# 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,

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

VS.

Defendants.



No. A253156

# REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Friday, January 29, 1971

#### 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:

For Deft. Krenwinkel:

MAXWELL KEITH, Esq. PAUL FITZGERALD, Esq.

VOLUME 173

JOSEPH B. HOLLOMBE, CSR.,

PAGES 21903 to 21947

MURRAY MEHLMAN, CSR., Official Reporters

1.

2

3

5

б

7

Ö,

10

11

12

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

26

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1971 1:54 o'clock p.m.

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

THE COURT! All counsel are present. Who wants to be heard?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think the prosecution should just make a brief offer of proof first, as a starting point.

THE COURT: Yes, I think that is appropriate.

MR. BUGLIOSI: We intend to offer evidence, your Honor, that Gary Himman's body was found in a deceased condition, of course, on July 31st, I believe, 1969, and the autopsy was conducted August 1st.

There were five wounds on the body, two of which were stab wounds, another one was a slash, and two wounds to the top of the head either from a blunt instrument or from a knife.

And this witness here, the first witness was going to testify, Michael Erwin, to discovering the body and calling the Sheriff's Office.

The Himmen murder is kind of a complicated murder involving pink slips and money, at catera. We did not intend to go into that.

ş

s fla.

The only evidence we were going to offer connecting Sugan Atkins with the corpus delicti was a statement she made to Roni Howard in late October or early November of 1969 at the same time she told Roni Howard about the Tate murders, in which he said that she was being charged with a murder, and she showed Roni Howard the document.

It was a complaint. She already had been arraigned and the name, Gary Hinman, was on the document.

And she said she had a co-defendant by the name of Bobby, and it turns out Bobby Beausoleil was a co-defendant of hers.

And she told Roni Howard that the police had everything mixed up; that they thought she, Susan, was the one that held Gary Himman down and Bobby stabbed Gary.

"Actually, how could I have done that?

Bobby hald Gary down and I stabbed Gary."

And Roni said "Where did you stab Gary?"

Roni doesn't recall, but it was either the chest or the stomach.

8-1

.5

ġ

It turns out that Hinman does have two stab wounds on his chest.

There are no Aranda problems. No defendant is implicated. Although there is one statement in there to the effect that Himmen was murdered because he wouldn't give us his money, or something like that, and from that you could infer that she was talking about the Family.

But other than that, there is no reference to any co-defendant.

So, I don't see any Aranda or Bruton problems.

THE COURT: Well, of course, that hasn't really been ascertained yet.

MR. BUCLIOSI: Right,

So that is basically it, your Mondr. We are just going to put on the discovery of the body, the description of the scene of the murder, the testimony of Dr. Katsuyama, the Goroner, and then Roni Howard to the confession. That is about it.

THE COURT: Does any defense counsel wish to be heard?

MR. KEITH: I might offer this comment. But there has been considerable evidence in the guilt phase of the trial indicating that the Family, the girls, didn't do anything except on Mr. Manson's orders, practically down to brushing their teeth -- assuming they did brush their teeth -- and therefore, it could be inferred that if

Š

ģ.

ì2

.24 

Susan Atkins killed Himmen, it was probably done on the orders of Manson, even though the evidence was strictly limited to Susan Atkins.

That is the only comment I have.

MR. KAY: Of course, your Honor, what Mr. Keith is saying now -- of course, he wasn't present in our Bruton and Aranda discussions earlier -- but I think he is bringing up the same problem that either Mr. Shinn or Mr. Kanarek brought up of the other evidence, and I think that your Honor made a real good point at the time, saying that just because there is other evidence introduced by the prosecution that ties the defendants into a crime doesn't violate Bruton and Aranda or the confession.

And I think the same thing would apply to the Hinman case here. Just because the prosecution has introduced evidence that these defendants acted together, we are not introducing it as to the Hinman case, we are just introducing it as to Susan Atkins. Charles Manson's name won't be mentioned, and the other two girls' names won't be mentioned at all.

MR. KEITH: I am well aware of that.

THE COURT: Of course, the comment that I made with respect to the earlier Bruton-Aranda problem is something that I thought of out of my head. I was simply stating what the law is.

Does anyone else wish to be heard on this

Ja-l

į

5.

, 14

Hinman matter?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, if the Court please.

Ordinarily, at a penalty phase of the trial, the prosecution is entitled to prove up other offenses.

Whether those offenses are related to the trait or character involved in the instant prosecution or not, they are entitled to prove them up if they can prove them up beyond a reasonable doubt.

The problem here is really a peculiar and very distinctive one, and that is that this is unlike many multiple defendant trials. Here there has been a conspiracy charged, and the defendants have actually been convicted of conspiracy.

They have been convicted of conspiring, convicted of agreeing and confederating and acting one with another in terms of killing people. A conspiracy to commit murder.

Now, in a sense, Mr. Kanarek frequently almost attempted to demur to the pleadings during the guilt portion of the trial, and Mr. Kanarek very certainly, and a great number of other attorneys, objected to various items of evidence throughout the guilt portion of the trial on the basis that it was beyond the scope of the pleadings and, therefore, immaterial.

We objected, and Mr. Kanarek vociferously objected, to any evidence coming in before the 8th through the 10th of August in terms of a conspiracy, or after the 10th of August.

7.

1<u>8</u>°

We took the position that the prosecution had alleged that a conspiracy existed between the 8th and the 10th.

Your Honor took a somewhat different position that a conspiracy could have been in existence for some period of time and that, really, all the prosecution was doing by way of that pleading was alleging that at least a conspiracy existed between the 8th and the 18th.

prove up against Susan Atkins solely takes place approximately two weeks before the time they allege that at least this conspiracy was in existence. And the point of all this is that this is an unusual situation where the defendants have already been convicted of acting one with another, and the jury will have an extremely difficult task of segregating this evidence as to Susan Atkins only.

That is point number one. They will have a very difficult time trying to segregate it because the whole tenor of the prosecution's case has been that they acted as a unit.

I am not suggesting that the prosecution cannot introduce any evidence in the penalty phase against one defendant and not against another. I am suggesting, though, that when as the result of a conspiracy to commit murder prosecution they enter into a penalty phase, that they ought to be limited to that sort of evidence that is

The state of the s

peculiarly individual to the particular defendant.

For example, the prosecution has some evidence that three or four years previously Susan Atkins alone made certain statements to certain law enforcement officials in the State of Oregon and engaged in certain criminal acts in the State of Oregon.

I would concede, arguendo, for the purpose of this colloquy, that that is proper because it relates to her as a separate and distinct individual, an individual distinct and separate from this body, this unit, this conspiracy.

# 

# 

#### 

### 

### 18ì

### 

# 

# 

### 

2

1

3.

here.

4

б

7.

8

9 10

11.

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

Robert Kenneth Beausoleil a verdict was returned convicting the defendant Robert Beausoleil of murder in the first

In the Superior Court case of People versus

Point 2: Point 2 is that someone else has already

degree, and the penalty was assessed at death.

That was the Superior, Court case in reference to which your Honor admitted evidence this morning.

been convicted of the very murder they intend to prove up

Now, the jury is entitled ---

THE COURT: Say that again; I did not understand that last remark.

MR. FITZGERALD: The prosecution marked for identification this morning a photograph as an exhibit in reference to a Superior Court case.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FITZGERALD: That is the case in which Mr. Beausoleil was convicted of the murder of Gary Hinman.

THE COURT: Yes, all right.

MR. FITZGERALD: Robert Beausoleil was a so-called Manson Family member; he resided at the Spahn Ranch during the summer months of 1969.

The jury will be instructed --

THE COURT: And there is evidence of that in this case.

MR. FITZGERALD: And there is evidence of that in this

case.

 $\mathbf{r}$ 

2

ş

5

7

8

9

10

ĺT.

12

13

14

15

16.

17

18

19

20

21

22

.23

24

25

In order to use this murder — to use the evidence of this murder against Susan Atkins, the Jury is going to be instructed they must find so beyond a reasonable doubt, which puts Mr. Shinn in the peculiar position, and Mr. Shinn has indicated to me that if the prosecution wishes to go shead with Hinman, he will bring down Mr. Beausoleil from death row to testify as to his implication.

In other words, it almost forces us to put on a defense to it. That is point two.

Point three is simply that -- well, I wanted to state it as succinctly as possible -- that -- well, maybe I'd better stop with just two points.

THE COURT: Well, the gist of your argument, as I understand it, is that where multiple defendants have been charged and convicted in the guilt phase of a conspiracy to commit murder, the proving of an additional crime or homicide, probably homicide, or murder, during the penalty phase which occurred during the period of the conspiracy, even though it was committed by one and not any of the other defendants, carries the risk of misleading the jury into believing that all of them are involved.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, thank you. That is very well said.

THE COURT: Well, anyone else?

MR. FITZGERALD: The third point was that this case is

**I6** 

<u>2</u>6

pending against Susan Atkins now, and it is also pending against Charles Manson and one Bruce Davis, it is my understanding, which involves certain constitutional problems.

I don't think we can be entirely unaware of the fact that this case is being reported widely and extensively, and obviously may result in the deprivation in a subsequent trial for Miss Atkins and the other parties involved, and in that respect you cannot eliminate the fact that although it is being introduced in this penalty phase only for Atkins, the offenses are — the offense itself, in a separate and distinct case, is being charged against Manson, pending in Los Angeles Superior Court.

MR. KAY: I don't see the relevancy.

THE COURT: There would be additional problems if the jury were not sequestered, of course.

MR. FITZGERALD: I am not talking about this jury being sequestered; I am talking about trying to pick a fair jury when Atkins and Manson come to trial on Hinman.

THE COURT: Someone else is going to have to worry about the Hinman case. I am concerned with this one.

There would be other problems if this jury were not sequestered because of the publicity given to the fact that since this trial commenced both Manson and Atkins have been indicted in the Hinman case.

MR. FITZGERALD: Correct.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I would like to ask Mr. Fitzgerald a ĺ question, and if he can give me a good answer, it does not 2 mean I stipulated to the issue at all: 3 Why isn't the Himman case peculiar to Susan 4 .... alonet You said we can offer evidence only peculiar to 6 the particular defendant. Why isn't the Hinman case 7 peculiar to Susan alone? ·ø My position is, even if it were not peculiar to 1Ó. her alone we are still entitled to produce it. 11 Why do you feel this case is not peculiar to her, 12 because of the stab wounds? 13 MR. FITZGERALD: No. because I think there is a 14 close proximity in time. 15 MR. BUGLIOSI: Of course we had the case we just put on 16 right now which is even closer. MR. FITZGERALD: That is what I am talking about. 17 18 MR. BUGLIOSI: I am talking about Bernard Crove. 19 MR. FITZGERALD: But there was a situation where it 20. appeared to be clear that Manson was acting independently. 21 MR. BUGLIOSI: No. there he is involved with a mean 22 killer in the Tate-La Bianca murder, Tex Watson, here, and 23 in the Hinman case. 24 THE COURT: Tex Watson is not being tried in this case. 25 MR. BUGLIOSI: He was a co-conspirator on the Tate-26,

Ì

Š

\_

La Bianca case. This case against Susan Atkins, your Honor, is just offered against her alone and the Court --

MR. KAY: As a matter of fact that is why we are offering it, to show she does act independently of Charles Manson, and on top of that we are offering this incident up in Oregon before she even knew Charlie or the Family, to show she is an independent thinker.

That is the whole purport of our evidence against her in the penalty trial.

9a-1

•

2

4

3

Į

5 :ნ

*7* 8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20.

21

22 23

.24 25

26

MR. KEITH: The fact of the metter is she was not really acting independently of Manson, assuming your evidence in the Himman case is true.

MR. BUGLIOSI: She certainly was up in Oregon.
MR. KEITH: That may be.

THE COURT: Of course we have to look at it from the standpoint of the jury, not from what we know or what you know. You probably know many things I don't know. But we have to look at it from the standpoint of the jury.

As I see it, the prosecution has been successful so far, they have proved everything. Maybe they have proved too much for the purpose of the present discussion.

They proved a conspiracy to commit murder of which she was a member, and the other defendants were members which, as I pointed out this morning, they could easily believe, if it didn't come to fruition, prior to the Hinman case, it certainly was in the gestation period, and they could have believed that it actually did come into some kind of fruition before.

And then you have another murder which has all the earmarks of a Tate-La Bianca murder from the standpoint of wounds.

MR. BUGLIOSI: There were stab --

THE COURT: Just a minute. There were five wounds?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Two stab wounds to the chest, one slashing wound here, to the left ear, starting with the

4.

5 6

7

·8 ·9

. 10

11 12

13

14. 15.

16

17

18

19

20 21

.22

24

**25** 

26

lower left cheek; two wounds on the top of the head which are mither stab wounds or caused by a blunt instrument.

MR. FITZGERALD: And there is writing in blood on the wall. That is a very very important point.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It isn't necessary we have to offer that.

MR. FITZGERALD: You have it in the photographs I have seen, that you intend to introduce.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right, right -- no, it is part of a cardboard.

THE COURT: Let me finish and then I will listen to you.

It is another one of those murders that seems highly unlikely that it was committed by one small girl.

MR. KAY: We are going to put on evidence that Bobby Beausoleil was with her too.

THE COURT: But that isn't going to help a bit.

If anything, that makes it worse because this jury knows
that Robert Beausoleil was a member of the Family.

MR. BUGLIOSI: True.

MR. FITZGERALD: And Beausoleil testified under oath in his defense at his trial that Manson did it, and if we bring him down to testify it is going to be dumped -- it is an unfortunate term -- on Manson.

Beausoleil testified under oath, and I think these gentlemen will agree, in his defense.

9x-3

2

4`

5

7

∙8-,

9.

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17.

· 18

19

20 21

22

23 24

25

26·

MR. KAY: He would not testify against Manson -THE COURT: It appears to me that the evidence with

regard to the Atkins participation in the Hinman case is such that the jury almost unavoidably and inescapably must arrive at the conclusion that it was a Family murder.

The only way you can prove it was not a Family murder, and I don't know if you can prove it was or not, is to produce Beausoleil, which instead of solving the problem would make it worse, because he was a member of the Family.

In other words, INam trying to show that none of these defendants participated with Atkins in the nurder. You are showing that some other members of the Family did it which doesn't solve anything.

MR. KAY: Throughout this whole trial, don't we presume that the jury follows the admonishments of the Court?

We have limited the evidence so many times.

THE COURT: Our court has said that is true in the Bruton-Aranda situation, but here we don't have a Bruton-Aranda situation like we have in the guilt phase. Here the conspiracy is an established fact, established by this very jury.

MR. KAY: As to the Tate-La Bianca crimes.

THE COURT: Well, that's right, because that is all they were passing on.

92-4

- 4

95 fls.

MR. KAY: That's right.

THE COURT: But the fact of the conspiracy remains.

MR. KAY: As to the Tate-La Bianca crimes.

THE COURT: A conspiracy as to this particular period in which they were members of the conspiracy.

CieloDrive.com ARCHIVES

--

g

1

**4** 5

6

8

10.

11 12

13 14

15 16

17

18 ·

19

20 21

.22

23 24

25

26

MR, BUGLIOSI: I don't want to sound like I'm talking out of both sides of my mouth with respect to the conspiracy argument.

MR. FITZGERALD: Please do.

MR. BUCLIOSI: But my position, I analogize this conspiracy to the Stevens case I gave the court, the evidence went three years back.

I forget the language they used in Stevens, ten girls on the tree, or some doggone thing like that.

In any event the conspiracy was forming over a long period of time, but we never put on any evidence, and I have no evidence that the conspiracy to commit murder was formed any earlier than on August 8th, 1969, although the formation of the conspiracy probably took place over a two-year period by way of his domination over the Family.

He finally got them to the point where they would murder at his command.

We did not put on any evidence, nor did I have any evidence that on some date before August 8th --

Well, that is not entirely true either.

THE COURT: You put on a great mass of evidence about events occurring before August 8th.

True, you did not prove any homicide before August 8th. But now you want to do that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: My position was that the formation of the conspiracy was taking place far before August 8th over 9b - 2

2

. 1

3

5

6

7. 8

0

10 11

12

· 13

15

14

16

17

. 18

19<sup>.</sup> 20

21

22

23

24 25

26

a one or two-year period, but the actual decision to murder, the evidence shows, actually took place on August the 8th.

THE COURT: Well, I am convinced that this would be a mistake; that there is a very strong likelihood that the jury could not help but be misled into believing that all of these defendants or some of them -- and since they don't know which, probably all, were involved in the Hinman killing.

MR. KAY: Would the Court's position be changed at all if we attempted to prove the Himman case against both Manson and Atkins, if we added Manson in our proof.

THE COURT: That still leaves two other defendants.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It seems to me, and I would not ordinarily give this argument away but now that I am on the ropes I have to give it away, it doesn't make any difference.

But it seems to me a good argument for the others, especially for someone like Manson, is that -- here Kanarek can argue:

"Here there is no evidence that Manson was involved in this at all. If there were, the People would have offered it. Here we have Susan Atkins committing the marder by herself. She said she did not do it on the night of the Tate marders all by herself."

I think that is an argument.

THE COURT: I am not unmindful either of the fact that the writing in blood in the Hinman --

MR. BUGLIOSI: We won't have to put that on.

THE COURT: Maybe they want it to come on, maybe they would bring it out on cross-examination.

. MR. BUGLIOSI: How could they want that to come on.

THE COURT: Maybe Mr. Shinn would want to do that to take some of the burden off of his client.

MR. BUGLIOSI: His client is the one who confessed.

THE COURT: I know, but she could not be stabbing and writing at the same time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It was after the stabbing.

THE COURT: Maybe one of the other defendants was doing the writing. Maybe Mr. Keith's client -- maybe Miss Krenwinkel, who had a little trouble with handwriting in the guilt phase of this case.

MR. SHINN: Himman is 200 pounds.

MR. BUGLIOSI: You can argue she is not as bad as Susan. Here is snother event completely unrelated to the Tate-La Bianca murders, Lewlie Van Houten -- it is better for her, it separates her from Atkins and Krenwinkel.

MR. KEITH: You notice I didn't say enything about Leslie Van Houten. I was talking about Manson. He is the one that gives the orders.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I really think it gives them good arguments.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have only one comment to make to Mr. Bugliosi.

MR. FITZGERALD: Wait a minute.

Maybe you will agree not to argue then?

MR. KANAREK: My comment to Mr. Englissi is: Beware of Italians bearing gifts.

MR. BUSILIOSI: Very good, Irving. Very good.

THE COURT: My belief is, gentlemen, that this evidence must be excluded. I think it would be highly prejudicial to the other co-defendants.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Assuming, arguendo, that it is prejudicial to the co-defendants. Does that automatically exclude it, your Honor, on legal grounds?

MR. KAY: There appears to be no authority in this area, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it is really the same problem as if Susan Atkins got up and testified -- rather, Roni Howard got up and testified that she; Susan Atkins, Leslie, Patricia and Manson all went out and killed Gary Himman.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Of course, the Aranda case has never been extended to the penalty phase. I don't know.

21

22

23

24

1	with sangers of any markering print beauth beauther markers.
2	apply.
3.	MR. BUGLIOSI: Has it been extended to the penalty
4	phase?
5·	THE COURT: Certainly the same principle applies.
6	MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know, query, whether it does
7	apply.
8	I know at the time of People vs. Milton and
9	Floyd, and People vs. Crommell
10	THE COURT: It may not have been extended, but the
11	principle is applicable I am sure.
12	MR. BUGLIOST: But there you are talking about
13	guilt in Aranda.
14	THE COURT: Here you are talking about the difference
15	between life and death.
. 16	MR. FITZGERALD: Right.
17	And you are talking about the same standard.
18	You must prove it beyond a reasonable doubt, and the
19	Supreme Court says that the competency standards applies
20	in terms of evidence, it must be material and relevant.
21	Certainly the rules apply as to best evidence, et cetera.
22	No doubt about that.
23	I can't cite any case that has applied it,
24	but it seems to me that all the same principles apply.
<b>2</b> 5	MR. KAY: What if the Court gives the jury the
26	specific admonishment pointing out that they cannot consider

Š

Įĺ

. .

10a **f1s.** <sub>24</sub>

that Mr. Manson was in any way involved in the Himman murder, they could not consider that at all. Maybe make a strong admonishment, pointing out the problem area, and say: No, you can't speculate as to that, you can't consider it.

THE COURT: I think that our Supreme Court says that the jury can't perform those mental gymnastics in the guilt phase. Here, a fortiorari, after they have already found them guilty and found a conspiracy, I don't see how they can go through those mental gymnastics.

And of course, as to whether or not the prosecution needs it, all I can say is that if you are unable to persuade a jury after seven murders of these types that the death penalty is appropriate, I don't think it would make any difference whether you had seven or seventeen.

MR. FITZGERALD: Particularly as to Susan Atkins.

MR. BUGLIOSI: There are some peculiar problems with these murders, and you won't hear it from me but from the defense attorneys when they argue about the desire by the prosecution to put on this other murder. I am sure that the four defense attorneys will make many cogent arguments.

THE COURT: We all know what the evidence is. The jury heard it.

.ua-1

2

1

.3

4

5.

6

7

9

10.

ĺĻ

12

13

**1**5

16

17

18

19

20

.22 23

24

25

26

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am talking about the arguments with respect to death as opposed to life for the defendants.

I am sure they will make arguments.

THE COURT: I am sure they will. It is their job.

MR. BUGLIOSI: From which the inference can be drawn
why the prosecution has a desire to put on this extra murder

MR. FITZGERALD: Wait a minute. We are not going to get into that and say they haven't proved any other murders.

THE COURT: That they have another murder but they failed to prove it?

MR. FITZGERALD: Exactly.

against Susan Atkins.

NR, BUGLIOSI: I am talking about the relation between Manson and the three girls. I am sure there will be arguments made, you know, by the defense.

MR. KAY: At least by Mr. Keith.

MR. FITZGERALD: I can't help but agree with the Judge that the facts are such that it presents — I hope not insurmountable problems — but tremendous problems in terms of argument about life and death, and I think you are splitting hairs.

Frankly, in this jury has found them guilty of seven counts of murder, I would like to ignore those facts and talk about life in general and death in general, in the abstract, rather than particularize it, because I don't think this is the type of record that you can seize

ŀ

2

3,

**.**5

7

6

9

8.

10 . 11 .

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

**22**.

23

24

25 26 on isolated examples of charity and love.

MR. KAY: We are worried about Keith.

MR. KEITH: Why don't you stipulate to life imprisonment then?

THE COURT: A jury, after hearing evidence of other crimes, after hearing about seven murders, perhaps would think that the prosecution itself isn't convinced, so you are piling it on.

MR. BUGLIOSI: We have thought about it. We are deep thinkers over in the D.A.'s office. In fact, I thought about the same comment you have made, I thought about the same things you did, but on balance — and there are many considerations — but on balance, we thought it would be advisable to put on other murders against other defendants other than Manson.

We have evidence, if we wanted to, we could put on — at least we could try to put on, subject to the Court's ruling — we could put on the Hinman murder against Manson, and the Shea murder against Manson, and we deliberately, on balance, decided not to even offer that.

THE COURT: As I indicated, I think there is a grave danger here that if you put on the Himman murder as to anyone, under the circumstances of this case, the jury may very well impose the death penalty on other co-defendants, taking that crime into consideration against them, notwithstanding the instructions by the Court.

Not that they would deliberately eliminate -not that they would deliberately disobey the Court's instructions or ignore them, but simply because the circumstances of that crime are so closely connected in character and type, time, location, modus operandi, apparent modus operandi, with the others, and it may be mistaken for the work of the same group.

ġ,

6.

10b-1

ŕ.

4

5

6 7

9

10 11

12

14

13

15<sub>.</sub>

17

18

19

20

21 22

23:

24 25

26

MR. FITZGERALD: I might ask where in a sense does that leave us in terms of time?

We wanted to talk with your Honor.

In the event your Honor -- I take it your Honor has ruled, or is anticipating ruling that this evidence is inadmissible, in which case I think it would dramatically shorten the prosecution's case.

THE COURT: I haven't exactly ruled yet, but sometimes
I find it desirable to state my thoughts so the attorneys
can argue further, and if they have any further arguments,
to attempt to persuade me.

MR. KAY: If your Honor does rule against the prosecution, our next witness is available on Monday. He is coming down from Oregon. So, we couldn't proceed this afternoon.

THE COURT: Unless there is something else, I will make a ruling.

MR. BUGLIUSI: I can't think of any other arguments. We are blad white on arguments.

Can you think of any arguments?

MR. FITZGERALD: That was not an appropriate analogy.

MR. KAY: Also, your Honor, that would probably be our last witness on the penalty phase.

In other words, we just have one more witness, and I would imagine that it wouldn't take more than, say, an hour.

MR. SHINN: Who is the witness? Maybe we can

1

stipulatel 2 THE COURT: I will make a ruling. 3 Was there an objection to the admission of 4 the evidence? 5 MR. KAY: By Kanarek. 6 THE COURT: Regarding the Hirman killing? 7 If that is what it was, I will sustain the 8 objection. 9 If there was a motion to exclude it. I will 10 grant the motion.  $\mathbf{II}$ Do the defendants know the nature of this 12 last witness of yours? . 13 MR. KAY: Yes. It was in Susan Atkin's book on 14 the Killing of Sharon Tate. 15 MR. SHINN: In the book? 16 Maybe if you can tell me about it, I can 17 stipulate. 18 MR. BUGLIOSI: No. We don't know ourselves all the 19. details. 20 He will be down here Monday. 21 It is not in the book. 22 It is in the book, of course, that she was up 23 in Oregon doing certain unlawful things. 24 THE COURT: I hope it is something more than 25 smoking one marijuana cigarette. 26

MR. BUGLIOSI: No. It involved a gun. Kind of a gun moll situation. THE COURT: In any event, you won't be ready to proceed until Monday morning? MR. BUGLIOSI: Right. Because we just assumed that 5 we would be putting on Hirman the afternoon. MR. MUSICH: His flight probably won't arrive until 7 10:20, 10:30 in the morning on Monday. MR. BUGLIOSI: We will call him and get him down here earlier. 10 MR. FITZGERALD: Then it is likely that you may 11 finish Monday afternoon? 12 MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. Very short. One witness. 13 14 10c fls. 15 16 17 18 19 20 **21** 23 24

1.09-1

2

1

3

5

6.

7

. . . . . . .

10

ļΊ

12°

14.

15

16

17

18

19

.20

21 -22

23

24 25

**26** 

MR. FITZGERALD: We would like to impose on the Court.

The Court made a reference some time ago, during that period of time when the defendants indicated a desire to testify over the objection of their counsel and they talked about the order of appearance, and your Honor opined that they could testify in an order convenient to them, and I don't know if it rises to the dignity of a motion, but we would ask to alter the chain of our presentation of the evidence.

Heretofore, it has been myself, and then it has been Mr. Shinn and Mr. Kanarek and Mr. Keith. And we would like to sort of change the order around, and Mr. Keith would proceed first, Mr. Shinn second, Kanarek third, and myself fourth.

If that is agreeable with the Court?

THE COURT: I certainly have no objection.

MR. FITZGERALD: So that we could plan.

THE COURT: You have the right to put on your defense in any order you want, as far as I am concerned.

MR. FITZGERALD: Just so we know, and we will be prepared to proceed Monday afternoon, or Tuesday morning, or whatever.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right. But I think this would necessitate a one or two or three hours' conference in chambers on the scope of the defense. Otherwise we will have to be objecting and going up to the bench, because I

17.

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

26.

don't know what they are going to put on.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think I can solve some of those problems at the very outset.

Mr. Keith would be beginning. You wouldn't reach any of your problems at least until we get to Mr. Shinn.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

MR. FITZGERALD: And probably not until you got to Kanarek or myself. And I think the big question you are concerned about is certain evidence that Mr. Shinn wants to introduce.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

MR. FITZGERALD: And I think you want to talk about certain evidence that I want to introduce.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

I certainly want to talk about evidence that he wants to introduce about statements that Susan made to me and at the Grand Jury. Apparently you subposenced Mr. Caballero and Mr. Caruso, and Aaron and me.

I haven't been subposited. You don't need one.

MR. FITZGERALD: Maybe we can use this afternoon to
discuss it, or we can discuss it Monday.

NR. BUGLIOSI: I think we should discuss the scope of the hearing because I don't think everything but the kitchen sink is admissible. I think it has to go towards the issue of mitigation.

MR. SHINN: And innocence.

10d

MR. BUGLIOSI: Or innocence. Under People vs. Terry.
MR. SHINN: Right.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think actually there are three major classifications of evidence that are admissible in penalty. Evidence in aggravation, evidence in mitigation, and evidence as to the background and history of the defendants. Those are the three categories.

10d-1 1

2

4

5 6

7

·g.

10

11 12

13 14.

15

16

17

18

. 19

20

21. 22.

23

24

25

26

MR. BUGLIOST: Section 191 says background and history, but that doesn't mean what it says, because we certainly can't put on the background and history of the defendants other than the crimes they have committed.

MR. FITZGERALD: The defendants could put it on.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It would seem that you could, right.

MR. VITZGERALD: And I think it is apparent at this time that at least as to Defendants Patricia Krenwinkel.

Leslie Van Houten and Susan Atkins, there will be evidence of background and history, likely to take the form of parents or other relatives, school acquaintances, teachers.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

MR. FITZGERALD: That wort of traditional sort of thing, and I don't think you are worried about that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: No. But I am worried about the Sugar Atkins' problem.

MR. SHINN: There is no problem.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The People's position is that anything that she told Aeron Stovitz or myself, or testified at the Grand Jury, is not admissible because we never introduced any evidence on it.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, the Judge is in the dark and the Judge doesn't really know what we know, and maybe Mr. Shinn ought to make an offer of proof, or whatever.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think so.

MR. SHIMN: Well, your Honor, at this time am I forced

26

to make an offer of proof, your Honor?

THE COURT: Not as far as I am concerned.

MR. SHINE: Right.

THE COURT: This is a voluntary discussion. I am not compelling anybody to say anything.

MR. SHIMM: Right.

The Court should rule at the time that I present the widence. I am not supposed to divulge my defense at this time.

THE COURT: You are certainly not required to.

MR. SHIRN: Thank you.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I was thinking from a time saving standpoint that we could discuss it now.

You know there is going to be an objection, and at that time we will have to discuss it.

MR. SHINN: I told you, on People vs. Terry and People vs. Hamilton, all the cases that say --

MR. BUGLIOSI: Why don't we talk about it now. You know what the issue is and I know what it is.

MR. SHIMM: Well, at the time that we present it, 'let the Court rule at that time.

THE COURT: I would suggest this. Instead of arguing about whether or not it should be discussed now, why don't you, since you both seem to know what the issue is, prepare some authorities --

MR. SHIRN: Yes. I will do that.

21,935 THE COURT: -- in the meantime, and we can discuss the matter at the time that the question arises. But in the meantime, if you can furnish me with some authorities?

.

1

10

ÌŽ

15

16

18

20

21

24

25

26

10e fls.

CieloDrive.com ARCHIVES

10e-1

2

1

3

4 5

6

7

8

<u>10</u>

11 12

13.

15 16

17

19<sup>.</sup>

**20** 

2Į 22

23 24

25

26

MR. BUGLIOSI: You can be reviewing it.

MR. SHINN: I think there are authorities on the part of the defense.

MR. FITZGERALD: I have prepared some on a very limited issue.

MR. KAY: Could we get a copy?

MR. FITZGERALD: Sure.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The prosecution's position is that there is no authority.

MR. KEITH: No authority to do what?

MR. BUGLIOSI: To prepare a brief. There are no cases to cite.

MR. KEITH: On what issue? I am in the dark.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Shinn wants to put on evidence that when Susan Atkins spoke to me, and also when she testified at the Grand Jury, she did not testify that she stabbed anyone, and our position is that this is not admissible during the penalty trial.

She probably had conversation with ten other people that she did not mention it to.

MR. SHINN: Maybe I will bring ten other people in as witnesses.

MR, BUGLIOSI: I don't think you can put on any negative testimony.

The point is that she did may that she stabbed Sharon to several people. The fact that she didn't

Ź

3 . 4

5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21: 22

23

24

25

26

say it to other people, on that rationale you could bring in 500 witnesses.

MR. SHINN: No. Only the persons that actually discussed the matter with her.

I am sure that we have a right to bring that evidence in.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think, to but it in a frame of reference that is easy to understand, the question is almost whether Susan Atkins is the trigger man or not.

Here I think I can put it in mort of a frame of reference where it can be understood.

What everybody is concerned about, particularly Mr. Shinn is, of all these deaths, everybody seems to focus on Mrs. Folanski or Sharon Tate, because she happened to be pregnant with an eight-month fetus child.

That is likely to become the brunt of the prosecution's argument in the penalty phase, that this girl, Susan Atkins, had such a disregard for life that she butchered or slaughtered -- or whatever sort of adjectives you want to use -- a pregnant woman.

Susan Atkins simply wants to show that she is not trying to collaterally attack her finding of guilt. she simply wants to show that she is not the trigger man. that she wasn't the actual stabber, and she can produce relevant and material and competent evidence in that regard.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

10f

MR. FITZGERALD: That at some time and place before, as a matter of fact, under oath, at a different time and place, she personally testified that she was not, in fact, the knife wielder, that she simply held the body.

MR. KAY: Then she filed an affidavit and said that she lied to the Grand Jury.

if-1

'n

1 2

3

5

6

7 . 8.

**,** 8

11

10

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

'20

21. 22

23

24 25

26

MR. FITZGERALD: That she held the body, and Tex Watson, a young man, stabbed the body.

That is the evidentiary value and thrust of the testimony: that she, herself, was not the trigger man, not the knife-wielder. She may have aided and abetted, but that is all.

NR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

She can testify. She can say: I am not the one that stabbed her. But that she told me that, I don't think the Court should admit.

MR. FITZGERALD: Let's understand ourselves. Susan Atkins apparently intends to take the stand and testify herself. It is not going to be put on through a third person. It is not going to be put on through a Grand Jury transcript.

THE COURT: Is she going to admit participation?

MR. FITZGERALD: I will defer to Mr. Shinn.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It seems to me by doing that that you are eliminating perhaps the most valuable, or if not the most valuable, the most persuasive argument during penalty. You are aware of that. That if there is a speck, a microscopic speck, of doubt in the jury's mind, they shouldn't come back with the pill. And that is a good argument. But if you put that evidence on, it seems that that argument is no longer valid.

It seems that the Court, based on its ruling in

2

3 4.

5 6

7

8

Q. 10

11

12

13 <sup>\*</sup>

· 15

16 17

18.

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

LOg 26

Hinman, should not permit him to do this, because it would inure to the detriment of Susan Atkins' co-defendants really.

MR. FITZGERALD: It is immaterial whether I personally agree with you.

MR. BUGLIOSI: No. I am just saying it almost seems that the Court should hold that it would inure to the detriment of the three co-defendants.

MR. FITZGERALD: He may feel that he is better off to show it. He may want to show: Look, she surely did participate in these offenses, but she didn't actually stab this girl, that a man stabbed this pregnant woman. Certainly she participated and held the body, but after all, it was the man that did the stabbing.

We may not agree with the reasonableness of that position, but I think, conceivably, reasonable people could differ about it.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have another problem, if may.

MR. FITZGERALD: Conceivably.

MR. KANAREK: Previously we subposensed one Mr. Charles Black, or Charles Rich. He was sent back.

I don't know if your Honor is aware of that. We subposensed him. We weren't finished with him at all, and they sent him back. The jail sent him back. And we want him.

THE COURT: I don't know what you are talking about, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: You signed an order for Charles Rich. THE COURT: A prisoner?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. He is in the State Prison system.

Your Honor signed an order, and he came here.

And then the Sheriff has sent him back.

THE COURT: He is not going to be kept here indefinitely. He is a State Prison inmate.

MR. KANAREK: I know. But we haven't finished the trial.

THE COURT: Why did you have him brought down at the beginning of the trial if you didn't want him until the end?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, as things developed, we didn't need him.

The point is that we did have him down here and he was sent back.

THE COURT: I know nothing about that. I don't know anything about it, Mr. Kanarek. If I did something about it, I have no recollection of it.

MR. KANAREK: Well, then, what we are asking is that that be reactivated, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, file a new request. I will have to act on the basis of a request under the Penal Code

20

21

22

23

24

10g-2

section.

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

They sent him back evidently.

THE COURT: As I say, I know nothing about it.

You will have to initiate the proceeding all over again.

MR. KEITH: We have an interesting problem, if Susan Atkins takes the stand and testifies that she participated, as to the scope of her cross-examination.

Can she be asked on cross-examination who else was there and what did they do and what happened on the next night?

THE COURT: Of course, the scope of cross-examination is always a problem, but if this were the guilt phase, one defendant can take the stand and testify regarding participation in the crime, even though he implicated his co-defendants.

Why would it be any different now?

HR. REITH: I personally feel it is wide open, the cross-examination.

THE COURT: It might well be.

NR. FITZGERALD: Well, I don't want to fight those little battles. I want to fight the major one.

The major one is what if you put a defendant on the stand to testify to his background or history, and the first question by the prosecution is: How did it

3:

1

2

4 5

\_

. 8

ġ.

10

11

· 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24 25

4

5

8

9

feel when you stabbed Abigsil Folger to death?

MR. KEITH: I don't think there is any question that that is beyond the scope.

I did a lot of research last night on that problem.

THE COURT: I would agree to that.

A defendant can take the stand for a very limited purpose.

MR. KEITH: This is a little different. This is Susan Atkins testifying she was there and participated.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Mr. Shinn, you might be mindful of the fact --

THE COURT: I can't conceive how her testimony that she was there and participated, whether she held her hand or did the stabbing, could possibly help her.

You might give some serious thought to that.

MR. SHINK: With any other jury, I would say yes, but not with this jury.

THE COURT: What difference does it make who wielded the knife if they were all there participating?

MR. SHIMN: Your Honor, according to the cases that I read in a survey made by the Stanford Law Raview, percentagewise, they have found that the person that is the non-triggerman has a better chance getting life.

THE COURT: I am not concerned with what a law professor said. It is a human being's reaction to evidence.

23

24

	2 .	MR. MUSICH: That may be in a robbery case, but not
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3	in a murder case.
•	4	MR. KAY: I think what he wanted to do is get
•	<b>5</b> `	Caballero and Caruso up here.
*	6	MR. BUCLIOSI: I want Mr. Shinn to be aware of a
*	Ż	document that he apparently is not aware of.
	8.	MR. SHIMM: You can bring that up in cross-examination.
•	9	MR. BUGLIOSI: You acted like you were not aware of
. •	10	it. It was filed May 12th.
,	u	MR. SHINN; The one I filed?
	12	MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know who filed it. But Susan
	13.	Atkins said she lied at the Grand Jury.
	14	
	15	MR. SHIMN: Well, you can bring that up at the
	16	cross-examination.
	17	MR. BUGLIOSI: I am just wondering what your motiva-
	18	tion is.
<i>‡</i>	19	THE COURT: We are not advancing the cause at this
	20	stage, gentlemen.
l fls.	21	Does apyone have anything else?
₽ ′	22	
,	23	
	24	
	25	
	26	
•		

MR. SHIMN: This was the Law Review.

`1 2

3

ı

5

v

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20 · 21

ä

22 23

24

25

26

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, there is another person I want to get, a Mr. Shepard that your Honor previously turned down during the guilt or innocence phase.

We ask he be subpoensed down.

THE COURT: Again, file your request, Mr. Kanarek, support it in the manner required by law.

MR. KANAREK: Right. But your Honor does this ex parte. We give it to the clerk and the clerk comes back and says the Court refuses it.

I want this opportunity which we don't have when we give it to the clerk,

THE COURT: Make as full a showing as you can then.

MR. KANAREK: These people will testify concerning
Mr. Manson's reputation in custody and certain characteristics that he has, and that is why I want to underline this at this time, because when we give these to Mr. Darrow we certainly don't wish, especially in the penalty phase here, we don't wish your Honor to turn them down because we think they are most ---

THE COURT: Then, as I say, make as full a showing as you can in your declaration so that I have something to go on other than bare conclusions.

I certainly have no intention to preclude you from bringing in any witness that has any relevant testimony on the subject of penalty.

But when you start subpoensing State Prison

inmates, I want to be convinced they are witnesses to something that is relevant and not just giving them a free trip to Los Angeles from San Quentin.

Anything further.

MR. BUGLIOSI: No, your Honor, I am going to call this man to come here right now Sunday afternoon so we can start Monday at 9:00.

THE COURT: I see no necessity for reconvening in open court to adjourn for today.

The jury has not been brought down this afternoon yet. The defendants are not in court, are they yet?

MR. KAY: They were when we came in.

THE COURT: Were they in court?

MR. KAY: When we came in.

THE COURT: Is that agreeable with everyone that we adjourn here in chambers until Monday at 9:00 a.m.?

MR. FITZGERALD: We will stipulate your Honor need not give the jury an admonishment.

THE COURT: I don't even know if an admonishment is required in the death penalty phase. I have been giving it anyway. I don't know if any court has ever ruled on that or not, and I will continue to give it.

MR. FITZGERALD: You want us to be ready to proceed when?

THE COURT: Is anyone going to cross-examine except
Mr. Shinn on this witness?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I am not. MR. KEITH: No. MR. KAY: Maybe 10 minutes on direct. 3 THE COURT: I would say Monday afternoon. MR. FITZGERALD: All right. 5 MR. SHINN: Tuesday morning? 6 THE COURT: Monday afternoon. .7 MR. KANAREK: Give us until Tuesday morning, your 8. ġ Honor. MR. FITZGERALD: We can do it Monday afternoon. ĺ0 THE COURT: All right, then, this court is now 11 12 adjourned until Monday at 9:00 a.m. 131 (Whereupon, an adjournment was taken to reconvene Monday, Rebruary 1, 1971, at 9:00 a.m.) 14 15 16 17 18. 19. 20 21 23

24

25