SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 104

HON. CHARLES H. OLDER, JUDGE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Plaintiff,

Vs.

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

Defendants.

No. A253156

REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Wednesday, December 23, 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:

RONALDXHUGHESXXESC. MAXUELL KEITH, Esq.

For Deft. Krenwinkel: PAUL FITZGERALD, Esq.

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JOSEPH B. HOLLOMBE, CSR.,

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MURRAY MEHLMAN, CSR.,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1970 1 9:08 A.M. 2 3 (The following proceedings were had in open court, all counsel with the exception of Mr. Hughes being 5 present, the jury being present; none of the defendants are 6 present:) 7 THE COURT: All counsel with the exception of 8 Mr. Hughes, and jurors are present. 9 You may proceed, Wr. Bugliosi. 10 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor. 11 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. 12 We were discussing yesterday the second home in 13 Pasadena, you recall I showed you this photograph. 14 said that appears to be the home right here where Manson Ì5 stopped the car. 16 Then they drove on. You recall that Sergeant 17 Frank Patchett of the Los Angeles Police Department 18 testified thatin March of 1970 he and Linda and myself 19 and several other officers went to this particular 20 location. 21 Linda testified that when they were parked in 22 23

front of this house Manson said that the houses were too close together: that was the reason that he gave for driving off.

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Then he drove to a church in Pasadena. said he pulled into the parking area of the church and

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remarked, she recalls, there were a lot of trees nearby.

Linda said she was not positive, but she thinks

Manson said something to the effect that he was going to go into the church and get a minister, a preacher or priest or whoever was in there.

Manson got out of the car alone, walked to the door of the church, came back to the car, and said the doors were locked, so he drove off. 1

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This is People's 57, a photograph of a church in Pasadena.

Linda identified this as the church where Manson stopped the car, and placed an X on the photograph depicting where in the parking lot he parked the car.

Patchett also testified -- Frank Patchett -- that he and I and Linda and several other officers went to this location in March of 1970.

Patchett testified that the church is between one-half a mile and two miles from the home which is depicted in the previous photograph I showed you.

After Manson drove off from the church, he then got onto the freeway. He eventually got off the freeway, and ended up on Sunset Boulevard in a residential area beyond the Sunset Strip.

At that point, Manson instructed Linda to take over the driving, as she did.

"Where did you drive from there, Linda?
"First he directed me up a dirt road.
"Again off Sunset Boulevard?

"Yes, I believe I took a right and it was a dirt road, I remember that, and it was dark, very dark, no lights.

"We stopped in front of a house which seemed to be the only house there on this road.

"It seems to me I saw a corral or a fence

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"or some sort of a barnyard scene on the passenger side, and then there was a house on the driver's side with no lights, and we stopped for a minute and then he told me to drive off, which I did.

"What happened next?

"Then he directed me up another side road. It was very confusing, he kept telling me to go left and right and left and right and back and forth, and finally he told me -- we got to one certain point and he told me, 'Okay,' it was like a maze.

"He told me, 'Okay, now I want you to go back the exact way you came,' which was totally confusing, you know. I wasn't really paying attention to his rights and lefts.

"I think he had to direct me out.

"Did you eventually get back on Sunset Boulevard?

"Yes.

"At that point did you continue driving toward the ocean, or in the opposite direction?

"No, we still went towards the ocean.

"What is the next thing that happened?

"I remember we were down toward the Will Rodgers area park. I remember seeing the sign, but we still went beyond that."

Linda identified People's 60, identified 1 this as the sign she saw, Will Rodgers State Historic 2 Park, off Sunset Boulevard, 3. 4, 5 8 10 ļľ 12. Ì3°. · 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25. 26

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Now, you recall Gregg Jakobson testified, ladies and gentlemen, that Dennis Wilson, a drummer for the Beach Boys, who Manson knew very, very well, lived across the street from that sign, directly across the street from that sign.

In fact, Brooks Poston testified that Manson lived with Wilson for a few weeks in early June of 1968. And I believe Altobelli and Melcher both testified that they first met Manson at Dennis Wilson's residence on Sunset Boulevard there.

Now, the question is: Was this just coincidence that Manson drove to this exact spot in Los Angeles County on the night of the La Bianca murders, or is it possible that at sometime during the night of the La Bianca murders Charles Manson was contemplating murdering Dennis Wilson?

"Q After you were driving in the vicinity of the sign which read 'Will Rogers State Historic Park,' what happened?

"Was he the only one giving you directions?

"Yes.

"Was anyone else giving you directions?

"No, not that I recall.

"At any time during the entire night

"did anyone other than Mr. Manson give you any directions? "No. 3 "What direction did Mr. Manson give you? "Going toward the ocean, a little bit past the sign that I saw, and he directed me up 6 another side road which was hilly, and it's very, 7 very, very steep. 8 "And we got to the top, and there was 9 a wire chain fence and I turned around and he told 10 me to go back down. 11 "I did, and I remember I had a hard 12 time stopping because the brakes did not work very 13 well and we could have had an accident. 14 "What is the next thing that happened, 15 Linda? 16 "Then we started to come back, where we 17 came back --18 "In other words, driving away from the 19 ocean? 20 "Away from the ocean, yes. 21 "Are you still on Sunset Boulevard? **2**2′ "Uh-huh. 23 "Were you in the residential area of 24 Sunset Boulevard? 25 "Yes, the houses were more far, you know, 26

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"far back, there were foliage and trees.

"Were there large homes?

"I cannot tell. I cannot really remember seeing a definite home.

"I just know it was residential.

"Did anything unusual happen while you were driving east on Sunset Boulevard in the residential area?

"Yes, after I had been driving for a few minutes there was a small white sportscar in front of us and there were stoplights here and there, and Charlie --

> "Do you know who was in the car? "I believe it was a man, one person. "No one else was in the car with him? "No, I don't think so.

"Was this white sportscar in front of the car that you were driving?

"Yes, it was.

"There was only one man in the car and he was the driver?

"Yes.

"Did Mr. Manson say anything to you with respect to that white sportscar?

"Yes, he did.

"What did he say to you?

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"He told me to follow it and at the next stoplight when it was green to pull up beside it.

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"Q . When the stop light was green?

"A I mean, excuse me, red, I get my colors mixed up.

"So that we were stopped. It would have been red, excuse me.

"Charlie wanted me to pull up beside the car, and Charlie was going to get out and kill the man, shoot the man, whatever.

"Q Did you in fact pull up next to this white sports car at a red light?

"A. Yes, I did,

"Q Did Mr. Manson get out of the car or start to get out of the car?

"A. He proceeded to get out of the car, yes.

"Q And what happened at that point?

"A. The light turned green, so the car left.

"Q When you say the car, you mean the white sports car?

"A. The white sports car, yes."

And I think one point is abundantly clear, ladies and gentlemen, the only reasonable inference that can be drawn from Linda Kasabian's testimony, that up until the time of the white sports car incident, up until that point in time Manson was looking for his victims totally

at random.

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There is no other reasonable inference that can be drawn.

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Therefore, up until the time of the white sports car incident, the only reasonable inference that can be drawn is that in this vast sprawling metropolis of 7,000,000 people, no one, be they in a home, a car or a church, was safe from Manson's insatiable lust for death,

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blood and murder.

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But after the white sports car incident it was equally obvious that Manson had a particular destination in mind, whereas he had heretofore given Linda random and seemingly aimless directions, that all changed after the white sports car incident.

"Q Up to this point did Manson tell you or indicate to you that he wanted to go to any particular place that night?

"A. No, he didn't tell me he wanted to go to a particular place.

"Q. You seem to be driving around left and right per his instructions.

"A. Yes.

"Q At no time did Tex give you any instructions?

"A No.

"Q Now, after this white sports car

"incident did Mr. Manson tell you to go 1 directly to any particular place? "A Yes, he seemed to know where he .3 was going. υĎ At what point -- " Strike that. "Q At that point? Yes, and he gave me specific 7 directions, 'Take this left and take that right,' and we finally ended up at one spot. 9. n.O You stopped in front of a 10 particular place. Linda. 11 "A. Yes, we did. 12 Were you in front of the home? "Q 13, ΠA. Yes. 14 HQ Was it in a residential area? 15 ПA. Yes. 16 IIQ. Had you ever gone to that vicinity 17 before? 18 Yes, I had. IIA. 19 "Q Had you ever been parked in front of that home before? $2\dot{\mathbf{L}}$ "A Yes. 22 11 O In the exact same spot?" 23 You remember Harold True testified that Linda 24 had been to the residence, to his residence the summer of 25 '68 with her husband. 26

1	"Q When had you been parked in
2	front of that home prior to this occasion?
3	"A. A year before, approximately,
4	in July of '68.
5	"Q What was the occasion for your
6	being in that particular location a year
7 °	earlier?
8	"A. My husband and I and friends
9	were on our way down from Seattle, Washington
10	to New Mexico and we stopped off in Los Angeles
11	and this one particular person knew Harold True
12	so we went to his house and had a party.
13	"Q Is this the house in front of
14	which Manson told you to stop the car?
15	"A Yes, it is.
16	"Q How long would you estimate after
17	you left Spahn Ranch the second night that
18	you finally ended up in front of Harold True's
19	place?
20	"A I know it was very late at night,
2Ļ	there was very little traffic. I would say
22	around 2:00 o'clock in the morning.
23	"Q Now, when Manson directed you to
24	stop in front of Harold True's place, did you
25	recognize the spot?

Yes, I did right away.

İ	"Q	Did you say anything to Manson
2	with respo	ect to this?
3	11 A.	Yes.
. 4	. "Q.	What did you say to him?
. 5 ,	nA.	Charlie, you are not going into
6	that hous	e, are you?
7	пQ	Did he say anything to you when
8.	you said	that to him?
, 9 . ;	нд.	Yes, he did, he said, 'No, I'm
10	going nex	t door.
u .	"Q	What was the next thing that
12	happened?	
13	пд	He got out of the car.
14	"Q	What was the next thing that
15	happened?	
16	'n <u>A</u> ,	He got out of the car alone.
17	D _{II}	Did all of you remain in the car?
18.	пД.	Yes, we did.
19	"Q	What is the next thing that
20	happened?	
21	ti A.	I saw him put something in his
22	pants, an	object, I don't know what it was.
23	"Ç	What is the next thing that he
24	did?	
25 :	"Д	He disappeared up the walkway,
26	the drive	way leading towards Harold's house,

"and I could not follow him any longer. just disappeared." 9. . . 18. 3

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25 26 Here is People's 61, a photograph of Harold True whom Linda identified. Of course you saw this man testify in court.

This is People's 61, ladies and gentlemen.

Linda pointed out on this photograph, here -- as I say,

later in the jury room you will see this more closely;

now it is just a brief glance. Some of you cannot see it

very well, I understand.

On this photograph here Linda pointed out where Manson parked the car, right down here, and she said he walked up this driveway here, marked "Path Manson walked," there is an arrow.

This is Harold True's home right here, the La Bianca residence over here at the far left; you cannot see it in this photograph.

Linda looked over her left shoulder, saw

Manson walk up Harold True's driveway and out of her sight.

It was dark at night. Of course she did not know where he went to.

Here is another photograph of the driveway looking down the driveway towards where the car was parked.

There is another car here, of course that is not the car.

Linda said, in any event, this is where the car was parked. This is an aerial photograph of the area.

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At the end Linda points out where the car was parked right here. There is True's driveway right here; there is True's former residence, and of course this is the residence of Leno and Rosemary La Bianca.

Next to it is a large estate, a walled-in estate:

"O Did Mr. Monson eventually return to the car?

"A Yes, he did.

"O How long after he left the car did he return to the car?

"A I remember we all lit up digarettes and we smoked about three-quarters of a Pall Mall cigarette, however long that takes.

"Q Several minutes?

"A Yes.

"Q When Mr. Manson returned to the vicinity of the car did you observe whether or not he still had the leather thongs around his neck?

"A I don't really think I noticed at that point.

Did you at any time later in the evening notice whether or not he still had the leather though around his neck?

"A Yes, I did.

"Q When was that?

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"A When walking on the beach.

"O Several hours later?

"A Yes."

Linda testified of course then that while walking on the beach in Venice she noticed that Charles Manson no longer had the leather thongs around his neck, although earlier in the evening when the seven of them drove off from Spahn Ranch Manson had leather thongs around his neck.

Linda was shown People's 75 and People's 95.

These are leather thongs found on Manson's clothing,

November of '69 when he was incarcerated at the Inyo County

Jail.

And she testified that these thongs looked just like the type of thongs that Manson was wearing that night, and also looked like the type of thongs that he gave her earlier in the evening when they left the Spahn Ranch.

Of course these thongs right here, ladies and gentlemen, 75 and 95, looked like the same type of thongs as these thongs here, People's 241, the type of thongs tied around La Bianca's wrist.

"Q What happened after Mr. Manson returned to the car?

"A He called Leslie and Katie and Texout of the car.

"Q Was he out of the car at that point too?

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"A Yes.

"Q What happened next?

"A Sadie -- excuse me -- Clem jumped in the back seat with Sadie and I pushed over on the passenger side, and I heard bits and pieces of the conversation that he had with Tex and Katle.

"O What did you hear him say?

"A I heard him say that there a man and a woman up in the house, and that he had tied their hands and that he told them not to be afraid; that he was not going to hurt them.

"Q Did he say anything else to Leslie, Katie and Tex?

"A Yes, at one point he instructed them, for Leslie and Tex, to hitchhike back to the ranch, and for Katle to go to the waterfall."

Of course you recall that on what most likely was the morning of the La Bianca murder the back house incident, Leslie Van Houten told Dianne Lake that she had gotten a ride back from the Griffith Park area of Los Angeles, in other words she hitchhiked back.

Here we have Linda testifying that Manson told Leslie, Katie and Tex to hitchhike back.

In addition to those instructions, ladies and gentlemen, Linda also recalls hearing Manson telling Tex, Katle and Leslie not to cause fear and panic to the people.

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He was concerned about the people.

And although she is not positive, she testified:

"It keeps ringing in my head that he said
'Don't let them know you are going to kill them.'"

Now, wasn't that considerate, wasn't that considerate of Charles Manson?

I mean, this man Charles Manson ought to have a memorial erected to him at/United Nations in New York, ladies and gentlemen, or at any place in the world where the flag of peace hangs high.

This man has got to be one of the most peace loving men to walk the face of the earth.

Can you imagine, he is so thoughtful and so considerate of Leno and Rosemany La Bianca that he tells them not to be afraid, he is not going to hurt them and, mind you, he doesn't even want his Zombies, Tex, Leslie and Katle to let the La Biancas know that they are going to be murdered, because he doesn't want them to panic.

Though their life blood, ladies and gentlemen, was going to be gushing out of their bodies in a matter of minutes, and they would be defenseless and brutally slain like animals, Charles Manson tells them not to be afraid.

Of course, why should they be afraid? They had entrusted their welfare to Charlie, and Charlie told them everything was going to be all right, and Charlie wouldn't lie.

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Not only wouldn't Charlie lie, but the evidence at this trial shows that Charles Manson is as harmless as an emaciated moth. He wouldn't hurt a flea. He wouldn't hurt an ant.

The only problem is that he thinks it is just grand to murder human beings. He does believe in murdering human beings.

Since Manson was able to leave Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca in their home all by themselves while he walked back to the car, we can assume that Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca believed Charles Manson when he told them that everything was going to be all right and he was not going to hurt them.

If they didn't believe him, right after he left, it seems to me that one thing they could have done would be to run out of the house, to get help.

There is evidence that Leno's wrists were tired.

There is no evidence that Leno and Rosemary had their feet tied.

So if they did not fall for Charles Manson's lies when he left the house, they could have ran out of the house for help, or they could have locked the door.

They could have screamed for help, they could have called the police.

They could have done one of many things.

Apparently they did none of these things, ladies and gentlemen.

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Manson probably left them still alive with pillowcases over their heads, and they probably thought he was just some freaked out hippie, and if they did everything he told them to do and did not resist him, no harm would come to them.

To fool the La Biancus, ladies and gentlemen, Charles Manson had to wear the same mask that he is wearing in this court, just a peace-loving individual. 3b...1

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In assuring them everything was going to be all right, and not to be afraid, obviously Manson had to talk to Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca.

Can't you just picture the scene, ladies and gentlemen, Lenc and Rosemary with pillowcases over their heads. Manson saying to them:

"You two piggies just stay put, now, and everything is going to be all right."

And then silently snaking, snaking out of that residence to go down and get his blood-thirsty robots.

Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca had no way of knowing that Charles Manson and his soft voice, his soft demeanor, was preparing them for their horrible death.

Linda testified that she did not hear all of the instructions Manson gave to Tex, Katie and Leslie.

Outside of the car, you recall, she said she heard bits and pieces.

She testified that when Tex, Katie and Leslie left the car, she thinks each of them were carrying a change of clothing in a bundle.

Manson then got back in the car and handed
Linda a wallet. Linda testified that she did not see the
wallet in the car before Manson got out of the car.

She also said it was the only thing that Manson appeared to have brought back to the car with him.

"Q Did he tell you to do anything

1	"with respect to this wallet after he handed	
2	1t to you?	
3	"A. Yes, he did.	
4	"Q What did he tell you?	
,5	"A. He told me to take the change out	
6	of the wallet and to wipe off the fingerprints,	
7	and then this is while we were driving off	
. 8	and we drove a few blocks and he told me that he	
9,	would stop, and he wanted me to throw it out on	
10	the sidewalk.	
11	"Q Well, when he gave you those	
12 ·	instructions about wiping the fingerprints off	
. 13	the wallet, did you do that?	
14	"A. Yes, I did.	
15	"Q Did you remove the change from the	
16	wallet?	
17	"A Yes, I did.	
18	"Q What did you do with the change?	
1 9	"A I believe I put it in the glove	
20	compartment,"	
21	Now, Linda testified that when she opened the	
. 22	wallet she saw credit cards and a driver's license with a	
23	woman's picture on it, and she remembers the woman having	
24	dark hair.	
25	And I asked her the name of the driver's license	
26	She testified:	
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"I remember flashing on her last name.

I couldn't pronounce it. I just remember that
it was a strange name, maybe Mexican or Italian
or something."

When I asked her what color the wallet was, she said, "I thought it was red, bright red, I don't know, I'm not positive."

I then showed Linda this wallet, People's 65 -the change is still in the envelope, I won't take that out -and Linda identified this as being the wallet which
Charles Manson gave her on the night of the La Bianca
murders, and she said she wiped the fingerprints off of it.

Now, you will note that Rosemary La Bianca does have dark hair.

Linda said the woman on the driver's license had dark hair, and I believe the name La Bianca might be difficult for Linda to pronounce.

She said she thought it was either Mexican or Italian. I believe Leno and Rosemary were Italian.

You will also notice when you look at the contents of this wallet that it contains many credit cards. Linda said the wallet had many credit cards in it.

You will notice that this wallet is not red, nor was it ever red, according to Frank Struthers, Jr., which is Rosemary's son, I think you should keep a couple of points in mind with respect to this:

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Number one, Linda never did say that wallet was categorically red; she never did say that.

She said, "I thought it was red." But then she added, "But I don't know, I'm not positive."

Keep in mind the further point that this obviously was a very fast-moving situation, this was late at night, obviously dark in the car.

Linda's error with respect to that color is a completely minor discrepancy and certainly understandable.

With respect to the change in the wallet, although Linda thought she had removed all of the change from the wallet, she did say she did not look in all the compartments of the wallet, so when she removed the change from one of the compartments she probably assumed there was no further change in the wallet, but apparently there was.

Again, keep in mind the fast-moving situation, very dark, and that was not a big issue to Linda, every penney or every quarter in the wallet.

With respect to Manson telling her to throw the wallet out of the window, I asked Linda:

"Did he tell you why he wanted you to throw the wallet out of the window?"

She answered: "Yes, he did. He said he wanted a black person to pick it up and use the credit cards so that the people, the establishment would think it was some sort of an organized group that killed these

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people."

Presumably the Black Panthers.

However, Manson changed his mind and told Linda not to throw it out of the window of the car. He changed his mind at that point.

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Manson then got on a freeway which Linda said did not appear to be too far from the La Bianca residence.

While on the freeway Linda was in the front passenger seat and Susan Atkins and Clem were in the back seat.

As they were driving Manson said that he wanted to show blackie how to do it, driving on a freeway Manson says "I want to show Blackie how to do it."

Well, we know what he was talking about of course.

In other words, brutally murdering seven white members of the establishment was going to be an example for the black man to follow, a blueprint, as it were, for blackie to follow in igniting Helter Skelter.

Linda said Manson drove a long way on the freeway and eventually got off the freeway and pulled into a gasoline station which he said was right off the freeway.

"Q To your knowledge did he purchase any gas?

"A No, he didn't.

"Q What did he do?

"A He parked right in front of the ladies room and he told me to take the wallet and place it somewhere where it wouldn't be found for a long time."

Then I asked Linda, "Did he tell you why he wanted you to place the wallet in a woman's rest-room?"

She answered:

Ţ	"Yes, so that a black man or a black	
2	woman, whoever, would find it and use the credit	
3	cards.	
4	"ດູ Was there any type of a business estab-	
5	lishment next to the gasoline station?	
6.	"A Yes, there was a restaurant.	
7	"Q Was there anything in particular you	
8	recall about this restaurant?	
9	"A Orange, the color orange, it just seemed	
. 10	to radiate the color orange.	
11	"Q There seemed to be something orange	
12	about this restaurant?	
13	"A Yes."	
14	Linda said that she went into the rest-room with the	
15	wallet and:	
16	"I picked up the top of the toilet	
17	bowl, the cover, I lifted it up and placed the	
18	wallet on the ball, or some sort of thing that is	
19	in the toilet that helps you flush the toilet,	
20:	and put the lid back down."	
21	Linda identified People's 7 as being a photograph	
22	of a gasoline station, a Standard Station on Ensenada Boule-	
23	vard in Sylmar.	
24	Now, you will notice that Denny's Restaurant in	
25	the background does have what appears to be an orange sign.	
26	I presume it radiates at night.	

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This photograph shows Denny's Restaurant, the background, the pumps of the service station.

This is People's 70, ladies and gentlemen, and this shows behind the toilet -- and Linda placed an X on the spot where she placed the wallet, and that is the top of the over-flow valve here, the top of the over-flow valve.

The same place, of course, where Charles Koenig found the wallet in December of '69.

Koenig -- I will cover his testimony next and then we will get back to Linda.

Koenig testified that on December 10th, 1969, he was working as an attendant at a Standard service station on Ensenada Boulevard in Sylmar.

On that date he went in the woman's rest-room to clean it -- the water was running -- he lifted up the lid and found a wallet.

I showed him 65.

He said "This is the wallet I found."

I showed him 70 for identification, a photo inside in.

He pointed out the spot where he found the wallet, the same identical spot where Linda found the wallet.

He opened the wallet, he recognized the name, apparently, from these murders. He called the police; they came out and picked up the wallet.

Now, Koenig's finding that wallet, ladies and

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metropolis of Los Angeles, finding it in the same gasoline station where Linda said she left it, and finding it at the same place in the gas station, the same place where she said she had placed it, obviously proves beyond all doubt that Linda Kasabian was with these defendants on the night of the La Bianca murders.

When Linda returned to the car from the rest-room, Manson had bought four milkshakes -- four milkshakes at the restaurant, presumably Denny's, had one, and gave one each to Linda, Clem and Sadie.

He had just left Tex and Leslie and Katie off to murder Leno and Rosemary La Bianca, and Charles Manson is buying milkshakes.

What adjectives or words can I use to describe this? Can I say unbelievable?

Unbelievable means you can't believe it. Well, apparently it happened.

Manson instructed Linda to become the driver of the car at this point. She drove off from the gas station. Manson was seated on her right. Manson told her to get on the freeway, and she recalls driving a long way, for an hour or so, eventually ending up in the beach area off the ocean.

Linda doesn't recall what town or near what town she stopped. She testified she really didn't know

where they were.

What happened after you stopped the car?

"A We all got out of the car, started
walking towards the beach, we got down to the beach,
walked on the sand and Charlie told Clem and Sadie
to stay a little bit behind us.

"And Charlie and I started walking hand in hand on the beach, and it was sort of nice, you know, we were just talking, and I gave him some peanuts, and he just of made me forget about everything, just made me feel good.

"I told him I was pregnant and started walking.

"I remember we got on some concrete.
We came to a gate and there was a man there, and we just went walking.

"We got to a side street, a corner, and a police car came by and stopped and asked what we were doing.

"And Charlie said 'We are just going for a walk."

"Charlie said something like 'Don't you know who I am?' or 'Don't you remember my name?' As if the policemen were supposed to know him.

"They just said no. It was a friendly conversation. 'It just lasted for a minute. Then they walked back to the car."

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"With respect to this conversation with the policemen, did they write your names down?

"Not that I saw, no. !

"Q Did you see them write anything down?

"No, they didn't even ask our names.

"They did not ask your name or Mr. Manson's name?

"No.

"And you were in their presence for how long?

"Just for about a minute.

"Where was Clem and Sadie at that point, if you know?

"I don't know, but when we got back to the car, they were already there.

"I took over driving still. We just pulled out of the parking spot, drove down the hill, got back the same way we had come in, and Charlie asked us if we knew any people on the beach."

Charlie wanted to pay a social visit, apparently, at 5:00 in the morning to say hello to someone and ask them how they were feeling and maybe have a cup of coffee and then drive off.

They all told Charlie they did not know anyone 1 at the beach. 2 "Then he looked at me and he said, 'What about 3 that man you and Sandy met?' 4 "He said. 'Isn't he a piggy?' 5 "I said, 'Yes, he is an actor,' 6. "And then he further questioned me and he asked me if the man would let me in. "And I said. 'Yes.' "And he asked me if the man would let 10 my friends in. Sadie and Clem. 11 "And I said, 'Yes.' 12 "And he said, 'Okay. I want you to 13 kill him,' and he gave me a small pocket knife. "And at this point I said, 'Charlie, I 15 am not you. I cannot kill anybody. 16 "And I don't know what took place at that 17 moment, but I was very much afraid. 18 "And then he started to tell me how to go **19** about doing it, and I remember I had the knife 20 in my hand, and I asked him, 'With this?' 21 "And he said, 'Yes,' and he showed me how 22 to do it." 23 And she indicated on the witness stand. 24 "He said, 'As soon as you enter the 25 residence, the house, as soon as you see the 26

"man, slit his throat right away." . 1 And he told Clem to shoot him, 2 "And then, also, he said if anything 3 went wrong, you know, not to do it. .: 4 "Who was this man in Venice? "He was a man that Sandy and I had met some day when we were hitchhiking and he 7 picked us up. 8 "We went to his apartment and had some-٠ģ٠ thing to eat, and then took showers and I made **1**Ó love with him. 11 "How long prior to this particular night 12 did this man pick you up? 13 "I don't know, a week, maybe a little bit 14 more. **15**· "Do you know where he picked you up? 16 "Yes, it was in Venice down near the 17 pier area. It was on the road. 18 "This man who picked you up, did he 19 'tell you what his occupation was? 20 "Yes, he was an actor," 21 22 23 24

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"Did he give you any indication or any evidence that he was an actor?

"Yes, he showed me some pictures that he had played in, a movie, something to do with Kahlil Gibran, he played a part in a movie about Kehlil Gibran. That is all I remember."

Linda testified that Manson, Sadie, Clem and she then drove to the man's apartment in Venice.

> How far was this man's apartment. from where you and Charlie had walked on the beach approximately?

> > "Quite a ways,

"What happened after you arrived at this man's apartment?

"Charlie wanted me to show him where he lived.

"Did you do that?

"Yes, I did.

"Did you get out of the car with Charlie? "Yes.

"What about Sadie and Clem?

"No; they stayed behind.

"What is the next thing that happened?

"We entered the building and we walked up the stairs. I am not sure if I took him to the

"top floor -- I am not sure exactly what . 1 floor I took him to. 2 "Then I pointed out a door which was not his door. "Which was not the actor's door? "Yes. "What is the next thing that happened? "Then we walked back downstairs to the car, and he gave Clem a gun. "Charlie Manson gave him a gun? 10 "Yes. 11 "At this point he said something --12 "When you say 'he,' you are talking about 13 Charles Manson? 14 "Yes. 15 "He said that if anything went wrong, 16 you know, just hang it up, don't do it; and of 17 course, to hitch hike back to the ranch, and for 18 Sagie to go to the waterfall." 19 Manson told Clem and Sadie that while Linda 20 knocked on the door. for them to wait around the corner 21 until she entered and asked the man if they could come in. 22 "Did either Clem or Sadie say anything to 23 Mr. Manson at this point? "No, not that I know of. .25 "Then you say Charlie drove off? 26

"Yes.

"Clem, Sadie and myself walked up -- I believe I took them to the fourth floor, because I know I didn't go all the way to the top -- and I went -- as I entered the hallway, whatever it is, where all the doors are, I went straight to -- to the first door, and I knocked.

"They hid behind the corner.

"When you say 'they,' you are referring to whom?

"Sadie and Clem.

"And I knocked on the door, which I knew wasn't the door, and a man said, 'Who is it?'

"And I said, !Linda."

"And he sort of opened the door and peeked around the corner, and I just said, 'Oh, excuse me. Wrong door.'

"And that was it.

"How long did you look at this man who opened the door?

"Just for a split second."

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Linda identified this as being a photograph of the actor, and we learned his name as being Saladin Nader from the next witness, whom I will discuss in a moment.

And these are photographs here, ladies and gentlemen, of the beach house apartments in Venice, and the actor lived on the top floor.

This is the place where Manson dropped Linda and Sadie and Clem off.

I will get back to Linda shortly. Let's discuss Elinor Lalley.

She testified that she is the manager of those apartments, and she identified them.

As I say, Lalley identified the photograph, People's 77, as being Saladin Nader, and said he lived in Room 501 of the apartment from July 22nd, 1969, to late March of 1970.

She said the beach house had five floors, and Nader lived on the top floor.

Of course, Linda said that the actor lived on the top floor. So, there is just obviously no question in the world that the actor whom Linda was testifying about and whom she identified in that photograph was the same person that Elinor Lalley was talking about, Saladin Nader, who lived on the top floor. He was an actor.

Now, assuming -- of course, we don't know,

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Bedduse Nader has not been able to be located -- assuming that Nader was in his apartment house that night -- we don't know, but if he was -- "But for" -- "But for" -- Linda's deliberately knocking on the wrong door, the probabilities are great there would have been eight murders, not seven, on these two nights of horrendous murder.

Recall that Clem Tufts had a gun which Manson had given him, and Sadie was with Clem, waiting around the corner.

Now, I am not saying, ladies and gentlemen, that Linda Kasabian deserves any medal, any award from the Kiwanis Club or anything like that, all I am saying is that there is a distinct possibility that she saved the life of a human being on the night of the La Bianca murders, and this act by Linda in deliberately knocking on the wrong door shows, along with all the other evidence in this case about her, that although she is not an angel—and we have never said she was; and she would be the first one to admit that she is not an angel — she is not cut out of the same cloth that these defendants are.

Keep one further point in mind. Linda was not a hard-core member of this Family. She had just joined the Family a little over one month before these two nights of murder; whereas, Sadie had been with Manson for over two years, and Katie and Leslie for over one year.

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I asked Linda why she knocked on the wrong door.

I said, "Why did you knock on the wrong door, Linda?

"When you knocked on the door of this apartment, did you know it was the wrong door?

"Yes, I did.

"Why did you knock on the wrong door, Linda?

"Because I didn't want to kill anybody.

"After the man answered the door and you had that brief exchange with him, what is the next thing that happened?

"Sadie went to the bathroom.

"Where did she go to the bathroom?

"As we were walking downstairs, on the small -- I don't know how to say it.

"All right.

"We got down to the beach, and it was daybreak, and we started walking on the boardwalk -the speedway, I think they call it -- and Clem wanted to get rid of the gun."

This is the gun Manson gave him.

"So, he walked down to the pier to stash it.

And he came back with the gun and said that there were
people around, so he didn't stash it.

"So we kept walking. I think Sadie and

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"I stopped in the ladies' room for a few minutes.

"The ladies' room where?

"On the beach near the pier.

"And we kept walking, and we came to a sandpile with houses, and Clem -- I didn't watch him, but he walked up to the sandpile, and I don't know what he did with the gun, but he didn't have it when he came down.

"We kept walking, and we started hitch-hiking on the entrance to Route 1, I believe it is, the ocean freeway, towards Malibu.

"Was this Pacific Coast Highway?
"Yes."

Linda testified that someone picked them up and left them off at the beginning of Topanga Canyon Boulevard by the ocean.

They stopped at a house beside the Malibu Feed Bin, and then they visited a friend of Sadie's.

There was a man there, an older man, at the home, and they entered, and all five of them smoked marijuana.

This is the Feed Bin, and this is the home next to the Feed Bin where they stopped.

She said for about an hour. Then they got two more rides, hitchhiking, the last driver letting Clem and

18,981 Linda off at the beginning of the Santa Susanna Pass, and they walked to the ranch, and Sadle went on with the driver. When Linda arrived back at the ranch it was daylight.

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"After these two particular nights, Linda, that you have been testifying to for the past few days, did you try to leave Spahn Ranch? "Yes, I did.

"When did you first try to leave Spahn Ranch?

"The morning after the second night"-the morning after the second night being, apparently,
the morning of August the 11th, 1969.

She said:

"Once I had woken up, everybody was still sleeping and there was nobody around, and I remember packing a sleeping bag with a few of Tanya's clothes and a change of clothes for myself, and walking down behind the ranch into the gully and up through the corral and planting the sleeping bag on the side of the road into some bushes.

"Why did you plant the sleeping bag where you planted it?

"Why did I hide it at the spot?"
"Yes."

Now she is asking me questions.

"Well, I had to hide it because I had to hide it.

"I could not walk out of there.
"Linda, what did you do after you hid

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"the sleeping bag?

"I walked back to the ranch, and I don't know exactly what I did.

"That night I remember I took care of Tanya. They called them elves, they called the children elves, so I took care of the elves.

I remember Barbara was there," Apparently Barbara Hoyt.

"What happened next?

"I planned to leave that night, but when nighttime came I was afraid because there were people walking around with guns, the guards.

"Who were the guards?

"I don't know.

"We're these guards members of the Family?

"Yes.

"Where were they walking?

"Usually they walked all around the ranch. Sometimes they stood on the roof.

"What is the next thing that happened?"
She said:

"So I didn't leave that night.

"Then the next morning" -- this apparently would be the morning of August the 12th, 1969 -"The next morning, Charlie came to me and told me that he wanted me to go to Sybil Brand to see

"Mary and Sandy because they were in jail, and also to go to -- I don't know the name of the building, I think it is in this district -- to see Bobby Beausoleil.

"You say Mr. Manson wanted you to go into town and visit Mary and Sandra and Bobby Beausoleil?

"Yes.

"Did you, in fact, do that?

"Yes, I did.

"How did you do it? Did you hitchhike

into town?

"No.

"There was a new ranch hand that had just come to the ranch to help out with the horses. He was employed by Mr. Spahn, and he had a car. He told me T could use his car, and he showed me, you know, how to drive it, and certain things to watch out for.

"So this is the car that I used."

We found out that was David Hannum's car, and I will get into that shortly.

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"Did you actually see Sandra and Mary that day?

"No, I did not.

"You were unable to see them?

"Yes.

"Did you make an effort to see them?

"Yes, I did.

"What happened? How come you didn't see them?

"They were in court."

"Now, there was a stipulation, of course, that Mary Brunner and Sandra Good were in court on that date, August the 12th, 1969.

"Mary and Sandy were in court, and when I went to see Bobby, the men, whoever you show your identification to, wouldn't accept my identification.

"Did you then return to Spahn Ranch?
"Yes, I did.

"Did you tell Mr. Manson that you were unable to see these three people?

"Yes.

"What did Manson say to you, if anything, when you told him that?

"Well, he told me he wanted me to goagain the next day, and also it was around suppertime,

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so he told me, and I believe it was Little Patti, to go on a garbage run, and to meet at the waterfall.

"what is the next thing that happened, Lindat

"Little Fatti and I went and got some food. I remember we got a pizza, and we came back to the ranch.

"I den't remember how we got to the water-fall. It seems to me we were on a truck, and we went a different route that I had never been before.

"There were a few people that I didn't know, guests; anyway, we got to the waterfall, and practically the whole Family was there.

"I don't think Charlie came with us. I think he stayed at the ranch.

"Also, Charlie told me, and I believe Tex and Lexite and Little Fatti, to come back the next morning, which we did."

I will leave Linda just for a second.

Deputy Halph Harshall testified that on August the Sth, 1969, he arrested Sandra Good -- that is bandy -- and Mary Brunner. You remember, Sundra and Hary are the people that Linda referred to. Arrested them on August the 8th, 1969, and transported them to Sybil

Brand Institute For Women. Lieutenant Holt of the Sheriff's Office 2. testified that the Sheriff's records reflected that Sandra Goode and Mary Brunner were booked at Sybil Brand on August the 8th, 1969, at 10:21 p.m. Sergeant Whiteley testified that Beausoleil was 6 booked on August the 7th, 1969, in the County Jail. 7 8 On August 12, 1969, Sandra Good, Mary Brunner and Bobby Beausoleil were still in jail. 10. Gloria Hardaway, a clerk at Sybil Brand. testified that Sandra Good was released August 12th at 12 3:12 p.m. Mrs. Birch is another clerk. She testified 13 that Mary Brunner was released September 23, 1969. 15 And Sergeant Whiteley testified that Beausoleil was transferred out of the County Jail in June of 1970. So, this all confirms Linda's testimony that 17 Manson told her to go down and visit Mary Brunner and Sandra Good and Bobby Beausoleil right around the time that they 19 were still in custody. It is totally compatible with Linda's testimony.

Obviously, he is not going to tell Linda to see Sandra, Mary and Bobby if they weren't, in point of fact, in jail.

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The next morning, which would have been August 13, 1969, Linda testified that she got up early in the morning and dressed as if she were going into town to the jail again, as Manson had instructed her to do.

In other words, she wore a straight dress, as she calls it, the same dress she had worn the previous day; nylon stockings, fixed her hair and put makeup on, like she was going into town.

Then she went to the parachute room to get a bag with diapers and pins and other things that she said she had hidden back in the room.

However, when she entered there, Manson was sleeping there with a new girl, Stephanie -- Stephanie Shramm.

She said goodbye to Manson, obviously he must have thought she was going to town again to the jail as he instructed her to do. She was dressed the same way she had been the previous day.

"When you said goodbye to Mr. Manson did you intend to leave Los Angeles?

"Yes, I did.

"Did you tell Mr. Manson that you intended to leave Los Angeles?

"No, I did not.

"Why didn't you tell him?

"I was afraid to tell him.

"When you said goodbye to Mr. Manson," did he say anything to you?

"Yes, he just said, 'Bye.'

"What is the next thing you did?

"I left the parachute room and I walked in front of the ranch.

"No, excuse me. I walked down the end of the front building towards the corral and I spoke with the owner of the car, I believe his name is Dave Hannum, I did not know his name at the time.

"And also Bruce Davis was there, and he gave me a credit card, a Shell credit card and \$2, and I said, 'Goodbye.'

"Did you tell Mr. Hannum where you were going with his car?

"No. I think he knew from the previous day that I was going to do the same thing or he thought I was going to do the same thing.

"The previous day you also received Mr. Hannum's car?

"Yes, I did.

"Did you tell him why you wanted the car at that point?

"Yes, I did.

"What did you tell him?

•			
ĭ	"I had to go to town to see a few		
2	people.		
3:	"Now, this last day that you are talking		
4	about you also asked him for the car?		
5	"Yes, I did.		
Ĝ	"Why did you want the car the second day?		
7	"I wanted it to escape.		
,8	"Did you tell Mr. Hannum you wanted this		
9	car to escape?		
, 1 Ô	"No, I did not.		
11	"Did you tell Bruce Davis that you wanted		
12	to escape?		
13	"No, I did not.		
14	"Did you then get Mr. Hannum's car?		
15	"Yes, I did.		
16	"Do you know what type of car it was?"		
17	She said: "I believe it was a Volvo."		
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"What was the next thing you did?

"I got into the car and I drove away.

I drove from the ranch, and I stopped and got out
of the car beside where I placed my sleeping bag,
picked it up, put it in the back seat and
continued to drive.

"Did you look for Tanya?
"No, because I knew she was at the

"Who was she with?

waterfall.

"She was in the care of a friend of mine when I last saw her.

"Was there any reason you did not stop and pick up Tanya?

"She was with the whole Family and there was no way without being questioned that I could there go down/and take her.

"So you left Spahn Ranch then in Mr. Hannum's Volvo?

"Yes, I did.

"Why did you leave the Spahn Ranch without Tanya?

"I knew that I had to leave, and something within myself told me that Tanya would be all right; that nothing would happen to her, and that now was the time to leave, and that I knew I would come back

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25 26 "and get her.

"I was just confident that she would be all right.

"After you drove off from Spahn Ranch where did you drive to?

"Well, the day before I picked up two young hitchhikers, and I told them basically about my plan, that I was escaping from this place, and I had to get my daughter, and they had credit cards which were legal; they had their own credit card and they were going to pay for the gas if I gave them a ride to New Mexico.

"So I told them I would pick them up the next day, which I did."

She said she picked them up in a certain area, but she didn't know exactly where it was, two or three miles away from the ranch she picked them up, around seven or eight o'clock, and they started to drive to New Mexico.

En route, she testified that the car broke down near Albuquerque, and she hitchhiked into Albuquerque.

The car was about 20 miles from town.

She spoke to a towing man.

She used the credit card that Bruce Davis had given her.

The man called up on the card and said it was illegal.

So, she said she had to leave the car in Albuquerque, and because of that, she wrote the Family a letter and enclosed the keys to Hannum's car, told him where the car was and it would cost \$20 to pick it up.

And she said after that, she hitchhiked to Taos, New Mexico.

I will talk briefly about David Hannum.

Flannum testified that he started working as a ranch hand at Spahn Ranch on August the 12th, 1969.

That is the first day he sterted to work there, so he knew the date.

And he did testify that he awned a 1961 Volvo.

He said that August the 12th he loaned Linda

Kasabian his car because he said the first day he came to

work at the ranch he loaned Linda Kasabian his car, which

is consistent with Linda's testirony.

The next day he again gave Linda the car to go into town, but she never returned with it.

Again, completely consistent with Linda's testimony.

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Hannum said that two weeks after Linda took
the car, Susan Atkins gave him a torn-up piece of letter
without an envelope. The letter was from Linda saying
she was sorry for taking the car and telling him where the
car was in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the following
month he picked the car up.

Incidentally, Hannum said at one time he killed a rattlesnake at Spahn Ranch in Mr. Manson's presence, and this apparently angered Charlie Manson.

In other words, when Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca were just having the knife stuck into their bodies and the blood is gushing out of their bodies, he is drinking milkshakes; but he gets extremely infuriated when a rattlemake is killed.

Monson said: How would you like it if I chopped your head off?

Then Manson said: I'd rather kill people than animals.

A rattlesnake, ladies and gentlemen. Can you believe it? A rattlesnake is worth more to Charles Lanson than the lives of human beings.

On August 13, just a few days after these murders, Manson told Hannum that the blacks were going to take over and kill all the whites.

Getting back to Linda, as you recall, somewhere between Los Angeles and Albuquerque, Linda picked up a

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hitchhiker named Breckenridge to whom she related many things put into her head by Manson and the Family.

She said it was her purpose to see what Breckenridge thought about these ideas.

Mind you, Linda had just escaped, just escaped a day or so earlier from Charles Manson and Spahn Ranch and the Family, and all these sick, far-out, weird ideas that Manson had impregnated her mind with were still fresh in her mind.

So, obviously, she wanted to find out from someone outside the Family whether the ideas had any merit or were pure unadultered hogwash. So, she started talking to Breckenridge.

Once in Taos, New Mexico, she looked up her husband, Bob Kasabian, and found him living in a commune called Lorien, a few miles from Taos, living with another woman.

She told him about the murders. Another thing she told him was "Charlie flipped out and had a whole bunch of people killed."

She also told him that she had seen some of the people get killed.

"I told him that Tanya was still back there, and he told me that we had to go back."

The reason that I am going into this in a fair amount of detail is because the defense is going to

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make a big issue out of everything that Linda did, talking to Breckenridge, running away from the ranch. I will read it now and then during my closing

argument I won't have to.

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"I told him that Tanya was still back there, and he told me that we had to go back."

This is what her hubband, Bob, told her.

"And I said, 'Yes, I know,' but 'I'm afraid to go back because I'm afraid we will be killed.'

"So he said, 'Well, he was living with another woman at the time, Susan,' and he said, 'Well, I will send Susan back'.

"And I said, 'No, that wouldn't work either.

"So he said to give him the day, and he would think, you know, some way to go back and get Tanya out.

"And I could not stay with him because he was with another woman, so I hitchhiked back into Taos, and went to Joe Sage's house, whom I met earlier.

"Who is this Joe Sage?

"He ran, it is called Zen Buddhist Macrobiotic Retreat."

I imagine he is some type of a character.

He was known, however, Linda says, for helping people in trouble. Maybe he wasn't a character.

"He was known for helping people in trouble, giving assistance to people and things like this.

"Is this why you went to him? AIA. Yes. 2 "What happened next? "I asked him for \$100 to take a plane back. 5 "At first I would not tell him. I just 6 came out and asked him for \$100 to take a plane 7 to Los Angeles; that my baby was there and I . .8 had to go and get her. . 9 "And he kept questioning me. He was not 10 willing to help me unless I told him. П "So I just very, very barely went into 12 lt. 13 "I told him I knew about the Sharon Tate 14 murders and the people that had Tanya were these 15 people that killed Sharon Tate, and that is 16 basically what I told him. 17 "When you told Joe Sage this, was any .18 other person present? 19 "Yes, there was. 20. "Who was? 21 "A boy named Jeffrey. 22 "Did Joe Sage eventually give you some 23 money? 24 "Yes, he did. 25 "How much money did he give you? 26

"He gave me a two-way ticket to Los Angeles and back."

In other words, he did not give her any money, she said.

I take that back.

"Yes, he gave me the actual money, yes, but it was exactly enough for there and back."

So, she is the one that bought the ticket.

So, she flew here to Los Angeles.

I asked her: "Do you know approximately when you flew back to Los Angeles?

"Well, it took a few days to find out, because in the meantime from what Joe Sage told me, he, Joe Sage, called Charlie at the ranch and asked Charlie if what I had told him is the truth, and he said that Charlie said that I flipped out and my ego was not ready to die and I ran away."

It is not quite that easy, is it, ladies and gentlemen?

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Linda is the one that flipped out according to Charlie.

Of course, she didn't think Charlie was going to tell Jee Sage: Yes, Linda told you the truth, I did order these seven murders, Joe.

You don't think that Charlie is going to tell Joe Sage that. Obviously not.

And then she said that she called the ranch and she asked for Charlie, and he was not there, and she says that she believes she spoke to Squeaky.

She can't remember the conversation too well, out she recalled that she asked where Tanya was.

And Squeaky, or whoever it was that spoke to her; told her that they had got busted, they had been arrested, and Tanya was in a foster home.

the name of the social worker.

"And then I spoke with Patty Krenwinkel, and she said something to the effect, 'You just couldn't wait to open your big mouth, could you?'

"And I said, 'Well, you don't have to worry about this man, he is not going to say anything,' or something like that.

"Referring to Joe Sage?

"Yes.

"Then I remember, I made a phone call

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"to the Malibu Police Station inquiring about my child, where she had been taken, and he gave me the name of some social worker.

"Then I called the social worker."

Again, I am going through all of this because the defense is going to make a big issue of this, and I want it to be fresh in your mind.

"And the time was just perfect because apparently someone from the Family had gone in there and said that Tanya had belonged to her, and I had called at the right moment and told them that that was not the truth, and that I am the mother and I am coming to get her, and I am coming the next day. And I went."

She said she flew to Los Angeles.

"About how many days after you left the Spahn Ranch did you return to Los Angeles? "Maybe a week. Four days, a week, I am not sure.

"After you arrived in Los Angeles, were you able to get Tanya back?

"Eventually. It took a while. I had to find a lawyer."

First she said she went to see the social worker, and then eventually she went to a person that whe had met a year before called Paul Rosenberg, and

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Rosenberg referred her to an attorney, Gary Fleischman.

He was the gentleman seated in court throughout
Linda Kasabian's testimony.

She met with Fleischman and told him about her child being in custody.

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"He asked me why I left, and I told him I went to find my husband.

"I sort of evaded the truth. I couldn't come right out and tell him that I knew about these things. I didn't know him and I was very much afraid, and I was just more concerned with getting my child back!

"So he told me, you know, okay, I will get your child."

And she flew back to Taos.

She did not have Tanya at that time.

She said about three weeks later, all the red tape had been eliminated, and she came back to Los Angeles to make a court appearance and get Tanya.

Joe Sage had given her a \$600 check --- apparently this guy has got some money -- to pay her attorney, and also the plane fare to and fro.

And she said the Judge granted Tanya back to her.

Then she said she drove to Saugus where Tanya was kept, and Tanya was there waiting for her, and she took Tanya back.

Then she went to Taos and stayed with Joe Sage for a day or two.

Then she went up to Ojo Sarco, to a small house that Bob and Linda used to live in a year before.

She said, "I sort of had it in my head, you know, now that I have got Tanya, you know, maybe we could get back together, you know.

"I needed his help.

"But no, he still was on this trip with some other girl. So I went to live with some friends down the road,"

'And eventually two or three weeks later, she said that she hitchhiked to Miami Beach, Florida, because her rather lived in Florida.

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Because her father lives in Florida, she hitchhiked with her little girl, Tanya. She made some phone calls --

THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, we will take our recess at this time.

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

The Court will recess for 15 minutes.

(Recess.)

(The following proceedings were had in the chambers of the Court, all counsel, all jurors, all defendants being absent, Juror No. 1, Mrs. McKensey, and the Court being the only ones present.)

THE COURT: I have asked the reporter to be present because all of this has to be on the record.

JUEOR McKENZIE: I think my problem is being handled during the break by Deputy Slagle, and I have just told her to tell the other deputy to cancel my request to see Judge Older.

THE COURT: The deputy handed me this note. You said you wanted to talk to me; that is why I had you come down. But if it is all solved —

JUROR McKENZIE: I think it will be in a few minutes. Miss Slagle just came in when we went up. I think she can handle it for me and save time.

I was going to request permission to make a 1 2 phone call. THE COURT: Oh, I see. All right, if she can handle 3 it for you -- are you ready to proceed now? 4. 5 JUROR McKENZIE: Yes. 6 THE COURT: All right, fine. (To the bailiff.) Then would you take 7: Mrs. McKenzie back up and then she can come down with the 8 The jury will come down all together. 9. JUROR McKENZIE: Thank you. 10 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 11 12 (The following proceedings were had in open, 13 court, all jurors being present, all counsel with the 14 exception of Mr. Hughes being present, the defendants all 15 being absent.) THE COURT: All counsel with the exception of Mr. **16** Hughes, are present. The jurors are present. 17 18 You may continue, Mr. Bugliosi. 19 MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you. MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, in order that I not 21 interrupt Mr. Bugliosi, I wonder would it be possible to 22 adjourn five minutes early to bring something to the 23 Court's attention at 11:55. I won't have to interrupt Mr. Bugliosi's argument. 24 THE COURT: Very well. MR. BUGLIOSI: I asked Linda what happened after she 26

arrived in Miami.

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She said she met her father the next day; she said her father is separated from her mother, they had been separated for 12, 13 or 14 years.

She said her father works in Miami.

so after you met your father, what happened?

"A I stayed -- well, he got me a small place in Miami Beach, and it was sort of like, to me it was like a vacation, just to unwind, and I tried to forget all about these things. I didn't remember it any more.

"I just wanted to forget about it, and I couldn't, and I kept reading newspapers and seeing horrible things.

"And at one point I thought about getting in touch with people related, you know -- you people, or relatives to these people that were killed, or something."

Then Linda went on to say that there were many reasons why she did not contact the police and report these murders, among them that she was pregnant with Angel, her little boy.

She did not want to go through the ordeal at that time -- it certainly would have been an ordeal.

Also she thought she might lose Tanya, her

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little girl. She said she never had confidence in the police, which is understandable, since the drug-oriented life she was living obviously was on the opposite side of the tracks from the police.

Also, she did not know where Manson and the Family were, and she said she thought if she reported these murders to the police, who committed them, there was a strong possibility that Manson and the Family would murder her and her daughter.

Early in November her father gave her plane fare to Boston where her brother picked her and Tanya up and took them to her mother's house in Milford, New Hampshire, where she stayed up until the time of her arrest on December 2nd, 1969.

On that day she heard over the radio that she was wanted for the Tate-La Bianca murders.

She told her mother. Her mother went to the police; they arrested her. She did not resist extradition, and came back to Los Angeles the following day, December 3, 1969 and, as you know, pursuant to a request by the prosecution, on August 10, 1970 Judge Older granted Linda Kasabian immunity from prosecution for these murders.

I am not going to discuss with you the 2500 pages of cross-examination by the four defense attorneys in this case of Linda Kasabian, in which they asked her literally thousands of questions, 95 per cent of which in

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my opinion were totally irrelevant because they concerned points that had nothing to do with the issues in this case.

But they will have a lot to say about those 2500 pages, you can rest assured of that, and I will have something to say during my final summation based on what they say.

The cross-examination of Linda, ladies and gentlemen, by the defense counsel, in my opinion, was a classic study in futility.

Collectively all four defense attorneys never, budged Linda's story about these two nights of murder — a fraction of an inch, and they couldn't do it for the simple reason that Linda was telling the truth, that is why.

Her credibility was not destroyed one iota.

All four defense attorneys, what did they do? They devoted the vast majority of the time proving that Linda Kasabian led a drug-oriented life, and that she was sexually promiscuous.

Well, so what? Even on direct examination, even before cross-examination, on direct examination by myself Linda testified that she had taken approximately 50 acid trips, and it was obvious that she had been sexually loose. So what? What does drug abuse, sexual promisculty, have to do with the price of jute in Karachi, Pakistan?

What does it have to do with the fact that

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Linda was with these defendants on these two nights of murder?

Nothing, that is what.

All defense counsel's cross-examination of Linda constituted was a seminar in narcotics, a three-unit course in drugs for us non-users. That is about the extent of the cross-examination of Linda.

Looking through those 2500 pages of crossexamination, when you separate the wheat from the chaff and
the diamonds from the rhinestones, we come up with nothing.
The defense accomplishes absolutely nothing, and that is
because Linda was telling the plain and the simple truth.
That is why.

And, as we saw, ladies and gentlemen, the testimony of the other witnesses in this case was 101. per cent consistent with Linda's testimony.

Linda's testimony about these two nights of murder, ladies and gentlemen, all by itself, without anything else, all by itself, I think convinced each and every one of you that these defendants committed these murders, just her testimony alone.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I must object to that because as a matter of law that could not be. I must object.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is not the law, your Honor, that is not the law.

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THE COURT: What is the objection, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: The objection is, your Honor is going to instruct the jury that Linda Kasabian is an accomplice as a matter of law, and therefore, upon her testimony alone your Honor would give a directed verdict of not guilty

MR. BUGLIOSI: This is an argument, your Honor, by the defense counsel.

because it is not corroborated.

They can be convinced of their guilt based on her testimony alone. I'm not talking about convictions now, I'm talking about belief.

MR. KANAREK: That is why we are in a court of law, your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be enough, Mr. Kanarek.
MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I have heard your objection. Your objection is overruled.

The jury will be thoroughly instructed in the law applicable to this case by the Court upon the conclusion of arguments.

You are to take your law from the instructions given to you by the Court, not from counsel, not from counsel for either side.

The only reason the Court permits counsel to discuss the law in their argument is to relate it to the evidence in this case for the purpose of argument.

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But the law as it will be applied in this case you will receive in the form of instructions from the Court at the close of the argument.

You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: Sergeant Frank Patchett, one of the investigating officers in the La Bianca murders, testified that, as you know, while Manson was incarcerated, he recovered People's 75 and People's 95, these leather thongs, from a leather suit and a pair of moccasin type boots Manson had on in Inyo County.

Patchett also recovered a pair of leather thongs from beneath the front seat of John Swartz's car. You recall that.

You recall that those leather thongs in People's 75 and 95, all three of those leather thongs look very very much alike, like People's 241, the leather thongs tied around Leno La Bianca's wrists.

Keep two things in mind with respect to these leather thongs:

There are all types of leather thongs, different colors, different thicknesses.

People's 75 and 95, the leather thongs found on Manson's clothing in Inyo County are just like the leather thongs found around Leno's wrists.

Now, that is not conclusive, obviously, because obviously in a large city like Los Angeles, numerically there must be a great number of people who wear leather thongs, but percentagewise I imagine the percentage is exceedingly low.

Among hippies, I imagine the percentage

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is higher.

If you were in San Marino or Bel Air, the percentage would be nonexistent.

Over-all, looking at the broad spectrum of Los Angeles County, I imagine the percentage of people who wear leather thongs around their necks is much less than 1 percent.

Certainly it is not positive and conclusive evidence, but just one item of circumstantial evidence against Charles Manson.

With respect to the estate next to the La Bianca residence, Patchett testified it used to belong to Earle C. Anthony, who some of you recall, probably, has been a wealthy radio station owner.

Patchett testified that on August 11th, the day after the La Bianca murders, he went to Harold True's formet residence, the home right next door to the La Bianca residence, and it was vacant.

Patchett identified, laddes and gentlemen, this map here, People's 269, as being a map of the vicinity where the La Bianca residence is located, this red spot right here is the La Bianca residence on Waverly Drive.

Patchett testified that the nearest freeway to the La Bianca residence is the Golden State Freeway, in red, right here, and the nearest on-ramp is just east of Riverside Drive, off Los Feliz Boulevard, which is about

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right here.

Patchett testified the distance between the nearest on-ramp and the La Bianca residence is approximately a half mile, I believe he testified.

You recall Linda Kasabian testified that shortly after Manson dropped Tex, Katle and Leslie off at the La Bianca residence, he got on the freeway.

Undoubtedly he must have gotten on the Golden State Freeway.

You recall Patchett testified that if one got on the Golden State Freeway near Los Feliz Boulevard and drove north on the freeway they could drive directly to the gasoline station in Sylmar, which is located right off the freeway, in fact it is visible from the freeway.

So Linda Kasabian's testimony concerning these things is totally consistent with the actual geography of the area, completely consistent.

Ruth Sivic testified that she and Rosemary
La Bianca were partners in the Miss Valentina Dress Shop
on North Figueroa.

On August 9, 1969, around 6:00 or 6:15 p.m., she went to the La Bianca residence to feed the La Biancas, three dogs.

When she left, around 6:30 p.m., all the outside doors were locked, except a side screen door which was not locked. However, right inside the screen door was a regular door which was locked.

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Of course, when she left, everything was in order and there was no "Death to pigs" or "Rise" or "Helter Skelter" printed in blood inside the La Bianca living room.

Frank Struthers: 16 years old, son of Rosemary La Bianca. He has a sister named Susan. Leno La Bianca was Frank's stepfather.

Frank lived with his mother and father -- with his mother and stepfather at 3301 Waverly Drive, the La Biancas' residence, and he said that Leno was a major stockholder in Gateway Markets.

On August 9th, 1969, Frank said he was up at Lake Isabella when Leno and Rosemary drove up to pick up their boat, and bring the boat back to Los Angeles.

He said Leno and Rosemary left Lake Isabella around 9:00 p.m. on August 9, 1969, which would be around the same time that Charles Manson was preparing his savages for another night of murder.

While Manson, ladies and gentlemen, and his killers were roaming the Pasadena area indiscriminately looking for their victims, Leno and Rosemary La Bianca were driving towards Los Angeles, their home, and violent death.

Frank said that he left Lake Isabella for Los Angeles on August 10, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. -- his mother and stepfather had already been murdered by them.

Briefly, Frank arrived home around 8:00 p.m.,

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August 10th, when he discovered all of the doors were locked and no one answered when he knocked, he went to a hamburger stand, got in touch with Susan over the phone, who apparently got in touch with one Joe Dorgan.

At around 9:30 p.m., Frank, Susan and Dorgan entered the rear door, getting the key out of Rosemary's T-bird.

Dorgan and Frank walked to the living room. They saw Leno, immediately turned around, all three, left the residence, went across the street and called the police.

There is an aerial photograph, People's 200, and you will note that the True residence, of course, is located from the street looking up, the True residence is located to the right of the La Bianca residence.

Frank Struthers, Jr., identified his home and the home next door.

Frank testified that he returned to his residence four or five days later after these murders and ascertained that nothing had apparently been stolen other than his mother's wallet, and also his mother's wristwatch.

Of course the wristwatch was found inside the wallet at the gasoline station in Sylmar.

He said that the wallet originally was light tan in color.

He also identified the photograph in the wallet

5a-6 of his graduation ceremony. His mother was carrying it 5b fls around on her person. Ź .

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John Voklanos, the news vendor on the corner of Hillhurst and Franklin, in the Los Feliz area of Los Angeles.

Leno and Rosemary were customers of his. Between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m. on August 10th, 1969, a Sunday, Leno and Rosemary bought a Sunday Herald, and Vokianos gave them the Sunday Times.

Unfortunately the news of the day, not only here in Los Angeles but throughout the world, was the Tate murders, and Leno and Rosemary were quite interested in the Tate murders, the news about them, and they discussed it with Mr. Wokianos, and then drove off to their own violent death, obviously at the hands of the same people who had murdered the Tate victims.

· Officer Rodriguez, the first officer to arrive at the scene around 10:35 p.m., on August 10th, 1969.

He entered through the front door. Although the front door was closed, it wasn't locked.

He observed Leno La Bianca lying on his back in the living room, the fork stuck into his stomach, papers all over, pillowcase over his head.

He also testified that the side door to the La Bianca residence, the side door to the residence was open when he arrived.

There is no way of knowing, ladies and gentlemen, how Charles Manson got into the La Bianca residence, we

don't know that.

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He could have gone in the front door; he could have gone through that side door that was open right there; he could even have knocked on the front door, and when the unsuspecting Leno or Rosemary answered the door he could have displayed his pirate sword or a gun and forced his way in. We don't know how he got in.

After Rodriguez observed Leno, he said he ran out of the house to his radio car and called for an ambulance and a back-up police unit.

Sergeant Edward Cline arrived around 10:45 p.m.

He testified to discovering Rosemary dead in her bedroom.

He also testified to observing the writings "Death to pigs" and "Rise" on the walls in the living room, and "Helter Skelter" on the refrigerator door, and he identified photos of these things.

"Death to pigs" on the living room wall in the La Bianca residence, the word "Rise" printed in blood in the La Bianca residence.

Here is "Helter Skelter." It looks like it is misspelled, H-e-a-1-t-e-r S-k-e-1-t-e-r, printed in blood on the refrigerator door at the La Blanca residence.

We will discuss briefly in great depth the significance of all of these words. I think you already

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25 26 know the significance, but I will discuss it with you in depth, and draw certain inferences for you when we discuss the testimony of other witnesses.

Sergeant Galindo arrived at the Waverly address at 1:00 a.m. on August 11th, 1969.

He observed a pillow over Leno's head.

May I have 91 --

When the pillow was removed he observed a blood-soaked pillowcase covering Leno's head.

Around the pillowcase was an electrical cord which was attached to a lamp around four or five feet from Leno's body.

Again that is the same photograph, this appears to be the electrical cord right here, and here is the lamp that Galindo referred to.

He observed the fork, of course.

This is the Fork that was stuck in Mr.
Leno La Bianca's abdomen.

Sergeant Galindo went into the kitchen and observed a set of utensils that matched this fork. The utensils are collectively marked People's 214.

These are the utensils which were in the La Bianca residence, ladies and gentlemen. These utensils right here were in the La Bianca residence in the kitchen.

This is the fork, right here, that was stuck in Leno La Bianca's stomach, as you can see they came from

the same set.

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The killers went into the kitchen as a final act of, I don't know what you want to call it, an attempted degradation, I don't know.

They plunged the fork into Leno's stomach.

And he also observed Leno's wrists to be tied with leather thongs, and he observed the word "War" to be carved on Leno La Bianca's stomach, "War."

He said he observed no evidence of a struggle in the living room, and he testified that Rosemary also had a pillowcase over her head, an electrical cord from a nearby lamp was also tied around her neck, very much like that of her husband.

Galindo testified that there was no sign of ransacking to the premises and no doors were open.

He testified he found several items of value, such as several diamond rings, one of which was marked 14 carat, wristwatches, expensive camera equipment, many rifles and guns, a jar of coins, a coin collection and other matters of value, personal property, all of which he said were inside the residence and easily accessible to anyone if their intent had been to steal.

Again, as with the Tate murders, there doesn't seem to be any question these murders were not to carry out any robbery or burglary or theft, these defendants went there both nights to murder and kill; no doubt about it.

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Galindo also found a woman's purse on top of a liquor cabinet in the kitchen.

The purse was open. There was no wallet inside the purse.

Of course the wallet undoubtedly was Rosemary's, that Manson gave to Linda to hide.

Sergeant Broada identified People's 216 as being a photograph of Leno La Bianca taken at the Coroner's Office. It is not pleasant to look at this, ladies and gentlemen, but this is the handiwork, this is the handiwork of the defendants. They are nice people.

He also identified People's 210, the knife, as a knife that was removed from Leno La Bianca's throat at the Coroner's Office on August 11th.

Broda' said he booked the knife with the Property Division of the Los Angeles Police Department.

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Dr. Katsuyama. He is the Deputy Medical Examiner for the Coroner's Office.

He performed the autopsies on Leno and Rosemary on August 11th in the Coroner's Office.

With respect to Leno, the cause of death was multiple stab wounds to the neck and abdomen, causing massive hemorrhage.

He said when Leno's body arrived in the Coroner's office the pillowcase was still covering Leno's head and the electrical cord, People's 228, was over the pillowcase, tied in a knot, moderately tightly around Leno's head.

He said the cord could not be removed without cutting it, and he identified People's 229 as being the plug to the electrical cord I just showed you.

It originally was part of 228, the cord.

The doctor said that when he removed the pillowcase he observed the knife, People's 210, lodged in Leno's throat, and he gave it to a representative of the Los Angeles Police Department, Broda. He said Leno had 12 stab wounds in his body, all of which were penetration wounds, and six of which were fatal in and of themselves.

In addition to the 12 stab wounds, there were seven pairs of double-tined fork wounds, in other words, 14 puncture wounds, for a total of 25 wounds in Leno

La Blanca's stomach and body.

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The doctor said that People's 207, the fork, is the type of fork that could have caused all 14 puncture wounds.

The doctor also observed the word "War" scratched on Leno's abdomen.

He identified People's 246 as being a photograph of Leno's abdomen. He testified that People's 229, the electrical plug, or the end of a screwdriver, or some other such instrument could have been the type of instrument used to carve the word "War." However, he had no way of knowing for sure.

The doctor pointed out all 26 stab wounds on a diagram, and you will have that diagram back there in the jury room with you during your deliberations.

The doctor said that all 12 of Leno's stab wounds were caused by a sharp cutting instrument such as a knife with a double-edged blade.

He testified that People's 210, the knife removed from Leno's throat, could not have caused most of the 12 stab wounds on Leno's body. He said it was simply too small, that the dimensions of the blade were such that it was too small.

The stipulated dimensions of the blade on People's 220 were a length of 4-7/8 inches, a thickness of just under 1/16 of an inch, and a blade width of 13/16 of

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from VB argument

Or. Katsuyama testified that many of the wounds on Leno and Rosemary LaBianca were caused by a blade that had a thickness of one-eighth of an inch.

Dr. Kat testified that many of the wounds on Leno and Rosemary

LaBianca could not possibly have been caused by thesek knives right

here because these knives are just too thin; they are just too thin.

Now that is very thick. In fact, on page 9396 of the transcript, he testified that some of Rosemary's wounds were caused by a blade with a thickness of five-sixteenths of an inch. That is a thickness of almost a third of an inch!

You are not apt to find blades that thick in any kitchen in any American home.

The only thing these killers got from the LaB residence was this knife right here which was stuck into Leno's throat, and the fork which was stuck into his stomach.

an inch at its widest point, and 3/8 of an inch at its narrowest point.

The doctor testified that the depth of at 12 least two of Leno's/stab wounds was 5-1/2 inches.

Since the length of People's 210 is 4-7/8 inches, we thereby know that particular knife found in Leno's throat could not possibly have caused some of the other wounds. For Leno there were other knives involved.

The doctor estimated the width of the blade that was used to stab Leno was 1-1/8 inches, with one of the wounds having a width of 1-1/4 inches. Again, much wider than the width of People's 210 at even its widest point, which is 13/16 inches.

The doctor estimated the thickness of the blade to range between 1/8 of an inch and 3/16 of an inch, again much thicker than People's 210, who width is only 1/16 of an inch.

What is the conclusion? Well, the conclusion is inevitable, that Tex, Katie and Leslie, when they went into the La Bianca residence, brought one or more of their own knives into the residence, because People's 210, the knife taken from the La Bianca kitchen, by its very dimensions simply could not have caused many of the wounds inflicted on Leno La Bianca's body.

So there were other knives involved.

The inference is inescapable that Tex. Katie

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and Leslie brought their own knife or knives into that residence.

The doctor testified, of course, that he had no way of knowing the number of knives used to stab Leno.

There were no defense wounds on Leno. And, of course, there wouldn't be. Leno's hands had been tied up around his wrists and obviously he was helpless, helpless to defend himself.

With respect to Rosemary, her cause of death was multiple stab wounds to the neck and trunk causing massive hemorrhage.

When Rosemary's body arrived at the Coroner's Office, the pillowcase was still over her head, and the electrical cord, People's 239, was wrapped over the pillowcase around Rosemary's neck.

Rosemary, ladies and gentlemen, had 41 stab wounds, all of which were penetration wounds, eight of which were fatal in and of themselves.

Dr. Katsuyama also found three linear abrasions on Mrs. La Bianca's back, which he felt were caused by an instrument such as a screwdriver, or the metal prongs on the plug to the electric cord. He ruled out a sharp knife.

Rosemary had one defense wound to her right jawbone.

Dr. Katsuyama testified that several of Rosemary's stab wounds to her buttocks were definitely

inflicted after Rosemary had already died, and he even circled these areas in black here, because you will notice that the wounds within the circle are very, very light color, very, very light-colored, as opposed to the darkness around the wounds up above.

The wounds up above were inflicted, according to Dr. Katsuyama, while Rosemary was still alive.

The heart was pumping blood to the stricken area, whereas when the heart stops beating it stops pumping blood, and this is why Katsuyama drew the conclusion these stab wounds to Rosemary's buttocks were inflicted after Rosemary had already died.

Of course, you recall the testimony of Dianne Lake that Leslie Van Houten told her that she stabbed the person after the person had already died. There is no question that Leslie Van Houten is talking about Rosemary La Bianca.

You never know, of course, but it would appear that Tex is the one that probably took care of Leno -- we don't know, it is speculation -- Tex probably murdered Leno and Leslie and Patricia probably took care of poor Rosemary.

The doctor felt that Rosemary's murder weapon was a strong, sharp-pointed knife with a double-edged blade.

With respect to the dimensions of the blade

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on the knife Rosemary was stabled with, he estimated the knife to be at least 5-1/2 inches, since several of her wounds were at least 5-1/2 inches in depth.

The width of the blade around 1/16 and the thickness of the blade up to 5/16 of an inch.

The Doctor had no way of knowing the number of knives used to murder Rosemary:

Note, however, ladies and gentlemen, the similarity between the blades on the knives that were used to murder Leno and Rosemary, with the dimensions on the blade or blades of the knives used to murder the Tate victims.

Further, from the testimony of Drs. Noguchi and Katsuyama, and the doctor also identified People's 241 as the leather thongs. He said the knots on the thongs were already on the thongs when Leno came to the Coroner's Office. They were not tied by the doctor.

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Officer Granada -- getting back to him.

He testified to going to the La Bianca residence on August 11th, 1969, at 3:00 a.m.

He testified he received a sample of Leno and Rosemary's blood from the Coroner's Office, and determined Leno's blood type to be B, and Rosemary's to be A. He did not get a subject blood type, why I don't know, but he didn't.

He found blood at various places at the La Bianca scene, took samples of the blood and determined what the blood type was.

Granada found no blood on the premises to have a blood type different from that of the two victims in the case, in other words all the blood on the premises, the La Bianca residence, was either A or B type blood, Leno's or Rosemary's.

The words "Helter Skelter"were B type blood, Leno La Bianca's type blood.

Granada got a positive benzidine reaction to what appeared to be blood in the kitchen sink, but it was too diluted to determine whether it was human or animal.

I called Sergeant Dolan of the fingerprint section of the Los Angeles Police Department.

He testified to seeing watermelon rind in the

I would hate to think -- I would hate to think

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that Tex, Katie or Leslie enjoyed some watermelon. I hate to think that they enjoyed some watermelon after these murders, but it is entirely possible.

You recall Leslie told Dianne Lake she had something to eat out of the refrigerator.

Around this very same period of time Manson is buying four milkshakes.

Officer Granada was shown the leather thongs, 241, tied around the wrists, and he was shown 75 and 95, the thongs found on Manson's clothing, People's 244, the thongs that Patchett found beneath the front seat of Swartz's car.

He testified that other than a visual observation, that they all appeared to be leather, and the same thickness and shape. He knew of no scientific test to compare one leather thong or shoelace with another leather thong or shoelace.

They appeared to be the same to him.

Sergeant Dolan: Dolan testified that on August 11th, 1969, he proceeded to the La Bianca residence, arrived around 1:00 a.m.

He secured 25 latent prints, none of which belonged to any of the defendants in the case.

19 of the 25 were matched up with Leno and Rosemary and Frank Struthers, Jr.

Six still have not been matched up.

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Undoubtedly they belong to one or more people who had been to the residence on an earlier occasion.

Of course, defense counsel will make the old trite argument to you:

"Well, my client's prints weren't there, so that means, ergo, my client wasn't there."

They will make that argument to you.

I will have something to say, of course, in my final summation if they make that argument, and I anticipate they will.

The fact that none of the defendants' prints were found at the scene, of course, does not mean that they weren't there.

According to Sergeant Dolan, 70 percent of the times that he has gone to the scene of a crime, he has been unable to secure readable latent fingerprints.

Let's look at Dolan's testimony now in detail on this particular point, I think it's very relevant:

"Q Sergeant, approximately how many times have you gone personally to the scene of a crime for the purpose of attempting to lift some latent fingerprints?

"A I would say over 8000 times, sir.

"O Of those 8000 times, approximately what percentage of times were you able to secure, that is, lift readable latent fingerprints?

1	"A I would say approximately 30 percent of
. 2	the time.
.3	"0 In other words, 70 percent of the time
4	you are unable to secure readable prints, is that
5	right?
6	Right.
7 8	the scene of a crime, Sergeant, have you attempted to
9	secure latent fingerprints from the entire scene?
10	"A No, sir, I have not.
11	"On the normal every-day calls that
12	we have to relegate to residence and business
13 .	burglaries, the numbers of calls we have, we cannot
14	go over the entire residence.
15	"What we do, we try to determine where
16	the person broke in, and to that particular area,
17	if the victim can point out any particular areas
18	that he knows the suspect has been, by certain
19 :	things having been moved and the like, we dust
20	those particular things and then we leave.
21	"We cannot go through the whole house.
22	Time would not allow it.
23	"Q With respect to this 70 percent of the
24	time, Counsel, that you were unable to secure
25	latent fingerprints, did you get anything at all,
26	this 70 percent of the time?

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"A Yes, we do, we get fragmentary ridges and smudges which have to be examined later on to determine their worth.

"They turn out to be unreadable prints.

"O Why are readable fingerprints so hard
to obtain?" I asked.

prints. The people are not putting the prints down.

They are not deliberately recorded.

"They are left there by chance. The prints are left on rough surfaces; also on porous surfaces and anything in between there.

"So -- and movement is involved in a lot of these things. People are climbing through windows, handling bottles, putting things down.

"So you get partly smudged prints, smeared, prints that are sometimes touched by other people on the same area, and you get superimposures, two prints, one on top of the other, all of these are not readable.

"O So if a person touches the surface and then moves his or her finger on that surface this would have a smudge?

"A That's right, a smear or a smudge.

"Q And if a person touched a surface and in the process of removing his finger from that

"surface again moved his finger, that would also leave a smudge? 2. "A That's right, sir. η_{11} And you say if one person touches the surface and then, thereafter, another person touches the same surface, on the same spot, that brings about a superimposure. 7 Yes. 8 A superimposure is not readable? 9 That's right." 10 This is very relevant testimony, very relevant 11. testimony because the defense is going to argue "My client's 12 prints were not found at the scene; this means that my 13 client wasn't there. 14 Hogwash! 15 The testimony of Sergeant Dolan shows why it 16 is hogwash. 17 Another question: 18 πO. If one left a fingerprint on a 19 particular surface and then thereafter someone 20 used a rag or something to wipe it off, of course 21 the fingerprint would be no longer there, is that 22 correct? 23 \mathbb{A}^{11} If you handle a particular surface or 24 area with a rag or cloth, you don't have to actually 25 wipe it, just handle the same area under normal 26

"pressure, it usually will wipe off any latent fingerprint that might be on there.

"O What type of surface, Sergeant, most lends itself to receiving clear readable latent fingerprints?

"A I would say a hard smooth surface.

"O What if an otherwise good surface is dusty or dirty?

"A Well, if there was dust on the surface, it reduces your chance for obtaining latent finger-prints, depending on the amount of dust.

"O If there is a heavy layer of dust, the moisture or foreign matter already on the fingers would touch the surface, the dust would come off on the backs of the fingers, the fingerprint would be comewhere between the dust and the finger itself.

"It leaves what we call a finger mark on the surface, an empty space.

"O Would the surfaces around the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. La Bianca lend themselves to receiving latent fingerprints?

"A Well, Mr. La Bianca was in the living room laying in the living room when I arrived, and the area directly around him was lheavily carpeted, and the furniture was upholstered furniture,

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"which would negate the chance of any prints.

"We just cannot get prints off those types of surfaces.

"There was a lamp there which had -which was rather rough, it had a rough finish on
it, which is also a bad surface for prints.

"Mrs. La Bianca was in the bedroom lying by the side of the bed, and once again we were dealing with cloth, upholstery, the rug the lamp:

"Now, the lamp was the only thing that there was any chance of finding prints on, although it was rough. We did not obtain any latents from that.

"The immediate area around the bodies,
I would say, were almost negative chances of obtaining fingerprints."

And I said:

"Of course if a person wore gloves,
I take it they never would leave fingerprints,
is that correct?"

He said:

"That's correct, sir."

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Moreover, ladies and gentlemen, it strongly appears either Tex, Katie or Leslie, or all three of them, deliberately -- deliberately wiped off prints at the La Bianca residence.

For example, People's 207, the fork which Dolan himself removed from La Sianca's stomach, appears to have been wiped off so as to eliminate fingerprints.

Likewise, the refrigerator door and the handle on the refrigerator.

Let's get to that testimony:

"Q Did you attempt to secure any latent fingerprints on that fork?

"A. Yes, I did.

"Q Were you successful?

"A No, sir.

"Q Did you secure anything at all from this fork, a smudge, a trace, a fragmentary fingerprint, anything at all?

"A No, sir, there was not so much as a slight smudge on it, in fact he gave the impression to me that the handle of that particular fork had been wiped.

"There was not a smudge on it. If this thing had been handled by anybody, if you did not get a readable print, at least you would get some ridge traces, some fragmentary ridges.

"Now. I ran a test on that particular fork myself, after I found no print on it, I 2 put my hand over it and grasped it just like 3 so, and dusted it, and found fragmentary 4 ridges. 11 5 So the handle of the fork did lend itself 6 to receiving readable latent fingerprints or at least a 7 smudge, but there was nothing on the handle of that fork. 8 Automatically, the conclusion that someone wiped the handle 9 of that fork. OĽ With respect to the refrigerator door: ÌΙ Did you find any fingerprints 12or smudges, or a trace or a fragmentary · 13 fingerprint anywhere on this refrigerator door? 14 No, sir, I did not. MA. 15 D¹¹ What about the handle of the 16 refrigerator door? 17 11 A. No. sir. 18. In other words, the entire refrigerator "Q 19 door in your opinion was completely clean? 20 ΠÃ. That's right, sir. 21 "What type of surface was this refrigerator 22 door? 23 Well, the front portion there. 24 aside from the handles, look like an enamel type 25 paint, that was an enamel type finish on the 26

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"outside.

"Q All right, is an enamel type finish the type of finish that lends itself very readily to latent fingerprints?

"A Yes, sir.

it was/chrome type handle.

"Q What about the handle of this refrigerator door, what material is that?

"A. The best I can remember I believe

"Q Is chrome the type of material that readily lends itself to receiving latent fingerprints?

"A Yes, sir.

"Q But you found not even a trace of anything, a smudge of anything on the refrigerator door or the handles, is that correct?

"A That's right, sir."

Then I asked him: "If one were to grasp this chrome handle to this refrigerator door, assuming he was not wearing gloves, would the likelihood be great that the person would at least leave a fingerprint, trace or smudge?

"A I would say he would leave at least a smudge or a smear, not necessarily a fingerprint trace.

"Q But at least a trace or a smudge?

nA. Right. 1 uQ. In nearly all instances? Yes, sir." II A. He testified in this case he found absolutely nothing. In fact here is what he did find. I said: 6 DII. Did you find any type of 7 traces whatsoever on the front of this 8 refrigerator door?" I am not just talking about smudges now or 10 fragmentary ridges: ÌΙ Ω_{11} Any type of traces whatsoever 12. on this refrigerator door? 13 Well, as that particular surface 14 was dusted there was uncovered on there these 15 markings that looked like -- I am familiar 16 with seeing these wipe type marks that somebody has wiped it up and down, all along the front 18 surface of the refrigerator, that is the white portion. On the handle itself there was nothing." 20 On the refrigerator door Dolan noticed, in 21 his opinion -- he is an expert -- that someone had 22 deliberately wiped the fingerprints, Of course Leslie Van Houten told Dianne 24. Lake that she had wiped fingerprints off everything, 25 even things that had not been touched, so Leslie told 26

Dianne Lake.

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If they want to make the argument that because their client's prints were not found at the scene that means their clients were not there, they can be my guest. It just doesn't happen to be a fact.

Dolan testified that he found no latent prints on People's 65, the wallet.

And Boen, the other officer, earlier of course, testified he found no prints on the buck knife found in the sofa of the Tate residence.

Dianne Lake; Dianne, a 17-year-old girl who joined the Family when she was only 14 years of age. She testified that she also had been known by the name of Dianne Bluestein, a name which Manson gave her.

Not only does he dominate the Family, he gives them names.

Her name starts out Dianne Lake; all of a sudden Charlie says, "That is not your name any more. It is Dianne Bluestein."

It starts out Dianne Lake and ends up Snake Bluestein.

If you can see any connection between those two -- why they called her Snake, I don't know.

She testified that she, Bruce Davis, and another young man left Spahn Ranch for Clancha two days before the raid at Spahn Ranch.

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In other words, August 14th; the raid was August 16, 1969.

She said five or six days before she left for Olancha she recalls an incident with Leslie Van Houten arriving at the back house behind Spahn Ranch at 7:00 a.m.

Barbara testified she, Barbara Hoyt, and a girl named Little Patti were already inside the back house when Leslie came there, and possibly a girl named Kathy Gillis was also Inside, but she is not sure about that.

Dianne testified that Leslie had a plastic bag containing \$8 in coins, nickels, dimes and quarters; some of the coins were Canadian coins.

Leslie told Dianne she had not stolen the money.

Note that the chances are only a coin collector would have foreign coins such as Canadian coins.

Galindo did find a coin collection inside the La Bianca residence, so apparently Leno or Rosemary or both of them collected coins.

Dianne also testified that Leslie also had a rope, a woman's purse and blouse, and some credit cards.

She said Leslie burned the rope, purse, blouse and credit cards, and also Leslie burned all of her own clothes.

We have no conclusive proof, ladies and gentlemen, that the purse and blouse and credit cards came

from the La Bianca residence. We have no conclusive proof of this. It certainly would not be an unreasonable inference.

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In any event, one thing is very, very clear.

If these items were taken from the La Bianca residence -
and we have no proof of it, but if they were -- clearly it
was in the nature of an afterthought.

Clearly, those people went in there to brutally murder these people like animals, and for no other reason.

It was an afterthought that they picked up a few small items of personal property. That doesn't mean that was the reason why they went in there.

Dianne testified that around 15 minutes after Leslie arrived at the back house, three men approached the back house.

As the three men approached, Leslie said, "Don't let that man see me or let him in because he just gave me a ride from Griffith Park."

In other words, Leslie had hitchhiked back from Griffith Park.

You recall Linda's testimony, of course, that while she and Manson and Clem Tufts were outside the La Bianca residence, of course, Manson told Tex and Katie and Leslie to hitchhike home.

And here Leslie Van Houten is telling Dianne Lake that she hitchhiked.

Let's look again at People's 269, this map of the area.

Here is the residence right here.

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Now, Leslie said that she had a ride back from the Griffith Park area of Los Angeles. This is what Leslie told Dianne Lake.

Now, from the La Bianca residence, to go back to the Spahn Ranch, Leslie and Tex and Sadie would have had to have gone westbound, of course, towards the ocean.

Waverly, but as you will be able to see on this map, back in the jury room, these streets that run east and west which are south of Waverly run east and west for only a very short distance. Obviously, if Leslie, Tex and Katie wanted to hitchhike back to the Spahn Ranch from the La Bianca residence, they would have walked north to Los Feliz Boulevard, which is a main thoroughfare running east and west.

Sergeant Patchett testified that the next street to the north of Waverly is Los Feliz Boulevard, and there are no intervening streets.

He said if there were, they would take up two or three city blocks.

Some of you who are familiar with that particular area, you will recall that Los Feliz Boulevard actually runs right past the entranceway of Griffith Park at Vermont.

So, it is pretty clear that when Leslie said she got a ride back from the Griffith Park area, that she got

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that ride from Los Feliz Boulevard.

Note, of course, also, that this back house incident occurred right around the time of the La Bianca murders. Five or six days before August 14th.

If you count from the 14th, if you count five days backwards, that would be August the 10th, the date of the La Bianca murders.

Dianne testified that only one of the three men came in the door.

Before he came in the door, Leslie hid beneath a sheet on a mattress and stayed there while the man stayed in the house for about three minutes.

The man said a few things, and then left, at which time Leslie came out from under the sheets.

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Don't forget now that Barbara Hoyt testified to essentially the same thing with respect to the back house incident.

Barbara's testimony also placed the back house incident right around the time of the La Bianca murders.

How do we know this? Because she said the night that Sadie asked for the three sets of clothing was the night before she heard about the Tate murders on TV, and Barbara testified that the back house incident took place one or two days later.

So, again, Barbara and Dianne both placed the back house incident right around the time of the La Bianca murders.

Now, if Leslie left any doubt at all in anyone's mind by the back house incident that she was involved in the La Bianca murders, she certainly removed all of that doubt in a conversation she had with Dianne Lake at Willow Springs near Barker Ranch in September of 1969. She removed all doubt, if there was any doubt in any of your minds from the back house incident alone.

Dianne Lake's testimony, in September, now, at Willow Springs, September, 1969, about a month after the murders.

"Q What did Leslie tell you?

"A She told me that she stabbed someone that was already dead."

Rosemary La Bianca. "And that she wiped off fingerprints off 2 of things that were not even touched." We have Dolan's testimony on that. "Did she say whether she had eaten or 5 drank anything inside the house? 6 "Yes. 7 "What did she say? "She said she had something from the refrigerator, and that she took something with 1Ò her. 11 "She took some food with her? 12 "No. 13 "What did she take? 14 "Something to drink. 15 "She took something to drink with her 16 when she left the place? 17 "Yes. 18 "Did she say whether the person whom she stabbed 19. was a man or a woman? 20 "No. 21 "Did she say whether or not she enjoyed 22 stabbing this person? 23 ™Yes. 24 "What did she say? 25 "She said that at first she did not want 26

"to do it, but the more she did it, the more 1 fun it was." 2 We have another sweetheart to join Susan . Atkins. They enjoy stabbing people. "Did Leslie tell you where this killing or 5 killings had taken place? ·6 "Yes. 7 "Where did she say? 8 "Somewhere around Griffith Park." .9 The La Bianca residence is in the Griffith Park 10 area of Los Angeles. Ħ I don't know if I pointed it out to you before. 12 I pointed out Los Feliz Boulevard. But here is Griffith 13 Park right on the map. Here is Griffith Park, and here is 14 the La Bianca residence. 15 Leslie tells Dianne that the murders took place 16 in the Griffith Park area. 17 "Did she say anything about something 18 being outside the house where the Killing took 19 place? 20 "Yes. 21 "What did she say? 22 "That there was a boat there. 23 "Outside? 24 "Yes." 25 26

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On cross-examination by Mr. Hughes, however, Dianne testified that she told Sergeant Sartucci that she didn't recall whether Leslie told her the boat was outside or whether she read this somewhere.

However, she definitely did recall Leslie describing the boat to her.

She said that, yes, Leslie did describe a boat.

"Q Do you recall how she described

"A. No.

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"Q So, you don't remember the description of the boat?

"A No."

Recall that Frank Struthers, Jr., Rosemary's son, testified that when he came back from Lake Isabelle on August the 10th at 8:00 p.m., he noticed his mother and step-father's boat parked outside the residence.

"Q Did she say how she got back from this place in the Griffith Park area?

"Yes.

"What did she say?

"She said that she hitchhiked."

Although Leslie never came out and mentioned the name La Bianca, certainly there can't be any question in anyone's mind that Leslie was talking about the La Bianca

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murder, and specifically the murder of Rossmary La Bianca.

Incidentally, just by way of footnote, let me briefly discuss one point with you that, as lay people, you might be unfamiliar with.

Even assuming that at the time Linda stabled Rosemary La Bianca, let's assume now -- we don't know, but let's assume -- that Rosemary was already dead. This would not mean that Leslie Van Houten was not guilty of this murder on the reasoning that murder is an unlawful killing of a human being and you can't kill someone who is already dead. It would not mean that.

In the first place, we don't know for sure whether Rosemary La Bianca was already dead. We don't know, and Leslie wouldn't have any way of knowing for sure whether Rosemary La Bianca was dead.

But more importantly, even assuming that Rosemary was already dead, this wouldn't make any different from a legal standpoint. She would still be guilty of these murders as a co-conspirator, and also, as I will discuss later on in my argument, as an aider and an abettor.

Leslie was a member of the group of murderers that left the Spahn Ranch on the night of August 9, 1969. The mission was murder. She undoubtedly entered the La Bianca residence with Tex and Katie. She undoubtedly was present during the murders of Leno and Rosemary, and was wielding a knife. We know that. She told this to

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Dianne.

The fact that by the time she got around to plunging her knife into Rosemary, Rosemary may have already been dead, is legally irrelevant. She is still guilty of the murder as a co-conspirator and as an aider and abettor.

In fact, even if she hadn't stabbed Rosemary at all, not just after Rosemary was dead, but if she had not stabbed Rosemary at all, she would still be guilty of first-degree murder as a co-conspirator and as an aider and abettor.

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I am sorry that I took that time off, but as lay people, I am just not going to assume that you would understand this rule of law.

Dianne testified that she also had a conversation with Patricia Krenwinkel at Willow Springs either in late August or early September of 1969.

Miss Krenwinkel told Dianne that she had dragged Abigail Folger from the bedroom into the living room.

Now, we really didn't need to have that confession, obviously. Krenwinkel's fingerprints were found at the scene, and that is really the beginning and the end of it for Patricia Krenwinkel; that is the end of the ballgame for her.

But she also told Dianne: I dragged Abigail Folger from the bedroom to the living room.

Of course, this is consistent with Linda Kasabian's testimony, because Linda also places Abigail Folger with Patricia Krenwinkel at the scene of the Tate residence.

As you know, she observed Patricia Krenwinkel chase Abigail Folger with an upraised knife.

Dianne spoke of her life with the Family, She said each day -- this is really something -- each day everyone in the Family had chores to do, and they would know what their chores for the day were when Manson would gather

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us altogether in a circle that morning or the previous night, including the defendants, Krenwinkel, Van Houten, and Susan Atkins, and Tex Watson, and tell each person what they were going to do that day.

She testified that not only did Manson tell them what to do, but he even told them places to stay out of.

Dianne testified that several times during June, July and August of '69, Manson spoke to the entire Family, including Watson and these three female defendants, and said to them: We have to be willing to kill pigs to help the black man start Helter Skelter.

Manson told the group that the pigs were people with a lot of money and that they belonged to the establishment.

And around this very same period of time,
Dianne Lake heard Charles Manson may several times: I am
going to have to start the revolution.

Right around the time of these murders, Manson is saying: I am going to have to start this revolution.

Charlie wasn't going to do it all by himself. Charlie needed a little help; i.e., he needed the help of his Family. And he said "we"; we have to be willing to kill these pigs to help the black man start Helter Skelter.

Dianne testified that Manson spoke about the

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black revolution when she first joined the Family in 1967, before the white Beatles album even came out, and she testified that Manson spoke more about Helter Skelter and the revolution in the summer of '69 than at any previous time.

She recalled Manson saying, in the summer of '69, that Helter Skelter was getting near.

Dianne testified that on January the 10th, 1970, she was committed to Patton State Hospital, where she remained until August of 1970, when she was released.

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She testified that she is presently a ward of the Inyo County Juvenile Court and that she lives with her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gardner.

Mr. Gardner is an investigator for the District Attorney in Inyo County.

On cross-examination, Dianne Lake admitted that at the Grand Jury on December the Sth, 1969, she did not testify to the truth as to the following matters.

No. 1. At the Grand Jury she was asked where she was on August the 8th, 9th and 10th, 1969, and she testified that she was Inyo County, which was not the truth.

The testified here at the trial that on the subject date she was at Spahn Ranch.

At the Grand Jury, she testified that the first time she heard about the Tate-La Bianca murders was at the Inyo County Police Station after her arrest in mid-October, 1969, which was not the truth.

She testified here at the trial that even before her arrest she had heard about these murders from Krenwinkel, Van Houten, and also Tex Watson, although it was not developed at the trial what Tex told her.

At the Grand Jury, she testified that she did not know the names of the parties with whom she went to Inyo County, which was not the truth.

She testified here at the trial that Bruce

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Davis was one of the persons with whom she went to Inyo County, to Olancha.

On redirect, Dianne gave you folks the reason why she did not divulge all the information at the Grand Jury.

She said, No. 1, she feared that if she divulged what she knew about these murders at the time of the Grand Jury, she may have been murdered herself.

No. 2, Charles Manson had told her at some previous time not to say enything to the authorities.

Now, it is completely understandable why this young girl, only 16 years of age at the time of the Grand Jury, would fear for her life at the hands of these members of the Family.

She had already heard from them -- Tex,

Katie and Leslie -- she had already heard from them that
they had committed these murders. So, obviously, she
certainly knew they were capable of murder, and in her
mind, why would she be any exception.

Also, keep in mind that Dianne was incarcerated in Inyo County Jail in Independence -- that is just a little small jail on the corner in Independence -- she was incarcerated in the same jail cell as other hard core members of the Family, such as Gypsy, Ruth Morehouse, Brenda McCann and Leslie.

And Charles Manson, although not in the same

jail cell with Dianne, was in the same jail.

When Dianne came down here to testify at the Grand Jury, she came down here with Gypsy, Leslie, Ruth Morehouse and Brenda McCann.

In other words, she was still very, very much with the Family, and she testified that her state of mind at the time of the Grand Jury was that after she testified, she was going right back to the jail where Charles Manson was.

So, she had every reason to be in fear of her life if she divulged what she knew at the Grand Jury.

By her own admission, she testified here on the stand that she is divulging the truth now because she feels much more protected. And obviously she is much more protected. She is with foster parents, and her foster father is a District Attorney's investigator from Inyo County.

When she was asked if at the time of the Grand Jury she thought Manson was personally going to get out of jail and harm her if she told everything she knew, she answered no.

She was then asked: Why were you afraid of him then?

And she answered: Because he seems to have power over other people.

She testified that when she spoke to Sergeant Gutierrez on November 26, 1969, at that time she never divulged to him what she knew about these murders. Again, because she was in fear of her life, and Manson told her not to say anything to the authorities.

Dianne testified that she has taken LSD between 40 and 50 times, but that during the period between August and October, 1969, she only took LSD twice.

On one occasion, she had an hallucination. This was in late August, 1969, at Willow Springs.

On this occasion she was taking LSD with Manson, Sandra Good, Squeaky, Ruth Morehouse and Brenda McCann.

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She testified that Manson went over to her and slapped her hard in the mouth, splitting her lip and making her bleed.

She said right around this time she saw a red feather across the moon.

It seems more likely this was an hallucination caused by Manson slugging her across the mouth, not from the LSD.

Incidentally, this young girl, who apparently has derelict parents, apparently, who are not concerned with her welfare, causing her to substitute the Manson Family for her family, was treated somewhat like a punching bag by Charles Manson.

She testified that he beat her up on several occasions, including one time with the leg of a chair, and another time with a cord.

And he has also kicked her.

She also testified that in September or October of '69 at Meyer's Ranch, Manson threatened to kill her.

She testified that she has also had auditory hallucinations, that is, heard voices, on two occasions. Once in September of '67, and once in January of 1970, at Patton State Hospital, when she heard a voice saying: I am Charles Manson.

Dr. Blake Skrdla.

Dr. Skrdla is a psychiatrist with 21 years of experience in the field of psychiatry. He was appointed by Judge Older to examine Dianne Lake.

He examined Dianne on October the 26th, 1970.

He also read Dianne's file at Patton State
Hospital and the Superior Court file of Inyo County on
Dianne.

Based on his examination of Dianne, he formed that opinion that she had the capacity and the ability to understand and remember conversations she had with others in August and September of 1969.

Of course, her conversations with Leslie Van Houten and Patricia Krenwinkel did take place in August and September of 1969.

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The doctor also formed the opinion that Dianne has the ability to communicate these conversations to third parties at this time without any difficulty.

In other words, she has the ability to take the witness stand and accurately relate what she heard and saw during this period of time.

This is Dr. Skrdla's opinion.

He also testified that, in his opinion, Dianne had no memory impairment of any kind as to recent or remote events.

He testified that, in his opinion, that Dianne Lake is not a psychotic.

He said that at the time of her admission to

Patton in January of '70 there was a "possibility" that she
had a drug-induced psychosis.

However, even if she did, it quickly left her.

The doctor differentiated between a druginduced psychosis and those psychoses caused by alcohol, syphilis or arteriosclerosis.

He said the latter types are frequently/ long standing duration and cause brain damage, whereas the drug-induced type comes and goes with the use of the drugs. In other words, very transitory.

Moreover, the doctor testified that there is no evidence that the drug LSD causes brain damage.

Certainly it is a harmful drug, but one of

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its harmful effects is not the damage of the brain.

The doctor also testified that LSD does not adversely affect one's memory.

The doctor disagreed with the psychologist's original diagnosis of Dianne at Patton that she was schizophrenic, and concluded that the psychologist probably mistook Dianne's drug-induced psychosis for schizophrenia.

In any event, the doctor testified that the final psychiatric evaluation of Dianne Lake at Patton State Hospital was behavioral disorder of adolescence and drug dependence.

In other words, the final diagnosis was not schizophrenia or psychosis. And, of course, we heard from the testimony of Dr. Deering that schizophrenia is a medical diagnosis, and a psychologist, Dr. Meeks, who said that Linda is a schizophrenic, is not a medical doctor.

This is a free country, anyone can give any opinion they want to on anything, but it so happens that schizophrenia is a medical diagnosis, made by a doctor, and Meeks, a psychologist, is not a doctor.

Dr. Skrdla found Dianne to be well oriented as to time, place and person, and noted that on January the 12th, 1970, just two days after her admission to Patton, Dr. Oshrin, a psychiatrist, also found Dianne to be well

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oriented as to time, place and person.

Dr. Skrdla testified that Dianne was perfectly capable of distinguishing between an hallucination and what exists in reality.

He said that Dianne received all A's at the school at Patton.

Now, I don't imagine that is like Harvard, but, in any event, she got all A's in her studies. Apparently they break it down between A and F, and Dianne was a straight A student.

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Dr. Skrdla testified that Dianne is bright and of above-average intelligence, and not only isn't she psychotic, she isn't mentally disordered or mentally ill at all.

Dr. Deering was another court-appointed psychiatrist who examined Dianne Lake.

Dr. Deering has been a psychiatrist for 17 years.

So, we have, what? 21 and 17; 38 years of psychiatric experience in the evaluation of Dianne Lake.

And Deering's testimony concerning Dianne Lake was almost identical to the testimony of Dr. Skrdla.

Completely corroborated Skrdla's testimony.

He testified that Dianne was not schizophrenic when she was admitted to Patton State Hospital, nor is she now.

He concluded that Dianne is not suffering from any mental illness whatsoever, and she clearly has the capacity and ability to remember and relate conversations she had with others in August and September of '69.

I will not go over the remainder of his testimony because, like I say, it is basically corroborative of Dr. Skrdla's testimony.

One further point on the La Bianca murders.

Helter Skelter, Rise, Death to Pigs, was
printed in blood at the La Bianca residence.

The prosecution requested of Judge Older that

he order Patricia Krenwinkel to give a handwriting exemplar of these words, the purpose of which, of course, is to compare her exemplar with the printing at the La Bianca residence and see if an expert could form an opinion as to whether the printing at the La Bianca residence was printed by Patricia Krenwinkel.

Pursuant to the request of the prosecution,

Judge Older did order Patricia Krenwinkel to print each of
the subject words ten times. Also, to print each letter of
the alphabet in capitals and small letters ten times.

As the Court informed you, Patricia Krenwinkel refused to comply with the Court's order, refused to print those words, the same words that were printed in blood at the La Bianca residence.

She told Judge Older that she refused on the advice of her attorney, Mr. Fitzgerald.

However, his Honor will tell you when he instructs you on the law that Patricia Krenwinkel had the right — had the right — to print those words, notwithstanding the advice of her attorney, and she was told by Judge Older that she had that right.

Her refusal to give the exemplars, ladies and gentlemen, I think clearly shows a consciousness of guilt on her part with respect to the La Bianca murders and is circumstantial evidence of her guilt.

Would the Court want to adjourn early?

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THE COURT: 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 at this time -- except that I will see counsel at the bench -- until 1:45 p.m.

(The jury leaves the courtroom.)

(All counsel approach the bench and the following proceedings occur at the bench:)

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, you stated that you wanted the Court to recess five minutes early because you wanted to raise some point.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. Actually two points, your Honor.

First, I make a motion to voir dire the jury in connection with a matter of last night.

As a matter of fact, just as we adjourned, some people in the mass media approached, I think Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Shinn and myself -- I don't know about Mr. Bugliosi, if he was there -- and stated something that going over KTLA TV, I think, which is Channel 5, there was a statement about Mr. Manson having allegedly attempted to escape from custody.

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Now, again, it isn't whether or not that occurred that is important, it is whether the jury knows about it.

And my understanding is that it went out over a substantial number of outlets of the mass media. It may even be in the newspapers today.

I can't make that representation to the Court.

I don't know. I know that all of the people here were

aware of it, and I know that the general public is aware

of it because there are people who discuss it.

Now, again, the only way -- I make the motion that the jury be voir dired so that we can determine whether or not they know about it.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, we have gone over this many, many times during the course of this trial.

This is just a repetition of motions that you have made on many occasions. There is no substance to it whatever, as far as I can see, and the motion is denied.

MR. KANAREK: I have an obligation to make this record.

THE COURT: You have made it and it is denied.

Anything else?

MR. KANAREK: Then I make a motion for a mistrial.

THE COURT: Denied.

MR. KANAREK: I have another point.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Go ahead.

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MR. KANAREK: One other point.

Mr.Manson, he will not have to go to court on the Shea case until some day certain; is that correct, your Honor?

THE COURT: I don't know. I have nothing to do with the Shea case.

MR. FITZGERALD: I understand it is scheduled for tomorrow.

THE COURT: We are in recess.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I wanted to bring up one point.

summary of the evidence in this case. It will take about, maybe an hour.

I anticipate I will reach that point somewhere around a quarter to 4:00 or 4:00 o'clock.

I would hate to break it up.

I am wondering if you want me to break it up or if you want me to --

THE COURT: If you are requesting that we recess early, I don't have any objection to that.

I know there are a number of activities scheduled today -- I am not participating in any of them -- but I know there are a number of them around the Hall of J_{u} stice.

As it is the holiday season, I don't think recessing a few minutes early is going to seriously affect

the outcome of the trial. 2 MR. BUGLIOSI: Okay. MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. was in recess.) 10 II 12 13 . 16 '<u>1</u>7 18 21 23 24 25 26

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Then I will conclude Monday morning? THE COURT: We will see how it goes. MR. KANAREK: In connection with the Shea case, how will I be there, your Honor? (Whereupon at 12:00 o'clock noon the court

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1970 1:53 P.M.

(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury, all counsel with the exception of Mr. Hughes being present. The defendants are not present:)

THE COURT: All counsel, except Mr. Hughes are present. The jurors are present.

You may continue. Mr. Bugliosi.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor.

The testimony of the following witnesses, basically, apply to both the Tate and the La Bianca murders. We are starting to get into an area now of Manson's state of mind, his philosophy on life, testimony of Jakobson. Watkins, Posten.

First we will discuss briefly Sergeant Gutierrez's testimony. He testified on the morning session of the second day that Linda Kasabian testified, he was seated in front of the rail here in court.

He observed Mr. Manson's and Mrs. Kasabian's eyes meet, and observed Mr. Manson make a slitting-of-thethroat motion to Mrs. Kasabian, by taking his right index finger and moving it across his throat from right to left.

This act alone, of course, by Manson, is indicative of guilt. The motion by Manson was a threatening ì 2

Mrs. Kasabian.

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He certainly does not want her to tell you folks what happened on these two nights of murder. You 12 people are the last people in the world he wants to know about these two nights of murder.

motion, the obvious purpose of which was to silence

Of course he knows that she knows exactly what happened so he makes the slitting-of-the-throat motion.

You recall Mrs. Kasabian never started to testify about these two nights of murder until late in the morning of the second day she was on the stand, July 28, 1970, so Manson made this threatening gesture right around the time that Linda was starting to testify about these two nights of murder.

August, 1970, during the trial, he observed Mr. Manson came to court with an X scratched on his forehead. The very next day he observed the three female defendants, Atkins, Krenwinkel and Van Houten with X's on their foreheads.

This clearly and vividly illustrates the power and the control this man has over these three female co-defendants. They follow whatever he does.

Incidentally, Revelation 9, you will be reading it back in the jury room, speaks of locusts going out into the world and destroying everything, including

men who do not have a mark on their foreheads. 1 So maybe Charlie put that X on his forehead to 2 save himself from the locusts. 3, You also recall several times during the course 4 of trial Manson has spoken out, and shortly thereafter the 5 three girls have spoken out; again, further evidence of the 6 fact that they follow whatever he does, just puppets on a 7 string. 8 MR. KANAREK; Your Honor, I would ask your Honor to 9 admonish --10. THE COURT: State the objection. 11 MR. KANAREK: Then may I approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: State your objection if you have one. MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. My objection is that Mr. Bugliosi is arguing 16 matters that are not in evidence. THE COURT: Overruled. MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's proceed. MR. BUGLIOSI: Gutierrez also testified on November

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25. 1969 he proceeded to Spahn Ranch: he entered a trailer on the ranch and observed some writing on the cabinet door of the kitchen of the trailer.

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25 26 He identified this photograph, People's 261, as being the writing on the cabinet door inside the kitchen of the trailer at Spahn Ranch.

Note, Helter Skelter is coming down fast.

It looks like a "sketter" there. HelterSketter. But if you look more closely, you will see that
it is S-t-e-1, and the "t" kind of joins the "1".

This was on the cabinet door of a trailer in the kitchen at Spahn Ranch.

Helter Skelter is coming down fast.

Gutierrez identified the location of the trailer at Spalin Ranch where he found this writing about right here.

This is George Spahn's house. These are the front buildings at Spahn Ranch, the bunk house, the saloon, and other buildings. Here is the trailer right next to these group of buildings that we have been talking about during this trial.

Gutierrez said this is the trailer where he found the writing.

Now, we don't know whether one of these defendants printed those words on the cabinet door, "Helter Skelter is coming down fast." We don't know that. But the evidence is, still, that type of evidence is still powerful circumstantial evidence against these defendants, in view of all the other evidence against them.

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Helter Skelter is an unusual term. It was printed in blood at the La Bianca residence. We know what Manson meant by that term: The black-white war. And here at Spahn Ranch, ladies and gentlemen, here at Spahn Ranch, in a trailer undoubtedly entered at one time or another by Manson and the three female defendants, in fact, even lived in, one time or another, by Mr. Manson and the three female defendants, we find the words "Helter Skelter," the same identical words found at the La Bianca residence.

Now, this evidence is the type of evidence that proves that the Tate-La Bianca murderers came from Spahn Ranch.

We offered a tremendous amount of other evidence showing who at Spahn Ranch committed these murders.

Deputy Dunlop.

He testified he was among the 40 or so armed deputy sheriffs who raided the Spahn Ranch on August the 16th, 1969, and that he was one of the deputies that arrested Mr. Manson.

He testified that when he first saw Mr. Manson, Manson was in a little hole beneath the floorboards of one of the buildings on the ranch.

Manson refused to come out, and Dunlop had to crawl under the building and pull Manson out by his hair.

So, just one week after the seven Tate-La Bianca murders he ordered, Manson is hiding out under a

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building at the Spahn Ranch.

It certainly shows a consciousness of guilt on his part.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I object to that.

THE COURT: On what ground?

MR. KANAREK: Pardon?

THE COURT: On what ground?

MR. KANAREK: I would like to, your Honor, make argument outside the presence of the jury.

THE COURT: State the objection, sir.

MR. KANAREK: The objection is, your Honor, that your Honor, during the course of these proceedings, on that particular point and on the very point that Mr. Bugliosi is arguing presently, your Honor overruled that exact contention of Mr. Bugliosi, and I can show your Honor that in the record.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

Let's proceed.

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MR. BUGLIOSI: Of course, Manson had no idea why the Sheriffs came to the ranch. He could have easily thought they were coming out there to arrest him for these murders.

He was probably extremely relieved to find out that they were just making a bust at the ranch for the grand theft auto ring.

Everyone at the ranch was arrested, and shortly thereafter released, on the Grand Theft Auto charges.

Deputy William Gleason testified to participating in the arrests at Spahn Ranch on August the 16th and named the persons who were arrested, which included each of the defendants in this case.

On arrest, Susan Atkins gave her name as Sadie Glutz.

Patricia Krenwinkel gave her name as Mary Ann Scott.

And Leslie Van Houten gave her name as Leslie Bowens.

He also said that Tanya Kasabian was at the ranch.

He also testified to Manson's being found, of course, underneath one of the buildings, and to the fact that most of the other people at the ranch — this was early in the morning, I think, at 6:00 a.m. — were either sleeping, and those who were up were certainly not hiding

ŀ the way Manson was, so far as he knows. 2 I must object to that. MR. KANAREK: ŝ THE COURT: Is this the same objection? No. it is different. MR. KANAREK: 5 THE COURT: State your objection. MR. KANAREK: The objection is that he is arguing 6 outside the scope of the evidence, and your Honor made the 8 point in the proceedings before the jury as to this witness that his testimony was as to what he perceived 10 alone, and that was a specific point. MR. BUGLIOSI: That is what I am talking about. 11 12 MR. KANAREK: Mr. Bugliosi is extending that beyond 13 the evidence. 14 THE COURT: The objection is overruled. 15 MR. BUGLIOSI: Out of the 27 adults at the ranch who 16 were arrested, 19 were girls. 17 Three of the men, John Swartz, Dave Hannum, and 18 Larry Cravens, were not members of the Family, according to 19 other witnesses in this case. So, 19 out of the 24 were ·20 · girls. 21 It is clear that Manson's family was predominant-22 ly female, and I can understand why Danny De Carlo could 23 say that there were enough girls for everyone. 24 Gleason testified, as I indicated, that he 25 found no buck knives at the Spahn Ranch on August the

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16th, 1969.

It was stipulated that John Swartz's 1959 Ford, license plate GYY 435, was taken from Spahn Ranch on August 16, 1969, the day of the raid, and impounded at Howard Sommers' garage located at 7252 Decring Street in Canoga Park, where it has remained to the present time.

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Sergeant John McKeller testified that he is a detective sergeant for the City of Mobile, Alabama.

on December the 1st, 1969, Sergeant McKellar received information that Patricia Krenwinkel was wanted in California on some murders.

He and his partner went to the residence of Garnett Reeves, Patricis Krenwinkel's uncle, and parked near the driveway of the residence.

Although it was an unmarked police car, it did have an aerial on the roof of the car in the center, which would clearly indicate to anyone looking at it that it was some type of a government vehicle, perhaps a police vehicle.

Approximately 3:50 p.m. he observed a small Triumph vehicle drive by with Patricia Krenwinkel as a passenger in the Front seat. It came to within 15 feet of his vehicle.

As it drove by, she looked at McKellar and he looked at her, and almost immediately after their eyes met, Miss Krenwinkel reached over into the back seat of the car and got a large black felt hat and put it on and pulled it down over her face.

It covered her ears. He testified that she pulled it down as far as it could go. That was the impression he got.

McKellar and his partner immediately pursued

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the car, and eventually placed Miss Krenwinkel under arrest.

She gave her name as Marni Montgomery, which, of course, was an alias.

I think her very furtive conduct, reaching over in the back seat and grabbing a hat and putting it over her face as far as she could the very moment that she looked at McKelkr, almost instantly thereafter, shows, obviously, an effort to avoid detection, and it certainly shows a consciousness of guilt on her part, and is circumstantial evidence of her guilt.

Juan Flynn.

Flynn testified that in June or July of '69 he had a conversation with Manson, Bruce Davis and Clem Tufts on the boardwalk at Spahn Rench wherein Manson said this.

Mind you, this is June or July of '69, a menth or two before these seven murders.

"Voll, I have come down to it, end the only way to get going is to show the black man and the pigs is to go down there and kill a whole bunch of them f-u-c-k-i-n-pigs."

Then Juan went on to say:

"He wanted to show the niggers, you know, the way he felt this way, you know, that he should show them, so he had to go down and kill a wholebunch of mother f-u-c-k-i-n pigs.

"That is it, you know. 8b - 3"This is what Mr. Manson said? " Yes. "This 'show the black man how to do this', did he say this on more than one occasion, Mr. . 20

if n

On how many occasions?

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Lots of occasions, lots of them,"

Manson apparently was always talking out at

Spahn Ranch about showing the black man how to do it.

going down there and killing a whole bunch of pigs.

. Of course Linda Kesabien testified that just

taken out of the bushes by the white man and brought to

in a white man's suit, and with a white man's thoughts in

who were the establishment and who lived in lead-beds or

Manson was against human beings; he was against mankind.

tembstones, which Manson said were their homes"

people end white people and the establishment.

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driving away from the La Bianca residence on the night of

Manson told Flynn that black people had been

He told Flynn the black man was just en animal

Manson told Flynn that "pigs were white people

Flynn testified that Manson was against black

Let's face it, ladies and gentlemen, Charles

He said Manson spoke of Helter Skelter a lot

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this country.

his head.

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the La Bianca murders Manson said the same thing, he

has to show the black man how to do it.

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and said Helter Skelter was the black-white war or

revolution.

He didn't like people.

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He said he first heard Manson mention Helter Ekelter when a Beatles record called Helter Skelter came out.

wanted to get a gold bracelet for Juan and put dismonds on it, and Flynn could be his head Zombie.

We are talking now about robots and Zombies.

Manson told Flynn he was big and strong.

Flynn said, of course, that a Zombie did things for another without question.

Well, Tex Watson, Ladies and gentlemen was Charles Manson's head Zombie on the night of the La Blanca murders.

Tex, like Juan, was also big and strong, although he lost considerable weight since the summer of 1969.

Watson apparently was willing to be Charles Manson's Zombie. Juan wasn't.

If Juan had been willing, maybe Juan Flynn would have been with the defendants on the nights of these murders, but Juan Flynn is not a Zombie; he is a human being, so Charles Manson had to look elsewhere for a big strong man to do his bidding for him.

MR. KANARFK: I object. That assumes facts not in evidence, the word "elsewhere," assumes facts not in evidence.

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There is nothing in the record to show any solicitation of Juan Flynn, therefore the use of the word "elsewhere" implies scmething, your Honor, that this record does not reveal.

Mr. Flynn has never been solicited. This record doesn't reveal it, and I ask your Honor to so rule.

THE COURT: Overruled, let's proceed.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Flynn testified that he was arrested on August 16th at the ranch, using August 16th as a base of reference.

He said that about one week earlier, one week before August 10th, which of course would be around August the 9th and 10th, the nights of the Tate-La Bianca murders, he recalled one night after dark when he saw Manson and the others drive off.

I asked him:

"And where were you at the time?
"I was in the trailer.

Whose trailer is this?

"A This was a trailer next to the house.

"C Next to George Spahn's house?

"A George Spahn's house.

Do you know whose trailer it was?

"A It was Johnny Swartz's.

"n And you were inside the trailer?

"A Yes, yes.

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il. 9-4 Do you know Susan Atkins? "A Yes. Do you know her as Sadie Glutz? no. "A Yes. 5 Was Sadie inside the trailer with your MO. 6 Yes, she was there for a while, Ź And did she evidently leave the trailer? 8 n A Yes. 9 #Q Did she say anything when she left the 10 trailer? 11 TIA. Yes. 12 II Q What did Susan Atkins say as she left 13 the trailer?" 14 Now, this is probably the night of the La 15 Here is Susan Bianca murders. saying: 16 Well, she just went back of the trailer; 17 she had a little black cape with a red bottom and 18 she had two little buttons, you know, and she said, . 19 'We are going to get them f-u-c-k-i-n-g pigs.' you 20 know, and poof, outside they went! 21 "There was two more girls, two, on the 22 boardwalk, you see, the boardwalk like that, for 23 the trailer, you see, the steps to step down. 24 you see." 25 Juan's broken English. 26 Then he said:

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"And then I looked through the window.

"O Of the trailer?

"A Of the trailer.

"Q What did you see?

Susan Atkins going out the door, there was two on the steps, they went down, you know, and then when I looked out, you see, they were getting in the car.

"Q Whose car?

"A This yellow Ford car, Johnny Swartz's car, you see, and Mr. Manson was --

"Q Mr. Manson was what?

"A Was driving."

Now, Flynn told Sergeant Sartucci ion August 18th, 1909, that the car was a Plymouth.

At first he said that, and immediately thereafter Sartucci asked Juan who was the owner of the Plymouth, and then immediately Flynn said it was a 1959 Ford, Johnny Swartz's car.

So there is a conflict there.

The first thing that Juan told Sertucci was that it was a Plymouth.

If you look closely at the transcript he immediately corrected himself and he thought it was Johnny Swartz's 1959 Ford.

Of course, since that time he has had considerable

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time to think about it and reflect back, and now he is positive it was Swartz's 1959 Ford, which is consistent, of course, with Linda Kasabian's testimony that Swartz's car was used on the night of the Tate and the La Bianca murders.

In fact, even from Swartz's testimony, his car was taken on two nights around the same period of time, it's obvious that Juan Flynn saw the 1959 Ford of Swartz when the group drove off.

"Q Do you know who else was in the car?

"A There was Garth Tufts.

"Q . Clem Tufts?

"A Clem Tufts.

"There was Tex Watson. There was Lulu.

"Q When you say Lulu, whom are you referring

"A Right there, that pretty girl right

"Q This girl here I'm pointing to?

"A Yes, the pretty one."

Then I asked the Court if the record could show
I was pointing to Leslie Van Houten, and the Court said
the record would so indicate.

Apparently Juan knew Leslie Van Houten as

*O Who else was in the car?

"A Patricle Krenwinkel, Hiss Susan Atkins,

"this other girl, that is, Linda Kassbian, you know, I saw her for a couple, you know, her and Mr. Manson driving. "There were seven of them" -- strike 4 that Š. There were seven of them -- you say there 6. was Tex Watson? 7 11 /1 Four girls and three boys, yes, 8 uS. Ckey, and you say Mr. Manson was driving? 9 iti_{k} Ŷes, 10 "Mr. Flynn, do you recall how these 11 seven people were dressed at the time they got into 12 the car? 13 No. The only one I remember was 15 14 Sadie Clutz, you know. 15 11,00 16 Did you see Mr. Manson start the car? Yes, I heard him. 11 k 17 Did you see the car drive off the lot? J.L 18 #A Mell. I saw it moving, you know. 19 "Then I just pulled the shades over :2Ò like that, and just stayed in there, you know." 21 22 As I say, this testimony is 100 percent consistent with Linda Kasabian's testimony, that the 23 same seven people that Juan Flynn saw enter Swartz's car, 24 Linda said in fact those seven people were in John Swartz's 25 26 car on the night of the La Bianca murders.

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It seems highly probably that the night that
Juan Flynn saw these seven drive off was the night of the
La Bianca murders insamuch as it was probably one week
before August 16th.

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Juan testified he always heard Manson and the others talk about Helter Skelter at the ranch, but around this period of time, around this time of the murders, he said Manson and the others were talking about Helter Skelter much more than they had before.

This is consistent with the testimony of Dianne

"Q Did you ever have a conversation, Mr. Flynn, with Mr. Manson in the kitchen at Spahn Ranch?

"A Yes.

"Q When did this conversation take place, Juan, in relation to the evening when you saw these seven people drive off?

"A A couple of days later, you know.

"Q You had heard about the Tate-La Bianca murders?

"A Yes, we witnessed it, too, through the media of television, you know.

"0 This conversation you had with Mr. Manson in the kitchen at Spahn Ranch, was this before or after you heard about the Tate-La Bianca murders?

"A After.

days, you say?

"A Yes.

"Q After you saw the seven people drive off?

9a-2	1	"A Yes.
,	2	"Q Who was in the kitchen with you and Mr.
	·3	Manson?
,	4	"A Miss Glutz well, when I walked in,
	.5	you know, Miss Glutz was in there, and there was
,	6	Dianne Bluestein.
	7	"That is Snake?
	8	"A Snake, and Cuish, you see."
	. 9	And I asked him who Ouish was. I said:
, ,	10	"Is that Ruth Morehouse?"
	11	He said:
	12	Tes.
	13	"I just got through unloading a truck of
	14	hay, and I walked in there to get something to eat.
•	15	"So I scrounged out scmething to est,
	16	and I sat down, you know, to have something to
	17	eat.
•	18	"Q What happened next?
	19	MA Mr. Manson walked in and he went like
,	20	this."
1	21.	Juan indicated. And I said:
	22	"You mean he brushed his left shoulder
	23	with his right hand?"
·	24	And Juan said, "Yes, like that."
*	25	And as soon as Manson did that the three girls
	26	walked out of the kitchen.
	•	How long after he made this brushing

į	"motion to his left shoulder did they walk out?
2	"A Right when they noticed it, you know.
3	"Q Immediately?
4	"A Immediately, yes.
5 ;	"Q What is the next thing that happened?"
6	He said:
7	"Well, I was going to est, you know, and
8	I am sitting down at the table like this.
9 ' ,	"There was just you and Mr. Manson there?
10	"A Yes. I wasn't watching him. I was
14	watching the food, you know,"
12	He hadjust been working pretty hard. Poor Juan
13	was sitting down to have his daily food:
14	"All of a sudden Manson grabbed me by the
15	hair, you know, and put a knife on my throat,
16 ·	and he said 'You son of a bitch, don't you know
17	I am the one who is doing all of these killings?
18	"'Are you going to come with me or do I have
19	to kill you?'"
20	This is on page 12,048 of the transcript.
21	And I said:
. 22	"I'm eating"
23	MR. KANAREK: What was that page number?
. 24	MR. BUGLIOSI: 12,048, Volume 105.
25	"A And I said I'm eating and I'm right
26	here, you know, so he put the knife down."

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MR. KANAKEK: Your Honor, may I request that Mr. Bugliosi --

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, you are interrupting, sit down.

MR. KANAREK: May I have the other citations he is using.

THE COURT: You have a copy of the transcript. Let's proceed.

MR. BUGLIOSI: "So he put the knife down," Referring to Manson. And then he said Manson said "Okay, you kill me."

"And I said, 'I don't want to do that,'
you know."

Here we have a confession, ladies and gentlemen, by Charles Manson that he was responsible for the Tate-

Of course Menson did not really have to tell

Juan that. It could not be more obvious from all of the

evidence in this case, ladies and gentlemen, that Charles

Menson and Charles Manson alone ordered these seven savage

murders.

Manson told Flynn something the evidence already showed at this trial, and this confession by Charles Manson alone, all by itself, without any other evidence, is sufficient to convict him of all seven counts of murder.

MR. KANARFK: Your Honor, that is simply not the law, your Honor. I must object.

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THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Flynn testified that when Manson told him this, he believed him, but in another sense he did not want to believe him and thought maybe Manson was boasting.

Mr. Flynn testified Manson seemed very serious and convincing when he said it, but he, Mr. Flynn, did not know whether to believe Manson or not.

Flynn testified that after Manson said this to him Manson placed the knife down and asked Flynn to kill him, as I indicated.

And then of course Flynn told Manson he did not want to do it, whereupon Manson told Flynn to go down to the creek and "Make love to my girls."

Flynn also declined that offer for personal health reasons.

Juan is the type of guy who learns a lesson.

Flynn testified that a few months later, a

few months after this confession by Manson to him, when he
was up at Barker Ranch and Mayers Ranch, he testified that
he really believed what Manson had told him because of
certain things he saw at the ranchs thiat seared him and
made him aware of what was going on.

So when Flynn first heard this, it sounded so incredible to him that he did not know whether to believe Manson or not.

Later on up in the desert he realized that

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Manson meant exactly what he told him.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I submit that is irrelevant and that is not -- your Honor, I am sure did not allow -- THE COURT: You are interrupting, Mr. Kanarek.

If you have an objection, state it.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, that Mr. Flynn's editorializing -- I make a motion that that comment be stricken.

THE COURT: This is argument, Mr. Kanarek, and you are interrupting.

Sit down, sir.

The objection is overruled.

MR. BUGLIUSI: Now, Manson did not say "I ordered the seven Tate-La Bianca murders" but it is obvious what he was talking about.

He was not talking about the Mai Lai killings, ladies and gentlemen, he was talking about the Tate-La Bianca murders.

Flynn also testified that up in the desert he started going to sleep with a shotgun at night for protection against Manson.

As I told you, Charlie is as harmless as an emaciated moth, but he does believe in killing human beings. Flynn testified:

"I was aware and precautious because of the conversations that always arose from the

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"party, Mr. Manson, as to what was to happen to me if I wasn't to come along with him, you see.

"I'd be hanging on a tree and everybody would run back and stab knives in me, you know.

"Every time I walked around the corner, well, that seemed to be the main subject, you know, about how many times they could do me in, and this and that, you know."

He said that one night he even caught Manson and Clem Tufts creeping up on his cabin at Barker Ranch.

Manson had a knife. When Juan came to the door with the shotgun, Charlie left.

Charlie does not like fair battles. He likes one-sided contests, a situation like where a person has his hands tied behind his back, a pillowcase over his head.

Charlie likes that type of a contest.

Charlie is not going to stand in front of someone face to face when that person has a deadly weapon. Charlie takes off.

Flynn testified that he liked it up in the desert and did not want to leave. He did not want to leave, but finally when he realized his life was in jeopardy, he said he left.

On cross-examination there was a stipulation that a conversation Mr. Flynn had with Sergeant Sartucci of the Los Angeles Police Department on August 18th, 1970, consisting of 16 pages, and during the conversation

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Juan did not mention the knife incident with Manson.

However, Sertucci asked him this question:

"Q When did you first become awars of the fact that Charles Manson was being charged with the crimes that he is presently on trial for?"

Mr. Flynn answered:

"I became aware of the crime that he is being charged with when he admitted to me of the killings that were taking place as we have discussed from the television news media."

He also told Sertuccis

"He told me that he was the main cause for these murders to be committed."

So Flynn did tell Særgeant Sartucci that Manson had confessed to those murders.

The only thing he did not tell Sartucci is the exact words that Manson used when he confessed, where he confessed, and when he confessed and the knife incident leading up to the confession.

In fact if asked about the details he would have told it to Mr. Sartucci.

In fact, Juan testified it might not have been brought up, in answer to Mr. Kanarek's question why he hadn't told Sartucci.

Of course Mr. Kanarek, in his cross-examination of Mr. Flynn, suggested in his question that the reason Mr. Flynn never told Sartucci is because the incident never

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happened.

Kanerek also suggested in his cross-examination that the reason the precise confession came out in my interview with Mr. Flynn is that I put the words into Mr. Flynn's mouth.

The possibility that the reason why the confession came out in my interview with Mr. Flynn was simply that I asked Mr. Flynn a lot of questions. Of course that was never considered by Mr. Kanarek.

Kanarek then changed his tack and instead of my putting the words in Juan's mouth, he suggested that Flynn made it up himself.

Kanarek asked this question:

"You made the confession up for the purposes of this courtroom, isn't that correct,
Mr. Flynn?"

Of course Mr. Flynn replied that he had not.

In other words, the whole thrust of Mr.

Kanarek's cross-examination was that I got together with Mr. Flynn before he testified, and the confession by Mr. Flynn was recently fabricated by Juan and myself.

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that is not the thrust, your Honor, and I submit --

THE COURT: Will counsel approach the bench?

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

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Kanarek, you are up to your old tactics again of interrupting and trying to distract the jury.

I am not going to let you do it, sir, I am warning you right now if you do it once more I will find you in contempt,

You have never been foreclosed at any time during this trial from making legitimate objections, and you are not foreclosed now. I want you to bear in mind what I am telling you because I mean it.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor --

THE COURT: You don't have to answer. This is argument. If you want to draw some contrary inference from what occurred, you may draw that inference in your argument.

Do not interrupt Mr. Bugliosi's argument.

MR. KANAREK: He is making up facts.

THE COURT: He is not making up facts. You heard what I said.

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

MR. BUGLIOSI: Of course, we proved, ladies and

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gentlemen, that this completely unjustified implication by Mr. Kanarek was totally false; that long before, long before I had even spoken to Juan Flynn, Flynn related the identical story of Manson's confession to Dave Steuber, a Fresno CHP officer, on December 19, 1969, in Shoshone, California.

Steuber was not an investigator on the Tate-La Bianca murders, but he was a conscientious and diligent officer who nevertheless asked Flynn what Flynn knew about these murders.

Steuber played the tape-recorded comments he had with Flynn here in court. You heard the tape.

He played it right from that witness stand.

Flynn told Steuber the same identical words about Manson placing a knife at his throat and confessing; that he testified to here on this witness stand.

I think Juan was a very good witness, although he could not speak too clearly, since he just came from Panama six years earlier.

In his somewhat broken English he related his experiences with Charles Manson, and in particular this confession.

Juan is 26 years old, served in the American Army for three years, 11 months, and 29 days of these three years were in Viet-Nam.

He received two Purple Hearts and got an Honorable Discharge.

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I thought the words that Juan used and the way he described now an American soldier feels when he leaves the green jungles of Viet-Nam and returns to the hustling, bustling bright lights of civilization, I think was certainly one of the most poignant, moving incidents during this entire trial.

Other than Juan's arrest on August 16th, 1969, when everyone at the Spahn Ranch was arrested and then released, his only other arrests were for driving without a license and being drunk and the other incident, where he voluntarily turned himself in and said, "Please arrest me for drinking beer in the desert a couple of months earlier."

Juan testified that for the past year the police came to see him several times, and asked him to come downtown, to talk to me.

But he always had refused because he had received threats on his life.

Part of the time he was living at Spahn Ranch, and he said he didn't think it would have been too safe for him to cooperate with law enforcement and still live at the

He said as recent as two weeks before his testimony a man and a woman came to where he was living in Canoga Park. They were armed with knives.

He said they spoke to him about the fact that he was going to testify for the prosecution, and threatened to kill him right there.

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But he said he had an axe in his hand from chopping wood, and they eventually left.

They did not like equal contest either.

While Juan was at Spahn Ranch he received two written notes, handed to him, which he interpreted to be threats on his life.

One of the notes read:

"How many changes does it take to make one big change, or does it take ten little changes to make one big change, or does it take one big change to scrub away off the face of the earth a lazy image like you."

Another note read:

"This is an indictment on your life because it is coming down.

"It is coming down," Helter Skelter is coming down, that is obvious.

Later in the note it said:

. "Where the eagle flies we will lie under the sun; where the eagle flies we will die to be one."

Now, Juan recognized the words to that last note as being words of a song that Manson had composed and which he heard other members of the Family sing at the Spahn Ranch.

You can draw your own reasonable inferences.

I don't know where that note came from, but the language in that note Flynn had heard before, it came from a song of

Charlie's.

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Now and then, when I'm speaking of one person I will mention another person's name, I apologize to you for that but you have to realize that there are literally hundreds of people's names here, and I go over them hundreds and hundreds of times.

Now and then in referring to one person I mention someone else.

Flynn said he had also received phone calls in the middle of the night, and when he picked up the phone the caller would make pig sounds.

Of course Juan had to change his number.

He also testified that people had been driving by his home in the middle of the night and screaming words. at him.

He testified that he was so frightened that on August 18, 1970, after he spoke to Sergeant Sartucci and myself, he requested that he be arrested so he could be protected.

So he was arrested for drinking a beer in the desert several months earlier.

Incidentally, Mr. Kanarek, of all people on the face of this earth, Mr. Kanarek is the one that paid the bail to get Juan Flynn out of Jall, and then Mr. Kanarek takes Juan out to eat, according to Juan's testimony.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I make a motion?

THE COURT: A motion? 1 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 2 The motion is, your Honor, that it be stricken 3 on the grounds that I was called by Juan --4 MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, he is testifying now. 5 Mr. Kanarek wants to take the stand, that is one thing, but 6 he is testifying. 7 THE COURT: The motion to strike is denied, 8. Mr. Kanarek. 9 MR. BUGLIOSI: And what does Mr. Kanarek tell Juan 10. Flynn? He tells Juan not to say anything to anyone. 11 Now, it is going to be interesting when 12 Mr. Kanarek addresses you what he meant by that. 13 I guess he was telling Juan: 14 "Juan, please don't tell anyone that you 15 drank beer up in the desert." 16 17 18 19, 20 21 22. 23 24

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I am sure that is what Mr. Kanarek was referring to when he told Juan Flynn, "Don't say snything to anyone, Juan."

Maybe Mr. Kanarek can shed some illumination on what he meant by that during his argument. It will be kind of interesting.

Juan testified that he doesn't presently fear for his life at the hands of Manson personally since Manson is in jail, but he says he does presently fear Manson's "reach."

In other words, apparently Juan fears for his life at the present time at the hands of Manson. This is essentially the same thing that Dianne Lake said.

Incidentally, Juan testified that Tex Watson was aquiet, easy-going person, who didn't talk much, and most of the time he was fixing dune buggles and doing mechanical work.

Flynn recalls Manson telling Watson to fix dune buggies, and he says he doesn't recall Watson telling Manson to do anything.

He recalls around August of 169, when the murders took place, Watson's behavior changed considerably.

If I had decent eyes before this trial,
I have lost them now. Just reading these transcripts day in
and day out.

Here is the way Juan described Tex.

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"He was peppier, you know, he was snappy, he was sharp, you know, he was -- he just moved fast, you know. You know, he moved fast, you know, he ran up in front of Spahn's Ranch, you know, pop his chest out, put his shorts on, you know, and he was really peppy, you know."

You know, Juan certainly didn't do a bad job articulating on that witness stand in view of the fact that he only has been here for six years, and I don't think he has been attending night school during those six years learning English. He was not doing a bad job.

Juan said that Manson had secret signals by which he communicated with members of the Family from time to time, but Juan didn't understand what they were.

One signal he did understand. Manson brushed his left shoulder and Dianne and Ruth Morehouse and Sadie left the kitchen.

Very interesting, and I think this is one of the keys of Manson's domination over the vagabond tribe, Manson spoke to Juan Flynn many times about programming and unprogramming.

Let's take a look at it.

"Did he ever tell you what the word 'programmed' meant, Juan?"

Juan answered: "Yes,"

"What did he say 'program' meant?"
"Well, it was, you know, what you was

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"taught by society or the system, the upcoming, the upbringing of the children, you see, of a society or a system, you see, you know, like schools and churches and, you know, all these things that led to inhibitions, you know, and stuff like that.

"What about parents?

"Parents, too, you know."

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"Did he mention parents?

"Yes. Parents have the power to program their children in a very early age to go to school, you see, and this program consisted of, you know, the program to have the children giving their consent or accept a society or a system that was approved by their parents, you see.

"Did Mr. Manson ever mention the word 'unprogrammed' to you?"

Juan said "He said that, you know, to unprogram yourself you have to get rid of all the ego, you know

"Ego?

"Ego, you know.

"All the wants, you know, that you had, and give up your mother and father, you know, and get rid of all the inhibitions, you know, and just blank yourself out.

"Did Mr. Manson discuss with you, without going into what he said, Juan, plans that he had to unprogram the people in the Family?

"Yes."

So note, ladies and gentlemen, that Manson very subtlely, very subtlely, preached to his Family that society had programmed everyone, including the members of his Family, and of course it was Charlie's job to do them a favor and unprogram them.

Of course, what Charlie didn't tell anyone, including those other members of the Family, was that in the process of unprogramming them he was really programming them, only this time Charlie was molding them to his own wishes, to wit, that they release all their inhibitions and just blank out. In other words, become Zombies, become robots. Tex, Katie, Sadie and Leslie are four of Manson's robots, and being robots, they weren't about to dischey anything he commanded them to do. Being robots, being Zombies, on the night of

the Tate-La Bianca murders, when he sends them out on a mission of murder, they can't talk back.

Now and then you see a robot in a movie talking back, but a true robot can't talk back.

Gregg Jakobson.

Between early summer of 1968 and late August or early September of 169, he had approximately 100 discussions with Manson at Spahn Ranch, Jakobson's home and Dennis Wilson's home, about Manson's philosophy on life.

Jakobson found Manson intelligently stimulating and he testified on the witness stand to the substance of his many conversations with Charles Manson.

I think we should look at Jakobson's testimony in a fair amount of depth inasmuch as he obviously is an

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intelligent person, he was not a member of the Family, and I think his testimony helped to give an insight into the crazed, frenzied mind of one Charlie Manson.

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"What did Mr. Manson say, if anything, 1 Mr. Jakobson, about right and wrong? 2 "He said there was no such thing. 3 "No such thing as what? 4 "Right or wrong. "Did Mr. Manson elaborate on what he 6 meant when he said there was no such thing 7 as wrong? 8 "He believed or he said he could do no 9 right or wrong. 10 "That he personally could do no right or 11 12 wrong? "Right and wrong was a concept that he 13 did not hold with. He did not believe in it. 14 15 "Did he say that he personally could do 16 no wrong? 17 TYes. 18 "Did Manson ever discuss with you his 19 concept of good as opposed to bad? 20 "Yek. 21 "What did he say? 22 "There wasn't any good or bad. "Did Mr. Manson ever discuss with you his 24 philosophy about death? "He didn't believe in it. 26 "Well, would you elaborate on that?

1	"He said that he had died a long time
Ź	ago and that he had experienced death many
3	times.
4	This was one of the things that we
5	argued about so much, the subjective and the
. 6	objective, where they met.
7	"Did he say there was such a thing as
8	death?
9	"No, it was only a physical change at
10	the end of the body.
11	The essence of life went on.
12	"The body did not have to do with the
13	essence of life.
14	"Did he say there was no such thing as
15	death?
16	"Yes, death also is a concept of man
17	that exists only in the head, in the intellect.
18	I said: "This is what he said?
19	"Yes.
20	"Did he say anything about death with
21	respect to its being beautiful?
22 °	"He said that he had experienced it and
23	death was beautiful.
24	"Did he say it was wrong to kill a human
25	being?
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"He said it was not, but he said it should be qualified, it came at the end of a lot of talk, it came at the end of a conversation that got into, first, that there wasn't any right or wrong, and secondly, there wasn't any death, and then it came so that it did not matter."

No right or wrong, no such thing as death, ergo, not wrong to kill a fellow human being.

I said: "What didn't matter?

"If someone was killed, death didn't have any importance."

This is wnat Gregg Jakobson is telling us about Manson's philosophy on life.

And I questioned him further. I said:
"So he told you then it was not wrong to kill; is that correct?

"Yes, that is correct."

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Jakobson testified on cross-examination that Manson said that when you kill someons, you are only killing yourself.

How about that? When you kill someone, you are killing yourself.

You are the one that walks away and leaving someone behind dead, and apparently you have killed your-self.

Did Manson say anything about time?
"It does not exist.

"Time does not exist?

"Right.

"Did he elaborate on that?

"It also is a concept of man.

"Man invented time. The clock is the invention and creation of man. It is a concept.

"Did he discuss the concept of pain with you?

"It is a concept. It comes from fear.
"It also is a creation of man. It need

not be there; it does not exist."

Imagine the unbelievable fear that these seven victims had staring those sharp bloody knives in the face on the night of the Tate-La Bienca murders. And Charles said there is no such thing as fear.

Charles said there is no such thing as fear.

1	Juan comes out of the place at Barker Ranch with a shotgum
2	and Charles takes off like a big bird. But he says there
.3	is no such thing as fear.
4	Beautiful, isn't it. Just beautiful.
5	"Did Mr. Manson ever speak to you about
6	the establishment?
7	"Yes.
8	"What did he say?
9	"He did not want to have anything to do with
10	them; that they were so far wrong that everything
11	that they were and was, was coming to an end.
12	"It was over. The beginning of the
13	end had begun,
14	"The karma was turning. Those are
15	his words, not mine."
16	When I say that, this is Jakobson testifying.
17	"Q In other words, he did not want to
18	board a sinking ship, as it were. He wanted to
19	leave the establishment?
20	"Exactly.
21	"Did Manson ever say that he was Jesus
22	Christ?
23	"Yes.
24	"He said he was Jesus Christ?
25	Yes.
26	"Did he ever say he was a devil?"
1	*Yes.

"Did Charles Manson ever discuss with 1 you his feelings about the relationship between 2 black and white people? 3 "Many times. 4 "Did he mention the philosopher 5 Hiotzsche? TYes, "That he had read Nietzsche?" 8 A German philosopher. "He was familiar with him. 10d fls. Ľŀ 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21, 22 23 24 25 26

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"What did Mr. Manson say with respect to the relationship between black and white people?

"There was much said about that, and the essence of what was said, going back to the question about Nietzsche, that the white race was more evolved than the black race.

"The white race was more evolved?"
"Yea, sir.

"You are using the term evolved to mean more developed?

"Yes.

"More advanced?

"Yes, evolutions, progressive development, yes, more evolved, more advanced.

"Then the black people?

"Yes."

And later Jakobson testified that Manson subscribed, Manson told him that he subscribed to the German philospher Nietzsche's concept of the master race.

of course, Adolph Hitler also borrowed very, very heavily from Nietzsche. The Third Reich was founded somewhat on Nietzsche's treatises and his books.

Nietzsche, incidentally, had three basic tenets, among many others, but there were three basic tenets to his teachings.

Number one. That women were completely subservient to men.

This is one of Charlie's concepts also.

Also, the fact that the whites were superior to blacks. The so-called master race theory which Hitler subscribed to.

Another one of Nietzsche's concepts was the fact that it was not wrong to kill a fellow human being. It was not wrong to commit murder if the murder of the little slimy human being would further some more grandiose scheme.

I don't know whether Charlie read those particular excerpts from Nietzsche. It would seem that he perhaps did.

We have Jakobson's testimony that Manson liked Nietzsche, he read Nietzsche, and he subscribed to Mietzsche, and these are three of Nietzsche's teachings which coincided with Charlie's teaching.

"What else did he say?

"They were to serve Whitey."

"Blackie was to serve Whitey?

"Did he say what the black person's purpose was here on earth?

"Yes.

"In effect, what was said was that the

"black man was going to take the white man's place; that the white man was to move on and the black man was to become the establishment. It was his turn.

"When you say he thought the black man should become the establishment, what would be say with respect to that?

The black man was going to rise up, take the place of the white man in society and the white man, the white men that were left, and there would be very few, would be living in the desert, n

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"Rise." Manson himself used the word "Rise," and we have "Rise" printed in blood at the La Biance residence.

Then the black man became the establishment did lir. Hanson say what role the black man would have in the establishment?

"The whole idea was that the black man was to serve the white men in every capacity, and included being president of the United States, being a chief of police, being a judge, in every capacity.

"He would become the establishment. There would be no white establishment left.

"So then the black man would be the president, the legislators, the police, et cetere, is that correct?

"Absolutely, they would be werving.

"But their sole function would be to scrye white men, is that correct?

"Yes."

In other words, Manson envisioned the black man being the Dresident of the United States, chief of police, but strictly in an administerial capacity, not in the capacity of saying "You do this and you do that."

It is a rather bizarre concept, but Jakobson testified very clearly that the whole purpose of the black

man taking over was not to dominate -- not to dominate -l but to serve the white man. 2 "Did Mr. Manson ever speak to you. 3 Mr. Jakobson, about a black-white conflict or physical confrontation? 5 'Often. 6 "Did he give this black-white war or Ż conflict a name? 8 "Yes. .9 "What name did he give it? 10 "Helter Skelter. 1Í "Did he mention Helter Skelter to you 12 many times? 13 Yes. 14 "Did he say there was going to be a 15: black-white war? 16 "ch, he believed that it was imminent. 17 "That it was imminent? 81 "Yes, 19 "That it was going to happen very soon? 20 "Wes, it was beginning." 21 "So, in other words, Helter Skelter, then, was 22 the black-white war, is that correct? 23 "It was. 24 "Did Mr. Manson ever indicate to you **25**. how he envisioned this black-white war would start? 26

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"It would begin by the ripping off of some white families in their homes.

'By whom?

By the blacks.

"Did he tell you what he meant when he said the black man would rip off some white families in their homes?

Yes, he was pretty adament, I remember, because it was, well, he said, he used the words, 'ripped off,' and those stuck in my mind, and then he went further to say that they would really be cut up and dismembered and so on.

'After the black-white war or Helter Skelter commenced in that fashion by the black man ripping off some white families, did he say where the battle would eventually lead?

"It would be everywhere, it would be in the streets, it would be an open confrontation.

"Between blacks and whites?

"Yes,

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"Did Mr. Wanson indicate to you who he thought would prevail in this black-white war?

Oh, the blacks would win.

'Did he tell you why he felt the blacks would win?

"It was their turn. It was their turn. It was time for them to take the place of whitey.

"Whitey's kharms would have turned.

"Did Mr. Manson ever tell you what he intended to do during this black-white war? 'Yes.

What did he say?

He was going to go to the desert with his people and completely avoid it then.

"Did he say where in the desert he was going to go?

"He firmly believed that there was a pit, a bottomless pit in the Death Valley area that could be lived in, and inhabited, and quite possibly was inhabited.

"Did he say he intended to inhabit the bottomless pit during helter skelter?

Yes.

"Now, you have indicated that Manson said

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in this war with the white man.

*Bid he tell you whether or not he felt: the black man would be able to handle being the Establishment, handle the reins of power?

"Ultimately no, they wouldn't. They would have to dome back.

"Why wouldn't they be able to handle the reins of power?

"It just wasn't their thing. It was a creation of white man's, and they would not be able to handle it. They would not want it. They would just finally put it down, give it back to the white man that was left.

"Did he say who the white man was who would be left?

"Well, he would be left and anybody also who had been into the desert with him, and survived helter skelter.

"So then the black man eventually would come to Mr. Manson, is that correct?

"Yes, in essence, yes.

"Now, for what purpose would the black man come to Mr. Manson as far as Mr. Manson was concerned?

"For help, to give it back, he would not

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"want it after he had it.

"In other words, the black man would want to turn over the establishment to Mr. Manson, is that correct?

"Right, yes."

It has been said, of course, that everyone has a reason for doing everything, no matter what that reason is. It could be the craziest, most far-out reason in the world, but there is a reason for everything.

Apparently the reason Manson wanted to start.

Helter Skelter was because, in his mind, it would

ultimately result in his being the leader not just of his

Family, which he was already the leader of, but of every

human being on the face of the earth, after the all
inclusive, all-pervasive, black-white war.

Manson wasn't putting Jakobson on. There was a hundred discussions. Jakobson testified from the witness stand that Charlie was very, very serious about it. And that was Jakobson's testimony.

Jakobson testified that he even saw Helter Skelter writtin on the wall of a salcon at Spahn Ranch.

This is not that cabinet door, now, that I

showed you a picture of. This is a wall at the saloon.

He said:

"There was a big mural in Day-Glo colors. It glowed with blue light. It depicted Helter Skelter, and it was written.

"The words were written?

"Yes. And there was a picture of the mountains and the desert and Goler Wash, and so on, and Helter Ekelter coming down out of the sky.

"You are familiar with Goler Wash? "Right.

'This is in the Death Valley area? 'Yes.

"Have you been up there?

Yes.

"Do you know where Goler Wash is?

"I do.

Have you been up to Barker Ranch?

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How far is Goler Wash from Barker Ranch?

"It is just off of Goler Wash. It is almost in Goler Wash. It is in the immediate

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"proximity.

"Barker Ranch is in the immediate proximity of Goler Wash?

"Yes."

Now, where did Charlie Manson get this bizarre far-out, weird concept of Helter Skelter?

do know that he did not get it from the Beatles. He did not get it from them.

How do we know that? Because Jakobson testified, Poston testified, even Dianne Lake testified, that Manson used to speak about the black-white war before that white Beatles album ever came out.

Instead of saying that Helter Skelter is coming down, Manson used to say the "blank"is coming down.

Of course, the word he used was the gutter vernacular for defecation.

Of course, when the white Beatles album comes out with the song Helter Skelter, Manson substitutes the word Helter Skelter for defecation.

Manson merely found support, ladies and gentlemen, in the lyrics of those Beatles songs for his beliefs and philosophies he already had.

Now, the genesis, the origin, of those philosophies we don't know.

Let's talk a little bit about the Beatles.

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Did Mr.Manson ever discuss with you the recording group called the Beatles?

"Yes.

"And their role, if any, in the scheme of life?

"Many times.

"He believed that they were prophets and they were prophets Helter Skelter if you were listening to them, if you were tuned in. That is what they were prophesying. They were the leaders of the moment, within the words and context of their songs.

"They were prophesying the fact that Helter Skelter was imminent?

"Yes.

"Did he ever may that he believed the Beatles were speaking to him through the lyrics of their songs?

"Oh, yes.

"What did he say?

"Well, that is exactly what they were doing, and he intended to follow their advice.

"He put great stock in what the Beatles said in their songs, that the lyric content meant a lot to him.

"Would you say be indicated that he

2	Worksurpped tham:
3	"I don't know about worship.
4	"He thought an awful lot of the Beatles.
	They were well, he thought an awful lot of them."
5	Jakobson testified that when the white Beatles
6	album came out in late '58 or early '59, Manson got a
7	record player and started playing the album.
8	He said Hanson played the album "a number
9	of times, a lot of times. It was playedover and over
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n ;	again."
12	Jakobson testifed he never heard Manson play
13	any of the other Deatles albums.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Bugliosi, would this be a convenient
15	time?
16	MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor.
. 17	THE COURT: We will take our recess, ladies and
18	gentlemen.
19	Do not converse with anyone or form or express
20	any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted
21	to you.
22	The court will recess for 15 minutes.
10h fls. 23	(Recess.)
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THE COURT: All counsel and jurors are present.

You may continue, Mr. Bugliosi.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor.

Let's look at this Beatles' album.

There are many songs in that album, but Manson played five of them more than any others.

They were Helter Skelter, Black Bird, Piggies, Revolution 9 and Sexy Sadie.

We don't know whether there is any connection between that song, Saxy Sadie, and Sadie Glutz in this case, but there is a sone by that name in that album.

Now, obviously, playing a Beatles' album is completely insignificant, but it becomes very relevant and extremely critical when we look at the words of the songs, the lyrics of the songs and particularly Manson's interpretation and construction of those words.

Let's see what Manson told Jakobson about how he interpreted the words in the Seatles songs.

Of course, Helter Skelter, Manson told

Jakobson that the Beatles were prophesying the last final

battle to be fought in the street between blacks and whites.

Manson also used the term Armageddon, which is a Biblical term, also referring to the last final battle between men on the face of the earth.

Of course, we have Helter Skelter at the La Bianca residence. And Jakobson said that Manson used

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the term Helter Skelter frequently in his every day speech.

In the seventh verse of the song Helter Skelter there is the language, "When I get to the bottom, I go back to the top of the slide."

Jakobson testified that Manson Felt that the Beatles were referring to the Bottomless Pit, a place that Manson derived from Revelation 9, the last book of the New Testament, in which Manson said he found further support for his philosophy of Helter Skelter.

Jakobson said that Manson wrote many of his own songs and he, too, like Danny De Carlo, remembers one particular song that Manson wrote himself which contained the words Helter Skelter.

In the song Black Bird, Manson told Jakobson that the Beatles meant by Black Bird the black man. This is what Manson told Jakobson.

One of the verses in the song black wird is "Black Bird singing in the dead of night, take those broken wings and learn to fly. All your life you were only waiting for this moment to arrive."

Jakobson testified that Manson said the Beatles, by those lyrics, were saying that the black man should rise upagainst the white man.

These were Manson's words now.

of course, the word "Rise" is at the La Bianca residence. The word "Rise" is at the La Bianca residence.

In the song Piggies, Manson said the Beatles were referring to the establishment,

Jakobson said that Wanson frequently used the words "pig" and "piggies" in his every day conversation, and he says that when Manson used the word "pigs," Manson was referring to the establishment.

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In the fourth verse of the song Piggies there is a line: "What they need is a damn good whacking."

Jakobson testified that Manson liked that line a lot, and he testified that Manson said that line meant that the black man was going to give the piggles, the establishment, a whacking.

Of course, we have the word "pig" at the Tate residence, and "Death to Pigs" at the La Bianca residence.

The last verse in the song Piggles reads:

"Everywhere there's lots of piggles,
living piggy lives. You can see them out for
dinner with their piggy wives clutching forks

Clutching forks and knives to eat their bacon. A fork was found stuck in Lene La Bianca's stomach, ladies and gentlemen, and a knife was found stuck in his throat.

Let's go over that line again and place an emphasis on another word.

and knives to eat their bacon,"

"Clutching forks and knives to est their bacon."

Well, the fork and the knife that were found stuck in Leno La Elanca's body apparently were taken by the killers from the La Bianca kitchen.

In other words, these forks, or this fork and knife, was very probably a knife and a fork that poor Leno and Rosemary used to est with.

Quite unusual for the fork and knife to be İ stuck in a person's body who is probably already dead. 2 Then we have this song that members of the 3 Family used to play over and over and over again. 4 "Clutching forks and knives to eat their bacon." 5 Jakobson testified that Manson actually used 6 to sing passages from these songs and quote some of the 7 lyrics Verbatim, particularly Blackbird. 8 "Take these broken wings and learn to 9 fly; all your life you were only waiting for 10 this moment to arise." 11 And piggies needing a whacking. 12 Another song. In Revolution 9 Manson said 13 they were referring to Revelation 9 in that song, the last 14 book of the New Testament. 15 "Did Mr. Manson speak about Revelations 9 16 rather frequently? 17 "Yes, he did. 18 "Did he ever quote any passages in 19 Relevations 9 to you? 20 "Yes. 21 "Verbatim? 22 "Fretty much so, 23 "Did Mr. Namson ever ask you to read Revelations 97 25 rYes. 26

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"Directing your attention to the fourth verse. 'They were told not to harm the grass of the earth or any green growth or any tree, but only those of mankind who have not the seal of God upon their forehead.'

"Did Mr. Manson say what that language meant?

"Yes, he did.

"What did he say about that?

"That the men that had the mark he would know and they would be with him.

"It was very subjective.

"The men that had what mark?

"The mark on their forehead."

Charlie has got that X on his forehead. So do the three female defendants.

"It was never clear what kind of a mark, whether it was a green light or any kind of a mark. I don't know.

"He would recognize it. He knew it."

In the eighth verse there is the language
"their hair like women's hair." Manson said that passage
in Revelation 9 referred to the Beatles who, of course,
who have long hair.

"Directing your attention to Verse 14.
'Saying to the sixth angel who had the trumpet,

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"trelease the four angels who are bound at the great river Euphrates."

Did Manson say who the four angels were?

The four angels were the Beatles.

"Directing your attention to Verse 15, which reads: "So the four angels were released who had been held ready for the hour, the day, the month and the year to kill a third of mankind."

"Did he say what that language meant?

"Yes.

"What did he say?

"He said that those were the people that would die in Helter Skelter.

"A third of mankind?

"Yes.

"The white people?

"Yes.

"Directing your attention to Verse 17, which reads: 'And this was how I saw the horses in my vision, the riders were breastplates the color of fire and sapphire and sulphur, and the heads of the horses were like lions' heads, and fire and smoke and sulphur issued from their mouths.'

"Did he say what that language meant?

"Yes.

"What did he say?

"This referred to the spoken word, the lyrics of the Bestles songs, the power that came out of their months.

"The power that came out of the."
mouth of the Beatles?

"Yes."

In Verse 20, the language speaks of worshipping demons and idols of gold and silver and bronze.

Manson said that referred to the material worship of the establishment of automobiles, houses and money.

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Now, with respect to material possessions, you recall that Jakobson had testified that Manson had always spoken out against the acquisition of material wealth. But in May of 1969, Just a couple of months before these murders, Jakobson noticed a very dramatic change in Manson with respect to material possessions.

All of a sudden Charlie was feverishly trying to

"Did he indicate why he wanted firearms, vehicles, money?

"Two reasons. Yes, he did indicate that.

"What reasons did he give?

accumulate money and firearms and vehicles.

"Helter Skelter was coming and he needed them to go to the desert.

"He needed them to survive in the desert."

Manson even took steps, ladies and gentlemen, to have the girls in the Family be topless dancers so they could earn several hundred dollars a week each.

He said arrangements had actually been made with the Girard Agency on the Sunset Strip.

Manson said he needed the money to buy thousands of feet of expensive golden rope to be used by him and the Family to get to the bottomless pit.

Jakobson testified that there is actually golden rope that sells for \$3 a foot, and Manson had

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actually gone so far as to price the rope.

Unbelievable? Bizarre? Unique? Crazy? Yes. We are dealing with incredibly bizarre murders.

Jakobson discussed many other subjects with Manson. Among other things, Manson said there should not be a close bond between parents and children, and sducation had no worth.

Jakobson testified that he visited Spahn Ranch on many occasions and he knew the group that lived there as a Family.

He said the girls in the Family witches.

He said the girls' roles in the Family were
to have babies and serve the men in the Family.

Manson also had a much more subtle, much more subtle yet powerful role for the women in the Family. It wasn't just to have babies and serve the men. Charlie was a little more sophisticated than that. Charlie was going to take a step beyond Nietzsche. Nietzsche was just old hat to Charlie.

"Charlie said that he wanted men to come and he could not get men to come unless the women were there. They attracted the men.

"Did he say why he wanted men in the Family?

"He needed the men for strength, the power.

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"He, to use a word, recruited all the time. I know because he tried to recruit me.

"So he needed men, he told you, but he

wanted the women to attract the ment

"Yes,"

Jakobson testified that Manson asked him to join the Family about 10 or 15 times, but Jakobson never did.

Jakobson testified that he had dinner several times with the Family at Spahn Ranch and each time -- listen to this -- Manson would sit on a rock and eat by himself, and the rest of the Family sat all around him on the ground in a circle surrounding him.

The King on his throne out there. Slaves, his subservient subjects, sitting around him. Sitting on a rock all by himself.

Jakobson testified that the Family wouldn't even go to the dinner location until Manson would announce "Let's eat."

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"Did Charles Manson ever discuss with you the relationship that he had with other members of the Family?

"Yes.

"That did Mr. Manson say?

"He was just talking about the closeness of the Family and what it was like and to have these people with him completely.

"Did he say anythingelse?

They were with him and this was the way it should be, and there is no in-between and you had to choose.

"He wanted Dennis" -- Dennis Wilson -"He wanted Dennis and I to choose; it was as if
we were choosing sides.

"There was no in-between, you understand, you were with him or against him.

"Did he say whose family it was?

"Yes, it was his family.

"Did he say what you would have to do if you joined the Family?

"Yes.

"That did he say?

"Give it all away.

"Give what all away?

"Everything, yourself, it, that, ego,

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"self.

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"To whom?

"Well, I don't know if that is important where you give it away, but then he can pick it up.

"You say then he could pick it up?
"Yes, it's very embiguous.

doing the very best with the words available.

"Did he ever indicate that if you joined the Family you had to give yourself up to him?

"What did he say?

"Yes.

"That was the indication, that was the inference, he was the obvious head of the Family and, of course, you would give yourself to him if you were a member of the Family."

Jakobson testified that he also knew Charles Watson.

"How would you describe Charles Watson; his personality, his demensor?"

Listen to this.

"He was a happy-go-lucky, almost
like a puppy, like a young dog, always wagging
its tail, very loveable, very likeable, very innocent."

I guess robots have toy robots. They can be likeable. You just make them with a silly grin on their face.

10k-3 "Did you ever notice any dramatic change in his demeanor at any time that you knew him? "Yes. "When did you notice this change? "A long period of time passed that I didn't see Charlie Watson, and then I saw him at the ranch in the early summer. "Of 169? "Of 169. 9 "And he wasn't even the same person. 10 "In what respect did you notice that 11 he had changed? 12 "It was as/the essence of life was gone. 13 He was like burnt out. He was a shell, an automaton, 14 11 fls. just walking around. There was no spark. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 .26

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I imagine if you look in Webster's, just robot, somble, automaton, they are somewhat synonymous with each other, mindless.

Manson's head zombie on the night of the Tate-La Bianca murders.

Now, you recall during this trial that I asked several witnesses to describe Charles Tex Watson, all of whom described him basically as a quiet, easy-going type of guy, never said much, old whatever Charlie told him to do, spent most of his time working on dune buggles, just another one of Charlie's slaves.

Now the reason, of course, that I offered this evidence was to show that on the two nights in question there is no way in the world that Charles Tex Watson could have been the decision maker. He was simply doing what he had always done, followed Charlie's instructions, because true robots, true zombies, don't talk back.

Jakobson testified in late August, early September of 1969, just a few weeks after the Tate-La Bianca murders, he saw Manson for the last time.

He said he noticed the change in Manson's demeanor in the Spring of 1969; that he had become far more pronounced from when he had last seen him.

This is what Jakobson said about Manson:
"The change was like part of a pattern that
began in the Springof 169 and became more and more

"agitated and radical until the last time I saw him it was 1 like that of a -- the only thing I can compare it to is I 2 have seen cats that have been caught in cages. like bobcats ż and things, and that is what I can compare it to. 4 "The electricity was almost pouring out of 5 him. His hair was on end. His eyes were wild. He was 6 like an animal that moved just like an animal in a cage." 7. Manson had every reason to be acting like an 8 animal, ladies and gentlemen, he just ordered shortly 9 before seven savage nightmarish murders, and to do such a 10 thing he had to have the mind, the soul, the heart of the 11 wildest animal imaginable. 12 Incidentally, Jakobson testified to a very 13 meaningful thing about Charlie Manson, a very, very 14 significant thing: 15 "Q Did Mr. Manson ever tell you how he 16 related to other human beings? 17 TA. Yes. 18 ng. What did he say? 19 ĮŧĄ. He related to all human beings on 20 their level of need, on their level. 21 tt D Would you elaborate on that? 22 **/**L** Well, Charlie had a face, a mask 23 for each person that he dealt with." 24 That is the mask to fool the La Biancas, the 25 same mask. 26

I wanted to clarify this and I said: ľ "Did he tell you that?" 2 In other words, that he had a face and a wask 3 for everyone with whom he dealt. "Yes, yes. 5 äğ He told you that he had a mask 6 for everyone with whom he dealt? 7 ří. Yes. HO Did he tell you how many masks or 9 how many faces he had? 10 "A Yes. 11 1117 What did he say? 12 HA That he had a thousand faces." 13 I maid: 14 "He told you this?" 15 He answered, "Yes," 16 I said: "Depending upon whom he was 17 talking to? #A. Yes. 19 IJΩ Or the particular occasion? 20 MA Yes . " 21 Except for an incident a few months ago when 22 Charlie slipped temporarily, forgot himself, the mask that Manson has been wearing in this court, ladies and gentlemen, is not that of an animal but it is just of a peace-loving guy, a peace-loving individual.

It is a mask that he has to wear because he wants you folks to believe that he is incapable of doing . 2 that which the evidence proved that he did. 3 Unfortunately for Mr. Manson the evidence at 4 ₹ this trial removed that mask, and it's only a mask, and shows what Charles Manson really is. 6 7 He is nothing but a cold-blooded murderer who 8 places absolutely no value on human life. ۰9۰ "Cross-examination by Mr. Hughes: HQ. Mr. Jakobson, did it appear that 10 the girls at the Spahn Ranch were in love with 11 12 Mr. Manson? 13 11A. Sure. 14 And did Mr. Hanson appear to J.C 15. genuinely love people? 16 IIA. Yes. 17 "Q Did you feel that he kenuinely 18 loved you, sir? 19 414 Yes. 20 Did you love him? II C 21 II A Yes " 22 He loved people! All right. 23 He loved people in a cemetery type of way. 24 loved them when they were in a pine box, six feet under the 25 ground. .26 He was very enamored with them under that type

Stephanie is 18 years old, she testified she

of a situation.

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Stephanie Schram.

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met Manson on August 3, 1969 near Big Sur in Northern

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She went with Manson to Big Sur, staying there for a few days, whereupon she believed she returned with Manson to Spahn Ranch on the date of August 6, 1969 -- she knows she returned to Spahn Ranch, but she believes it was August 5th, the following morning, August 7th, they left to pick up some clothing from her sister. En route, near Oceanside, Manson received a traffic citation at approximately 6:00 p.m.

They stayed overnight in San Diego and returned to Spahn Ranch about 1:00 p.m. on August 8th, 1969.

She said she had dinner with / family on the evening of August 8. After dinner Manson told her to go into a trailer by herself, which she did.

You see, although Manson liked young girls, ne called them "Young Love," he had more important things to tend to this particular night, to-wit, the Tate murders.

Stephanie said she went to sleep by herself, and Manson woke her up just before dawn and they went to Devils Canyon which is near Spahn Ranch. She said another girl was there already.

On August 9, 1969, Charlie left Stephanie around

dark and she went to sleep. The next time she saw Manson was the following morning.

Again, on the night of August 9, 1969, Manson had more important things to do than to take care of his young love, to-wit, the savage La Bianca murders.

Stephanie said that she became homesick for her family while living with Manson.

She related an incident that took place with Manson in 1969 in the desert:

"I was just sitting there. I had a rifle. I was holding a rifle and I guess I looked a little homesick, and he asked me if I wanted to go home.

"He told me he would give me one more chance to go home if I wanted to.

"And I told him I kind of did want to go home. And he took the rifle and he hit me in the head and he knocked me down a couple of times and told me I'd better forget about going home."

If anyone should be canonized as a saint, ladies and gentlemen, it's got to be Charles Manson.

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Brooks Poston.

Brooks testified he first met Menson in June of 1938 at Dennis Wilson's home on Sunset Boulevard, across the street from the Will Legers State Park sign.

Brooks lived at Wilson's residence with Manson for about two weeks, but did not join Manson's group at that particular time.

Just before Manson left Wilson, Ercoks saw a man kneel at Manson's feet.

Menson asked the man if he was ready to die at that instant, and when the man said yes, Manson told him he could live forever.

Can you imagine that, ledies and gentlemen? Charles Manson in effect saying that he had the power to give life.

This caused Brooks to believe Manson was Jasus Christ, a belief that Poston sincerely and fervently othered to while he was a member of the Family.

He said "I believe that Honson was Jesus Christ."

Ercoks went to Spahn Ranch with Mansen, and became a member of the Family. Manson told him to work for George Spahn, so be did, cleaning up the barn, saddling horses, or ceters.

He Eirst met Ten Vetson in the summer of 1968 et Spalm Pench. In Filter Laties wasn't a number of the

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Family, but he became a member later.

He described Watson as very mild mannered. He said he was very quiet and didn't say much.

He said Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten were in the Family at Spahn Ranch in the summer of 1968.

I am not going to review all of Poston's testimony with respect to Manson's domination over the Family, but it was obvious from this young man's testimony that not only was he a slave of Charles Manson, but everyone else in the Family was also.

Among other things, he testified that the Family wouldn't even eat at night until Charlie decided it was time to eat.

Thenever the Family would move from one place to another, it was Charlie who made the decision to move:

Directing your attention to the people you called the Family. That wasn't a life where people did not laugh and joke and have generally a good time, is that correct?

Charlie would be around things would be like when a school teacher comes back to class. Feople would have to snap back into the part that they were playing."

Poston said "I did everything he told me to do.

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or tried to do everything he told me to do."

And at night when Manson would lecture to his Family Poston said only he would talk; everyone else would just listen.

"U Did he ever tell the Family why it was necessary to talk to them at night for periods of time?

A Yes.

"Q What did he say as to the reason why it was necessary to talk to the Family at night?

"A Because most people were like computers.

"In other words, they did not know anything that had not been put in them by schools, churches, parents, friends, relatives, radio, television and everything, and every other means of communication.

"Nothing they had was their own; that they didn't know anything.

"The only thing they knew is what they had been told and programmed, and that he with his music and his words could unprogram, take those programs out and leave a void, or nothing, in which love would come through."

Love could come through!

Sharon Tate, Abigail Folger, Voityck Frykowski, Jay Sebring, Steven Parent, Leno La Bianca, Rosemary

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La Bianca could have lived very well without Charlis.
Manson's type of love.

Poston was present on many occasions when Manson spoke of Helter Skelter and the black-white war.

Manson said that the white man's karma was turning, that the black man was going to level whitey's karma.

"To do this, the sort of Muhammed would swing back and chop the heads off of the whites because the whites had done it to the Muhammedan civilization which was a love civilization.

"Q Did Mr. Manson speak about the blackwhite relationship often during the summer of '68?

"A A few times.

"O At a later period did he discuss the black-white relationship with more frequency?

TA Yes.

When was that that he started talking about the black-white relationship much more frequently?

"A Toward the latter part of the year, which would make it November, December of '68, and then into January and February of '69.

"Q Where were you during this period when Mr. Manson began speaking more of the black-white relationship?

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"A Well, from November, I believe, to the first two weeks in January, I was at Barker Eanch, which was in Goler Wash in Inyo County.

"n What would he say?

"A He said that the blank was coming down."
It wasn't Helter Skelter; it was a defecation.

Did he say what he meant by that when he said the blank was coming down?

"A He said the black man was going to rise and cover the white man as the night covers the day; that mass bloodshed was going to be taking place; that people who were supposed to be left -- in other words, the Christians this time, the ones that hung on the crosses before -- were going to have to be on the desert, and that the Romans would be hung on the cross this time."

While at Barker Ranch Manson frequently left the Family for a few days and then returned New Year's Eve 1969, that is, December 31st 1968, Manson returned to Barker from Los Angeles.

"0 What did he say when he arrived back at Barker Ranch on New Year's Eye, 1969?

"A He said, 'Are you hep to what the Beatles are saying?'

"Q Whom did he way this to?

"A The entire Family as a group.

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"Q Did he say anything else?

"A He said, 'Helter Skelter is coming down.

The Beatles are telling it like it is.'

"Q Now, prior to that time, New Year's Eve, '69, he used to say the blank was coming down.

"A Yes.

"Q Then you say in '69 he started saying 'Halter Skalter is coming down'?

"A Yes."

Mr. Poston said that Manson was the one who introduced the term, Helter Skelter to the Family; that he had never heard anyone in the Family use the term Helter Skelter until Charlie did.

Foston said Manson and the Family played the Beatles' album constantly, day after day, and Manson said the Beatles were talking to him through the lyrics of their songs.

of course, he used to quote the verse in the song "Piggy." That the Figgies need a damn good whacking, and Manson would refer to the piggies with their forks and knives, again with respect to blackbird.

Here is something interesting from the song,
"Revolution 9, when Manson played it, although there
are no lyrics to this song -- I den't know if you want
a record player in the jury room when you go back there,
it is not the most beautiful music in the world, but if

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you want the player, the court can arrange it.

Manson would say "Did you hear them say 'Rise' in the background? It's in and around machinegen fire and the oinking of pigs in the background."

No one else could hear the word "Rise," according to Poston, but Charlie heard the word "Rise" in the background.

"Of course, "Rise" was at the La Bianca residence.

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Manson said the pigs were the lawman, also the man who went to college, the white man.

It meant wealthy white people, the man who wore starched white shirts, everyone who was part of the white establishment.

hanson said the Black Panthers were passing out coloring books to young black children in which the black children were shown how to kill the white pigs.

In February of 1969, while the Family was living at the Gresham Street address in Canoga Park, Manson spoke to the Family on how Helter Skelter would start.

Listen to this, ladies and gentlemen, this is Charlie Manson telling his tribe how Helter Skelter was Soing to start.

hanson said: 'A group of the real blacks -real blacks -- will come out of the ghettoes
and do an atrocious crime in the richer section
of Los Angeles and other cities.

"They will do an atrocious murder with stabbing, killing, cutting bodies to pieces, smearing blood on the walls, writing 'pigs' on the walls,"

when I asked him what Manson said pigs would be written in, Manson said the victims, blood.

And that after this he would go and hide in cellars of the ghettoss.

1,	"Q When you say the, t you mean the
Ž	black man?
3	"A. The black man.
4	"Q Yes, Go shead,
5	And the brown man, or the trash
. 6 .	man, would be left out front when the white
7	man came down to the ghettoes to slaughter
.8	Negroes, Which they wouldn't really be
ġ.	killing the black man, they would be killing
10	the mongrels, is what he said, the ones that
11	weren't any good, real black men, and they
12	weren't any good to the white man either
13	because they weren't a pure race.
14	"The white man would go to the ghettoes
15	and destroy them, and the garbage would pile up
1 6	because no one would be around to carry it out
17	for them.
18	"And then the real black man would come
19	out of the cellar and say, Look what you have
20	done to my people.
21.	"And this was devised to separate the
22	white man.
23	"Q You may continue.
24	"A To where there would be fighting
25	in the streets among the whites over the Negroes.
26	"In other words, blackie was playing onto

"the whites and getting them to kill each other 1 off. 2 "And then after only a few whites were. 3 left, the blacks would come out of the ghetto .4 along with every civilization that the wnite man 5 had destroyed, and wipe out the remaining whites, and they would take over the world that way and 7 level out the kharma of whitey. 8 "Then after blackie had the world, he 9 would see that he didn't want it because it 10 11 would be too much responsibility, and he 12 would give it over to Charlie and the Family, 13. which would be the original 12 tribes. 14 ·*(): The original 12 tribes of Israel? 15 "Ar Yes. na 16 Did Mr. Manson mention the number 144,000, at all? 17 18. 14 Yes. 19 11/1 What did he say? 20 11AL He said that there would be 144,000 21 people in the desert, hiding underground. 22 O. Underground? 23 Underground during helter skelter. 24 "When Helter Skelter was complete, these 25 144,000 of the original 12 tribes would come 26 and take back the world and be rightful owners

"again and tell the black man to go pick 1 cotton again. 2 W_O 3 4 this earth? 5 1) A 6 7 8 ġ 10 pieces. 11 12 13 14 further than that. 15 16 17 18. he was talking about this. 19 20 21 22 on the living room wall of the La Bianca residence. 23 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, if that 24 evidence alone -- we have an enormous, massive amount 25 evidence against Manson, but if that evidence alone

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Did Manson ever say what he thought the purpose of the black man was on To run and fetch for whitey." In February of 1969, not too many months before these even murders. Manson spoke to his tribe about atrocious murders being committed in the richer sections of Los Angeles by cutting and stabbing the victims to That is exactly and precisely what Manson ordered these co-defendants and Tex Watson to do in August of 1969, and Manson, ladies and gentlemen, even went He said the word "pigs" would be written in blood on the walls of the residences, in February of '69 Of course "pig" at the Tate residence on the door, and on the La Bianca residence the word "pigs" actually was printed in blood on the living room wall.

doesn't tie Manson irrevocably in with these seven

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murders, I don't know what in the world would. It just couldn't be any clearer.

How could it possibly be any clearer? These seven murders and the circumstances surrounding them are very unique, very unusual, very bizarre, and yet even before they happened Charles Manson knew exactly how they were going to happen.

How did he know how they were going to happen? Because these murders were Charlie's idea.

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On the nights of August 9th and 10th, 1969, Manson, through Tex and the three co-defendants, was simply carrying that idea out.

Manson told the Family about a psilocybin trip.

"And in the trip he was on a mattress, and he had a girl at his feet and he said it was Mary, meaning Mary Brunner, and also I believe it meant Mary Magdalene."

Mary Magdalene was at Charlie's feet!

"And he said he was in this -- in this trip he was on a cross; that he had died on a cross; that he experienced dying on the cross for us, meaning the Family.

"That during the trip he experienced all the pains of the nails in the arms and the wrists, hands and in the fact and the spear in his side.

"Then he fought it for a long time until he finally gave up, and he said when he gave up he died.

"He experienced death and came up and saw the world through everyone's eyes."

Manson's name of course is Charles Wills
Manson.

Manson even placed a special significance in his name. Several times he would say his name was

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"Charles Will is Man's Son."

do wish you a Merry Christmas.

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On cross-examination by Mr. Kanarek. Poston told of the many times that Manson had told him to die,

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Dying and death were constantly on Charlie's mind.

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Poston recalled times when Manson would address a group of Fundy members and say "You all are going to have

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to die."

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Before I get into Paul Watkins, perhaps we can recess, your Honor.

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I would just like to say Marry Christmas to all of your it has been difficult; you are away from your finallies and private homes and everything like that. All of us, the four defense attorneys and myself and, of course, the Court, apologize to you for that, and we

Thank you very much and I believe his Honor is going to recess now until next Monday.

THE COURT: We will adjourn, ladies and gentlemen, until next Monday at 9:00 a.m.

Again I remind you, do not converse with anyone or form or express any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to you, and I'm sure all of the attorneys in the case on both sides as well as the Clerk and the reporters and the bailiffs and all of the court attaches join with me in wishing you all a very Merry Christmas.

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I will see you next Monday at 9:00 a.m. (Whereupon the herein proceedings were continued until the following Monday, December 28, 1970 at 9:00 a.m.)