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,

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Vs.

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

Defendants.

No. A253156

REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Friday, September 4, 1970 P. 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.

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

PAGES 10,002 to 10,094

Official Reporters

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1970 1 2:00 P.M. 2 3 THE COURT: All parties, counsel and jurges are 4 present. 5 You may continue, Mr. Bugliosi. 7 WILLIAM J'. LEE. 8 the witness on the stand at the time of the noon recess, 9 resumed the stand and testified further as follows: 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION (RESUMED) 12 BY MR. BUGLIOSI: 13 Sergeant, you say you test fired a .22 caliber 14 revolver, and the purpose for test firing was to compare the 15 test-fired bullets with the four bullets you got from the 16 Coroner's Office and determine whether the test-fired 17 bullets and the four bullets were fired from the same gun, 18 is that correct? 19 Yes, sir, it is. 20 As a result of your examination did you form 21 any opinion with respect to each of the four bullets? 22 A I did. 23 I show you People's 177 for identification. 24 For simplicity, let's call it the Frykowski bullet. 25

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Did you form any opinion with respect to that

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bullet?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q What is that opinion?

A It is my opinion that this bullet lacked sufficient stria for positive identification as to coming from this particular .22 caliber longhorn revolver, number 1902708 -- I just checked the serial number -- 190708.

Mr. KANAREK: What was that exhibit number, Mr. Bugliosi?

MR. BUGLIOSI: 177.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Now, you say there were insufficient stria. That means insufficient markings on this bullet for you to make a comparison, is that correct?

A A comparison to find out if that bullet actually came from this particular firearm, yes, sir, that is correct.

Q Is it your conclusion that the Frykowski bullet did not come from this firearm?

MR. KANAREK: I object, your Honor, I object to the form of the question. The question is improper.

There is no foundation for it.

THE COURT: Why is it improper?

MR. KANAREK: Because your Bonor, he could ask that question about every firearm in the United States of America.

In the context of these proceedings it is an

unfair question.

Just because the police have brought forth a single gun does not mean that Mr. Bugliosi can ask that kind of a question.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. KANAREK: It's improper.

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question, please?

BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Is it your conclusion that the Frykowski bullet did not come from People's 40, the revolver?

No. it is not.

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Q That is not your conclusion?

A That is correct.

MR. KANAREK! Your Honor, I will object on foundational grounds. There is no foundation for the question, for the purported expert opinion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Are there any markings or characteristics on the Frykovski bullet that would rule out the possibility that it was fired from this .22 caliber revolver?

A No.

MR. KANAREK: Objection your Honor.

May I enunciate it before the answer?

May the answer be stricken?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. KANAREK: I object, your Honor, on the same grounds, that there is no foundation in the record for this question.

It is immaterial, your Honor, it is irrelevant, and there is no basis, no foundational basis by evidence or otherwise, for this question, for this purported request for an expert opinion.

THE COURT: Overruled.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Q I will ask you the question again, Sergeant.

Did you observe any markings or characteristics

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on this Frykowski bullet which, in your expert opinion, would rule out the possibility that it was fired from this revolver, People's 40 for identification?

MR. KANAREK: Same objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Q You found no such markings or characteristics that would rule out the possibility that it was fired from this revolver?

- A That is correct.
- Q Looking at the Frykowski bullet.

Were you able to determine the number of lands and grooves in the barrel of the firearm from which it was fired?

- A I was.
- Q How many lands and grooves?
- A Six lands and six grooves.
- Q This is the Frykowski bullet?
- A That is correct.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench momentarily on this? Or may I inquire on voir dire as to how many guns in the United States have six lands and six grooves?

THE COURT: You may ask that on cross-examination, Mr. Kanarek.

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Let's proceed. 1 BY MR. BUGLIOSI: 2 Did you measure, on the Frykowski bullet. Q 3 the width of the lands and grooves? 4 Yes. I did. 5 And what measurements did you have or did you 6 reach for the width of the lands? A The grooves on the bullet, which would be made 8 by the lands of the gun, would be fifty-five thousandths, approximately; and the lands of the bullet, which were 10 formed by the grooves of the gun, would be approximately 11 sixty-thousandths. 12 The lands were sixty-thousandths? Q. 13 In width. Approximately sixty-thousandths in Λ 14 width. 15 Of an inch? Q 16 A Yes. 17 Sixty-thousandths of an inch as to the width 3 18 of the lands? 19 Yes. 20 And fifty-five thousandths of an inch as to 21 the width of the grooves; is that correct? 22 Λ Yes, sir. 23 Now, what about the test fire bullet? Q 24 What was the width of the lands and the grooves 25 on the test fire bullet? 26 12a fls.

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25 26 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it is immaterial and it is irrelevant because counsel is trying to bootstrap something where it doesn't exist.

This man has candidly told us that he can't form an opinion. Therefore, these questions that Mr. Bugliosi is asking are prejudicial and they have no probative value. They are immaterial and they are irrelevant.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question?
MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.

Q Did you measure the width of the lands and the grooves on the test-fired bullet?

A Yes.

Q What measurements did you receive?

A The same, approximately.

Q So both on the test-fired bullet and on the Frykowski bullet, you had the same width in lands and grooves; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

MR. KANAREK: That question, your Honor, is immaterial and irrelevant in view of the witness! statement that he cannot form an opinion.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Q Were you able to determine by looking at the Frykowski bullet, Sergeant, the type of twist

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that the firearm had from which it was fired?

MR. KANAREK: Immaterial, irrelevant, and the prejudicial value outweighs any probative value, in view of this man's statement that he cannot form an opinion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I was able to form an opinion as to the direction of the twist.

MR. BUGLICSI: All right.

- Q What is that?
- A It is a right-hand twist.
- Q Did the test-fired bullet fired from the .22 caliber revolver also have a right-hand twist?
 - A It did.
- Q So, the test-fired bullet and the Frykowski bullet then had the same number of lands and grooves; is that correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And the same width of lands and grooves?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And the same twist?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q But you say there were insufficient stria upon which to form a conclusion that the Frykowski bullet was fired from that .22 caliber revolver; is that correct?
 - A That is correct.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench 1 on this? THE COURT: You interrupted the answer, Mr. Kanarak. 3 Read the question and the answer. 4 I am sorry, your Honor. MR. KANAREK: 5 (The record was read by the reporter.) 6 MR: KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench, 7 then, your Honor? I would like to make a point to the Court outside of the presence of the jury, if I may. THE COURT: Very well. 10 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17. 18 19 20 21 22 23 25 26

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

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I believe; your Honor, that in view of -- I mean, the law is clear that in connection with expert testimony you cannot --

You cannot have a synthetic sort of a halfway quasi type of expertise placed before -- that is, the expert opinion placed before the jury by asking these questions that are meaningless, that have only prejudicial value, because the jury will not be able, conceivably, they are not experts, they will not be able to make any comparison.

They are not allowed to infer that the bullets came from that gun.

If the expert who is being offered for his expertise -- therefore the question and the answer has to be immaterial, irrelevant and prejudicial.

THE COURT: What about the inference that they could not have come from that gun.

MR. KANAREK: Pardon?

MR. FITZGERALD: He answered that question. He said he cannot rule this gun out.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I think it is so obvious that it is an admissible question, it is ridiculous, and Mr. Kanarek -- I think this man should be charged with contempt of court no less than 100 times.

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We are getting into important evidence now and he is making silly, ridiculous objections, and I have to have the question reread, and the jury is confused.

That is his only purpose.

This evidence I am offering could not be more relevant. We are talking about the test fire bullet.

I am comparing the test fire bullets with bullets that came from the victim's body.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

I want to caution you again, Mr. Kanarek, I do not intend to stop you from making objections. As a lawyer you have the right to make objections if they are made in the proper manner and if they do not disrupt or interrupt testimony.

But your last objection interrupted the answer so that I could not have an understanding of any coherence.

I am not going to permit you to do it. I have seen you do this before in this case; you have done it at great length. I am convinced you do it as a tactical trial weapon, as I stated on the record before, I'm not going to let you do it.

You may state your objection, but don't do it to disrupt the testimony of witnesses.

MR. KANAREK: I want to disabuse the Court that this is done for any practical use --

THE COURT: I have seen enough to know better.

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MR. KANAREK: The question elicits answers staccato. He answers almost automatically.

The last colloquy read back by the reporter shows clearly I did not do that, because the witness gave his answer, as evidenced by the court reporter.

THE COURT: Unfortunately the transcript does not reflect everything that happens, including the sequence and timing of questions, answers and objections, and I cannot understand an answer because you have made an objection right in the middle of the answer.

Occasionally this can happen accidentally. But this has happened a great number of times.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor will certainly agree for many many days I am not making objections, except in the most urgent of necessity.

THE COURT: I am not trying to deprive you of any right to make objections, Mr. Kanarek, but I want the record to be perfectly clear that you have the right to make objections but you do not have the right to disrupt the witness's testimony.

MR. KANAREK: The point is, your Honor --

THE COURT: That is the point. I just stated what the point is.

MR. KANAREK: While we are at the bench I assume we have a continuing objection on all of these witnesses.

THE COURT: Do not assume anything. I told you a

dozen times and I will tell you once more, if you want a continuing objection as to a particular witness, ask for it. If you don't ask for it, you don't have it.

MR. KANAREK: I will ask for a continuing objection as to this witness on the grounds of irrelevancy and immateriality.

THE COURT: You may have it.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

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

BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Sergeant, would you may every time a bullet is fired and it passes through the barrel of a firearm into a human body, would you say that there is always stria on the bullet remaining?

A No. not necessarily.

Q Why not?

A Well, the fact is that the bullet may be right by the clothing, the skin and the bissue of the individual it strikes, and certain actions of coating on the bullets going through the gun barrel may have an effect on it.

Q With respect to the Frykowski bullet, you say much of the stria was removed?

A Yes.

Q Do you have any opinion on how the stria on that Frykowski bullet was removed?

MR. KANAREK: Improper foundation in the record, your Honor, no showing that this witness has been apprised of anything based upon which he can make this purported expert opinion.

MR. SHINN: Also it is highly speculative, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: No. I don't.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOST: Could the stria have been

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passing a distance through the body?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that is assuming facts
clearly not in evidence. I must object on those grounds.

removed by the bullet entering Mr. Frykowski's body and

MR. BUGLIOSI: The bullet was removed from Mr. Frykowski's body. Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: But there is no evidence, your Honor, that this particular bullet, that these stria were removed by the events that Mr. Bugliosi would lead us to believe.

It is not in this record, your Honor. This would be conjecture and speculation.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: The stria could have been removed from the bullet as it passed through Mr. Frykowski's body, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q The four bullets that I showed you that you got from the Coroner's Office, they are coated bullets, c-o-a-t-e-d.

A They are.

Q Are some bullets non-coated?

A Yes, some bullets are non-coated.

Q Which bullets more readily lend themselves to receiving stria, coated or uncoated bullets?

A Uncoated bullets.

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Q.	They more readily lend themselves to receiving
stria?	
. A	They do. yes.
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- Q These four bullets were coated, is that correct?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, you my it is not your opinion, or you have not formed an opinion that the Frykowski bullet was not fired from that revolver, is that correct?

MR. KANAREK: That question is unintelligible, your Honor, the form of the question.

THE COURT: Read the question.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is a double negative, parhaps I should rephrase it.

THE COURT: Reframe the question.

O TY MR. BUGLIOSI: In view of your examination of the test-fired bullet and the Frykowski bullet, could the Frykowski bullet have been fired from that .22 caliber revolver?

MR. KANAREK: Improper foundation for the purported expertise, your Honor, and also calling for a conclusion.

THE COURT: I think the question is ambiguous. Sustained.

He has already testified that the bullet could have been fired from that kind of a weapon.

The question is ambiguous.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: I show you People's 186 for

identification, removing the slug which was contained in the envelope, let's call that the first Parent bullet, for simplicity purposes, is that all right, Sergeant?

- A That is fine with me.
- Q You have no argument with me on that?
- A That's correct.

Q okay, now, what is your opinion with respect to the first Parent bullet as to whether or not it was fired from this .22 caliber revolver?

A I was unable to form an opinion as to it positively coming from this particular weapon, although it would be the same or similar to the other bullet that I have testified to, except that this bullet, besides not being able to observe the stria on this particular bullet, this particular bullet is also deformed.

MR. KANAREK: Then, your Honor, may I inquire -- I would ask if I may make a motion in the alternative:

Either that this answer be stricken or that I be allowed to inquire on voir dire.

I would ask first that the answer be stricken as incompetent because of what the officer himself has candidly stated.

THE COURT: The motions are denied.

Let's proceed.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Now, you are putting the first
Parent bullet then in the category of the Frykowski bullet ---

A Yes. 1 -- insufficient stria on the first Parent bullet 2 from which you could form an opinion that it was fired by this revolver, is that correct? MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, if I may, it is assuming 5 facts not in evidence. 6 The officer has candidly stated that there is an 7 additional defect, namely, the damage to the bullet. g. So counsel's guestion is unfair and it assumes 9 facts not in evidence. 10 11 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: Will you repeat the question, please. 12 13 (Whereupon, the reporter reads the record as follows: 14 D" 15 BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Now, you are putting the first Parent bullet then in the 16 category of the Frykowski bullet --17 n A 18 Yes. II O -- insufficient stria on the 19 first Parent bullet from which you could form an 20 21 opinion that it was fired by this revolver, is that correct?") 22 23 24 25 26

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(The record was read by the reporter.)

THE WITNESS: Yes, plus the additional fact that this bullet appears to be distorted.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Q Is it your opinion that this first Parent caliber bullet was not fired from this .22/revolver?

A No.

MR. KANAREK: I must object to that, if I may, on the grounds that the question calls for conjecture. It calls for a conclusion wherein there is not sufficient basis in the evidence for the officer to give an expert opinion.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Repeat the question.

(The record was read by the reporter.)

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

- Q In other words, this first Parent bullet could have been fired from this revolver; is that correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Are there any markings or characteristics on this first Parent bullet which would rule out the possibility that it was fired from this revolver?
 - A Not that I observed.
- Q By looking at this first Parent bullet and by examining it, did you determine the number of lands and grooves on the inside of the barrel of the weapon from

14-2	1	which it was	s fired?
	2	· A	Yes.
	3	Q	How many lands and grooves?
	4	A	Six lands and grooves.
	,5	Ď.	And what type of twist?
	6	. <u>4</u> ,	A right-hand twist.
¥	. 7	Q;	Did you measure the width of the lands and
	8	grooves of	the first Parent bullet?
	9	· A	Yes.
ſ	10	Q	What measurement did you obtain?
) P 	11 .	A	These were the same as my test shots.
* *	12	Q	Fifty-five thousandths of an inch on what?
	13	A.	On the gun land, and sixty-thousandths to the
	14	gun groove,	approximately.
•	15	Q	I show you People's 185 for identification,
	16	a yellow en	velope.
	17		I am removing the slug.
	18		You have seen that slug before, of course?
	19	A	Yes, sir, I have.
`	20	Q.	And as a result of your examination, did you
.	21	form any op	inion as to whether or not this bullet was fired
	22	from this .	22 caliber revolver?
	23	A	I did.
	24	Q.	What is that opinion?
	25	A	I was unable to form an opinion as to this
	26	bullet comi	ng positively from this ,22 caliber revolver.
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14-3 Insufficient stria? Q 1 A Yes. 2 Did you form an opinion that -- we will call Q 3 this the second Parent bullet -- did you form an opinion 4 that the second Parent bullet was not fired from this 5 revolver? A No. sir. 7 It could have been? Q 8 Ã Yes, sir. ġ Are there any markings or characteristics on Q 10 this second Parent bullet which would rule out the 11 possibility that it was fired from this revolver, People's 12 407 13 No, not that I observed. 14 Did you determine by looking at the second 15 Parent bullet the number of lands and grooves on the inside 16 of the barrel of the firearm from which it was fired? 17 A I did. 14a fl.. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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A-1	1	Q How many lands and grooves?
	2	A Six lands and six grooves.
	ġ.	Q What about the twist?
	4	A Right-hand twist.
	Š	Q Did you measure the dimensions, the width of the
	6	lands and grooves on the second Parent bullet?
	. 7	A I did.
*	8.	Q What measurements did you obtain?
	9 .	A The gun land of 55 thousandths, approximately,
	10	and gun groove of approximately 60 thousandths.
	11	Q I show you People's 166 for identification, a
	12	yellow envelope, from which I have just removed a slug or
	13	a bullet.
	. 14	THE COURT: What was the number?
	15	MR. BUGLIOSI: 166 for identification, your Honor.
	16	Let's call this the Sebring bullet; all right,
	17	Sergeant?
	18	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
2	19	MR. BUGLIOSI: Q Did you form any opinion as to
	. 20	whether or not the Sebring bullet was fired from this .22
2	. 21	caliber revolver?
	22	A I did.
	23	Q And what is that opinion?
	24	A It is my opinion that the Sebring bullet was
	25	fired from this .22 caliber revolver.
	26	Q Is that a positive opinion on your part?

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Q	Why is that?
A .	It was too small.
Q	Do you know where this fragment was found?
A	Not of my own knowledge.
Q	Do you know, do you have any opinion, what this
fragment i	#?
A	I do.
Q.	What is that opinion?
A	I believe it to be a portion of a bullet.
. &	Any particular type of a bullet, Sergeant?
A	A coated bullet.
Q	A coated bullet?
A	Yes.
Q	What about the caliber?
A	I don't know.
Q	What about the material that it is made out of?
` A	It appeared to be lead.
Ą.	All right.
	I show you People's 251 for identification,
the cellop	hane bag contained within a yellow envelope.
	I am removing from the cellophane bag four
fragments,	what appear to be four fragments of a bullet.
	Have you ever meen those four fragments before,
sir?	
A	Yes, I have.
	A Q A Q fragment i A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Sir?

146-1	i	Q When did you see them for the first time,
	2	Sergeant?
	. 3	A I first observed these fragments on the ninth
	4	day of the eighth month of 1969; August the 9th, 1969.
,	5	Q At the Tate premises?
	6	A Yes.
	7	Q Where at?
_	8	A In a vehicle, an Ambassador, license number
•	9	MPK 308.
•	10	It was between the upholstery section and the
	ìı	exterior metal of the passenger door.
	12	MR. BUGLIOSI: May it be stipulated that the officer
_	13	is referring to Steven Parent's 1965 Rambler?
	14	MR. FITZGERALD: So stipulated.
	15	MR. SHINN: So stipulated.
	16	BY MR. BUGLIOSI:
	17	Q Did you ever attempt to compare strike
9	18 .	that.
-	19	Did you ever attempt to determine whether or
	, 20	not these four fragments were fired from the revolver,
•	21	People's 40 for identification?
	. 22	A No, sir, I did not.
¥	.23	Q Why not?
•	24	A Too small, the particles themselves.
•	25	Q Do you know what these four fragments are?
	96	A I have an opinion.

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Q What is that opinion?

A In my opinion, they are a portion of a bullet.

Q Do you have any opinion as to the caliber?

A Yes.

Q What is that opinion? ..

A I believe it to be a .22 caliber.

Q What about the material of the bullet, Sergeant?

A It is lead coated. A coated lead bullet.

Did you form any opinion as to whether People's 250 and 251 -- 250 is the small fragment, the lone fragment, and 251 are the four fragments -- did you form any opinion as to whether or not 250 and 251 originally came from the same bullet?

A Yes, I did.

Q And what is that opinion?

A It is my opinion that they did not; that the 250 was not part of 251.

Q Why did you form that opinion, sir?

A This is based on my opinion that if this much lead were removed from a bullet in flight, it would have upset the bullet and the bullet would not have penetrated the upholstery in such a manner that it did. It would have lost velocity and the bullet would not have suffered marked — the bullet / 251 would not have suffered the fragmentation that it did.

Q You say 251. Do you mean the four fragments?

Yes, sir. Q Sergeant Lee, what is a shell casing? A shell casing is one part of a cartridge which is normally used for a firearm. The shell casing is the metallic case which contains the powder, the gunpowder, the priming compound or priming cup, and it also contains the bullet or 14c fls. projectile. 2Ľ

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25 26. Q Sergeant, when a revolver is fired are the shell casings automatically ejected from the chamber of the revolver onto the ground?

- A No, sir, they are not.
- Q How are they ejected?

A In a revolver, it is necessary to manually eject the shell casings from the cylinder.

Q Now, People's 40 for identification, of course, is a revolver; is that correct, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q So, would that revolver that you have in front of you, Paople's 40 for identification, when that revolver was fired, or if you ever fired the revolver, the shell casings would remain in the chamber; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And they would have to be manually ejected?

A Yes, sir.

Q Either by the person firing the gun or someone else?

A Yes.

Q With firearms other than revolvers, Sergeant, such as automatics or semi-automatics, when they are fired, are the shell casings automatically ejected out of the chamber?

A Yes, sir.

Q On the date of November the 19th, 1969, did you

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proceed to Spahn Ranch in Chatsworth, California for the purpose of recovering shell casings, sir?

A I did.

Q Did you, in fact, recover any shell casings?

A I did.

MR. KANAREK: Objection, your Honor.

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection, your Honor.

May we approach the bench?

THE COURT: What was that date, Mr. Bugliosi?

MR. BUGLIOSI: November 19, 1969.

THE COURT: Yes, you may approach the bench.

(Whereupon, all counsel approach the bench and the following proceedings occur at the bench outside of the hearing of the jury:)

MR. FITZGERALD: We contend that the shell casings obtained or seized from the Spahn Ranch located at 12000 Santa Susana Pass Road in Chatsworth, California, during the month of November are the product of an illegal search and seizure.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct, your Honor.

MR. SHINN: Join.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I was assigned to this case, I think, On November 18th.

I happened to have been out at the Spahn Ranch that day, and I anticipated this objection. So, I confronted Mr. Spahn and I had a tape recorder there, and I

secured his consent.

Mr. Spahn, apparently, is the owner of the ranch.

I secured his consent to search the Spahn Ranch, and I
believe we have that on tape.

Sergeant Calkins should have it. He was there with me.

MR. KANAREK: May I respond, your Honor?

THE COURT: One moment. Wait until Mr. Bugliosi
finishes.

MR. KANAREK: Isn't he finished?

MR. BUGLIOSI: No.

MR. KANAREK: I am sorry.

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Furthermore, your Honor, I think that MR. BUGLIOSI: you yourself have said that searching implies looking into hidden places. You / . to imply that.

THE COURT: Did I say that?

MR. SHINN: I never heard you say that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: If something is open to view, it is not a search.

I thought maybe you said that, your Honor.

Now, I believe these were on the ground. I think they were open to view. I don't think any search is involved here.

MR. FITZGERALD: We request a hearing outside of the presence of the jury to determine the circumstances surrounding the seizure or the obtaining of the evidence.

The record does not indicate that Mr. George Spahn is, in fact, the owner of the property and, B, if he is the owner of the property, that he has the authority to give consent; C, that these matters, these shell casings, were in open and plain view.

We would like to controvert the source of the evidence.

I could also represent to the Court that MR. SHINN: Mr. Spahn is an old man and I don't think he is competent.

He is old and he is blind, your Honor, and I don't think when Mr. Bugliosi and the detectives went out there that they explained why they wanted to search the

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premises.

MR. KANAREK: Keep your voice down.

Furthermore, your Honor, this is all supposed to be done under oath with an evidentiary hearing.

I recognize that this is the "crime of the century," so far as Mr. Buglissi is concerned.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I didn't say that.

MR. KANAREK: But we are entitled to a hearing.

THE COURT: No one said you are not entitled to a hearing. We are trying to find out by way of a conference at the bench how to proceed.

MR. FITZGERALD: In order to assist the Court, I might usurp the prosecutor's function and indicate to the Court that I believe the import of this testimony is going to be that shell casings were seized or obtained from the Spahn Ranch that identically matched samples of shell casings that have been fired from People's Exhibit No. 40.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That's right.

MR. FITZGERALD: Consequently, this is extremely important. In fact, it ties the gun to the Spahn Ranch.

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is correct.

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THE COURT: I would assume so.

MR. KANAREK: Except if it were taken up there and shot in advance, and then they came back and found the bullets that they had shot previously.

THE COURT: That makes a good argument, Mr. Kanarek, if it is supported by anything.

MR. KANAREK: That is what I am saying. That is why we should have an evidentiary hearing. And, of course, we are entitled to it on the search and seizure aspect.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Bugliosi, as I explained to the defendants when I took their 1538.5 motions off calendar before the trial, I was not denying the motion and I would permit them to make the motion during the course of the trial.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, I remember the Court saying that.

THE COURT: If there was an offer made which they

contended was the result of an illegal search.

so, it would appear that we have arrived at that time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I think the defense s position is meritorious.

I feel that there should be a hearing on this. It is a legal issue, of course, that the Court is going to have to resolve. So, it should be outside the presence of the jury.

THE COURT: Do you want to take the time to do it now?

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Do you want to do it at this time, or could you defer it to a later time?

I am sure the defendants don't care as long as they get their hearing.

MR. FITZGERAID: We don't care, your Honor. If he wants to pass over it and question on other things, that is all right with us.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This case, in my opinion, and my experience, is an extremely awkward, clumsy case intrinsically. So, I am trying to keep it down to an absolute minimum.

I think we should proceed in kind of an orderly process.

It seems to me, your Honor, at this point I should get Sergeant Calking over here and play the tape, rather than come back.

Because of the Tate and the La Bianca murders, we have been going back and forth, we have been having problems with witnesses, and things like that.

So, if the Court please, I would prefer to meet the issue head-on at this point and then proceed rather than coming back. But it is up to the Court.

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THE COURT: Is there going to be any problem about the authentication of the tape?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Well, in addition to the tape there were witnesses there. I made sure of that when I spoke to Spahn, there were four or five witnesses.

Even assuming, arguendo, that the Court held the tape inadmissible for some reason, certainly we have other witnesses who say they were present.

It is a matter of credibility whether the Court would believe these other people.

I made sure there were people present when we got the consent from Mr. Spahn, and I can call him to the witness stand.

THE COURT: There is going to be an objection to the tape.

MR. KANAREK: I think we can end it right here.

If counsel, who is a lawyer for the prosecution, had held it so important in his mind, he should have gotten a warrant. I think the law is clear. I would ask your Honor --

THE COURT: If he obtained consent, a warrant has nothing to do with the matter.

MR. KANAREK: Query, at this stage of our law, your Honor, with counsel --

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, we are just wasting time.

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MR. KANAREK: Very well.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I would cite Rabinowitz vs. the United States, followed in California by People vs. Lorenson, and there are other cases which I have in my notebook with the proposition, even if you have time to get a search warrant. you don't have to do it if you have probable cause and consent.

> MR. KANAREK: I would cite Chimel vs. California.

MR. FITZGERALD: Let me observe that even if it is established that Mr. Spahn is the owner of the property known as the Spahn Ranch, his consent does not necessarily indicate that the materials were properly seized.

In many situations an owner or possessor of property is unable to give consent to the search, for example, of tenants.

THE COURT: I cannot rule on it before I hear the evidence.

MR. FITZGERALD: This is simply informing the Court that inasmuch as most of the defendants are charged with seven cours of murder, it probably would be advisable for one side or the other to physically bring Mr. Spahn to court so that he will testify under oath as to the consent and the circumstances surrounding the consent, whether or not he submitted to authority or whether or not it was free and voluntary consent.

In that respect, obviously it is a quarter to

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3:00 in the afternoon. It is incumbent upon the defense to bring Mr. Spahn. We obviously cannot get him here this afternoon.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Can we also play the tape?

MR. FITZGERALD: We can start the hearing. I just want to illuminate our position for the Court so the Court can make a decision on it.

Also/Mr. Bugliosi is going to testify as to the circumstances surrounding the seizure, there will be other counsel here to represent the People.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't think I will testify.

MR. KANAREK: He may be called as a witness, your Honor, because he was percipient; he injected himself personally into it.

We may, out of necessity, have to call him as a witness.

MR. FITZGERALD: What I am attempting to do is just present those issues to the Court that are relevant in determining the method by which we should proceed, that is all.

THE COURT: How did you want to proceed, Mr. Bugliosi?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I would like to play the tape. First

I would like to call Sergeant Calkins to the stand and
interrogate him as to the circumstances surrounding the
consent, play the tape for the Court.

THE COURT: All of this out of the presence of the

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jury?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Oh, yes, I think it is clearly a legal issue for the Court to resolve. And then I wouldn't have anything further to offer on that.

And I guess they can cross-examine Calkins or bring in Spahn -- whatever you want to do on that.

Other than putting on Calkins and maybe another officer and the tape, I don't have anything else to offer.

THE COURT: Who is going to testify to the alleged consent.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Calkins.

THE COURT: He was present?

MR. BUGLIOSI: He was present, his voice is on the tape just like mine; so is Mr. Spahn's voice on the tape.

THE COURT: How do you get by the hearsay objection? MR. BUGLIOSI: Hearsay -- actually it is not offered for the truth of the matter.

THE COURT: Consent?

MR. BUGLIOSI: If a person gives consent, I think the law is clear that what we are dealing with is whether the response at the consent was reasonable.

If someone said "Yes, you can search," you can go to a person who does not want you to search. If he says so, and you act on it, it is a lawful search.

I think I have cases for that. Whenever you talk about consent, by definition, it has to be verbalized.

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However, no objection has been made yet. THE COURT: You'd better be thinking about that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: I wonder if I can make the record just briefly on this, I'm sure your Honor will overrule me.

THE COURT: We are not having the hearing, we are just trying to determine how to proceed.

MR. KANAREK: Right, your Honor, but I think this is something that has plagued me for some time. I would like to make the record on this.

THE COURT: All right.

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.25 .26 MR. KANAREK: I would like to ask that this question of fact as to the reasonableness, and all of that, that is, the factual question of the consent, be submitted to the jury.

Now, if I don't raise that issue, I am sure your Honor is going to overrule me, but I think in some area, in some states the factual issue of consent, the fact question, even though there are legal matters that flow — there are legal resolutions that flow from the fact of consent or not is a jury issue, and I would like to raise the issue here at this time and ask your Honor to allow that issue to be decided by the jury as a fact question.

The fact of consent.

If I don't raise the issue, it is not there.

THE COURT: The admissibility of the evidence is a determination which the Court must make.

MR. KANAREK: I am just raising the issue. If I don't raise it, it's not there.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is only an issue for the Court.

MR. KANAREK: May I have a ruling them? I am asking the jury decide that fact question as to whether there is consent or not.

THE COURT: If it is a motion, it is denied.

MR. KANAREK: Very well, thank you.

THE COURT: Well, then, shall we excuse the jury for the day? I don't want to waste the afternoon.

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If it is going to take you an hour to get set up, we are just going to waste an hour and the day will be over.

Can you put on something else for an hour? We will use that hour and you can start your hearing out of the presence of the jury on the next court day, which will be next Thursday.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, why can't the witness stop here now and let us cross-examine him on what he has testified. to?

THE COURT: Is there any reason why defense counsel could not cross-examine for the rest of this afternoon. or whatever time you need?

MR. BUGLIOSI: There are other things I can question about.

Let me go ahead with direct. There are a couple of things I want to talk to him about, a very, very few things, and then they can cross-examine, then we will go back to the shell casings later.

MR. FITZGERALD: No objection.

MR. KANAREK: In order to perhaps expedite and save time, may Mr. Bugliosi excuse this witness, and go on to some other matters because I think there will be a certain redundancy because what is going to happen in connection with those shells were certainly perhaps cause --THE COURT: Well, he has some other matters he can go 15a3

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into, I don't know how long that will take.

MR. KANAREK: I would be willing to defer my cross-examination.

THE COURT: Mr. Fitzgerald apparently has crossexamination that may take up the rest of the afternoon.

MR. FITZGERALD: It will be very short.

MR. KANAREK: I would prefer to defer mine until this witness has completed, and then we don't have this problem of opening up again, your flonor.

And Mr. Bugliosi can do it that way, I would request it.

MR. FITZGERALD: Actually, I agree with the Court, if we could handle other things today, as long as we have the jury here, and as long as we have the witnesses here, and defer the major portion of the search and seizure issue until Thursday morning of next week, we can have our witnesses here, we could be prepared to proceed.

We could have authorities for the Court. I think it would be much more expeditions.

I agree with the Court, if we could utilize the services of this witness in other areas --

THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead with your direct examination as far as it goes. When that is finished you can put on another witness and they can defer their cross-examination.

I don't like to ask them to cross-examine before
you have completed your direct. I don't think I have a

right to ask them to cross-examine until you have 15a4 completed your direct examination. MR. KANAREK: Good, thank you. MR. BUGLIOSI: I will finish my direct with the exception of the shell casings. The Court says you don't want them to cross-examine at this point? THE COURT: Unless they want to. IO : 12

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1,5B-1	1	(The following proceedings were had in open
<u>.</u>	2	court in the presence and hearing of the jury:)
	3	Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Sergeant, we are going to pass
	4	for the moment a discussion on shell casings. We will get
	. 5	back to it later on.
	6.	I show you People's 120 for identification, 121
	7	for identification, and 197 for identification.
, Je	8	Have you ever seen those three items before?
	9	A Yes, sir, I have.
, ÷	ìo	Q When did you see them for the first time?
	11	A As I recall, the 14th of August, 1969 when I
* .	12	received them from Manuel Granado of the Crime Laboratory.
,	13	Q That is the Officer Granado who has been
	14	testifying in court here the last week or so?
(*)	15	. A Yes, sir.
•	16	Q And what did you do with these three items when
•	17	you received them from Officer Granado?
	18	A I observed them to determine the type of fire-
	19 [.]	arm they may have come from.
	20	Q What are these three items, 120, 121 and 1977
\$,21	A Together they make up the right-hand grip of a
•	, 22,	revolver.
• •	23	Q Did you ever attempt to mate 120, 121 and 197
*	24.	together?
	25	A ata.
8	26	Q Would you demonstrate that for the jury?

	1 A Yes, as a	physical match I placed the three
. :	pieces side by side to	determina if the broken portions
	3 physically matched eac	th other.
	4 Q Do they ap	pear to match each other?
	5 A They did to	o me, yes.
· . :t	6 Q You say nor	w 120, 121 and 197 are the right-hand
. 1	grip of a revolver.	
	8 A Yes.	
4	9 Q Did you for	rm any opinion as to whether or not
16	10 they came from this r	avolver?
1,	A At this ti	me?
. 1:	12 Q At any time	3.
13	13 A After I ob	tained the weapon it was my opinion
14	14 they could have, yes.	
1	15 Q Come from	this revolver, People's 40 for
10	16 identification?	
, 1	A Yes.	
. 10	18 Q 120, 121 a	nd 197, then, in your opinion, appear
Į!	to be the right-hand	grip on this revolver here, People's 40
. 20	20 for identification?	
. 2	21 A Yes.	
. 2	Q By an exam	ination of these three pieces of grip,
2	23 did you form any opin	ion as to the manufacturer of the
2	24 firearm from which th	ese three pieces of grip came?
, ·· Ž	25 A I did.	-
	26 . Q What is th	

	A It was my opinion that the firears that these
1	grips came from was manufactured by the High Standard
2	Manufacturing Company.
3	Q They manufacture quite a few firearms?
.4	A They do.
5	Q Just by looking at the three pieces of grip
6	could you tell the make or the model of the firearm to which
7	the three pieces belong, without looking at the revolver?
	A The make I determined, but he model I did not
9	know, I did not know what model it came from.
10	Q By looking at the three pieces of grip you
11	determine they came from a firearm manufactured by High
12	Standard?
13	A Yes.
14	Q But you could not tell the model of the firearm?
15	A No. I had an opinion it was a Western type.
16	Beyond that, no.
17	Q When you looked at these three pieces of grip you
18	had not seen People's 40 for identification?
<u>1</u> 9	A That's correct.
20 .	Q You saw that later?
21	A Yes, sir.
·22	Q Did you ever attempt to determine the model of
23	firearm manufactured by High Standard from which these
24	three pieces came?
25	A I did.
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1	What did you do in that behalf?
2	A In regard to this I contacted the High Standard
3	Manufacturing Company and I made an appointment with
4	Mr. Ed Lomax of that concern.
5	Q What position did he occupy with High Standard
6	at that time?
7	A I'm really not sure of his position with the
8	company.
9.	Q You knew he was working there, though?
10	A I knew he was a representative of the High
11	Standard Manufacturing Company.
12	Q Did you show Mr. Lomax these three pieces of
13.	grip?
14	A Yes, I did.
15	Q Where did you show him these three pieces of grip?
16.	A At the Los Angeles Police Academy.
17	Q When was that?
18.	A The next day which would be August 15th, 1969.
19	MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I have no further questions
20	of this witness at this time.
21	However, the People do intend to recall him
22	for further testimony with respect to the revolver.
- 23	MR. FITZGERALD: With leave of the Court we would ask
24	permission to defer our cross-examination until such further
25	time as has been indicated.
26	THE COURT: Do all of you join?

MR. HUGHES: Join.

MR. SHINN: Join.

MR. KANAREK: Join.

THE COURT: We will take our afternoon recess.

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

The Court will recess for 15 minutes. (Recess.)

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25 26 (The following proceedings were had in open court, all defendants, counsel and jurous present:)

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

You may continue, Mr. Bugliosi.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I have no further questions of Sergeant Lee at this time.

May he be excused?

THE COURT: Very well.

You are excused, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I wonder if we might approach the bench on a legal matter.

I am sorry. I am a half a minute premature, your Honor.

THE COURT: Call your next witness.

MR. BUGLIOSI: People call Michael Hendricks.

MR. FITZGERALD: We will object to this witness being sworn pursuant to Evidence Code Section 701.

May we approach the bench in connection therewith, your Honor?

THE COURT: Very well.

(Whereupon all counsel approach the bench and the following proceedings occur at the bench outside of the hearing of the jury:)

MR. FITZGERALD: We are objecting to the witness being

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sworn on the grounds that he is or may be incompetent to testify because he is, A, incapable of expressing himself concerning the matters so as to be understood; and B, that he is incapable of understanding the duty of witness to tell the truth, in that this witness may be mentally defective.

And in connection therewith, I would ask the Court to take judicial notice of a document contained within the Superior Court file in connection with this witness that indicates that the witness about to be sworn, Mr. Hendricks, is a patient at Atascadero State Hospital, an institution for the mentally ill and criminally insane in the State of California.

I make no other further offer of proof other than that this witness is currently an inmate of a California mental institution.

I would like the opportunity to inquire outside of the presence of the jury as to his mental acumen.

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THE COURT: Do you want to have this marked? It is dated September 2, 1970, from Atascadero on State Hospital stationery, regarding Michael Dennis Hendricks.

Is that this man's name?

MR. FITZGERALD: Can that be marked Defendants' next in order with reference to the Superior Court file?

I have no objection to its remaining in the file.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I have spoken to him, and his answers are responsive to the questions. I don't know the state of his mind.

THE COURT: Just a minute, I will mark this letter as Defendants' next. That would be --

MR. KANAREK: S.

THE COURT: Yes, S.

MR. FITZGERALD: I wanted to be clear on that. I have no information concerning this defendant's mental inability.

I only have the information that he is presently a patient in the Atascadero State Hospital.

Now, Mr. Hughes and myself made an attempt to talk to the witness and ask him about his presence in the Atascadero State Hospital, and in response to a direct question by Mr. Hughes as to the nature of his commitment, if any, in Atascadero, he refused to answer.

MR. HUGHES: In response also to the nature of where

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he was currently residing, whether he was indeed residing at Atascadero, he said "I refuse to answer that question."

THE COURT: Maybe he is trying to assert some constitutional privilege.

MR. FITZGERALD: I just wanted the record to be clear that we are representing only what we are representing.

MR. KANAREK: I would ask this witness be deferred, your Honor.

T think the Court has the discretion to control its own proceedings. In view of the fact that the man is committed to a mental hospital I would ask that -- either for a continuance so that we can look into it or else, your Honor, ask that Mr. Bugliosi put on some other witness so we can, over the interim, determine something.

Because I am sure the Court does not wish an incompetent witness to testify.

THE COURT: The question is, how do you determine whether it is incompetence.

The Code Section says just what Mr. Fitzgerald stated was the ground for his motion, Section 701 of the Evidence Code.

MR. FITZGERALD: Section 405 says the determination is to finally be made by the trial judge without a resubmission of the issue to the jury.

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THE COURT: That is true, but my question is where am I going to base that determination on if I don't hear the man?

MR. KANAREK: I suggest we do it outside the presence of the jury because I can represent to the Court --

I am informed and believe that he is --

This testimony will allegedly tie Mr. Manson to this gun, and it is a very crucial type of evidence.

The bell, when it is rung, cannot be unrung.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Bugliosi.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I have spoken to this witness twice. He answered questions in an intelligent fashion.

THE COURT: Why don't we have a voir dire examination outside of the presence of the jury.

After all, we do have a letter here from the superintendent of the Atascadero State Hospital that he is apparently one of their inmates there.

At least that raises some kind of a question, whether or not it is a prima facie question, at least it raises a question.

I think the defendant should have an opportunity to examine this man on voir dire outside the presence of the jury before we have him sworn as a witness.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Very well, your Honor, I have another witness whom I can call to the stand if the Court desires

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that.

THE COURT: Well, we are going to have to do this sometime if Mr. Hendricks is going to testify, unless you here intend to keep him down/over the five-day holiday.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Maybe there should be voir dire now.

THE COURT: All right, we don't know how long it will take so I will ask the jury to go back upstairs.

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

THE COURT: Will the bailiffs please take the jury back up to the jury room for the time being.

(The following proceedings were had in open 18-1 1 court, the jury not being present:) 2 THE COURT: The record will show the jury has 3. departed from the courtroom.) You may call your next witness, Mr. Bugliosi. The People call Michael Hendricks. MR. BUGLIOSI: 6 THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please. 7 Would you please repeat after me. 8 I do solemnly swear .--9. I do solemnly swear -THE WITNESS: 10 THE CLERK: -- that the testimony I may give --11 -- that the testimony I may give --THE WITNESS: 12 -- in the cause now pending --THE CLERK: 13 THE WITNESS: -- in the cause now pending --14 -- before this Court --THE CLERK: 15 THE WITNESS: -- before this Court --16 THE CLERK: -- shall be the truth --17 THE WITNESS: -- shall be the truth --18 -- the whole truth --THE CLERK: 19. THE WITNESS: -- the whole truth --20 -- and nothing but the truth --THE CLERK: 21 THE WITNESS: -- and nothing but the truth --22 THE CLERK: -- so help me God. 23 THE WITNESS: -- so help me God. 24 THE CLERK: Would you be seated, please. 25 Would you state and spell your name: 26

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25 26 THE WITNESS: Michael Hendricks.

THE CLERK: Would you spell it, please.

THE WITNESS: M-1-c-h-a-e-1, H-e-n-d-r-i-c-k-s.

MR. FITZGERALD: Your Honor, before this witness testifies, may the defendants, on voir dire examination, inquire as to the witness' qualifications to testify as a witnesswithin the purview of Evidence Code Section 7017

THE COURT: Yes.

That is the reason, Mr. Fitzgerald, that the jury was taken from the courtroom, so that the defense counsel could examine Mr. Hendricks out of the presence of the jury before he testifies as part of the People's case in chief.

You may proceed, Mr. Fitzgerald.

. MICHAEL HENDRICKS,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. FITZGERALD:

- Mr. Hendricks, where do you live now?
- A I am being held in the New County Jail.
- Q How long have you been in the New County Jail?
- A About five weeks.

THE COURT: Keep your voice up, Mr. Hendricks. Talk

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It was, you know, like they tried to find out, 1 you know, like my hangup with guns, and things like that. 2 Do you have a hangup with guns? 3 What is the nature of your hangup with guns? 4 THE COURT: Just a moment. There wasn't an answer 5 to your question. 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Excuse me. I am sorry. 7 THE COURT: The question was: Do you have a hangup 8 with guns? And you seemed to nod your head. 9 What was the enswer to that question? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 BY MR. FITZGERALD: 12 What is your hangup with gums, if you can 13 explain to us? 14 I'd rather not explain. 15 Well, what is it with guns; as far as you are 0 16 concerned, that they want to examine you about? 17 You know. like I was not convicted but I was 18 accused of some other things that happened out there where 19 I lived, and they sent me up for observation, you know. 20 What makes you think that it was in relation 21 to guns? 22 Because that is what the Board told me when 23 I was in Norwalk. 24 Were you in a State Hospital at Norwalk, 25 Galifornia? 26

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1	A	No. I was in the Reception Center.
2	Q	The Youth Authority Reception Center?
3	A	Right.
4	Q .	Have you ever been under the care of a
5 ,	psychiatris	t or a psychologist?
6	A	No.
7	Q	Have you seen a psychiatrist or a psychologist
. 8	at Atascade	ro State Hospital?
9	. A.	No.
7 10	Q	Have you received any treatment in connection
. 11	with any di	agnostic procedures at Atascadero State
. 12	Hospital?	· • •
.13	A	No.
14	ବ	Do you understand your duty as a witness?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q.	What is your duty as a witness?
18b fls.17	A	To tell the truth, what happened.
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21:		,
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18-B-1	1	Q Now, if you are asked to testify about guns,
	2	do you think you will be able to tell the truth?
	3	A Yes.
×	4	Q You have a hangup in regard to guns; is that
	5	right?
*	6	A Right.
	7	Q Do you have any idea at all what the nature of
	8	your hangup is about guns?
* .	9	A Yes.
÷2	10	Q What is it?
	11	A I'd rather not go into that in this court.
	12	Q Is there some reason for that?
*2	13	A I don't believe it has any bearing on this
	14	court hearing.
į.	15	Q Well, it is your understanding, is it not, that
• •	16	you are going to testify here today about a particular gum?
· .	17	A Right.
	18	Q And it is this gun I am holding in my hand,
ė.	19	People's No. 40 for identification; isn't that correct?
	20	A Right.
•	21	Q You have been shown that gun; right?
	22	A Right.
	23	MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor -
,	24	MR. FITZGERALD: Q At the same time, you have a
	25	hangup about guns?
	26	MR, BUGLIOSI: May I briefly object, your Honor, on the

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grounds that this examination is going far beyond the scope of Section 701 of the Evidence Code.

As far as I know, the only purpose of voir dire is to ascertain whether this witness falls within the margins of Section 701. Whether he has any hangup on guns is totally irrelevant to Section 701-A and B.

MR. FITZGERALD: I would tend to agree with counsel that ordinarily the scope of the inquiry should be whether or not he understands the nature of his oath, and if he understands that it is his duty to testify as to the truth, and he is oriented as to time and place.

But inasmuch as the nature of his testimony is going to be in the very particular area in which he experiences some sort of mental abnormality, I think that it is not only germane, but it is extremely important.

As a matter of fact, your Honor, I think I have some authority right on point.

MR. BUGLIOSI: May I approach the witness, your Honor, and talk to the witness?

MR. KANAREK: Since this is voir dire, your Honor, why can't this be done on the record, whatever Mr. Bugliosi wishes to ask him?

THE COURT: He is entitled to confer with the witness.
Mr. Ranarek.

You will have your opportunity to examine.

MR. KANAREK: Very well, your Honor.

(Mr. Bugliosi approaches the witness and confers

with the witness.)

MR. FITZGERALD: Your Honor, I will wait for Mr. Bugliosi to finish.

(Pause.)

Your Honor, I would like to quote very briefly from a case, People vs. McLauglan, a 1957 case, located at 49 Cal. 2d, Page 409 at Page 421.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Maybe we can avoid this.

I have spoken to the witness and I believe he is now willing to testify to his "hangup" on guns.

MR. FITZGERALD: Very well.

THE COURT: All right.

You may resume, Mr. Fitzgerald.

19-1	1	BY MR. FITZGERALD:		
	2	Q Could you describe then the nature of your		
	3	hangup in regard to guns?		
	4	A I like guns. I like to carry them and make		
	5	them and things like that, you know, and every time I have		
	6	been arrested I have, you know, been arrested with a gun,		
	7	SO		
	.8	THE COURT: Keep your voice up, please, Mr. Hendricks.		
f.	9	THE WITNESS: Okay.		
ź	10	BY MR. FITZGERALD:		
	11	Q Do you like guns?		
	12	A Yes.		
	13.	Q Do you love guns?		
	14	A Yes.		
	15	Q Do you play with them?		
	16	A No, not like a toy like, you know, they are not		
	17	a toy.		
	18	Q Are they a hobby with you?		
7	19	A Yes.		
	20	Q Are they more of a hobby? Are they almost an		
*	21	obsession with you?		
	22	A Well, like in a way you could say like		
	23	I don't know, I cannot answer that.		
•	24	Q Do you know what the word "obsession" means?		
•	25	A No.		
	26	MR. BUGLIOSI: I would object to any line of		

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inquiry, your Honor, I think he satisfactorily answered the question. We are beyond the scope of 701.

THE COURT: I think so, Mr. Fitzgerald.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I would like to quote just very briefly from this case, and the quote is as follows:

"Although the trial judge determines competency, sound discretion demands the exercise of great caution in qualifying as competent a witness who has a history of insane delusions relating to the very subject of inquiry in a case in which the question is not simply whether or not the act was done but rather the manner in which it was done and in which the testimony as to details may mean the difference between conviction and acquittal."

Now, I would concede that ordinarily the scope of the inquiry under 701 is a basic understanding.

I would point out however that it is my understanding that the prosecution is going to have this witness testify as to a particular gun, People's Exhibit 40.

It is my understanding that he is going to testify that he had seen Mr. Manson with this particular weapon in the vicinity of the Spahn Ranch, located on Santa Susanna Pass Road.

This witness has also indicated that he is an immate, albeit for diagnostic purposes, in an institution

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in California for the mentally ill, in all the very precise area in which he is going to testify.

I think in that respect, the fact that this witness is going to testify about guns, and the fact that he has in his own words a hangup in connection with guns, is very relevant.

I think that counsel ought to be allowed to pursue it. He purports to pursue it obviously in front of the jury. but we would pursue it because we may bring to light evidence that would render this witness incompetent to testify as to material in connection with a gun, but not necessarily as to material in other connections.

THE COURT: Of course the inquiry is directed to whether or not he has a capacity to perceive and recollect the matters as to which his testimony is elicited.

Now, I have no idea, and apparently no one else here has as to why he is in the Atascadero State Hospital.

You have not brought that out.

He said he had a hangup, whatever that means, about guns.

Apparently what he means is he likes guns. Guns are his hobby.

That does not seem to go to the question of whether or not he has a capacity to perceive or a recollection of facts about guns.

You may continue.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, that concludes my examination. 1 So the record is clear, I will be foreclosed 2 from pursuing any other matters in the area of his mental 3 or emotional disturbance in connection with guns. If that is the Court's ruling, I will conclude 5 my examination because I have no other questions in regard 6 to 701. 7 THE COURT: I was not aware I was making a ruling. 8 I was simply stating the principle of the voir dire on this 9 particular subject. If you have another question you may 10 ask it. I will have to rule on the questions as they are 11 asked. 12 I am not foreclosing your examination. 13 14 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION (Continued) 15 BY MR. FITZGERALD: Have you cwned in the past a number of guns, Q 17 Mr. Hendricks? 18 Ä Yes. 19 And has your owning of guns got you in trouble? Q 20 A No, I was never convicted of anything with guns. 21 22 But as far as you are concerned are guns the Q 23 source of your trouble? MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant, your Honor, to 701. 24 25 THE COURT: Overruled. 26 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat that?

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- A I would rather not go into that.
- Q I noticed you smile. Is there something about your hangup with guns that is amusing?
 - A No, not really.
 - Q Why are you smiling?

MR. BEGLIOSI: This is beyond the scope of 701, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think so, Mr. Fitzgerald.

MR. FITZGERAID: I think he is displaying a decidedly inappropriate affect at this time. I am serious, I think the record should so indicate.

MR. BOGLIOSI: You mean from a psychiatric viewpoint You are using the word "affect"?

MR. FITZGERALD: Affect, yes.

THE COURT: I don't think that comment is appropriate. He did seem to give a half smile, but I cannot attach any significance to that.

I don't know what he was thinking about when he says he would rather not go into that.

MR. FITZGERALD: Would the Court direct him to go into it?

THE COURT: I don't really see what the relevancy is at this point.

It may become relevant on cross-examination, but this is voir dire examination as to capacity and competence.

19a2	1	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I want to be honest with this
	· 2	Court. If I am forced to cross-examine him in front of the
	3	jury
	4	THE COURT: You don't have to apologize to me for
	5	cross-examination, Mr. Fitzgerald.
	.6	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I will cross-examine him.
·x·	7	THE COURT: All right, is there anyone else?
	. 8	MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.
*	.9	THE COURT: Mr. Shinn?
5	10	MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.
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	12	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
نند	13	BY MR. SHINN:
• .	14	Q Mr. Hendricks, do you recall strike that.
	15	Did you attend grammar school, Mr. Hendricks?
	16	A Yes.
	17	Q And did you attend junior high school?
	18	A Yes.
	19	Q How about high school?
4	20	A Yes.
	21	Q How far did you go in high school?
	22	A I dropped out in my sophomore year.
,	23	Q The reason for dropping out in your sophomore
	24	year
	25	A Because I went to work.
9	26	Q Was it because also of your grades in school?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant, your Honor. 1 19a3 MR. SHINN: It goes to his competency, your Honor. 2. Sustained. THE COURT: 3 BY MR. SHINN: You stated that you went to 4 Norwalk Reception Center, is that correct? Yes. A MR. BUGLIQSI: Irrelevant. THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer. Š, . 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. BY MR. SHINN: Where was this Norwalk Reception 10 Center located, in the Norwalk Hospital? 11 No. Norwalk Southern Reception Center. 12 A Is that part of the Y.A.? 13 Q 14 Yes, it is the Y.A. Ã 15 Q It is the Y.A.? Reception Center. 16 A Did they give you certain types of tests? 17 Q Did they give you a certain type of test? . 18 19 A Yes. Like psychological tests and so forth? 20 Q 21 Yos. A And did they give you a rating on this test? 22 Q 23. A Yes. And did they explain your rating to you? 24 Q 25 Yes. Do you recall what the rating was? 26 Q

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1	A	Yes.
•	Q	What was that rating?
2	A	142.
3 4	Q	142? What did they explain 142 was?
	A	He didn't say. He just said I 've got a rating of
. 5	142.	
-6	-Q	From there they sent you to Atascadero?
7 8	A	No. they sent me to Y.T.S.
9	Q	Y.T.S.?
10	A	Youth Training School.
11	Q	How long did you stay there before you went to
12	Atascadero	
13	A	A couple of weeks, then they sent me back to the
14	reception o	center.
15	Q.	A couple of weeks?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	During your couple of weeks they gave you some
. 11	more tests	
19	A	No.
20	Q	Did they give you any kind of oral examination?
21	. A	No.
22	Q	What did you do, just stay there?
23	A	It takes about four weeks before actually
24	three weeks	s before you start your tests.
25		It is atrade school like, in a way.
26	Q.	This trade school, before they put you in
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.9a5	1	different classes, do they give you some type of a test?
	2	A Yes.
	3	Q What type of a test did they give you at that
ē	4	timo?
	5	A I didn't have any. You have to be there about
	6	a month before they give you the test.
	7	Q In other words, before you got your test they
	8	sent you back to Norwalk?
·	ٔ و	A No. you have to be there in the institution for
<u>*</u>	10	about 30 days and then they start testing you.
	11	Q But before you got tested they sent you back to
*	12	Norwalk?
	13	A Yes.
	14	Q And at Norwalk did they give you some more
	15	psychological tests?
	. 16	A No.
	17	Q How long did you stay at Norwalk?
	18	A The first time I went in there?
P.	19.	Q Yes, I mean when you went back to Norwalk.
*	20	A About two months.
•	21	Q Three months?
	22:	A Two months.
¥	23	Q I'm sorry. During this two months did any doctor
	24	examine you?
	25	A No.
	26	Q No doctors examined you at all?
,	•	A No. I seen a psychologist and that was all.

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Q.	250022		-	married and act
7.	TOU	Daw	a	psychologist?

A Yes.

Q Did they call him doctor or just call him Mr.?

A I don't really know, he works there at the clinic full time.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, may I briefly be heard here now? The law is clear in the State of California, your Honor, that even an insane person can testify.

It is obvious this man is not insane, but even assuming arguendo that he is insane, the law is clear he can testify under 701.

There are only two issues:

Number one, can the witness express himself and, does he understand the duty of a witness to tell the truth.

If those two things are satisfied, ergo, the witness is qualified to testify in the State of California.

I just don't understand this in-depth crossexamination on peripheral matters that are far outside the perimeters of 701.

MR. FITZGERALD: That is a misstatement of the law.

If someone was insane, under McNaughton, they would not know the nature or quality of their act, or they would not know what they were doing is wrong. It is essentially the test set out in 701.

THE COURT: That is not 701. The McNaughton rule has nothing to do with this.

19b-1 MR. BUGLIOSI: No case has held that an insane person cannot testify. MR. FITZGERALD: I think we can stipulate he is insane 3 then. MR. BUGLIOST: I'm not going to stipulate to that at 5 a11. 6 I said assuming arguendo. It still would not 7 disqualify him. 8 THE COURT: Do you have anything more, Mr. Shinn? p I object on the ground it is irrelevant. MR. BUGLIOSI: 10 THE COURT: Reframe the question. 11 MR. SHINN: I believe I asked this witness whether or 12 not this psychologist gave him an examination. 13 MR. BUGLIOSI: I object, it is irrelevant, your Honor. 14 MR. SHINN: Could I be heard, your Honor? 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. SHINN: I do believe if the doctors did give this 17 witness an examination, your Honor, if he knows the results 18 of the examination it would go to his competency. 19 THE COURT: Objection sustained. 20 BY MR. SHINN: 21 From there you went to Atascadero, is that 22 correct? 23 Irrelevant. MR/BUGLIOSI: 24 THE COURT: Sustained. 25 He already testified he's gone to Atascadero. 26

1	MR. SHINN: I want to get into the reason.
2	THE COURT: Ask your next question, Mr. Shinn.
3	BY MR. SHINN:
4	Q Mr. Hendricks, do you know why you are in
5	custody?
6	MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant, calls for a conclusion.
7 .	THE COURT: Sustained.
8	BY MR. SHINN:
9 .	Q Before you were sent to Atascadero did someone
10	give you various types of tests?
11	MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant.
12	THE COURT: Sustained.
13	BY MR. SHINN:
14	Q How long did you stay at Atascadero?
15	MR. BUGLIÓSI: Irrelevant.
16	THE COURT: Sustained.
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17	BY MR. SHINN:
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:	BY MR. SHINN:
18	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type
18	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type of examination?
18 19 20	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type of examination? MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant.
18 19 20 21	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type of examination? MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant. THE COURT: Sustained.
18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type of examination? MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. SHINN:
18 19 20 21 22 23	BY MR. SHINN: Q While at Atascadero did they give you any type of examination? MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. SHINN: Q And are you free to leave Atascadero?

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek? 1 MR.KANAREK: Yes. 2 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. KANAREK: 5 Sir, could you tell us, who was your lawyer? 6 MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant, your Honor. 7 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, this is in the nature of 8 discovery. 9 I want to pull the file and get some realistic 10 information here, and I want to find out the legal basis 11 for his --12 It's a preliminary type of question. 13 THE COURT: You should ask whether he has an attorney 14 first. 15 BY MR. KANAREK: 16 Sir, did you have an attorney at the time that 17 you were sentenced to the Youth Authority? 18 No. I defended myself. 19 BY MR. KANAREK: 20 Now, sir, would you tell us did your case 21 arise in Los Angeles County? 22 MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant. 23 24 MR. KANAREK: I'm trying to find the file, your Honor, so during the interim I could look at the file. 25 THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer. 26

1	THE W	ITNESS; It was in San Bernardino.
2	BY MR. KANAI	REK:
3	Q	San Bernardino County?
4	A.	Yes.
5	ହ	Was the name in the case the People of the
6	State of Cal	lifornia vs what is your first name, sir?
7	A.	Michael.
8	Q	Martin?
9	A	Michael.
10	Q	Michael Hendricks, is that correct?
11	A	I think so.
12	Q	You don't know your name?
ļ3	A.	No, I said I believe that was the case.
14	Q.	Michael Hendricks, and was it one case?
15	A.	One in San Bernardino and one in Ventura.
16	Q	One in Ventura County and one in San Bernardino
17	County?	*
18 .	A	Yes.
19	Q	Were these cases in the Superior Court of each
20	of these cou	inties?
21	A.	No.
2 2	Q	What court were they in?
23	A	Juvenile Court.
24	Ą.	Juvenile Court.
25		What is your present age?
26	A	18.

1	Q Your present age is 18.
2	And each of these cases came out of the Juvenile
3	Court, is that right?
4	A Right.
3	Q Pardon?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Now, would you tell us when you were sent to
8	Atascadero did you talk to a doctor before you were sent
9 .	there?
10	MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant.
11	THE COURT: Sustained.
12	BY MR. KANAREK:
13	Q Well, to your knowledge have you ever been in
14	an adult court?
15	Have you been in a court
16	MR. BUGLIOSI: It is ambiguous and irrelevant, your
17	Honor.
18	MR. KANAREK: I am trying to see if the man is
19	convicted of a felony so I can ask properly.
20	THE COURT: Ask him.
21	BY MR. KANAREK:
22	Q Have you ever been convicted of a felony?
23	A No.
24	Q But you have been convicted of what you call
25	burglary?
26	A Right.

•	±0,00T
.i ;	Q Pardon?
	A Yes.
2	Q And the only reason it wasn't a felony is
. 3	because it was in the Juvenile Court?
5	A Right.
6	Q Is that correct?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And was that in the Juvenile Court in San
, 9	Bernardino?
19c fls.	A Yes.
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Q What was the nature of the offense in Ventura County?

A They put a hold on me.

Q you mean you haven't gone to trial in Ventura County yet?

A I already went to trial.

Q And you went to trial before a juvenile officer or was it a Superior Court judge, juvenile referee, or before a Superior Court judge?

A A referee.

Q And when you say a hold, what do you mean by that?

A They had me transferred from San Bernardino to Ventura because that was the County that I was in. They let them handle the case.

Q Were these two separate offenses, Mr. Hendricks, or were they one offense?

A one.

Q I see. You were arrested in San Bernardino?

A Yes.

Q And then you went to Ventura County for your trial?

A I had my trial in San Bernardino and they said they would send it over to Ventura and let them give the verdict.

Q You had a trial before a juvenile referee in

San Bernardino County? 19c2 1 A Yes. 2 And then the case went to Ventura County for 3 what purpose? 4 I'm sorry, I don't understand. 5 Well, they sent it to Ventura, and Ventura was 6 the one that went ahead with prosecuting, because that was 7 the County I lived in. 8 They transported me back to my own county. 9 Q I see, and the county you lived in was Ventura 10 County? 11 A Yes. 12 Q And at all times you acted as your own lawyer? 13 A Yes. 14 Q Is that correct? 15 A Yes. 16 Q Now, the court or some Youth Authority 17 personnel sent you to Atascadero, is that correct? 18 It was the Board. A 19 Q The Board? 20 A Yes. 21 Q, The California Youth Authority, the Board 22 sitting at Norwalk or somewhere -- would you know, was it 23 Los Angeles? 24 No, the Norwelk Board. A 25

The Norwalk Board sent you to Atascadero?

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19C3 A Yes. 1 Q Is that correct? After the third time that I went before the 3 Board. 4 Q Then they sent you to Atascadero. 5 Did they make a finding? Did you hear someone 6 make a finding that there was a doubt, a present doubt, 7 as to your sanity or mental health at the time they sent you 8 to Atascadero? Yeah, everybody said there was nothing the . 10 matter with me, you know, that I was putting on an act. 11 Oh, I see. Do I understand correctly someone 12 said you were acting insane? 13 Α Yes. 14 Q I see, so you acted insane, somebody said, so 15 that you could get out of legal responsibility, is that 16 right? 17 MR. BUGLIOSI: I object, your Honor, it is irrelevant. 18 It is a matter of cross-examination. 19 3 MR. KANAREK: It goes directly to the point, your 20. Honor. 21 THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer. 22 Can you repeat that question? THE WITNESS: 23 MR. KANAREK: Can I have it read, your Honor? 24 THE COURT: Read the question. 25 (Whereupon, the reporter reads the record as 26

904 follows: 1 mQ. I see, so you acted insane. somebody said, so that you could get out of legal responsibility, is that right?") 4 MR. KANAREK: In other words, is it a fair statement, 5 Mr. Hendricks, that you told people in the Youth Authority -THE COURT: Are you withdrawing the last question? 7 MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry, your Honor, I am not 8 withdrawing it, I'm sorry. THE COURT: Do you have the question in mind, 10 Mr. Hendricks? 11 THE WITNESS: You ---12 THE COURT: Reframe the question. 13 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 14 BY MR. KANAREK: Is it a fair statement, O 15 Mr. Hendricks, that in order to avoid legal responsibility 16 for your acts you told people in authority that you were 17 insane? 18 What do you mean by legal acts? A 19 Well, is it a fair statement that in order not Q 20 to have to be in custody, to be in jail or to be in an 21 institution, that you told people in authority that you were 22 insane? Is that a fair statement? 23

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MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for hearsay, your Honor. Calls for a conclusion. It is also irrelevant.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it goes to his very utterance. I am merely asking what he said.

THE COURT: This is a matter for cross-examination.

The objection is sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Q Mr. Hendricks, were you sent to Atascadero so that your present sanity could be evaluated?

MR. BUGLIOST: 'Calls for a conclusion and is also irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREN Well, your Honor, then under People vs. Crovedi, since it is now five minutes after 4:00, I would ask that we be allowed to adjourn at this time.

I will do what I can to obtain the file in this case between now and the next time that we convene, so that we don't inject error, because this man is going to testify in a very vital area.

So, I would ask, under People vs. Crovedi, to be able to get that file and study it, and perhaps ask the Court to take judicial notice of it.

THE COURT: Of course, Mr. Kanarek, you may obtain the file if you like. No one is keeping you from it.

MR. KANAREK: I would ask your Honor, since it is five minutes after 4:00, that we adjourn at this time so far

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as this witness is concerned.

THE COURT: There may be other questions of other counsel.

You may terminate your examination if you wish.

MR. KANAREK: Q Mr. Hendricks, in connection

With this hangup that you have spoken of concerning guns,

is it a fair statement that you, yourself, feel a thrill

at handling a gun?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Q Now, directing your attention, then, to your stay in Atascadero. How long have you actually been in Atascadero?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Is your Honor sustaining that?
THE COURT: Yes.

I think you have gone far enough on this your dire, Mr. Kanarek. You are getting away from the purpose of voir dire examination.

MR. KANAREK: May I just ask just a couple of questions more, very, very briefly, your Honor?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Q Do you have a piece of paper on you, a commitment paper of any type, that will give me a number, a case number?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I have some numbers here, Mr. Kanarek. SC number A 253,156. MR. HUGHES: That is the present case number. MR. BUGLIOSI: And AT 021770-3. Those are the two numbers on his file. MR. KANAREK: Thank you. THE COURT: That is the number on Defendants' S for identification? MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes, your Honor. 50V. 18:

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20 a- 1	1	BY MR. KANAREK:
	2	Q Do you know, Mr. Hendricks, your case number
	3	in either Ventura County or San Bernardino County?
	4	A No, I don't.
	5	Q Do you have an A number or a B number?
	6	What is your Youth Authority number?
	7	A YA number.
	8	Q You have a YA number?
3 ⊊	9	A Yes.
*	10	Q What is that?
	11	Λ 94580,
	12	Q 94 what?
_	13	A 580.
	14	MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Mr. Hendricks.
	15	THE COURT: Anything further?
	16:	MR. HUGHES: Are you done, Mr. Kanarek?
	17	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
	18	MR. HUGHES: May I inquire of Mr. Bugliosi, is this
	19	witness being offered as to all defendants, or merely as
<u>k</u>	20	to the defendants other than Leslie Van Houten?
÷	21	MR. BUGLIOSI: Other than Leslie Van Houten.
	22	MR. HUGHES: In other words, per our stipulation?
	23	MR. BUGLIOSI: On the Tate case, not the La Bianca
	24	case.
	.25	MR. HUGHES: It is not being offered, then, even on
	26	the conspiracy?
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20a-2	1	MR. BUGLIOSI: Well, I think it goes toward the
	2	conspiracy, the conspiracy to murder the five Tate
	3	victims.
	4	MR. HUGHES: Would he be part of the stipulation?
	5	Would it be part of the stipulation, Mr. Bugliosi?
	.6	MR. BUGLIOSI: I would agree to stipulate that his
	7	testimony should not be considered against Leslie Van
,	8.	Houten.
*	•	MR. HUGHES: For any purpose?
₽	ıó.	MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.
	11	MR. HUGHES: As to any of the eight counts, any one
	12	of the eight counts?
	13	MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.
	. 14	MR. HUGHES: With that in mind, your Honor, I would
	15	not ask any questions of this witness.
ı	16	THE COURT: All right.
	17	,
	18	EXAMINATION
š	19	BY THE COURT:
¥.	20	2 Mr. Hendricks, you understand that you have
	21	been testifying under oath?
	22	A Yes.
ž	23	Q Did you understand the oath that was given to
	24	you by the Clerk when you first took the witness stand?
	25	A Yes.
	26	Q What do you think would happen to you if you

Honor postpone the decision until we can bring to this courtroom, perhaps, certified or copies of pertinent documents.

If this man is under commitment wherein his mental status is in doubt, I think your Honor should be apprised of it before your Honor rules.

I think this is pregnant with the possibility of injecting error into these proceedings.

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THE COURT: I see no reason at all for deferring the finding. Mr. Ranarek.

You are free to obtain any records you care to.

If they are pertinent and you wish to offer them as part of
your cross-examination, or in some other manner, you are
free to make the offer.

MR. KANAREK: Then may be be held in abeyance at least until the next time we meet?

THE COURT: He is not going to testify today. It is time to adjourn now.

I do find, however, that Mr. Hendricks is competent to testify as a witness in this case under the provisions of Section 701 of the Evidence Code.

Since it is almost 4:15, we will adjourn.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, could you order this witness back, then, for Thursday?

THE COURT: Yes.

You are ordered to return, Mr. Hendricks, on Thursday, September the 10th, at 9:45 a.m.

As I discussed with counsel, I believe earlier this week, or last week, since next Monday and next Wednesday are legal holidays, I agreed that we would take Tuesday, so that there would be an uninterrupted five-day weekend. And we will do that.

The Court will now adjourn until next Thursday, september 10th, at 9:45 a.m.

40B2 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have another further 1 request of the Court. 2. Could the Court see to it that we got this 3 Atascadero case to your Honor's Court by next Thursday 4 morning? 5 THE COURT: There is no way that I can see to it, 6 Mr. Kanarek. 7 8 You may ask the clark, and the clark, I am sure, will cooperate with you in every way he can. 9 10 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. MR. FITZGERALD: Can we meet briefly among ourselves 11 after the Court adjourns, your Honor? 12 13 THE COURT: All defense counsel and defendants? 14 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. THE COURT: Yes, you may. 15 MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you, your Henor. 16 (Whereupon, at 4:13 p.m., the Court was in 17 recess.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26