## SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 104

HON. CHARLES H. OLDER, JUDGE

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

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

Defendants.

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No. A253156

REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Tuesday, August 4, 1970

A. M. SESSION

APPEARANCES:

For the People:

AARON H. STOVITZ and VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

For Deft. Manson:

I. A. KANAREK, Esq.

For Deft. Atkins:

DAYE SHINN, Esq.

For Deft. Van Houten:

RONALD HUGHES, Esq.

For Deft. Krenwinkel:

PAUL FITZGERALD, Esq.

For Linda Kasabian:

GARY FLEISCHMAN, Esq. RONALD L. GOLDMAN, Esq.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1970 9:51 o'clock a.m.

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THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present. The jury is not present.

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Are there some matters to be taken up out of the presence of the jury?

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MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. May I address the Court?

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THE COURT: You may.

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, Mr. Swinney, who is in the courtroom, I believe, has caused to be served upon a Sergeant Robinson at Sybil Brand a subpoena duces tecum, requesting certain -- that is, all of the paper work concerning Linda Kasabian, the medical records, all notations made concerning her, all requests for visits made concerning her, all communications of her lawyers to the jail.

of Mr. Swinney, wherein the sergeant -- this part of the

sergeant states she is not going to honor this subpoena

duces tecum because it does not have some magic words from

declaration -- I can represent to the Court that the

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Now, I know your Honor and I were in agreement that a subpoena duces tecum does not require any kind of imprint from the Court, per se.

And the sergeant -- I have here the declaration

I wonder, through the good services of the Court, if we could have the Sheriff respond to this subpoens notwithstanding the representations made to Mr.

I have Mr. Swinney here and I would offer him to be sworn as to what the sergeant stated, that she was not going to honor the subpoena.

THE COURT: Is there a copy of the subpoena in the file?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

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MR. STOVITZ: No. 1, your Honor, the subpoena requests that these documents be brought August the 4th at 2:00 p.m.

Not speaking as a representative of the Sheriff's Office, but knowing that when we subpoens their records they ask for at least three days, I would think that that would be reason in and of itself to deny the request.

They cannot put out these things as they would from a computer. They have to search the records. Linda Kasabian's records are kept no differently than other prisoners' records, and it takes a couple of days to compile.

THE COURT: The return isn't due until 2:00 p.m.

MR. KANAREK: If Mr. Stovitz would stop talking,
all I am asking for is the cooperation of the Shedff's

Department.

THE COURT: Aren't we premature, Mr. Kanarek, if the subpoens is not returnable until 2:00 o'clock this afternoon?

Let's wait and see what happens.

MR. KANAREK: We can anticipate, because Mr. Swinney tells me that she is not going to honor it. He can testify under oath to that.

THE COURT: Perhaps the person that made the statement doesn't speak for the entire Sheriff's Department.

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Perhaps it will be honored. I have no way of knowing.

MR. KANAREK: Very well.

THE COURT: No one has failed to disobey it so far because it isn't yet due.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct; but in order to get this before the Court, we offer Mr. Swinney to be sworn.

THE COURT: All right. If there is a failure to respond to the subpoena, then that is the time to take it up.

## Anything further?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. I have a motion to continue this case, your Honor, so that we can prepare for the Court in depth a motion for a mistrial in connection with the unfortunate remarks of President Nixon, Richard Milhous Nixon, who, I believe, is a member of the State Bar of California.

But, your Honor, I would ask, I would make a motion to continue so that we can prepare a writing, a written motion for a mistrial, with points and authorities and declarations, that your Honor has requested in the past in connection with motions before the Court, and I do make a motion to continue for that because of that unfortunate event.

THE COURT: There is no necessity to continue the trial, Mr. Kanarek. You don't have to file your motion for a mistrial today if you don't want to. You can take as much time as you like to prepare it, but there is no reason for

the trial not to go on.

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MR. KANAREK: May I have a ruling on the motion to continue? Under People vs. Crovedi, your Honor, I believe

that after all these events --

THE COURT: There will be no continuence. The motion is denied.

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MR. KANAREK: Very well. Then I ask that your Honor voir dire the jury to determine whether or not there has been any contact, whether the jury knows of these events.

MR. STOVITZ: We will oppose a voir diring of the jury because we feel that it would be waving a red flag. If they didn't know about it before the voir dire, they will certainly know about it after the voir dire.

MR. FITZGERALD: I wonder if I might be heard?

I don't think that the record properly sets out what we are even talking about.

I wonder if I might remain seated while I address the Court also?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. FITZGERALD: Counsel in this case were informed, your Honor, that yesterday, August the 3rd, in Denver, Colorado, the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, at a conference with State officials on law enforcement stated as follows, and I am reading what purports to be an exact copy of President Nixon's remarks as prepared by United Press International. I have checked these remarks with accounts of Mr. Nixon's remarks that have been published in the Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, the Hollywood Citizens News, and various television and radio stations, and the remarks are as follows:

"As we" -- this is the President speaking --

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"As we look at the situation today, I think the main concern I have is the attitudes that we are creating among many of our younger people and also older people as well in which we tend to glorify and make heroes out of those who engage in criminal activities. This is not done intentionally by the press, it is not done intentionally by radio and television, I know. It is done perhaps because people want to read or see that kind of story.

"I noted, for example, the coverage of the Charles Manson case when I was in Los Angeles. Front page every day in the papers. It usually got a couple of minutes in the evening news. Here is a man who was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason. Here is a man yet who, as far as the coverage was concerned, appeared to be rather a glamorous figure, glamorous to the young people whom he had brought into his operations, and also another thing that was noted was the fact that two lawyers in the case, two lawyers who were, as anyone who could read any of the stories could tell, who were guilty of the most outrageous, contemptuous actions in the courtroom, and who were ordered to jail overnight by the

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"Judge, seem to be more the oppressed and the Judge seemed to be the villain,"

"Let us understand, all judges are not heroes, all policemen are not heroes, and all those charged with crime are not guilty, but let us well understand, too, that the system, the system in which we protect the right of the innocent, in which the guilty man receives a fair trial and gets the best possible defense, that system must be preserved, and unless we stand up for the system, unless we see that order in the courtroom is respected, unless we quit glorifying those who deliberately disrupt, and unless we begin to recognize that when a judge necessarily, after intense provocation, must hold individuals in contempt of court, that judge is justified, that he is acting in our behalf, then the system will break down, the innocent will suffer, but more important or just as important, I believe, I should say, the guilty will suffer as well, because in a society without law, the guilty then have no trials."

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Now, what counsel, Mr. Kanarek, was referring to and what we would like to particularly refer to were the remarks apparently contained in Paragraph 3 of the President's statement.

Here is a man --

THE COURT: Are you going to read the follow-up statements, Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, I am, your Honor. What we are referring to particularly is Paragraph 3 wherein he refers to Charles Manson as being guilty directly or indirectly of eight murders.

At the conclusion of that statement I am on informed and believe, and such information and belief would aliege that a man who — by the name of Ronald Ziegler, who purports to be the press secretary for the President of the United States, stated that the President failed to use the word "alleged" in referring to the charges against Charles Manson.

Later yesterday evening, which would be August 3rd, the President himself under his signature, I am informed, issued the following statement:

"I have been informed that my comment in Denver regarding the Tate murder trial in Los Angeles may continue to be misunderstood despite the unequivocal statement made at the time by my press secretary.

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My remarks were in the context of my expression of a tendency on the part of some to glamorize those identified with a crime.

\*The last thing I would do is prejudice the legal rights of any person in any circumstances.

\*To set the record straight, I do not know and did not intend to speculate as to whether the Tate defendants are guilty in fact or not. All of the facts in the case have not yet been presented. The defendants should be presumed to be innocent at this stage of the trial.

"To repeat what I said at the LEAA conference in Denver, our American system of justice requires the constant support of every citizen to insure a fair trial for the guilty and innocent alike."

Now, these remarks, and particularly

President Nixon's remarks, were well reported in the

media, and I have what appears to be a copy of the Preview

Edition of the Los Angeles Times, August 4, 1970, and this

is the Preview Edition which is published the day preceding

the date it bears.

In this case it was printed and published and on the newsstands and distributed on the evening of

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August the 3rd.

I wonder, for the purposes of the following remarks and motions, if this might be marked by some special court number as an exhibit.

MR. FITZGERALD: Special A or Special 1 or whatever.

THE COURT: On behalf of all the defendants?

MR. FITZGERALD: On behalf of all of the defendants;

your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, this will be Defendants' Special Exhibit A.

MR. FITZGERALD: I will hold that up. I will pass it also to the clerk.

It appears to contain a headline, "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares."

I also have an edition of the Ios Angeles Times bearing the date, Tuesday morning, August 4th, 1970.

This contains the final stamp in the upper right-hand corner.

In my experience this is the newspaper that is on the newsstand and distributed on the morning of the date which it bears, and in this case, August 4, 1970.

May this be marked Defendants! Special Exhibit
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THE COURT: It will be so marked.

MR. FITZGERALD: This contains a bold headline,

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"Nixon Explains."

In somewhat smaller latters, "Clarifies Comment on Manson's Guilt."

I have still another paper, the Los Angeles
Evening & Sunday Herald Examiner. This purports to be an
edition, Tuesday, August 4, 1970, and contains the headline, "Nixon's Tate Trial Furore."

Then at the head of a column it contains in black, bold type, "Manson Defense Asks For Mistrial," in single quotes.

May this be marked Defendants Special C? THE COURT: It will be so marked.

MR. FITZGERALD: The defendants, each of them, your Honor, would move that the Court conduct an investigation and/or an examination of Los Angeles County Sheriff's personnel assigned to the supervision of the jury to determine:

A. Any possible exposure to the remarks of the President by way of newspaper, newspaper headline, radio, TV or personal communication or conversation.

B. When, where and how such exposure took place if it in fact did.

And C. The extent of such exposure.

And D. The effect of such exposure.

Counsel would also like to discuss between themselves and with the Court the possible procedures to

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insure that during spousal and family visits over the weekend that no member of the jury is affected by the remarks of the President and by the general controversies that followed the President's remarks.

We, ourselves, discuss whether or not we should request the Court to conduct a voir dire examination of individual jurors, but inasmuch as all counsel have had the experience of examining jurors in regard to prejudicial pretrial publicity, we have all found it is difficult indeed to ask questions of a juror concerning what he may have read, seen or heard of a prejudicial character without implanting in the minds of those who have not, what you are attempting to elicit from those that have.

Consequently we are in disagreement as to whether the individual members of the jury themselves should be voir dired concerning their possible exposure to the remarks of the President.

But we think that at least your Honor should conduct an examination or investigation of those persons who are supervising the jury.

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What we have in mind is the possibility, for example, that inasmuch as the headlines in the newspapers are large, that individual members of the jury may have passed by news stands on their way to, or the way from the court to the hotel last evening, through the corridors of the Ambassador Hotel or in or around or about the Ambassador Hotel, during any process of ingress or egress from the Ambassador Hotel, in their transportation from the hotel to the court this morning.

In addition, their possible exposure to television and radio materials concerning the case that occurred last evening.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Fitzgerald, when I learned of the President's statement yesterday I took immediate steps to instruct the representatives of the Sheriff's Department to use special precautions in handling the jury yesterday and last night, and these steps were taken.

I also discussed with them this morning what steps were taken.

It appears that all of the special precautions were taken and there was no possible chance of exposure of the jury to any of this publicity.

For example, a special route was taken to and from the Ambassador Hotel to avoid any news stands.

All television, radio and phone calls were shut off last night.

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This morning a special bus with the windows blacked out -- or whited out -- a more appropriate expression, with Bon Ami was provided, so they could not see anything en route.

These precautions will be continued for the next several days until this matter dies down.

I am satisfied that there has been no exposure of any of these jurors to anything the press may have said.

I am having the Sheriff's Department prepare a statement of what was done and you will receive, each of you, a copy of it.

I see no reason for taking any further action at this time.

I think everything has been done that should be done to insure that the jury is not exposed to any of this publicity.

MR. KANAREK: May I address the Court, your Honor? THE COURT: You may.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I refterate my motion that the jury be voir dired in this connection.

I make a motion for an evidentiary hearing.

I ask that testimony be taken under oath -regrettably, your Honor, I appreciate your Honor's doing
everything that your Honor feels could be done, but I do
make -- I make the motions that I have enunciated to the
Court.

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May I have a ruling, your Honor, on my request to voir dire the jury?

THE COURT: It's all right if the People will respond first, isn't it, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Certainly, your Honor. Mr. Stovitz last night is quoted as saying the whole thing about the President's remark is unfortunate, with his picture attached thereto, in the Herald-Examiner.

After all, your Honor, what we have here is a situation wherein the dignity of the Presidency has been imposed upon this trial, and it's been objectively imposed through no fault of Mr. Manson whatsoever, and if the result is -- I have here, your Honor, before the prosecution goes into it, I have here Sheppard vs. Maxwell, a United States Supreme Court case.

In the Sheppard case Justice Clark points out that -- may I have a moment, your Honor.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: While you are looking, Mr. Kanarek, I want to direct all counsel to remove from counsel table any news containing any of this material so that they will not inadvertently be displayed to the jury when the jury comes in.

I will also order the special exhibits, A, B and C to be put under seal so they will not inadvertently be displayed to any of the jurors.

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25 26 MR. KANAREK: Now, this is the United States
Supreme Court speaking, your Honor, and in this Sheppard
case the court says:

"If publicity during the proceedings threatens the fairness of the trial, a new trial should be ordered."

Prior to that Justice Clark makes the statement:

"Due process requires that the accused receive a trial by an impartial jury, free from outside influences."

Now, clearly the President of the United States --

THE COURT: Was the jury sequestered in the Sheppard case?

MR. KANAREK: No, but your Honor, as I say, the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

I believe that this jury, with the facts of life being what they are, this jury, I would believe it without being able to prove it, that this jury knows what President Nixon said, the substance of what he said, the retraction is inadequate.

If they don't know about the initial remarks, obviously they don't need to know about the retraction.

The bell has been rung; the Presidency of the United States has been invoked and the President has

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 declared that Mr. Manson is guilty.

There are people in our country who revere the President to such an extent that there is no question that the prejudice has attached.

The only way we can determine it is the same way with the death penalty, we ask the jury whether they are in favor or against the death penalty.

The only way we can do it, because these events have occurred, the only way we can do it is by bringing the jurors in and asking them.

We can ask them in camera, that is, one juror at a time, and we can couch it in language so that the juror, if he has not heard anything, would not be told, at least initially, as to what we are driving at.

We could ask him, "Did you hear of any news event yesterday that you think would involve your state of mind as to this trial?"

If we don't do that, your Honor, if we don't do that then Mr. Manson is being denied a fair trial.

There is no question about it, a fair trial. He is being denied due process, and under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, I invoke the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, I invoke the due process clause of our own California constitution and invoke just plain garden variety fairness.

We have a man in a dungeon in the County Jail

and we have the President of the United States stepping on him.

And I say something else, without being able to prove it:

The District Attorney of Los Angeles County
is running for Attorney General. I say it without being
able to prove it, that Evelle Younger and the President got
together to do this.

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What I am saying is that the President of the United States is a politician, and I think he wishes Evelle Younger to be Attorney General of the State of California, and there are many ways of slicing bologna, your Honor, and it is my belief — I can't conceive — I can't conceive of a man who has the power to put the hydrogen bomb throughout the world, I can't conceive of him going before TV, before video tape, and not knowing what he is saying.

If he does that, he shouldn't be President of the United States. If he makes utterances like this, after he campaigned for law and order and all of that.

THE COURT: That will have to be decided in some other proceeding, Mr. Kanarek. Let's stay with the issues here.

MR. KANAREK: The issue here is, I believe, that State action is involved here. Mr. Younger -- this was a law enforcement conference -- I think Mr. Younger was trying to get as much mileage as possible, as he has continued to do, to become Attorney General of the United States.

I believe it without being able to prove it.

But if we have a full-fledged hearing on it, let's have

President Nixon come to this courtroom. He is a member of
the Bar of the State of California as far as I know, He
may not be --

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THE COURT: You made your point.

MR. HUGHES: May I address some remarks to the Court and remain seated while I do?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HUGHES: First, I would ask that this Court consider censuring the President of the United States, since he is a member of ---

THE COURT: I have no intention of doing so.

I think this thing is being grossly overplayed.

MR. HUGHES: Then, your Honor, considering that I have looked at the statement that the President has made, and I have looked at his retraction and the retraction of his press secretary --

THE COURT: All we are concerned with is whether or not the jury was exposed to any of the publicity.

I am convinced they were not. That is precisely why the jury was sequestered in the first place, or one of the reasons.

MR. HUGHES: May I continue?

THE COURT: All right, go ahead, Mr. Hughes.

MR. HUGHES: I have looked at the statements as they stand. I find it very difficult, and impossible, to fit the word "alleged," as Mr. Ziegler used it later, into the President's statement, and retain grammatical context within that statement.

No matter where you try to fit the word

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"alleged" in, it does not fit in.

I believe, however, that we have here a situation that harkens back to our original — to an original motion, which was a motion to dismiss, and I would, at this time, remake that motion to dismiss, your Honor, on behalf of Miss Van Houten.

I don't know if the other counsel will join me or not. However, the basis of this, your Honor, is that when the President of the United States sees fit to comment on the guilt or innocence of an individual in a trial, I believe that it shows — and I believe we have documented it very clearly before your Honor — that the publicity, the pretrial publicity was such that these defendants indeed were going to have a difficult time, and an impossible time, to get a fair trial.

I believe now that the actions of the President have clearly illustrated the effect that pretrial publicity had, and that indeed is impossible for these defendants, not only at this point but at the point that we began selecting a jury, it is possible for them to receive a fair trial.

I would ask for a ruling on that motion, but
I would also ask, your Honor, that this Court, if it does
not see fit to censure the President of the United
States, that inasmuch as Mr. Nixon is, I believe, a member
of the State Bar, it would see fit to refer the matter to

the State Bar of California.

I would ask for a ruling on the motion and a dismissal of the charges.

THE COURT: You may do it, if you care to, Mr. Hughes. I certainly have no intention of doing it.

Anything further?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

I do make a motion for a mistrial, your Honor, in connection -- since your Honor is not going to voir dire, I make a motion for a mistrial.

THE COURT: The motion is denied.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may Mr. Manson address a few words to the Court in that connection?

THE COURT: No, he may not. He will have to confer with you, and if you deem you must say something to the Court, you may say it in his behalf.

MR. FITZGERALD: I will join in Mr. Kanarek's request that Mr. Manson be allowed to address the Court.

I would also join in Mr. Hughes motion to dismiss.

MR. KANAREK: I join in Mr. Hughes motion, your Honor.

MR. SHINN: Join, too.

MR. STOVITZ: We oppose the motion to dismiss. We oppose the motion for a mistrial.

We think that Mr. Kanarek's remarks are

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unfortunate. He made the same remarks, your Honor recalls, about the Jury Commissioner sending over special jurors.

We had an evidentiary hearing on that and found it to be completely unfounded.

I believe Mr. Kanarek dreams up these things just so he can get attention and for no other reason.

He doesn't even believe them and, if he does, I pity him in his later life.

I feel that --

MR. KANAREK: Well --

MR. STOVITZ: I didn't interrupt you.

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. STOVITZ: If I said, "Mr. Manson," I meant Mr. Kanarek.

I feel that your Honor is entitled to an apology from the prosecution.

During the selection of the jury, we opposed the sequestering of the jury. Your Honor's foresight in that regard --

THE COURT: No apology is necessary, Mr. Stovitz. Let's get on with the trial.

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 MR. STOVITZ: We would like to proceed with the trial. We feel that an extra precaution should be made this weekend when the spouses or visitors come out, that they should be specially addressed.

THE COURT: There will be special instructions with respect to the visitors on the weekend.

Mr. Kanarek, before I pass to another subject, what are the subjects of Mr. Manson's remarks, requested remarks?

MR. KANAREK: Mr. Manson, your Honor, wishes to be his own lawyer.

THE COURT: If he has a motion to make, I will hear it, but if he simply wants to make some gratuitous remarks generally, I will not hear it.

DEFENDANT MANSON: May I make a motion? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Your Honor, in view of the publicity, and it doesn't look like it is going to stop, I request this Court, as provided in the Constitution, to be able to confront and cross-examine witnesses, to be able to take a part / these proceedings in order for the Court, the jury, the spectators and the world that is misinformed so badly, to take a look at what they are judging.

It is easy to sit and be quiet and have someone else speak, but they are not my words, they are

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not my philosophy that you speak of, they are not my Family's that you talk of.

All the things that the Court seems to be confused about, I might be able to assist and to help you straighten this mess out, because you have certainly got a mess, you have made a mess of the whole thing. You have made a mess of it.

THE COURT: Are you making a motion of some kind, Mr. Manson?

DEFENDANT MANSON: Yes. I am making a motion to be allowed to move as my own counsel and have movement of the courtroom to cross-examine and be confronted and confront witnesses, with the assistance of an attorney who can help me in the legal matters.

MR. FITZGERAID: Patricia Krenwinkel will join in that motion on behalf of Mr. Manson.

MR. HUGHES: Leslie Van Houten will join in that motion on behalf of Mr. Manson.

MR. SHINN: Miss Atkins will join in that motion.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Your Honor, I have the whole

world --

THE COURT: Just a moment, sir.

I am not sure that I understand what you are talking about, Mr. Fitzgerald. Will you explain what motion you are joining in?

MR. FITZGERALD: Mr. Manson has made a motion to be

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allowed a limited pro per status. Patricia Krenwinkel has no objection to that; and if it is possible to join in that motion, we would like the record to indicate that we do join, and encourage the Court to grant such a motion.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, I believe that the District Attorney has no objections.

THE COURT: I didn't hear you.

MR. SHINN: I stated that the District Attorney does not have any objections.

MR. STOVITZ: You didn't hear any objection, no, but at the beginning we said our silence does not constitute consent.

MR. SHINN: Do you object, then, Counsel?

MR. STOVITZ: We have no standing to object or not to object.

THE COURT: Let Mr. Manson finish his argument.

Have you finished, sir?

MR. MANSON: It seems that pro se it wouldn't be such a bad idea.

It also seems -- more than it seems, it is a fact that the news media has pretty much tried the case.

Now, if we are going to judge someone, let's exhibit that person.

THE COURT: Mr. Manson, I permitted you to speak in support of what I understood to be a motion. Now, you will have to make your motion crystal-clear to me so that I can rule on it, and I want you to confine your argument to the argument in support of that motion.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Your Honor, each man has a reality, each man knows what he knows to be true. For me to communicate to you, I have to use my reality because I don't know your reality.

I know you are a pilot and I know you have been through wars --

THE COURT: Mr. Manson --

MR. MANSON: May I finish?

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THE COURT: - I am not going to let you continue unless you get back on the track, as I indicated to you.

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Tell ma precisely what relief you are seeking

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and you may argue in support of that.

DEFENDANT MANSON: This is the problem. The track

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that you are on and the track that I am on is two different tracks.

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25 26 You judge me from a slanted view. I ask this Court if I may stand up and be a man and maintain my voice in the courtroom to cross-examine witnesses that I am confronted with.

THE COURT: Are you asking to represent yourself?

DEFENDANT MANSON: Yes, in the pro se status if not in the pro per.

THE COURT: You are not asking for a substitution of attorneys?

DEFENDANT MANSON: Substitution of attorneys? I am it asking for/in any direction that you can give me consideration.

THE COURT: You have to make the motion, sir. I am not going to tell you what you want to do.

DEFENDANT MANSON: All right.

THE COURT: You will have to state it clearly so that I can understand and rule on it.

DEFENDANT MANSON: I make the motion that I be

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allowed to proceed as my own attorney with assistance of counsel.

THE COURT: Now, this motion has been made a number of times before by you, Mr. Manson, as you know. Not only in this court, but in at least two, or possibly three, other courts in this case, in pretrial proceedings.

When I passed on it before, I reviewed all of the proceedings of those cases and, in addition, I had the opportunity to observe you and to hear you, and I reached my conclusion after considering all of those things.

Since the last time that motion was made,

I have again had more opportunity to hear you. In rather

lengthy jury selection proceedings in chambers where you

sat across the desk from me for approximately five weeks,

you have made a number of statements, a number of motions,

during the course of those proceedings. And I have had no

reason to change the conclusion that I reached before,

that is, that you are not competent to represent yourself.

It would be a miscarriage of justice to permit you to represent yourself in a case having the complications that this case has.

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DEFENDANT MANSON: What do we have now? Do we have justice now?

THE COURT: So your motion will be denied.

Is there anything further, sir? DEFENDANT MANSON: Yes, sir.

You mentioned miscarriage of justice.

THE COURT: I don't want any further argument on that. I have ruled on that.

Now, do you have any further motion to make?

DEFENDANT MANSON: Then we will move down one peg
to pro se.

Is there any chance to get in that slot?

THE COURT: No. The motion will be denied, if that is what it is.

DEFENDANT MANSON: You say "inadequate." I don't understand that. Inadequate in which respect?

THE COURT: Well, I have passed on that. I am not going to consider it further.

Now, if you have anything else to say, now is the time to say it, if you are making a motion of any kind, otherwise we are going to proceed with the trial.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Does the Constitution say I have a right to maintain a voice in this court?

THE COURT: Your voice is your attorney's voice, so long as you are represented by counsel.

DEFENDANT MANSON: I can't speak through another man.

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stand.

He lives in another world. He is a million miles away from reality.

THE COURT: I will have to ask you to sit down now and we will proceed with the trial.

Anything further, gentlemen, before we bring the jury back?

Bring in the jury.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Mr. Older, I can't accept you as being a good Judge. A pilot maybe. The inadequacy is a reflection of your own.

THE COURT: Mr. Manson, I am going to order you to refrain from speaking out in court.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Yes, sir.

(Whereupon the following proceedings were had in open court, the defendants, counsel and jury present:)

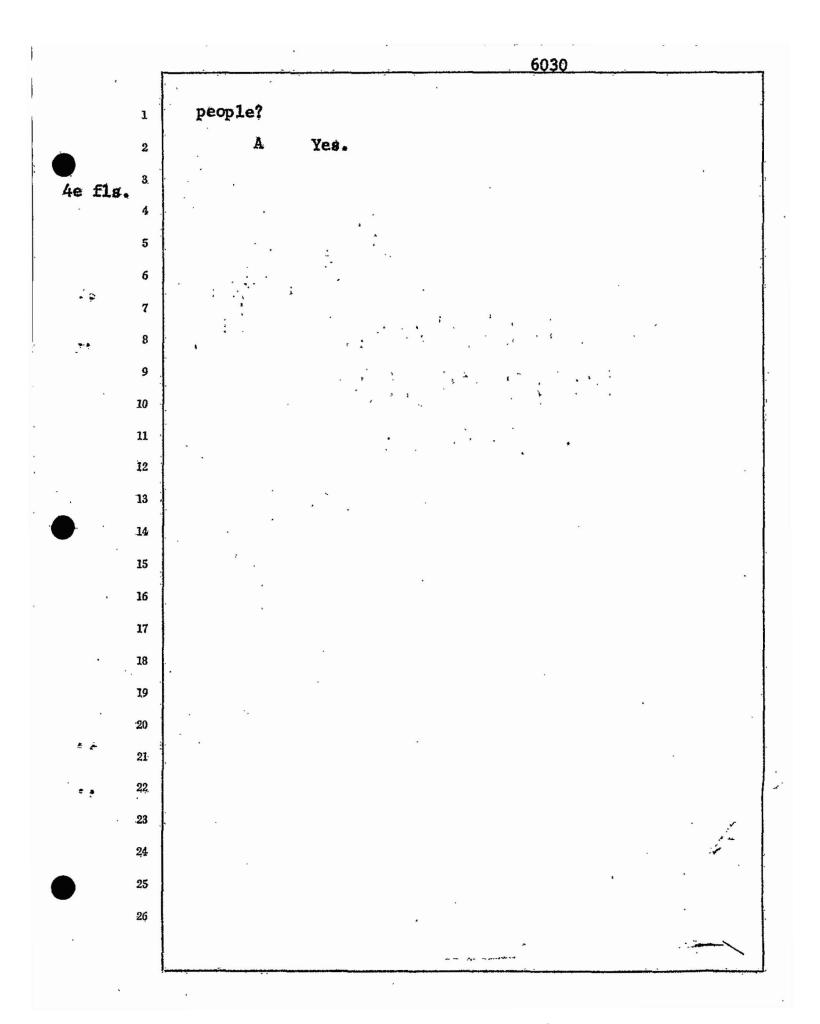
THE COURT: All parties, counsel and jurors are present.

Mrs. Kasabian, would you resume the witness

Mr. Kanarek, you may resume your cross-examina-

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

4d - 3LINDA KASABIAN, . 1 called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and was 3 examined and testified further as follows: THE BAILIFF: Speak into the microphone and state your name. 6 THE WITNESS: Linda Kasabian. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continuing) .9 BY MR. KANAREK: 10 Mrs. Kasabian, have you ever called yourself Q 11 Yana the Witch? 12 A Yana. 13 The Witch? Q 14 A I never said I am Yana the Witch. 15 I said that I was a witch one time. 16 Have you ever called yourself Yana? Have Q 17 you ever told anyone you were Yana --18 A Yes. 19 -- the Witch? 20 I said my name was Yana. I never said I am 21 Yana the Witch. 22 Well, directing your attention to the time 23 you were driving from Los Angeles to New Mexico --24 A Yes. 25 -- were you in the company of some other Q 26



4R-1	1	Q During that trip, while you were in the company
	2	of these other people, did you call yourself did you
	.3	say that you were Yana the Witch?
	, 4	A I don't think I ever said I am Yana the Witch.
	5	I said my name was Yana and that I was a witch.
	6	Q Right. In other words
سخ ∙•	7	A I thought I was a witch.
• •	8.	Q You thought you were a witch?
	٠ و	A Yes.
	10.	Q And that was in the summer of 1969?
	н.	Á Yes.
	<b>12</b> .	Q Are you saying to us that you didn't call your-
<u></u>	13	self Yana the Witch, but you said you are Yana, a witch?
	14	A Yes.
	15	Q So you were finding a difference between a
	,16	"the" and an "a"?
, .	17	A Yes, I think so.
	18	Q In that connection, did you discuss death with
	19	these people on this trip?
×.	20	A I don't know. I can't remember what, you know,
* =	21	I discussed with them.
÷ ş	22	I just remember I told them what was told to
	23	me, and I don't remember the conversation.
	24	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may that be stricken,
	25	"I told them what was told to me"?
	26	The question doesn't ask for that answer. That
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is not responsive.

MR. STOVITZ: I submit that it is, your Hono, but if counsel wants it stricken --

THE COURT: It appears to be responsive.

overruled. The motion to strike is denied.

MR. KANAREK: Q Is your state of mind such,
Mrs. Kasabian, that you feel that you can avoid criminal
responsibility in this case by always saying "Somebody
told me this"?

A No.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is argumentative.

MR. GOLDMAN: That is an argumentative question. "Criminal responsibility"?

THE COURT: The answer is in, gentlemen.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have the greatest respect for Mr. Goldman and Mr. Fleischman, and I know she is a defendant in this case, but I don't believe they have any standing at this time to make objections on evidence in that regard.

THE COURT: All right. Let's proceed, gentlemen.

MR. KANAREK: May I have a ruling on that, your

Honor?

THE COURT: on what?

MR. KANAREK: I ask your Honor to order Mr. Goldman and Mr. Fleischman, in connection with these proceedings, as to cease and desist as far/objections and all of that is

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concerned.

Mr. Bugliosi and Mr. Stovitz are here prosecuting the case.

THE COURT: I don't see any necessity for any such order, Mr. Kanarek. It is the first time that it has happened.

I am not sure that they don't have a right to represent the woman.

MR. KANAREK: Then may we approach the bench so we can perhaps get it clarified?

THE COURT: There is no necessity.

Let's proceed.

MR. HUGHES: May I have the question read back? I missed the question.

THE COURT: Read the question and answer.

MR. STOVITZ: Wasn't there an objection to the question?

THE COURT: The answer came in.

(Whereupon, the record was read by the reporter.)

BY MR. KANAREK: Now, directing your attention to your state of mind at the time when you said that you were a witch, Mrs. Kasabian.

Would you tell us, did you think that you were a witch?

Yes, I guess I did.

		T. W.
	1	You thought, in fact, your state of mind was
	2	that you were a witch at that time when you stated, you
	3.	verbalized those words?
	4	A I didn't really know what a witch was, but I
	5	Chought.
	6	Q Whatever a witch was, you thought you were a
• •	.7	Witch; correct?
* 1	.8	A Yes.
	9 .	Q Would you tell us, Mrs. Kasabian, in whose
	10.	presence you were when you thought you were a witch and
	11	stated you were a witch?
	12	A I don't remember their names. They were hitch-
	13	hikers.
•	14	Q Would you describe these individuals for us?
_	15	A Let me see. The two that I picked up here in
	16	Los Angeles were just young school boys that hitchhiked
	17	across the country; and I believe somewhere in Arizona I
	· 18	picked up a third hitchhiker.
	19 <sup>5</sup>	Q Now, can you give us, with a little more
	.20	precision, would you describe how tall they were?
* <del>₹</del>	21	A Well, the first two were just, maybe they were
* •	.22	17 years old. They were still in high school. I don't
₹ ₹	<b>23</b>	remember how tall they were.
	24	The third person that I picked up was tall.
<u>~</u>	25	He had blond hair. He was very nice looking.
	26	Q Was that near Gallup, New Mexico?
		A Yes, I think so.

4£-1	ı	Q That was where you picked him up?
*	2 .	A Yes. Around that area.
• .	3	Q Pardon?
	4.	A Around that area.
	5	Q I see.
	6	You say he was tall. Would you state his
- ş	7	height?
• •	8	A Maybe six feet.
	9 .	Q About how much did he weigh?
	10	A I don't know.
	11	Q And what color hair did he have?
	12	A Blond.
	13	Q And about what would be what was his
	14	weight?
	15.	MR. STOVITZ: You just asked that question. She
	16	said she didn't know.
	17	I object to it as being asked and answered,
	18 ,	your Honor.
	1 <u>9</u>	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, this is cross-examination.
,	20:	THE WITNESS: Well, he wasn't skinny and he wasn't
	21	fat. He was just in between. A good build.
٠,	22	BY MR. KANAREK:
	23	Q And do you remember, did he tell you his name?
*	24	A He might have, yes, at the time.
	25	Q What was his name?
యక్ర	26	A I don't remember.
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4£-2	1	Q Did he tell you where he was going?		
	2, .	A Yes. I think he said he was going to Texas.		
	3	I think he said he had a construction job, or something to		
•	4 :	do with construction.		
	,5	Q Now, did you tell this person that your name,		
*	. 6	at that time, when you spoke with him, was Yana, but that		
- 3	7	your name used to be Linda?		
<b>4</b> .	8	A Maybe.		
	ġ.	Q Well, would you reflect upon that for a moment		
	10	and tell us whether, in fact, you did state that your name		
	11	was Yana and it used to be Linda?		
	12	A Yes, I probably said that.		
	13.	Q Pardon? Excuse me?		
Ď.	14	A I probably said that.		
	15	Q Well, did you, in fact, say that?		
	16	A Well, I can't remember if I did say it.		
,	17	Q Well, what makes you think that probably you		
	18	said it?		
	19	A It just sounds right.		
	20	Q May I ask you what sounds right about it?		
`=िसं	21	A That I would say my name is Yana but it used		
* *	22	to be Linda. It just sounds right.		
,	23	Q Well, may I ask you why it sounds right?		
	24	A I don't understand.		
•	25	Q You don't understand what?		
	26	A Didn't I answer it the way I am supposed to		
		•		

4f-3 answer it? Well, has anyone told you that you are supposed 2 Q. to answer questions a certain way? 3 No, but I thought I enswered your question, but you keep asking. 5 Well, my question is -- may that question be 7 read back, your Honor? 8. MR. STOVITZ: Which question, Counsel? THE COURT: Reframe the question, Mr. Kanarek. We 5 fls.10 have long since gone by it. 11 -12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 .20 21 22 23 24 25 .26

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MR. KANAREK: Very well.

### BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Why, Mrs. Kasabian, why did you say it sounds right that Yana was your name at that time rather than Linda?

A I still don't understand.

Q Well, may I ask you -- you don't understand that last question?

A No, I don't.

Q Well, did you in fact, Mrs. Kasabian, say "My name is Yana, but my name used to be Linda"? Did you in fact say that?

A 1 probably did, yes.

Then may I ask you, then, why do you say "probably"? Is there any doubt in your mind as to whether you said "My name is Yana but it used to be Linda"?

MR. STOVITZ: Objected to as argumentative, your Honor. She answered the question three or four times.

MR. KANAREK: I submit she hasn't, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: I submit the record speaks for itself, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may answer.

THE WITNESS: I remember telling them that my name was Yana and I just might have said "It used to be Linds," but I'm not sure.

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#### BY MR. KANAREK:

May I ask you then, now, would you listen to this carefully, Mrs. Kasabian:

Why aren't you sure as to whether or not you said that your name used to be Linda?

MR. STOVITZ: To which we object as being argumentative, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: I'm asking her why, your Honor.

THE COURT: She already told you she did not know.

Proceed.

### BY MR. KANAREK:

Is it true you don't know, Mrs. Kasabian, why you probably said "Linds --"

Yes.

-- "used to be your name"? You have no reason for knowing why?

Uh-huh.

Now, directing your attention to the time that you were driving Gallup, New Mexico.

Was there a discussion as to the ownership of the automobile?

> A Maybe.

Well, when you say maybe, Mrs. Kasabian, what do you mean by maybe?

> Well, I don't remember the actual conversation A

related to us matters concerning this excursion from Los

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Angeles to wherever she went, and we have a right to know —
the jury has a right to know — all of us have a right
to know as to whether or not this witness is in touch
with reality.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, if counsel is going to make further statements like that I think we should approach the bench.

We will have a full discussion at that time, and counsel can make any type of remarks he wants at the bench.

THE COURT: The jury is admonished to disregard the remarks of both counsel.

The objection is overruled. You may answer the question.

MR. KANAREK: May the question be read, your Honor?
THE COURT: Reframe the question.

# BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Directing your attention, Mrs. Kasabian, to your state of mind, your thinking when you stated, as you have indicated you have stated there, near Gallup, New Mexico, that the automobile you were driving belonged to everybody, was your state of mind such that you believed that the automobile belonged to everybody?

MR. STOVITZ: Just a moment, your Honor, that was not her testimony, this is a characterization of her testimony.

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 This assumes facts not in evidence.

The witness stated that she was not aware of what her exact words were.

I think if your Honor will allow us to approach the bench on this subject matter we might enlighten the Court as to the surrounding circumstances of this entire matter.

MR. BUGLIOSI: May we approach the bench, your Honor?

MR. KANAREK: I don't think Mr. Stovitz can enlighten
the Court. He was not there, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: Neither were you, Counsel.

THE COURT: Approach the bench.

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

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, Mr. Kanarek is going into statements at this time that she made to some hitchhiker.

Now, I don't think that is admissible. In our direct examination we brought out the trip where she picked up some hitchhikers and drove from Point A to Point B.

Now he is going into conversations.

MR. STOVITZ: Not only that, but he does not have the witness in case Mrs. Rasabian were to answer, "No, I did not say that, we talked about the moon flight and things like that."

Mr. Kanarek does not have the witness, so this is in the form of the case of People vs. Locigno, where counsel could not ask a question on cross-examination of a witness that he could not later on show that the witness was in error.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is the exact case. Can I get it in my notebook? The counsel knows they cannot disprove if they get a negative answer.

I got the applicable language of Locigno which
I would like to read to the Court.

MR. KANAREK: They are deliberately avoiding the issue.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think we can produce them.

MR. KANAREK: The issue is this, your Honor, this

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witness is insane, and her testimony has to be stricken.

The issue goes to whether --

THE COURT: You are not going to prove insanity by asking her some questions, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I am not going to prove insanity by asking some questions --

THE COURT: Let's get on with the cross-examination.

MR. KANAREK: But the point of the matter is, if her state of mind is such that she has no state of mind, that she is absolutely not with it, then all of her testimony including what she testified to to the prosecution has to be stricken.

MR. STOVITZ: So the Court may be further aware, there was an article that appeared in the Long Beach Sunday Supplement called Yana, The Witch.

This article was written by a correspondent for the Sunday Supplement and it was based upon an interview that that correspondent had with some college student who wished to remain anonymous.

The college student described the trip that he took from Arizona to New Mexico in which he met a girl called Linda who called herself Yana, and that this girl described some of her experiences in Los Angeles.

This anonymous college student also said he had sexual intercourse, I believe.

That is the substance of the article as well.

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That he left her at that time when the car broke down in New Mexico.

We know we have not been able to find this hitchhiker. I don't think counsel has been able to find him.

So no matter what conversations Mrs. Kasabian had with him, it would be inadmissible because, first of all, it is after the fact.

Secondly, it has nothing to do with the issues in the case because nothing in the article discusses the murders or anything of that nature.

And, thirdly, assuming for the moment she says, "I cannot remember whether I said it or not," they cannot prove that she does remember it.

They are just arguing with the witness on an immaterial matter.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Right.

Your Honor, first of all it is hearsay, what, she told another party.

Now, if the defense argues that it is not hearsay, that it is not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted, but we are only going into impeachment matters, then we are dealing with Locigno, 193 Cal. Ap. 360 at Page 388, where the Court states that it is improper to ask incriminating questions of a witness, knowing that the answer will be in the negative when these questions

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insinuate or imply the existence of facts that the questioner knows he cannot prove and doesn't intend to try to prove."

Now, if they know -- .

THE COURT: All he is asking for is her state of mind.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct, your Honor, so I don't think Locigno covers this point.

THE COURT: He is asking her for her state of mind.

MR. BUGLIOSI: He is going into conversations now.

THE COURT: I would agree the conversations are

probably objectionable, but I don't see going into her

state of mind is objectionable.

MR. BUGLIOSI: The problem is if he asks these questions --

THE COURT: I have difficulty in seeing the relevancy of this --

MR. BUGLIOSI: He asks questions about conversations and we object, of course we are put in a bad light in front of the jury that we are trying to keep out information.

The point we are trying to make is the questions should not be asked in the first place because of the Locigno case.

THE COURT: I would agree on the conversations.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, the point of the matter is,

first of all, I would like to make the allegation that,

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again, because of the way that Linda Kasabian has been sequestered and the way --

THE COURT: Now, let's not go into that, Mr. Kanarek. We are up here for a very limited purpose.

Your question was objected to.

MR. KANAREK: But I must make this record.

He, Mr. Stovitz, says we cannot find the man; we have not found the man. Because of the way this case has been handled we have had no opportunity, and from this interrogation we may get information where we could find this man and bring him to this courtroom.

THE COURT: Why don't you ask her if she knows where he is?

MR. KANAREK: There has been a suppression of evidence.

THE COURT: There is no such evidence of that. Now

let's proceed.

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(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence and hearing of the jury:) BY MR. KANAREK:

Mrs. Kasabian, directing your attention to your state of mind, and the automobile that you were driving, was your state of mind such that you believed that that automobile belonged to everybody?

> A Yes.

You believed that it belonged -- would you name the people that you believed that automobile belonged to.

There were no names; it just belonged to anybody and everybody.

I see. Now, directing your attention, Mrs. Kasabian, to credit cards.

Did you have credit cards with you when you were in that automobile?

Yes, I had one.

All right. Did that credit card -- may I ask you to whom did that credit card belong?

> A I don't know his name. He is a doctor.

Did the credit card belong to everybody or did the credit card belong to three or four people or the doctor -- or who did the credit card belong to?

I imagine it belonged to the doctor in the Α beginning.

	-	
5b-2	1	Q Pardon?
_	2	A To the doctor in the beginning.
	<b>3</b> .	Q I see, in the beginning?
•	4	A Yes.
	5	Q I see.
	6 .	Then when you used that credit : card did
خ -	7	you use that credit card?
7.40	8,	A Yes, I did.
	. 9 .	Q When you used that credit card you knew that
	0Ľ	the credit card did not belong to you?
•	н	A Yeah, I guess I did.
	12	Q You guess you did?
N	13	A Yes, I did.
	14:	Q Pardon?
	<b>15</b>	A Yes.
	16	Q You knew that it did not?
	17	A Yes, I knew it, yes.
-	18 .	Q I see, and directing your attention to that
	19	credit card, did you in using that credit card find that
	20	the credit card was picked up, taken from you?
< €	21	A Yes.
i .	<b>22</b> :	Q And directing your attention to your state of
	23	mind and your purpose in using the credit card, that you
	24	did use, it was to get as much mileage as possible out of
	25	the credit card before it was taken away from you, is that
	26	correct?
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MR. STOVITZ: That is objected to as argumentative, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

### BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Directing your attention to your state of mind, Mrs. Kasabian, in the use of that credit card, is it true that you used the credit card with the thought that you would use it until it was taken away from you?

MR. STOVITZ: That is objected to as argumentative, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer.

THE WITNESS: For as long as I needed it.

### BY MR. KANAREK:

Q In other words, you were going to use the credit card as long as you needed it?

A Yes.

Q But in your mind you knew that at some point, perhaps, someone would check that credit card with a list of no good credit cards and it would be taken away from you, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And you felt that this device of using a credit card this way would give you as much mileage as possible in using the credit card, and still you would not get in trouble with the law?

MR. STOVITZ: That is objected to as being argumentative,

your Honor. I THE COURT: Overruled. 2 THE WITNESS: I did not understand your question. 3 BY MR. KANAREK: 4 Well, was your state of mind such that you felt 5 there was a risk in using this credit card; that the 6 credit card might be taken away from you? I probably felt it eventually would, yes. 8 Now, you probably, Mrs. Kasabian, would you .9 tell us, this is in fact true, it is not probably true, 10 is it? 11 MR. STOVITZ: It is objected to as argumentative, 12 your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Overruled. 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is, in fact. 15 BY MR. KANAREK: 16 It is in fact true? 17 Yes. 18 And it was your intent to use that credit card 19 as long as possible before it was taken away from you? 20 MR. STOVITZ: That is objected to as immaterial. 21 BY MR. KANAREK: 22 Is that correct? 23 THE COURT: Overruled. 24. THE WITNESS: Yes. 25 26

BY MR. KANAREK: 1 And so at some point this credit card was taken 2 away from you because the credit card was not yours, and 3 some list of credit cards which were dishonored --MR. STOVITZ: That is objected to as calling for a conclusion of this witness, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 BY MR. KANAREK: 8 Now, may I ask you, Mrs. Kasabian, where did you get that credit eard? 10 From Bruce Davis. 11 And, Mrs. Kasabian, directing your attention to 19 that credit card, did you steal that credit card, Mrs. 13 Kasabian? 14 I don't think so. 15 You don't think so? Q 16 Huh-uh. 17 Now, would you tell us whether you did steal 18 it or you did not steal it. 19 Well, I know I went out one night and stole 20 some credit cards but I don't know whether that was one of 21 them. 99 I see, so referring to this doctor's credit 23 card, you don't know whether the particular credit card 24 that we are speaking of now is one that you stole or not?

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Yes.

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1	Q	d many occasions did you go out and
2	steal cred	dit cards?
3	A	Once that I went out and actually took the
4	credit car	ds.
. 3	Q	I see.
6		And where was that that you went to steal the
* ž	credit car	ds?
8	A	I don't know the area.
9	Q	Pardon?
· 10.	A.	I don't know the area.
11	Q	Well, was it in the Los Angeles area?
12	A	I guess so.
13.	Q	You guess so or do you know so, Mrs. Kasabian?
14	, <b>Y</b>	I don't know what area it was.
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5c-1	1	Q Well, when was it that you stole the credit
	2	card that you are speaking of?
A Near the end of July, I wou		A Near the end of July, I would say.
	4	Q Pardon?
	5	A Near the end of July.
	6	Q Near the end of July?
* 7	7	A Yes.
• •	8	Q And when you stole this credit card let
	9	me withdraw that.
	10	You have stated that you stole other credit
	Iŀ	cards.
	12	A I don't understand.
	13	Q Well, have you let me withdraw that.
	14	Directing your attention, Mrs. Kasabian, to your
	15	theft of credit cards, on how many different occasions in
	16	your lifetime have you stolen credit cards?
	17	MR. STOVITZ: Objected to as being immaterial,
	18	irrelevant, and having nothing to do with the issues of
	19	this case.
	20	THE COURT: Sustained.
B #	21	Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, at some time that
* *	22	automobile that you were driving ran out of gas, is that
	23	right?
	24	À No.
Ö	25	Q The automobile broke down?
	26	A Yes.

	l		
5C2	1	Q.	And when the automobile broke down did you
	2	hitchhike so	omewhere?
	3	A	Yes.
	4	Q	And did you hitchhike in the presence of this
	5	tall person	that you are speaking of?
	6	A	Yes, I think I did.
* *	7	Q	Pardon?
* 1	8	A	Yes, I think I did.
	9	Q	Now, while you were in the presence of this
	10	tall person	did you speak of death?
	11	. <b>A</b>	Possibly. I don't recall the conversation.
	12	Q	Well, when you were at the Tate residence,
	13	Mrs. Kasabia	n, did you think of death?
	14	A	I don't understand.
	15	Q.	You don't understand?
	16	A	When I was there?
	17	Q	Yes.
	18	A	Did I think of death?
	19	Q	Yes.
	. 20	A	Well, death was right in front of me so I
* <sub>#</sub>	21	guess I thou	ight about it.
3 .	22	Q	I see, and directing your attention to your
	23	thinking of	death at that time
	24	A	Uh-huh.
	25	<b>Q</b>	would you compare for us that thinking of
	26	death with t	he thinking of death that you have thought of

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25 26 when you were hallucinating under the influence of LSD?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Another fact not in evidence.

MR. STOVITZ: I also object to the question as ambiguous, unintelligible.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Mrs. Kasabian, you have taken LSD, is that correct?

- A Yes, I think that is pratty well known.
- Q You seem exasperated with the question.

A Well, I think I have answered these questions a number of times.

Q And you feel that we are imposing upon you to ask these questions?

THE COURT: Proceed, Mr. Kanarek.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, directing your attention to the first time, Mrs. Kasabian, that you ever took an acid trip.

A Yes.

Q Will you describe for us what -- what was going on in your mind during this first time that you took an acid trip.

MR. STOVITZ: I object to the question, your Honor, as being immaterial, irrelevant, and having nothing to do with the issues in this case.

It is completely remote.

THE COURT: Overruled, you may proceed.

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THE WITNESS: The first time I took acid was in Boston in an apartment, and I remember it was mostly a music trip, listening to music on a stereo.

I don't think I really got into my mind on this first trip, I was more interested in the music.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: And in later trips you had gotten into your mind?

A Yes.

Q Well, will you tell us what did you think of, say, on your 23rd trip?

A Well, if you want me to go to my 23rd trip I will have to take an awful lot of time to think about it.

Q Please do.

MR. STOVITZ: I object, your Honor. It is immaterial, irrelevant.

Counsel characterizing the 23rd trip as just a middle trip, maybe he should explain that to the witness.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, Mr. Stovitz certainly was free to frame his questions and I would like to be free to frame mine.

MR. STOVITZ: I object to the question as being immaterial and irrelevant. It has nothing to do with the issues of the case.

THE COURT: I suggest you go to another question now and we will come back to it after she has had a chance to think about it.

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BY MR. KANAREK: Well, do you want to think Q about it until, say, the afternoon recess, Mrs. Kasabian?

> A Sure .

Q And then you will come back and tell us what the 23rd trip was about?

If I can remember the 23rd trip I will try.

Right now can you tell us what happened on the second trip? What did you think about on the second trip?

I'm not sure if it was my second trip, but right A around the very beginning I took a trip in New York City and I met this guy and he told me about California, about the Haight-Asbury District and we talked about love, lovemaking, things like that.

He asked me what I thought.

Q What was going on in your mind? Tell us what was going on in your mind during the second trip.

Can you direct it to a specific thing? Lots A of things were going on in my mind.

Q Well, would you tell us what the lots of things 1- Dد 1 are that were going on in your mind, that went on in your 2 mind during the second trip? Š No, I don't think I can tell you. Α 4 Q Is there some reason that you cannot tell us? 5 A No, I guess not, I just can t. 6 Q You have no reason? 7 A Yeah. 8 Q Well, would you tell us what happened on your ģ third trip? 10 I cannot tell you right at this moment. I Á 11 have to sit down and think about it by myself. 12 Q I see, and if you sit down and think about it 13 by yourself you will be able to tell us what happened on 14 the third trip? 15 A Possibly, yes. 16 And if you sit down will you be able to tell 17 us what happened, let us say, on the seventeenth trip, if 18 you sit down and think about it long enough? 19 A Yeah, maybe. 20 Q I see. Now, Mrs. Kasabian, directing your 21 attention to the LSD that you had taken, is it a fair 22 statements, Mrs. Kasabian, that you have not kept a score 23 card on how many LSD trips you have taken? 24 A Yes. 25 Q Is that correct? 26

" Ì	A Yes.
2	Q And what is it, Mrs. Kasabian, that determines
. 3	in your mind as to when you take a trip?
4.	A I don't understand you.
5	Q How do you decide that you are now going to
6	take a trip?
7	A I still don't understand how do I decide?
8	Q Yes.
. 9	A I don't understand your question.
10	Q Well, what is the reason that at any particular
11	time you decide to take a trip, to take LSD inside your
12	body?
13	A Usually somebody comes with it or I just
14	decide I want to take some acid, and I go out and get it.
15	Q And when you decide you want to take some acid
16	you go get it or you find a fellow who will supply it for
17	you or something, is that correct?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And when you have decided at any particular
20	time it is just because like someone might decide, with-
21.	out any reason, is that it, just decide you want to take it
22	right now and that is the way it is going to be?
23	A Yeah.
24	Q Is that right?
25	A Yez.
.26	Q Now, would you say that you looked forward to
	•

1	taking acid trips?
2	A Yeah.
3	Q And since you started taking acid you have
4	enjoyed it. You have enjoyed taking these acid trips?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Now, during the time that you have taken acid
7	have you ever seen death during any acid trip that you
8	take?
9	A You mean a person dying?
10	Q Any aspect of death?
ù	A No.
12	Q Have you ever considered that you were near
13	death in an acid trip?
14	A Yeah.
15	Q Which acid trip was it that you considered you
16	were near death?
17	A I don't know which acid trip it was, but in
18	New Mexico I remember one trip.
19	Q You took a trip while you were in New Mexico?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And that is while you were in Taos?
<b>22</b> .	A Yes, this was long before what we are here
23	for now.
24	Q What are we here for now, Mrs. Kasabian?
25	A The Tate case, I believe.
.26	Q Pardon?
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1	A The Tate case.
2	Q I see, we are here for doing what in the Tate
3	case?
4	A To find out the facts.
5	Q I see, and what is your reason for being here?
6	A To give the facts that I know about.
7	Q I see.
8į	And you are not here because you want to save
9.	yourself from imprisonment or the death penalty?
10	A No, not really,
11	Q Not really, I see.
12	Now, then, tell us about this
13	First of all, when was it that you took this
14	acid trip in New Mexico wherein you saw death
15	MR. STOVITZ: It is not what she said, your Honor,
16	it is the characterization of her testimony, I believe it
17	is not proper cross-examination.
18	THE COURT: Sustained.
19	Q BY MR. KANAREK: Would you tell us, Mrs.
20	Kasabian, what went on in your mind during this time when
21	you say you viewed death in this New Mexico trip?
22	A Well, I don't know if you would call it death,
23	but I remember laying in a field and looking up at the
24	clouds, and I felt that part of myself I don't know, I
25.	cannot explain it.
26	Q A part of yourself was apart from your physical
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	1	pody?	
	2	A	Yes.
, <u> </u>	3 .	Q.	Is that correct?
	4.	A	Yes.
	5 .	Q.	And what part of your body was apart from
	6	Your physic	al body?
5.6	7	A	I don't know what you call it.
3.2	8	Q	Was there any particular portion of your body
	9.	that you fe	lt was
	10	Á	Oh, no, my body was intact.
	11		It is hard to explain. I don't have the words
÷	12	to explain	it.
<u> </u>	13	Q	Well, world you explain it to the best of your
	14	ability?	
	15	A	Well, somebody once told me that it's called the
	16	ego death.	
	17	Q	Ego death?
	18	A	Yes, and so I guess that is what I experienced,
•	19	but I canno	t put it into words for you.
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Q I see, so is it a fair statement that you felt that your personality, your soul and your spirit was removed from your physical body?

A I don't know.

Q Is it a fair statement that you felt that your soul and your spirit had died even though your physical body was alive?

A No.

Q What do you mean by it is ego that you have just spoken of?

A Well, ego is sort of like a personality, I guess, I'm not really sure, and this is what I believe died on that trip.

MR. KANAREK: May those last few words be read back?

THE COURT: Read the answer, please.

(Whereupon the reporter reads the answer as follows:

"A Well, ego is sort of like a personality, I guess, I'm not really sure, and this is what I believe died on that trip.")

MR. KANAREK: I see.

## BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Then when you say that that is what died during that trip, you felt that your mind or your spirit had ceased to exist?

A I believe my mind and spirit are two different

	3	6065
5e-2	1	things.
	2	Q Well, do you believe that your mind ceased to
•	3	exist during that trip?
•	4	A No. My mind was still there.
	5	Q Do you believe your spirit ceased to exist
	6	during that trip?
* .	7	A No.
1.	8.	Q Well, then, what ceased to exist during that
•	9	trip, Mrs. Kasabian?
	10	A I don't know, I just told you I cannot really
	11	explain it.
	12	I think it was ego because somebody told me
	13	that is what it is.
	14	Q I see, and that was what, during the year of
*	15	1967?
a	16	A No, 168.
	, 17	Q During the year of 1968?
	18	A Yes.
TE.	19	Q And about what month in 1968?
	20	A July, I believe.
F.	21	Q And that would be approximately two years ago?
• •	22	A Yes.
	23	Q And who else was with you during that ego
	24	death trip?
	25	A I was by myself.
	26	Q Lying in a field of grass in New Mexico?
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A Yes.

Q Now, directing your attention, Mrs. Kasabian, to a number of trips that you have taken, would you tell uswhether you have any measuring rod for the number of trips you have taken, how frequently have you taken trips?

A Well, I sat down one day and thought about it and I came up with about 50.

Q And would you tell us upon what basis you came up with 50? Would you tell us how you figured that out?

A Well, I tried to go from the first to the second to the third, you know, I just sat down and really thought about it and this is what I came up with.

Q Well, would you tell us exactly what went through your mind as you figured out the number of trips?

A I don't understand your question.

Q Well, how did you come up with the number 50 instead of the number 12, for instance?

A I just told you, I just sat down and thought about it.

Q And what were the things you thought about that made you say the number was 50?

A Remembering where I was, trying to remember who was there, trying to remember the exact experience that I experienced.

The things surrounding the experience -- does

25 26

1	that answer your question?
2	Q I don't know, Mrs. Kasabian.
3	A Well, I am finished. I am asking you.
4	Q Are you finished?
5.	A Yes.
. 6	Q Now, so this number, 50, that you have come
. 7	up with, is a number whereby you figured out each and
8	every trip that you took, is that right?
. 9	A Yes, approximately, yes.
10	Q All right, now, then you feel that you can
11,	tell us where you were and who was present with you and
12	what you thought on the 23rd trip after you think about
13	it over the noon recess?
14	A Yeah, I think I can.
15	Q I see. Will you be able to do that from 1 to
16	50, is that right?
17	A It might take longer than the noon recess.
78.	Q I see. How long would it take for you to
19	figure out those facts as to people?
20	A I don't know. I have had a lot of time to
21	think about it.
22	Q I see. Directing your attention then to
23.	the No. 50, do you think that the number of trips you
24	have taken is exactly 50?
.25	A No, it's probably not exactly.
26	Q I see. Well, what would you say
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Well, what would you say the true number is, the exact number of trips?

A I could not say. I am just saying approximately; it could be more or less.

- Q It could be more than 50?
- A I have doubts that it is more, but it could be.
- Q I see, and would you state on what reason do you base your statement that you have doubts that it is more?
  - A I don't understand your question.
- Q Why do you state that you have doubts that it is more?
  - A That it is more?
  - Q Yes.
- A Because I have tried to go back to the first and the second and the third.

I may have forgotten a few, I don't know, I'm not perfect.

Q Mrs. Kasabian, you say from December of 1965 on to the present time you have taken acid, is that right?

A Excuse me.

MR. STOVITZ: That is not her testimony, Counsel.

I object to it as being --

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

MR. KANAREK: I see.

Oh, yes, your Honor, may we approach the bench for a matter of physical necessity?

THE COURT: Very well. Do you wish to take a recess?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, do not speak to anyone nor form or express an opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to you.

We will recess for 15 minutes.

1 6-1 THE COURT: All parties, counsel, and the jurors are 2 present. 3 You may continue, Mr. Kanarek. 4 MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor. 5 Mrs. Kasabian, directing your attention to the 6. last recess, do you recall that I tried to speak with you? 7 MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, may we approach the 8 3. 3 bench? ĝ THE COURT: Proceed, Mr. Kanarek. Ask your 10 questions. Let's proceed. 11 MR. KANAREK: Yes. 12 THE WITNESS: Yes, I remember. 13 MR. KANAREK: Q Is there some reason --14. MR. BUGLIOSI: Same objection, your Honor. He is 15 going into matters totally irrelevant. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Kaharek, proceed with your cross-17 examination. I don't want that subject gone into. 18 MR. KANAREK: Then may we approach the bench? 19 I believe that it goes to her state of mind. 20 THE COURT: Not at this time. 21 MR. KANAREK: Very well. I defer that type of 22 questioning, your Honor, until some later time. 23 THE COURT: Proceed. 24 MR. KANAREK: Q Mrs. Rasabian, directing your 25 attention, then, to the various acid trips that you take. 26 You say that the only -- let me withdraw that.

5-2	1	one of the reasons why you stop taking a trip
	2	or defer taking a trip is because you are exhausted?
,	3	Is that a fair statement?
	4	A Yes.
	5	Q Now, in this period of time, from 1965 until the
¥ 5	6	present time, have you done any work? Have you worked
	7	anywhere?
\$ ≟	8	A Yes, I have.
	9	Q And where have you worked?
	10	A A number of places.
	11	Q Would you tell us where you worked?
	12	A Let's see. I have worked do you want the
	13	names of the places?
	14	Q Yes, please.
	15.	A I worked in a convalescent home back East in
	16	New Hampshire.
	17	Q Will you tell us from what time to what time
	18	you worked there?
	19	A Oh, actually, that is when I was in school.
·• =	20	Q That was before 1965?
₩ æ	21	A That was before, yes.
٠.	22	My question is from 1965 to the present time.
	23	A Yes.
	24	I worked in a bagel shop in Nashua, New Hampshire
	25	Q Will you give us the period?
	26	A Right after I got married.

	ı	<del> </del>	and the second
6-3	1	Q.	The first time?
•	2.	A	Yes.
• .	3	<b>Q</b>	To Mr. Beaslee?
	4	A	Peaslee.
	. 5	Q	Peaslee?
,	6	A	Yes.
<b>5</b> %	7		I think I worked from September to October.
	8	Q	Of 1965?
	9	A	Yes.
	10	Q	Now, my question is you say that Christmas
*	n	of 165 was	when you took your first trip
	12	A	I made a mistake there. It was '66. Christmas
	1ŝ	of 166.	
	14	Q	Christmas of '66 is when you took your first
••	15	trip?	If the result of a product of several desires and the second of the seco
	16	A	Yes.
	17	Q	So it wasn't Christmas of '65?
	18	A	Right.
	19	Q	I see.
	20		Then, directing your attention from the
j# ź	21	beginning,	from Christmas of 166, Mrs. Kasabian, until the
•	22	present tim	e, will you tell us where you worked?
	23	A	Let's see. I worked in a factory. I have
	24	forgotten t	he name of it. The Hampshire Company in
	25.	Nashua.	
.1	26	,	

6a-1	1	Q Will you give us, from Christmas of '66 on,
•	2	the dates on which you worked?
	3	A I can't remember the dates.
	4	Q You don't know whether you worked six months
	5.	or six hours?
	6.	A I worked usually no more than a couple of
¥ <u>*</u>	7	months.
8 🐷 🔧	8	Q Pardon?
	9	A Usually no more than a couple of months.
	10	Q Well, would you tell us, directing your
	11	attention to this Hampshire Company
	12	A Yes.
_	13	Q directing your attention to that, would
	14	you tell us from when until when you worked?
	15	A I believe it was in February or March of '67.
	16	Q Until when, Mrs. Kasabian?
	17	A I think that job lasted about a month.
	18	Q Then would you tell us the next time you
*	19	worked?
·•	20	A Let's see. Before that job I worked at
<b>*</b> \$	21	Take 5 Film Productions in New York City. That job only
* •	22 <sup>.</sup>	lasted a week.
	23	Q When was that week? When did that occur?
	24	A Right around the beginning of the year,
	25	about 67.
	. 26	And let me see. Then I remember I had another

		job in a factory, Hitchner's Manufacturing Company. That
	1 .	
	2	was in the fall or winter sometime. I can't remember the dates.
	3	
	4	Q Would you tell us when this occurred?
	5	A I just told you, I don't remember the dates.
	6	It was in the fall of the winter.
4 ,	7	Q What year did it occur?
8.	8	A '66.
	9	Q Pardon?
	10	A '66.
	11	Q That would be before Christmas of '66?
	12	A Yes.
140	13	Q My question is:
	14	From Christmas of '66 to the present time.
	15	A I think that is about the only jobs.
*:	16	Q Those are the only jobs you have had?
	17	A Yes.
	18	Q So, outside of what you have told us, you have
	19	not earned any money from what we might call proper sources
	20	other than those places?
连 黨		MR. BUGLIOSI: Argumentative, your Honor.
4 3	21	THE COURT: Sustained.
*	.22	BY MR. KANAREK:
	23	
	24	Q Now, then, while you were pregnant with
	25	Tanya, you took LSD; is that correct?
	26	A Yes.

		1
1	Q	Throughout your pregnancy?
2 .	A	No. I believe I only took it two or three
3	times.	
4 .	Q.	And is there some reason that you didn't take
5	it more tha	n two or three times during your pregnancy
6	with Tanya?	
7	A	Somebody told me that it was dangerous for
8	the baby.	
9	Q	Somebody told you it was dangerous for the baby?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q,	So you didn't take any LSD except two or three
12	times durin	g the pregnancy?
13	A	Right.
14	. Q	Then directing your attention to the period of
15	your pregna	ncy
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	the nine months, the approximate nine
18	months peri	od of Tanya's pregnancy
19	A,	Yes,
20	Q	when would that period have ended? When
21	was she, Ts	nya, born?
22	<b>A</b>	She was born March 3rd of '68.
23 .	Q	Pardon?
24	A	March 3rd of '68.
25	Q	March 3rd of '68?
26	· A	Yes.

	1	Q So, from that nine-month period back, you only
_	2	took LSD two to three times?
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q Then, after Tanya was born, from '68 until the
	. 5	present
	6	A Yes.
* <b>*</b>	7	Q there was no restraint or no reason why
80	.8	you shouldn't take LSD; correct?
	. 9	A Yes.
	10	Q So you took LSD because you enjoyed it from
	11	about March of '68 to the present?
	12 .	A The present? You mean right now?
_	13	Q Yes.
	14	A I haven't taken acid for quite a while.
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THE WITNESS: Not really.

MR. KANAREK: May it be read?

THE COURT: Read the question.

(The question was read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: overruled.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Are you talking about here right now?

I am not taking acid now.

MR. KANAREK: Q Let's talk about a time when you are taking acid, you are not pregnant and you are not working.

A Yes.

Q Then the only restraint upon you taking acid is the matter of exhaustion?

A No.

Q pardon?

A No, that is not the only reason.

Q Pardon?

A That is not the only reason.

Q What other reason would there be?

A sometimes there was no acid to take, sometimes I just didn't want to take any.

I had household chores to take care of.
To take a trip, you know, is like taking a vacation.

Q I see,

So, sometimes you couldn't get the acid, and

that is the reason you wouldn't take it, because you couldn't get it and you wanted it; is that right?

A Not necessarily.

Q Well, you just -- didn't you just, a few moments ago, tell us that is one of the reasons you didn't take acid, because you couldn't lay your hands on it?

A Well, it just wasn't right there.

Q Pardon?

A It just wasn't right there.

Q What do you mean when you say it wasn't right there?

A It wasn't within my reach.

Q I see.

Then, Mrs. Kasabian, is it a fair statement that you took acid during the time, at some times, from Christmas of 1966 to the present time, shall we say, four times a week, perhaps?

A That is a lot of acid to take I believe, within so close a time period -- period of time -- excuse me.

I don't think I have ever taken that much so close together.

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	1	A Yes.
	.2	Q And during the time that you are taking these
	3	trips together, do you have sexual relations?
	4 .	A Yes.
ž	<b>5</b> ; .	Q Directing your attention, Mrs. Kasabian, to
_	6	the time what is the time between the time that you take
	7,	acid until you feel it?
€ 👻	. 8	A. How long does it take to come on? Is that what
	.9	you are asking me?
	10	Q Yes. Right.
	ıř į	A Again, it depends on the quality and the
	12	quantity. Usually about an hour.
	13	Q So, this is your estimate; your experience is
	14	about an hour?
	15	A Yes.
	16	Q Now, then, directing your attention to the time
	17	that is involved while the trip is going on. Would you
	18	tell us, after you take the trip, begin the trip, until
	19 *	the trip is over
	20 .	A Would you start your question over again?
-6 a. 5 ¥	21	Q Certainly.
₹ .	22.	From the time that you start the trip until the
	23	trip is over, how much time el es?
•	24	A I don't know. I never kept track of the
	25	time.
	26	Q Well, is it a mai several days that you
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are on this trip?

- A No. Usually a day.
- Q You are on a trip a whole day?
- A Yes.
- Q When you are tripping?
- A Yes.
- Q And directing your attention to the time between the time that you first take the acid internally until this hour period has elapsed. What is your state of mind? What are you thinking about during that hour, knowing that something is going to happen in an hour?
  - A What do I think about?
  - Q Yes.
  - A I don't know.
- Q You mean you don't remember, referring now to the some 50 trips that you have spoken of, you don't remember as to what you were thinking about during this come-on period of one hour?
- A Maybe I was anticipating what the trip would be like, or thinking about somebody way back when, or what somebody was doing in another place.
- I don't know what I was thinking about while I was waiting.
- Q. Well, will you pick any trip, any trip of these 50 trips that you say you have taken, and tell us what you were thinking about during the time that the trip

was coming up?

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MR. STOVITZ: I object to the question as being ambiguous, immaterial, and has nothing to do with the issues in this case.

THE COURT: overruled.

THE WITNESS: I think I just answered that question to the best of my ability.

MR. KANAREK: Q Then, are you telling us that as far as the 50 trips that you have taken, you do not remember anything that occurred in your mind during the come-on period as to each and all of those trips?

A Not at this particular moment, no.

Q I see.

Well, do you think if you thought about it you could tell us what happened during the come-on period of, let us say, trip number 4, during this hour period?

A Possibly.

Q Pardon?

A Possibly.

MR. KANAREK: I see.

THE COURT: We will take our recess, Mr. Kanarek.

Ladies and gentlemen, do not converse with anyone nor form or express any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to you.

The Court will recess until 2:00 p.m. (Whereupon, at 12:01 p.m. the Court was in

recess.)

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