homes.

11 "Q This particular home in front of
12 which Mr. Manson stopped the car was in a one or
13 two-story house?

14 "A It was a big house. I don't know
15 if it was two stories or not, it was sort of an
16 A-frame. I remember its having like an A, I
17 don't know if it's two stories or not, I can't
18 say.

19 "Q Was it at the top of the hill?

20 "A Yes, it was."

21 THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, it is almost 4:30. Would
22 this be a convenient time?

23 MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor, thank you.

24 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, do not converse
25 with anyone or form or express any opinion regarding the
26 case until it is finally submitted to you.

1 The Court will adjourn until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow
2 morning.

3 (Whereupon, a recess was taken to reconvene
4 at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, December 23, 1970.)
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