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# SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 106

HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Plaintiff,

No. A-267861

CHARLES MANSON.

Defendant.

REPORTERS DAILY TRANSCRIPT

Tuesday, July 6, 1971

VOLUME 8

APPEARANCES:

For the People:

JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY C. MANZELLA

Deputy District Attorney

For Defendant Manson: IRVING A. KANAREK, Esq.

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MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. Official Court Reporter

1	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1971 10:10 A.M.
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4.	THE COURT: Case of People vs. Manson.
.5	Mr. Kanarek is present. Mr. Manson. And Mr.
6	Manzella.
7	Gentlemen, the Clerk has told me that one of the
8	jurors has sustained a fractured leg and is currently in the
9	hospital in a cast. And she's asking to be excused and it
10	seems reasonable. And her name is what?
и	THE CLERK: Maurice Prince.
12	THE COURT: Maurice Prince.
13	May she be excused?
14.	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
15	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
16	THE COURT: She's on the phone now. You may inform
17	her that she is excused. Thank you, gentlemen.
18.	(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings
19	while the Judge stepped down from the bench and went into
20	his chambers.)
21	
22	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
23	ELINOR SCANLON
24	BY THE COURT:
25	Q Your name, please?
26	A Elinor Scanlon.
27	Mrs. Scanlon, were you present during the Court's
28 .	explanation of the nature of this case and did you hear the

1	questions that I put to the prospective juror?
2	A Yes, sir, I did.
3	Q Would your enswers be in any way different from
4	his in regard to the questions of a general nature?
5	A No, sir.
6	Q All right. Would it be a hardship, Mrs. Scanlon,
7	for you to serve in this case?
8	A No, sir.
9.	Q It would not inconvenience you greatly personally,
10	nor would it be any financial hardship, am I correct?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Have you had jury duty before?
13	A No, sir.
14	Q This is your first tour of jury duty?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And you never served on any kind of jury case?
17	A No, sir.
18	Q Are you employed?
19	A No, sir.
20	Q Is there a Mr. Scanlon?
21	A No, I am a widow.
22	Q What type of work dld Mr. Scanlon do?
23	A Insurance.
24	Q Were you ever connected in any way with law
25	enforcement or do you know any person who is in law enforce-
26	ment or related to anyone who is in law enforcement?
27	A No, sir. No, sir.
28	Q What general area do you reside?
	1

1	Q Did you follow that Tate-La Bianca case
2	A No.
3	Q in the press, radio or television?
4	A No, sir.
. 5	O Do you know the results of it, incidentally? Do
6	you know what the jury found and what penalty they returned?
7	A I think it was guilty. I don't
<b>8</b> ;	Q And do you know the penalty that the jury found?
9	A I think it was a first degree.
10	Q Yes, it was first degree. But do you remember
11	the penalty?
12	A No. sir.
13	Q Do you know the name Susan Atkins?
14	A I've heard that name.
15	Q Do you know in what regard you've heard it?
16 ·	A In regard well, with Mr. Manson.
17	Q Yes. Well, was Susan Atkins
. 18	A An accomplice or something, yes.
19	Q Is that it? Is that your best recollection?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q Do you know the name Steven Grogan?
22	A No, sir.
23	Q Or Bruce Davis? Have you ever heard, seen or
<b>24</b> .	read that name?
25	A No, sir.
26	Q Before you came in here, you stated that you have
27	heard the name Gary Hinman? Is that correct?
28	A Oh, yes, I've heard that.

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1.	i di	All right. In what connection have you heard
2	that?	
3	A	On the television or radio.
.4	ୟ'	And what have you heard about that?
5	$\mathbf{A}^{\perp}$	I really don't remember. I
6	Q ·	Shorty Shea?
Ŷ.	A	No.
8.	Ŕ	Mary Brunner?
9	A	No.
10	Q	Bobby Beausoleil?
11	A	No, I didn't read any of it.
12	Q	What do you know about the term Manson Family?
13	A	Oh, they're followers of his, I believe.
14	Q	And the Spahn Ranch?
15	A	Is that the one at Topanga Canyon? I don't know.
16	ବୃ	Is that your best remembrance?
17	A	I think so, yes, sir.
18	ର	What newspaper did you read during the course of
19	that Tate-La	Bience trial?
<b>20</b>	A	The Examiner.
21	Q	And you subscribe to that?
22	A	Yes, for sometime. And then, I buy it. I'm not
23	taking it n	OW .
24	Q	Did you look at television regularly?
25	A	Just when the news came on, pertaining to this.
26	ð	I see. Well, when it did come on, did you look
27	at it?	
28	A	Yes. Yes, sir.
	ī.	

Now, if I were to instruct you that you were to set aside whatever opinions you might have formed from what you may have heard, seen or read, if I were to instruct you to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read -- not forget, but set it aside for the purpose of making some judgments that you would be called upon to make in this case -- could you set aside those opinions and those bits of information that you may have heard, seen or read?

A Yes.

Q Do you think you are objective enough and firm enough in your mind to be able to set those aside, to be independent in making a judgment concerning --

A Yes, sir.

extremely unfair to Mr. Manson, if I were to accept your word, and you were unable to do that? Unable to set aside what you may have heard, seen or read in making the judgment concerning this case?

A I understand.

And do you honestly feel that you can temporarily set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read in the press, over television or over radio, for the purpose of deciding any issue in this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q In addition to your telling me that you can do that, I must ask you whether you will do that? Will you do that?

A I have to.

1	O,	Why do yo	u say that,	that you have	e to?
· 2	<b>A</b>	Well, I'm	honest. I	don't lie.	
3	Q	You belie	ve then tha	t you not	only that you can
4	but that ye				
5	A	Yes, sir.			
6	Q	And do yo	u believe t	hat you can be	fair and
7	impartial i	n deciding	any issue	that may be pr	tesented to you
.8	in this cas	e, regardl	ess of what	it may be?	• .
9	A	Yes, sîr.	Very diff	icult; very di	Lfficult.
10	Dreadful.	I wouldn't	like it.	•	•
11	Q	But you a	re convince	đ in your own	mind, aren't
12	you or,	are you co	nvinced in	your own mind	that, whatever
13	you may hav	re heard, s	een or read	through any	of the news
14	media, you	can set as	ide for the	purpose of ma	aking such a
15	decision?				,
19		•			
16	A	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little a	about any of it.
	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little a	about any of it.
16	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little a	about any of it.
16 17	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little a	about any of it.
16 17	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little a	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	•	Yes, sir.	I read so	very little	about any of it.

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2a-1	1	Q Regardless of what you read, or heard or saw,
	2	whatever it may be
	3.	A. Um-hmm.
. •	4	Q what I am interested in knowing is whether or not
	5	you are capable of setting it aside and being objective in
¥	6	deciding any issue in this case.
	7	A. Yes, sir.
	8 .	Q What is your feeling about your state of mind in
	· <b>9</b> .	that regard?
	10	A Well, I I would just have to take the evidence
	14	as I saw it, and do the best I can.
	12	Q Can you and will you set aside that publicity?
	13	A. Yes, sir.
	14	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?
•	<b>1</b> 5	MR. KANAREK: Yes. Thank you.
<b>4</b> .	16	
ş	17 ·	BY MR. KANAREK:
	18	Q Mrs. Scanlon, what did you mean, when you said,
	19	"Very difficult, very difficult. Dreadful. I don't like it."
	20	A. I wouldn't like to convict anybody. But if I had
	2]	to, and the evidence is there, and taking an oath, I would have
	22	to do it.
	23	Q And you certainly your intent is to follow the
	24	Court's order, as far as putting aside what you may have heard;
,	25	right?
· •		A. Yes. sir.

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And -- well, would you tell me, your state of mind

is that Mr. Manson has been convicted of murder and got the

1	death penalty?
<b>2</b> '	A Yes, sir.
3	Q Now, you would certainly intend not to use that
4	information during this trial; right?
5	A. Pardon?
6	Q You would intend not to use that information
7	A. Oh, yes, yes.
8	Q But not having experienced it, is it a fair state-
9.	ment that many times we intend to do something, like we might
10	intend to do a certain job of work, but it's a far cry between
11	the intent to do it and actually doing it; right?
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q So is it a fair statement that even though you
14	would intend, certainly, you really don't know what what
15.	will occur here, as to whether or not you could do it?
16	A I said I would have to do it.
17	Q Well, but what I am saying is: There are many
18	things that we've agreed that there are many things that
19	we think that we have to do, intend to do, but somehow or
20	other, we never actually do them; right? Are we of a mind on
21	that?
22 ~	A Yes. This is far too serious to to take it that
23	way,
24	Q Pardon?
25	A. I think this situation is far too serious to
26	take it that way, whether you can or cannot.
27	Q What do you mean by that, Mrs. Scanlon?
28	A Well, if I felt the evidence warranted it, I would
	have to vote guilty.

3-1	1	Q Yes, but my question now is in connection with
	2	matters that you heard before you came to the courtroom, the
	3.	publicity.
ĵ	4	A Uh-huh.
	5	Q Such as the result of the Tate-La Bianca case.
Ý	6	A Uh-huh.
	7	Q My question is: Certainly we are of the mind,
	, <b>8</b> .	like we say, that we intend we intend not to use this
•	9	information, right?
	10	À Uh-huh.
	11	Q Is that correct? You intend not to?
	12	A Oh, yes, yes.
	13	Q But is it a fair statement you don't know for
	14	sure because you just haven t experienced
•	15	A ,I read so little about any of it, I couldn't
4	16	I didn't remember all those names excepting the main
a i	17	Mr. Manson.
•	18	Q But you know about the result?
	19	A Yes, I heard that.
	20	Q Have you ever heard of Sharon Tate?
	21	A Yes.
	22	Q What did you hear concerning Sharon Tate?
	23	A Well, she was an accomplice of Mr. Manson. I
	24	mean I mean, she was the girl who was
	25	Q She was the what?
*	26	A She was the girl who was murdered.
r 🕏	27	Q How do you know she was murdered?
l. <del>"</del> " √	28	A Oh, well, you heard it every time you turned

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around, the television, the radio, the headlines in the paper.

- Q And so your state of mind is that Mr. Manson has been convicted of a murder?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - And that he got the death sentence?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - And so my question is: Then, knowing this --
  - A Uh-huh.
- a courtroom -- you've never been on a jury before?
  - A No.
- Q That -- is there some -- something about that that is of such a nature you don't know for sure whether you could put aside that information?
  - A Well, that case had nothing to do with this one.
- Q Well, what if it should come to pass that that case, information, that very information, information concerning Sharon Tate, is presented to you in this case, that Mr. Manson has been convicted of that murder, say that it takes place in this case; what would be your state of mind in that regard?

THE COURT: Well, you needn't answer that. You're asking her to judge what weight she will assign to a piece of evidence introduced in this case.

MR. KANAREK: No, not the weight.

THE COURT: Well, make your question more clear, then.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Directing your attention to that

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3-3	1	information we've spoken of
)	2	A Uh-huh.
	3	Q concerning Sharon Tate and Mr. Manson.
•	4	And, say, it comes to pass that that's presented
	5	to you in this trial.
*	6	A Uh-huh.
	.7	Q And having in mind what you heard concerning the
	8	publicity, we just don't know what effect that will have upon
	9.	you; is that right?
	10	A Could be, could be.
	11	Q That we don't know?
·	12	A No.
	13	MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.
	14	THE COURT: People?
•	15	MR. MANZELLA: With regard to questions, your Honor?
*	16	THE COURT: Yes. Do you have any questions?
*	17	At this time, the Court will ask her a question
	18	or two.
	19	BY THE COURT:
	20	Q Take the last question that Mr. Kanarek put to you.
	21	Do you have it in mind?
	22.	A Yes, sir.
	23	Q Would you be able to distinguish between what
	24	you have heard, seen or read outside of this courtroom and
•	<b>25</b> .	what is produced as evidence in this courtroom; could you
*	26	do that in your mind?
k <b>i</b>	27	A In this courtroom here?
, .,	28.	O Yes.

A What --

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27 28 Would you restate that again, please?

Well, could you distinguish in your mind between what you had heard, seen or read outside of this courtroom previous to this trial, from the press, television or radio, and what is produced here from the witness stand and in this courtroom during the course of the trial by way of evidence?

MR. KANAREK: If I may, your Honor, I don't think that's the test. I respectfully object. It isn't the distinction that's material.

THE COURT: What were you asking her?

MR. KANAREK: No, not the distinction.

THE COURT: Restate Mr. Kanarek's last question to her, please.

Would you read that?

(Whereupon, the last question and answer were read by the reporter as follows:

"Q And having in mind what you heard concerning the publicity, we just don't know what effect that will have upon you; is that right?

"A Could be, could be.

"Q That we don't know?

"A No.")

### BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Kanarek's question was supposing -- just giving you the gist of it. I'm not sure you understood, and that's what I want to find out.

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THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?

Mr. Manson's present. Mr. Kanarek?

Call another juror in place of Mrs. Scanlon.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Patricia Brander, B-r-a-n-d-e-r.

## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

## OF MRS. PATRICIA BRANDER

## BY THE COURT:

- Mrs. Brander, you would be prospective -- you are prospective juror No. 11 at this time. I would like to ask you whether or not you were present when the Court explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurors, and when the Court was questioning a prospective juror, Mr. Fujimoto?
  - A Yes, I was, sir.
- And would your answers be any different than the majority of answers that the juror gave -- or, would your answers be any different than his answers to the questions of a general nature that were put to him by the Court?
  - A No.
- Q Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this trial?
  - A. Yes, it would.
  - Q In what way?
- A. I have a step-daughter who is confined to a wheel chair. And someone needs to be with her. Right now, my children can stay, but when school starts, there is no one.
- Q In other words, once school starts, she will be alone?

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Yes, sir.
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               How long have you had her care?
               Oh, 21 years
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               How old is she?
               She's 35.
         Ă,
               Is there no one whom you could find to take care
6
   of her for the period of time that you would be on jury duty
   here?
8
               Well, not that I know of. I have a lady who helps
   me twice a week, but she would not be available. I would need
   to interview -- it takes some specialized care, in how to
11
   handle her.
               You have children now who are taking care of her?
         Q.
13
               Yes.
14
               How old are those children?
15
               16 and 18.
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         THE COURT: Gentlemen?
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         MR. MANZELLA: The People would stipulate it constitutes
18
   a hardship, your Honor.
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         MR. KANAREK: Stipulate, your Honor.
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         THE COURT: All right, The Court finds that this would
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   be a personal hardship, which you shouldn't be required to
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   endure; and therefore, the Court will excuse you. But first,
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    would like to ask you this, though.
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               Are you financially situated so that it wouldn't
25
   be a measurable sacrifice for you to retain somebody, to hire
26
   somebody to do this?
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                     It would merely be a problem of finding
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someone. 1 You have no one in mind whom you --2 No. No. this -- the one woman I have has been A 3 with me for many years. But she works for other people also, I see. And would you be financially able to do 5 that, without --I would have to ask my husband. 7 -- without too great a burden? 8 It would depend. Usually, it's about \$20 a day. A. 9 and that's some burden. 10 MR. KANAREK: I would make a motion that the County pay 11 it, your Honor. If the Court -- I make a motion that the Court 12 -- we have made this point to the Court before, and --13 BY THE COURT: Had you previously done anything 14 like this, retained anyone or hired anyone for any long period 15 of time to care for her? 16 A. No. 17 0 You've always had her care? 18. Yes. 10 Would you be of such a mind that you might be 20 so concerned about her that you couldn't properly concentrate 21 on the evidence in this case, if she were left in some 22 stranger's hands? 23 A. No, no, 24 Do you think you could devote your attention to Q. 25 the case, could you? 26 Probably, yes. À. 27 Do you wish to inquire of your husband, to see Q. 28

- this evening, or --Well, my husband is out of town. He will be back A, on Friday. And before that time, you couldn't answer as to whether or not your family would be able to properly afford , 5 this --Well, he would be unhappy, I can assure you of that. But I couldn't tell you, honestly. 

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Q And I take it that it would be, therefore, a substantial burden?

A Well, it is substantial, yes.

THE COURT: All right, I'll excuse you, then, Mrs. Brander. The Court believes that you shouldn't have to suffer that burden.

The motion to have the County pay the -- pay her . for the care of the stepdaughter is denied.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Brander.

THE COURT: Call two names, will you, so we can have one on standby.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Penelope Walker, P-e-n-e-l-o-p-e, W-a-l-k-e-r.

Mrs. Arnetta M. White, A-r-n-e-t-t-a, W-h-i-t-e.

## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MRS. PENELOPE WALKER

## BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Walker, you are prospective juror No. 11.

We would like to ask you whether you were present when the Court explained the nature of this case to these prospective jurors and questioned the prospective jurors?

A Yes, I was.

Q During that questioning, were there any answers that the prospective juror gave that were -- that would be substantially different than yours to the questions of a general nature?

A No.

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27 28 O All right. Would it be a hardship for you to serve in this case?

A Uh, yes, it would. I am an unmarried parent with two children, young children, and in the event we were sequestered, there would be no place for me to leave my children. They are 10 and 11. I don't feel they are old enough to stay all night by themselves or prepare themselves for school adequately.

- Q Is there a Mr. Walker?
- A No -- well, he is remarried.
- Q Are you employed?
- A Yes, I am a school teacher.
- Q For what district?
- A El Monte.
- Q During the day when you're teaching --
- A They're in school.
- Q They're in school?
- A Yes.
- O Part of the day, aren't they?

A Yes. It isn't so much the daytime that would be a problem, it would be the evening meal because I don't allow them to use the stove at this point, the gas stove. And being all night by themselves.

Q Is there anyone at all in your family who could care for them during the period of time in the event you were sequestered? It is quite likely that you would be sequestered over a period of deliberation. The Court has no way of knowing how long.

A Well, there isn't anybody at this point that could do this. It is no problem to find a daytime person. The family does not live in Whittier, where we live, and there isn't anybody around there that isn't working. Everybody is working or has other responsibilities or other children or this type of a thing. So in asking around, this has been the problem.

MR. MANZELLA: People will stipulate it constitutes a problem, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were to leave them alone, of course, you'd probably be so concerned you couldn't concentrate on the case.

JUROR NO. 11: Even leaving them alone a bit of the day has been a problem because they are primarily alone and I do tend -- this is their first experience of being alone and I'm trying not to worry about them.

THE COURT: It gets more difficult as time goes by.

MR. KANAREK: We reiterate our previous motion concerning the obligation of the County.

THE COURT: Motion is denied.

MR. KANAREK: And we contend --

THE COURT: And the Court finds it is a hardship. And the Court excuses you, then, Mrs. Walker, and thanks you.

Room 253, the jury assembly room.

Do you have any time left?

JUROR NO. 11: I do.

I wish they'd get me a short case to be on.
THE COURT: I hope they do.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Walker. JUROR NO. 11: Thank you. THE COURT: Call another one, and we'll ask Mrs. White--Mr. White -- White is the name. THE CLERK: Frances Devine, F-r-a-n-c-e-s, D-e-v-i-n-e. ġ 2б 

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## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

## OF ARNETTA M. WHITE

### BY THE COURT:

- Mrs. White, you would be prospective juror No. 11. I would like to ask you whether you were present when the Court explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurors, and when the Court questioned a prospective juror, Mr. Fujimoto, I believe it was?
  - Yes, I was.
- Would your answers be any different than his answers to the Court's questions of a general nature?
- I -- actually, I don't recall what they were, really. I mean, it's been so long ago, it seems.
- You heard the Court's explanation of the nature of the case, and you remember that?
  - Yes. . A.
- Have you ever been the victim of a violent crime . or had a close friend or relative who has been a victim of a violent crime?
  - Ą, No.
  - Have you ever been a witness in a criminal case?
  - No.
- . Have you ever been accused of a criminal offense yourself?
  - λ. No.
  - Other than a minor traffic violation? Q.
  - No.
  - All right. Have you had any legal experience of

I have a 22-month-old daughter that I adopted, and I would not like to stay away from her. I would not like to have her stay with baby sitters or what-have-you, relatives or things. Is that where she is now, with --Yes. a relative. I couldn't afford to pay, really -- I mean, besides the fact that I understand you to say I would be paid, I really wouldn't want to be away from her. Q . You are not worried about the financial aspect of Well, not if you say I would be paid. What school district is it? L.A. City Schools. It's the Court's information at this time that you would be paid without any problems. But aside from that, you have the question of the care for your child. You understand that the Court believes that it's not likely that you would be sequestered, but you would be sequestered, the Court believes, during the period of deliberation, should you be called upon to serve. Someone is caring for your child now, who is a

- And that would be your anticipated approach to it, when you start back teaching; is that correct?
  - What grade do you teach?

1	Q What school?
2	A Main Street, 53rd and Main.
3	The Court believes that, under the circumstances,
4.	with the relative to care for the child, that it would not
5 .	be a sufficient hardship to excuse you, Mrs. White.
6	I'll ask you this: Do you have previous jury
7	experience?
8	A. No.
9	Q Have you any friend or relative who is a law
10	enforcement officer?
11	A. No.
12	Q In what area do you reside?
13	A South Los Angeles.
14	Q Is there a Mr. White?
15	A. No.
<b>16</b>	Q In connection with the death penalty, do you
17 *	have such views concerning the death penalty that you could
18	not, by reason of those views, be fair in determining the
19	question of guilt or innocence?
20	A I could not, under any circumstances, say that I
21	feel someone should be sentenced to death.
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ба <b>-</b> 2	1	Q to reject the death penalty automatically?
)	2	A That's right.
	3	Q Regardless of the evidence?
7	4	A That's right.
	5	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People would respectfully
*	6	challenge this juror for cause under Section 1073, Subdivision
	7	2 and Section 1074, Subdivision 8 of the Penal Code.
•	8,	MR. KANAREK: I have a question, if I may.
	9	BY MR. KANAREK:
	10	Q Mrs. White, would you discuss the evidence with
	11	your fellow jurors?
	12	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. The question's
	13	ambiguous, as to what phase of the trial Mr. Kanarek's
	14	talking about.
	15	THE COURT: Well, you have challenged on both grounds.
¥	16	Overruled.
<del>ý</del> .	17	Would you discuss the evidence, Mr. Kanarek wants
,	18	to know?
	19	JUROR NO. 11: Do you mean in deliberations or
	20	THE COURT: In deliberations.
	21	JUROR NO. 11: Yes, I would discuss it, if they that's
	22	what I am supposed to do, yes.
	23	Q BY MR. KANAREK: You'd look at the evidence and
	24	discuss it, in both the guilt phase and the if there were
•	25	a penalty phase in the penalty phase?
\$	26	A Yes.
ù	27	MR. KANAREK: Oppose the challenge, your Honor.
	28	THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. The Court

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27 28 finds that the defendant -- strike that.

(Continuing) -- that the prospective juror would not be objective, fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence, because of her views concerning the death penalty; and that because of those views, she would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty.

And the Court does excuse her. Thank you, Mrs.

JUROR NO. 11: Thank you, sir.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. White.

THE COURT: Room 253, the jury assembly room.

I believe Mrs. Devine is next.

THE CLERK: Carlyn L. McDonald; C-a-r-1-y-n; last name, M-c-D-o-n-a-1-d.

THE COURT: Are you Mrs. Devine, coming in now?

JUROR NO. 11: I beg your pardon?

THE COURT: Are you Mrs. Devine?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes, I am.

# VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

### MRS. FRANCES DEVINE

### BY THE COURT:

- Q Mrs. Devine, were you present when the Court explained the nature of the case, and when the Court questioned the prospective juror concerning it?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Would your answers be any different than the general -- the answers that the prospective juror gave to the

questions of a general nature? A No, sir. All right. Would it be a hardship for you to serve on this jury? Yes, sir. A Tell us about it. Q Well, five weeks ago, I had a -- an operation, under here (indicating); it was a salivary gland that was I'm still under the physician's care. A month from now, I have to go back for another examination. And if it's all clear, then I am through. But if there's something further that has to be done, I might have to be operated on again. 6b fls. 

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1	Q What was it, the removal of some type of
2	A. A salivary gland (indicating).
3	Q I see. You pointed to the right side, under your
4	chin there?
5	A. Yes,
6	Q And it may be that you will have to return to
7	surgery, then?
8	A It's not probable, but there is a possibility.
9	In other words, he has not dismissed me.
10	THE COURT: All right. I see. Gentlemen?
11	MR. MANZELLA: The People will stipulate it constitutes
12	a hardship, your Honor.
13	MR. KANAREK: Stipulate, your Honor. Thank you,
14	Mrs. Devine.
15	JUROR NO. 11: Thank you.
16	THE COURT: These gentlemen have agreed that you may be
17	excused, and the Court excuses you. Thank you.
18	Room 253, Mrs. Devine unless your jury service
19	is over today.
20	JUROR NO. 11: No.
21	THE COURT: Thank you.
22	THE CLERK: Mrs. Ruth D. Edgerton; E-d-g-e-r-t-o-n.
23	THE COURT: McDonald? Are you Mr. McDonald?
24	JUROR NO. 11: Yes, sir.
25	
26:	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
27	OF CARLYN L. MC DONALD
28	BY THE COURT:
-	Mr. McDonald, were you present when the Court

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And would you be financially able to do that over 7-1 l a period of months? 2 Not for four months, sir. The only way I could 3 serve would be to have her quit her job. 4 And you can t? Q And this would be a hardship. 6 THE COURT: Then --MR. MANZELLA: People will stipulate it constitutes a hardship. 9 MR. KANAREK: I make the same motion that the County 10 pay for this. 11 THE COURT: The Court denies the motion. And the Court 12 finds that it would be a hardship to Mr. McDonald and he ÌЗ should not be required to endure the hardship. The Court 14 excuses him. 15 Thank you, Mr. McDonald. 16 JUROR NO. 11: Thank you, sir. 17 THE COURT: Room 253, the jury assembly room, if you 18 19 please. THE CLERK: William J. Haab, H-a-a-b. 20 THE COURT: Edgerton. 21 22 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 23 MRS. RUTH D. EDGERTON 24 25 BY THE COURT: 26 Mrs. Edgerton. Q A Yes, sir. 27 Were you present during the Court's explanation 28 Q

of the nature of this case and the Court's questioning of 1 prospective -- a prospective juror? 2 A Yes, sir. 3 Q Would your answers be any different than the 4 answers that he gave to the questions of a general nature? 5 A No. sir. 6 Pardon? Q 7 A No. sir. 8 Would it be a hardship to you to serve as a juror Q 9 in this case over a period of four months or longer? 10 A Yes, it would. 11 Q. Would you tell us what it is? 12 A Well, I have several. 13 First, I have a son that's in the Air Force in 14 Wichita and is getting married on the 15th of August. 15 Do you want to hear more? 16 Yes, I would like to know more about it. Q 17 A More about that? 18 Yes. Q 19. We're planning on leaving the week before. A Yes. 20 I have not met my new daughter-in-law. And our married son 21 and daughter-in-law will be going with us, and we plan to get back there and meet the girl and her parents and so on 23 and so forth, so we would be leaving around the 10th. 24 What are your other reasons? Q 25 Second reason, I am a special education teacher. 26 I teach children that are educationally handicapped and 27 children that are difficult to teach, and there are not too 28

ì	many teachers interested.
2	Q For whom do you teach?
3	A Pardon me?
4	Q For whom do you teach?
5	A Palos Verdes School District.
6	Q Do you have any more reasons?
7	A Yes.
8	Go ahead.
9	A Uh, medical. I do have emphysema, and the
10	atmosphere between Palos Verdes and Los Angeles is pretty
11	tough for breathing on the freeway and in the traffic and
12	so forth.
13	Q How often do you come into Los Angeles?
14	A Never, until I got on jury duty. This is just a
15	no, no.
16	Q Have you noticed how long have you been on jury
17	duty?
18	A I came on the 28th of June.
19	Q Have you noticed any difference?
20	A Yes, I have.
21	Q What's been the effect on you?
22	A Shortness of breath and just sort of tired.
23	Q Are you under doctor's care for that?
24	A Yes, uh-huh.
25	Q How long have you had it?
26	A Five years that I have known that I had it.
27	Before that, you know, I was young enough it
28	didn't bother me.

1	Q Do you think that the continued period of four
2	months sitting down here in Los Angeles might aggravate it
3,	considerably?
4	A I feel it certainly would at my age.
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	MR. MANZELLA: People will stipulate it constitutes a
7	hardship, your Honor.
8.	MR.KANAREK: So stipulate, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: We'll excuse you, Mrs. Edgerton. Thank you
10	very much.
11	JUROR NO. 11: Thank you very much.
12,	THE COURT: Let's see, you still have some time left on
13	jury đuty?
14	JUROR NO. 11: Yes, I do.
15	THE COURT: Room 253, the jury assembly room.
16	JUROR NO. 11: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Thank you for serving, particularly under
18	the circumstances.
<b>19</b>	JUROR NO. 11: Well, I was looking forward to it as
20	an experience.
21	THE CLERK: Fred Y. Mittleman.
22	
<b>23</b> .	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
24	WILLIAM J. HAAB
25	BY THE COURT:
26	Q Is it Mr. Haab?
27	A Haab, yes, sir.
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	Q.	Have	you :	been	presen	t	- were	you	present	, sir,	whe
the	Court	explai	ned t	he na	ture c	f tl	nis ca	se to	egaorq	ctive	
jur	ors wh	en the	Court	ques	stioned	a	prospe	ctive	juror	concer	ning
the	case?										

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Would your answers be any different than he responded to the questions of a general nature?
  - A No. sir.
- Q Would there be any hardship entailed to you should you be required to serve as a juror in this case?
- A Well, I am unemployed at the present time and I don't want to be tied up for the supposed length of the trial.
  - Q What's the nature of your employment?
  - A I am a traffic manager.
  - Q For whom?
  - A Well, see, I am unemployed.
  - Oh, you say you are unemployed?
- A. Yes. And I don't want to be tied up for the length of the trial.
  - Q. How long have you been unemployed?
  - A Since last year.
  - Q Have you been looking for employment?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Who was your last employer?
- A Well, I work for a travel agency, Los Feliz Travel Service.
- Q What you are stating is that you would like to have the time free in order to search for a job?

1.	A Yes, that's true.
2	Q Well, are your earnings from your employment your
3	sole source of support, generally?
4	A. No, I have no other income.
5	Q Major source of support or what proportion of
6	your support is from your earnings?
7	A Well,
8	Q Usually? I mean, not at this moment.
9	A. Well, I'd say it is about 50-50, usually.
10	Are you receiving unemployment compensation at
11	this time?
12 `	A No, not at present.
13	A How long has that been that you have not received
14	any benefits, unemployment benefits, or did you ever receive
15	it?
16	A. Yes, sir, I did receive the maximum, 26 weeks.
17	Q When did that terminate?
18	A Well, it terminated several years ago. I didn't
19	work long enough to get it again.
20	Q What was the duration of your last employment?
21	A Well, I worked with Los Feliz Travel, but I worked
<b>22</b>	on a basis where I wasn't making enough money to qualify for
23	unemployment. In other words, I was working sort of to
24	learn the travel agency business.
25	Now, how long has it been since you worked as a
26	traffic manager?
27	A About five years.
28.	Nell, then, you're relatively capable of

1	sustaining yourself simply on your income other than your
<b>'2</b>	from your employment, I take it?
3	A Yes, I can, but I don't want to be tied up that
4	long
5	I mean, I don't want to miss any opportunities that
6	might come up. I mean, the trial goes four months, five months,
7	and I don't want to miss that time.
8	Q I think in view of the history of your recent
9	history, Mr. Haab, that this would not be an unusual hardship
10 ′	for you unless there's something you haven't told us, there's
11	some financial problem that is unusual at this time, it is
12	different from one you've experienced over the last five years?
13	A Well, it is not comparatively different, no, but
14	Q Have you sat as a
15	A Except I don't I just don't want to be tied up
16	that long, you know, miss opportunities for jobs that might
17	not be available later.
18	Q You understand that you will be on jury duty during
19	the day. The Court does not intend to sequester you and it
20	could be that you could make appointments at other times and
21	on weekends for interviews should you desire to do that?
22	A. Well, it is pretty much of a five-day week, and
23	you can't really do too much.
24	The Court realizes that, but the Court does not
25	find any hardship, any unusual circumstance in what you have
26	described.
27	Have you served as a juror before?
28	A Yes, sir.

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1	۵.,	Have you served on a criminal case before?
2	4	Yes, sir.
3.	Q	.What was the nature of those that case or those
4	cases and v	was there a verdict in those cases; were there
5	verdicts?	
6.	A	Uh, yes, sir. One case was a manslaughter case
7	and an auto	omobile accident, an automobile death.
8	Ø.	Verdict in that case?
9	<b>A.</b>	Yes, sir.
10	<b>Q</b> .	All right. What was the other case or cases?
11	A.	There was a case of an elderly woman injured in a
12	building el	levator downtown.
13	Q	Well, that's a civil case in which there is a
14	demand for	money, them?
15	<b>A.</b>	That was a civil case, yes.
16	Q.	Did you sit as a juror in any other criminal case?
17	A	No, sir.
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- Q Do you believe that you can set aside what you may have learned from that other case and decide this case solely on its evidence and the law as I shall state it to you here?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you ever been related to or a friend of any law enforcement officer?

A Yes, quite a few. I come from a sort of a police oriented family, I think. I've had about six relatives, cousins and uncles and in-laws --

- Q From Los Angeles?
- A What, sir?
- Q Los Angeles?
- A No, in Chicago.
- Q Do you think that that would affect your judgment in the case so that you would be prejudiced against a person who is accused of a crime?
  - A No, I don't think so.
- Q Do you think that you might be inclined, because of that closeness to law enforcement officers, to believe a law enforcement officer over someone who is not a law enforcement officer, simply because of their relative positions?

In other words, would you be more likely to believe a police officer simply because of his status than one who is not a police officer?

A Well, I was closer to this one uncle that had a summer home in which I spent three summer vacations as a boy, and so I was part of the family. I don't think it would, but I don't know.

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What area do you reside in? Q

A In Hollywood.

In connection with the penalty, the death penalty, do you have views concerning the death penalty, such that you could not. because of it, be fair and impartial?

No. I don't believe so.

1 Do you have -- would you be unable to be fair and impartial, for example, in deciding the issues of guilt or innocence because of the feelings that you have concerning the death penalty?

I don't think so, sir.

All right. Q.

Would you have such views concerning the death penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it in any case?

> A No. I would not.

Or would you have such views concerning the death 0 penalty that you would automatically impose it, vote for it, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, without regard to the evidence?

Well, it would depend on the evidence, how strongly I felt about the verdict.

You would look at the evidence to determine whether or not you should, in your absolute discretion, determine that there should be a death penalty?

> A Yes, sir.

Have you heard, seen or read anything concerning Mr. Manson before this trial?

1	A	I couldn't very well have avoided it, I don't
2	think.	
3	<b>Q</b>	And that was in connection with the Sharon Tate
4	killing?	
5	. <b>A</b>	Yes, sir.
6	Q	The La Bianca killings?
7	A	Yes, sir.
8	Q	Did you follow that case in the newspaper, radio
9	or televisio	m?
10	<b>A.</b> •	I followed it intermittently. I am not a fan
11	of the case.	I didn't read every word. I read it as I read
12	the general	news and glanced at it.
13	વ	Do you know the name Susan Atkins?
14	. A	Yes, sir.
15	Q	What do you know about that name?
16	A	That she was one of the defendants in the previous
17	case and I t	hink she was found guilty.
18	Q '	Do you know of what Mr. Manson was found guilty
19	or if he was	
20	<b>k</b>	It is my opinion that he was, yes.
21	<b>`</b> }	That's your best memory of it?
22		That he was guilty, yes.
23	Q.	Of what?
<b>24</b> -	A	Of murder in the Tate-La Bianca cases, the Tate
25	case.	
.26		First degree murder?
27		Yes.
28	Q	Do you know what verdict the jury returned in the
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 penalty phase?

A I think it was life in prison.

O Do you believe that you can set aside whatever you may have heard, seen or read over any of the news media concerning that case, and this case, and anything that you might remember that you don't remember now, that you may have heard, seen or read, and decide any issue in this case independently of such matter?

A Well, as a layman, it is difficult for me to understand the workings of the second case. If someone said, you know, you are found guilty one, of one case, how can you be guilty again? That's one case. Maybe I'm not making myself clear, but as a layman, if the defendant has been found guilty once, what more can happen? I mean, that's it.

Q You mean if you were to sit as a juror in this case, then, you would automatically find him guilty because he has been found guilty?

A No, sir. No, sir, I would go by the merits of this case alone.

Q Well, what I asked you was whether or not you could set aside whatever you may have heard, seen or read concerning this case, concerning the Tate-La Bianca case, and decide this case independently of anything that you may have heard, seen or read or any opinion that you may have formed about this case or any other case.

A Yes, sir, I think I could decide this case separately, because otherwise there would be no purpose to

1	having the case, if it was prejudged.
2	Q The question is whether or not you can be
3	objective enough to do that.
4	Can you be objective and fair enough to set
5	aside any derogatory material or anything, whether it is
6	derogatory or not, that you may have heard concerning that
7	Tate-La Bianca case and this case?
8	A Well, I think I can. I'm not positive.
9.	Q That's what I'm asking, you're not sure?
10	A No, sir.
11	MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.
12	Q BY MR. COURT: You're not sure?
- 13	A No, sir.
14	Q So your state of mind at this time is that you
15	cannot tell us that you could for certain set aside those
<b>1</b> 6	matters?
17	A Well, I think I could, but as I say, I'm not
18	sure. I'm not positive.
19	THE COURT: AII right, the Court
20	MR. MANZELIA: I would like to ask this one question,
.21	your Honor.
22	
23	VØIR DIRE EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. MANZELLA:
25	Q Mr. Haab, do you think we are retrying the same
26	case as you heard before or was tried before?
27	MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that's immaterial. I
28	object.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I think there's some confusion or --BY MR. MANZELLA: Do you think this is the same case? No, no, I understand this is not the same case. . 9 11. 15. Ò 

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MR. MANZELLA: All right. We have no opposition to the challenge, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge for cause against this juror.

And you are excused. Thank you. You may report to Room 253.

JUROR NO. 11: All right. Thank you.

THE COURT: Pick another name.

Well, we'll take a short recess. Ten minutes.

Call the name first.

THE CLERK: William E. McElroy, Jr.; M-c capital E-1-r-o-y.

THE COURT: After Mittleman, then McElroy.

Have Mr. Mittleman in the box in ten minutes. We'll take a recess.

(Mid-morning recess.)

MR, MANZELLA: Your Honor, before the Court begins with the questioning of this juror, there's a person in the courtroom under subpoena by the People, Miss Mary Brunner.

Could she be ordered back for July 13th?

THE COURT: All right. Miss Brunner, the Court has previously ordered you here for today, has it not?

MISS BRUNNER: Yes.

THE COURT: You are excused for the day, then, and ordered to return on July 13th.

· VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

FRED C. MITTLEMAN

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Mittleman, is it?

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1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	Mr. Mittleman, wera you present when the Court
3	explained th	ne pature of this case and gave some instructions
4	of law and	questioned the prospective juror?
5.	<b>A.</b>	Yes.
6	Q	Would your answers be the same as his answers to
7	the question	is of a general nature?
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q	Would there be any hardship to you, if you were
10	required to	serve as a juror in this case?
11	A.	No.
12	۵	Either financial or personal?
13	<b>A.</b>	Well, there would be hardship, but not
14	Q	Nothing you would not be willing to endure?
15	` <b>A</b> .	Yes.
16	Q	Have you been a juror before?
17	A.	No.
18	- Ω	Served on any criminal cases?
Ì9·	A.	No.
20	Ω.	Are you employed at this time?
<b>2</b> 1	A.	No.
22	Ω	When was your last employment, and what was it?
23	A.	I was a teacher, and I terminated at July.
24 ,	Q	Where did you
.25	A.	June, rather.
26	Q.	Where did you teach?
27	A.	Bassett High School.
28	Q.	And you don't anticipate going back or

1	A No, no. I quit.
2	Q You quit?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q Would there be any financial hardship to you,
5	should you be required to serve here?
6	A No. Well, none there would be, but not
7	Q You would be willing to endure it, whatever it
8	might be?
9	A Yes.
10	Are you acquainted with or related to any law
1 <b>T</b>	enforcement officers?
12	A. No.
13-	Q In what general area do you reside?
14	A. In Los Angeles, downtown.
15 .	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
16	penalty that you could not be impartial in determining guilt
17	or innocence?
18	A I I tend to disagree with the death penalty,
19	but I I could be impartial in determining
20	Q Guilt or innocence?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q In connection with the death penalty, now, assuming
23	that you were in the penalty phase, and selected as a juror,
24	and were in the course of deliberations, would you
25	automatically refuse to vote for the death penalty?
26	A. No.
<b>27</b> .	Q You would consider the evidence, then?
28	A. Yes.

Q Would you, on the other hand, automatically vote for the death penalty upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, regardless of the evidence?

A. No.

Q. Are your views such concerning the death penalty that you would never vote to impose the death penalty?

A. No.

You do understand that it is a matter of juror's discretion as to whether or not he or she will vote for the death penalty or for life imprisonment?

A Well, I -- yes. I am learning now.

Q You understand -- well, did you -- you recall that the Court explained the nature of this case. Did that give you some background in connection with the death penalty in California?

A Yes. Yes, I recall that.

Q Well, you recall, do you not, that this is a matter of your absolute discretion, and that there are no guidelines; there are no such proper cases set up from which you determine that a person should receive the death penalty; that it is solely a matter of a juror's discretion as to which way he votes?

A Yes.

Are you telling us that you would consider the evidence and determine from the evidence as to which way you will vote, should you be called upon to vote in the penalty phase?

A. Yes,

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1	Q Radio and the press. And that there are things in
2	your mind
3	A. Yes.
4	Q concerning the Tate-La Bianca homicide case;
5	is that correct?
6	A. Yes,
7	Now, what I am seeking from you is whether or not
8	you can set aside those things that you may have heard, seen or
9	read, and whether you will set them aside. And that must be
10	the state of your mind, that you can and will do that, before
iı	you are acceptable as a juror;
12	You must realize that it would be unfair to the
13	defendant if you if you were chosen and could not accomplish
14	that; do you understand that?
15	A Yes.
16	All right. Or, if you were chosen and would not
17	be willing to do that.
18	A Well, I would try to set aside I mean, it's
19	just a little technical you know, it's impossible to erase,
20	but I would try to.
21	Q What I am asking you is not to forget those matters
22	because you and I know that you don't forget that there
23	was a Tate-La Bianca case, and that there was a conviction in
24	that case.
25	Do you remember that there was a conviction in that
26	case, incidentally?
27	A. Yes,
28	Q And do you remember what the verdict was in the

1	penalty phase?
2	A. No.
3	Q Do you remember you do remember, however, that
4	Mr. Manson was convicted?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q And do you remember of what he was convicted?
7	A Yes, I think so. I didn't follow the case very
8 .	closely. I've at all.
9.	Q What is your best recollection of what he was
10	convicted of?
11	A Of murder.
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Q Well, now, what I'm asking you is whether you are capable of setting aside, not forgetting, but discarding for the purposes of this trial any opinion that you may have formed from radio, television, newspapers or otherwise, discussions with friends or any such courses, and be fair and impartial in deciding any issue in this case?

- A Yes.
- Q You can?
- A Yes, I think so. Yes.
- Q And the question is, will you do that?
- A Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek.

#### VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. KANAREK:

- Q Have you heard of Sharon Tate, sir?
- A I've heard her name, yes.
- Q Do you know what place, if any, she played in that other case?
  - A Uh, she was one of the victims, I believe.
  - Q Have you heard the name Abigail Folger?
  - A No.
  - Q Voityck Frykowsky?
  - A No.
  - Q Or Jay Sebring?
  - A No.
  - Q. Leno La Bianca?
  - A l've heard La Bian -- La Bianca.

What's your thinking? What's your state of mind 9-2 1 concerning the La Bianca --2 A Well, I assume that she or he is one of the 3 victims, because I -- Tate-La Bianca case. What is your state of mind as to what Mr. Manson was convicted of in that other case? I understand that he was convicted of murder and --7 And do you know what -- and anything -- any further description of the murder; do you know? That it was very gory. A' 10 Q. What I mean --11A The scene of the murder. 12 I see. Q 13 Do you know -- that is from a legal standpoint, 14 do you know what kind of murder it is called in the law? 15. No. 16 I see. Q 17 And do you know what the penalty was? Do you 18 know what the ultimate decision was in that case as to Mr. 19 Manson? 20 I'm not certain, but it seems to me that it was death. MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor. 23 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 25 BY THE COURT: 26 Have you heard the name Gary Hinman before you 27 walked into this courtroom? 28

1	A No, I think I heard it in this court.					
2	Q Have you heard the name Shorty Shea?					
3	A Yes.					
ب 4	Q Before you came in here?					
,	A I think so.					
5	Q In what connection had you heard, seen or read					
7	that name?					
8	A (Shakes head.)					
9	Do you know?					
10	A No, I don't know.					
11	Q Well, if you should remember something that at					
12	this moment you don't recall about either of those names,					
13	of it you should remember other facts that you heard goon					
14	or read, can you set those aside and not allow them to come					
15	the your deliberations whatever or to be considered by trans					
16	at all in your in forming any deciding any issue,					
17	rather, that you must decide?					
18	A Yes.					
19	THE COURT: People have any questions?					
20						
21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION					
22	BY MR. MANZELLA:					
23	Q And will you set those strike that.					
24	And will you set whatever set aside whatever					
25	you have heard, seen or read, other than what you hear in					
26	the courtroom?					
27	A Yes.					
28	MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor					

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2:00 o'clock.

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THE COURT: The Court denies the challenge for cause. The Court believes that this juror is capable of setting aside any opinions that he may have formed, setting aside anything that he may have heard, seen or read and that he can be impartial in deciding any issue that he might be called upon to decide as a juror in this case.

Does that describe your state of mind?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: I believe we now have a full box again, do we not, gentlemen, the way I count them?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, we'll recess at this time until

MR.KANAREK: Think we ought to make that 2:00.

THE COURT: All right, 2:00 o'clock, if you wish.

Mr. Mittlemen, don't discuss with your fellow jurors what has occurred in the courtroom here, since you have been alone with us and while we've been questioning you. Don't discuss the case with anyone or permit anyone to discuss it with you. Don't form or express any opinion on it until it has finally been submitted to you, if you are chosen as a juror.

The Court orders you to return at 2:00 o'clock.

Have all the prospective jurors beyond the rail
and in the box at 2:00 o'clock.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I wonder if it might be

permissible for Mr. Manson to make a couple of phone calls. He's been in custody now for an extended period of time. I think it is -- I mean, it is common practice from time to time for people in custody --

THE COURT: What are you asking for?

MR. KANAREK: For two phone calls. Two phone calls.

THE COURT: The Court will permit that.

2:00 o'clock.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

(Whereupon an adjournment was taken until 2:00 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

Ĭ LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1971 2:11 P.M. 3. MR. KANAREK: May I address the Court, your Honor? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 MR. KANAREK: I would like to apologize to the Court 7 for being late. 8 What happened? THE COURT: 9 MR. KANAREK: I just miscalculated the traffic on 10 Figueroa Street, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Don't do it again. 12 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: The record will show Mr. Manson to be 14 present with Mr. Kanarek; all the prospective jurors are 15 in the box and beyond the rail. Ĭ6 <sup>3</sup> The last peremptory challenge was with the 17 People. And, Mr. Kanarek, you have an opportunity now to 18 take the jury on voir dire. 19 MR. KANAREK: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Let's see. I think this is the case. 21 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: You may question Mr. Peterson, if you wish, 23 and -- let's see. 24 MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Mittleman, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Mittleman, yes. 26 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 27 MR. ROYCE D. PETERSON, JR. 28

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BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mr. Peterson, --

A Yes.

Q -- sir, do you have any friends or relatives that are in any private law enforcement type of work?

A No, sir, I do not.

Q Okay. Then I gather you -- but you do have some people that you know in law enforcement?

A Yes. As I mentioned before, Sherman Wallace, Los Angeles Police Department.

Q And directing your attention them to this relationship, is this relationship such that you would consider this gentleman a friend of yours?

A Yes, sir.

Q And is there -- and having this affection for him, would you say that that would affect your state of mind in any way in connection with this case?

A No, sir, it could not.

Now, if it should turn out that -- as we think that it shall -- that the alleged facts -- for instance, in the Himman case -- occurred before the Tate-La Bianca case, and let's say that this matter gets before you by way of evidence, and let's say that you believe that there is a motive on the part of the prosecution to harass Mr. Manson, to do things just -- just to -- just to create artificial legal problems, as it were, in connection with Mr. Manson, would you, if the Court tells you that this type of evidence may be used by you, would you take that kind of evidence into

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consideration?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. The question is improper. It's ambiguous, and it calls for matter which is not properly the subject of challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Mr. Peterson, is your state of mind such that you recognize that police officers are flesh and blood people?

A Definitely.

Q And the prosecutors are flesh and blood people, as are all of us?

A Oh, yes.

Q And that lawsuits -- that litigation can be instituted, just without any merit, but just for the purpose of harassing a defendant?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, on the same grounds.

THE COURT: Sustained.

should instruct you that one of the bases for analyzing the credibility of a witness is his motive, desire, that kind of thing, do you have that in mind?

(Indicating affirmatively.)

Now, if it should turn out that presented to you in this courtroom is a motive for law enforcement to just go after Mr. Manson, just because he's Mr. Manson, would your is there any reason that you couldn't consider that, along with other factors, in assessing the credibility of a police

officer? MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I would have to object. Again, the form of the question --THE COURT: Sustained. MR. MANZELLA: -- asks the juror to prejudge any evidence that might come in. 10a fls. THE COURT: Sustained. 

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Q BY MR. KANAREK: Is there any reason -- is there any reason that you could not, Mr. Peterson, determine, if the evidence so indicated to you, that law enforcement had an evil motive in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Manson in connection with this case?

THE COURT: The Court will raise its own objection. You are asking the juror to prejudge the --

MR. KANAREK: I'm not, your Honor. I am only -your Honor, it's a -- I am only asking for a factor, but I am
not offering any evidence.

THE COURT: Well, the Court will raise its own objection to it as improper voir dire.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, if it should come to pass, Mr. Peterson, that police officer credibility -- honesty, trustworthiness, integrity -- is before you, do you feel that if you feel -- that if you think that a police officer is fabricating, offering artificial evidence or whatever, in order to get Mr. Manson, do you feel that there is any reason, because of your affection for the particular gentleman, Mr. Wallace, that you couldn't reject such testimony, if the Court so instructed you that you might?

A Any such testimony that the Court would suggest that I disregard, I would.

And no relationship or friendship of mine, be whatsoever or otherwise, would have any bearing on my feelings, or otherwise, as far as produced evidence in this case is concerned.

Q Well, maybe we -- maybe we should look at what we

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are speaking about here. I am sure Judge Choate will not tell you to reject any particular police officer testimony. But the Court will instruct you, in the general sense, that if there is motive, if there is reason for bias, if there is something about testimony that smells -- to use the vernacular -- that you may reject the whole of such testimony.

The Court isn't going to tell you to reject or not reject. The Court is going to give you the principle of law that you may reject, if you so desire, if you think that it's -- that it fits what's going on in this courtroom, or what went on in this courtroom. So if the --

A I believe what you mean, but then, if any statement is made, particularly in this case by a police officer, that does not fall into the realm of evidence, that would be possibly persecution, yes, I believe -- I am positive in my own mind, if I can ascertain that it is persecution, rather than factual evidence, I would be able to disregard it.

And would you, if the Court tells you that you may reject the whole of the testimony of anyone who resorts to such tactics, would you, even though that person was a police officer, would you reject such testimony, if you felt that it -- that it should be rejected?

A I -- I have no -- no predilection or propensity, where the police officer himself is concerned, any evidence that would come in, into being, that in my -- in my mind was no longer a phase of evidence, put on for want of persecution, I would disregard it, unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

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Q. I see.

Now, directing your attention, also, Mr. Peterson, to the possibility that in this trial there may be brought before you racial evidence that has certain racial overtones to it.

Ts your state of mind such that you could set aside any emotion that might be engendered by such testimony or such evidence and decide this case -- recognizing that it is Mr. Manson who is on trial here and not any particular concept, any particular racial attitude or things of that nature?

- A Uh, yes, sir, I could. I am infrequently faced by racial overtone.
  - Q You are --
- A Infrequently faced by racial overtone. From a personal nature, I do not let it get to me.
  - Q May I ask what you mean by that?
- A I'm trying to be as objective as I can to the point of racial overtone. I do not consider myself a racial person, having any predilection or bias as far as race is concerned that one would consider to be abnormal and I do not yield to it.
- Q. Now, if Mr. Manson were sitting -- I'm sorry, if you were sitting, Mr. Peterson, where Mr. Manson were sitting, would you welcome being judged by one with your state of mind?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- A Raying in mind, now, one of the aspects that we have to decide is the matter of intent, because, I mean, I

think we're in agreement without any criminal intent nothing that is done as far as what's going to be portrayed to you here, without any criminal intent -- there's no -- there's just no crime.

A. That's right.

Now, having in mind Mr. Manson's station in life, the fact that he has been in custody some over 20 years, some 23 years, the fact that Mr. Manson has lived in a dungeon for many years of his life, and having in mind that you are going to have to judge his intent, what is going on in his mind, what went on in his mind in connection with the events that are going to be portrayed here; do you think that you would have some problem, since you never had to live in a dungeon for some 23 years, you never had to live the life that Mr. Manson lived?

DEFENDANT MANSON: There's nothing wrong with my life.

- Q BY MR. KANAREK: Do you think that you can judge his intent, his specific intent, the goings on, his thinking?

  DEFENDANT MANSON: Irving.
- A Based on what is presented in court in the form of evidence, yes.
  - Q BY MR. KANAREK: Pardon?
- A Based on what is presented in court in the form of evidence, yes.

DEFENDANT MANSON: I thought it was a pretty good one.
Exciting.

(Laughter.)

I'm alive.

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Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, Mr. Mittleman, am I pronouncing your name right? Correct, sir?

A. Yes.

Q Having in mind the questions that I have asked Mr. Peterson, having those questions in mind, is there any reason that you feel that it would not be fair to ask you to sit as a juror in this case?

A. No.

Q Would you say that -- is your frame of reference or your thinking such that the opportunity to acquit someone, the opportunity to find someone not guilty, is an opportunity that you would rather have than an opportunity to find someone guilty?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that question on the grounds it is not a proper one for challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Sustained. You may rephrase it.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: We have in our body of law the principle of the presumption of innocence. Every defendant is presumed to be innocent. We inherited this from our forefathers. And everything else being equal, we make this presumption -- this assumption of innocence, which means that our law favors, in that sense of the word, every defendant coming before you is presumed innocent -- favors this result.

Now, is there any reason in this case, Mr. Mittleman, that you could not be fair and impartial in judging Mr. Manson?

A I think that I could be fair and impartial.

Q Now, may I ask you this: I guess we are in agreement that this is an adversary process that we have here in the courtroom. It is -- the title of this case, in fact, is the People of the State of California, all 15 million of them, so to speak, versus Mr. Manson. That's the title, literally. It is an adversary process.

Having in mind that it is an adversary process, is there anything about that that's of such a nature that you feel that it is unfair to ask you to sit as a juror in this case?

A No, there isn't.

Q Are we in agreement that in analyzing the situation here that we must -- we must determine the intent of Mr. Manson in connection with all the law that the Court gives us; are we communicating on that?

A I don't understand "intent."

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Q Well, I'm not going to instruct. It is the Court's function to instruct. But I think we probably can agree that in general, in order for there to be any kind of an assessment of criminal conduct, we have to analyze not only what he's done, but what is going on in the mind of the person who does it when he does the act. There's generally two ingredients, the intent with which the act is done and the act itself.

All right, are we communicating on that?

- A Yeah -- uh, uh --
- Q First --

A I understand you. I don't know the legal process.

I don't know how important intent is. That's where I am
confused.

All right. Now, if we can agree -- for instance, assume that intent is very important.

For instance, I think you and I would both agree that a sleepwalker literally sleepwalking, taking a gun and shooting, that there would be no intent if this were, in fact, true, that the person were sleepwalking even though someone were killed.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'd have to object to that on the grounds it is asking the juror to prejudge the evidence.

MR. KANAREK: It is just an example, your Honor.

THE COURT: There's no question before the jury, but -I'll overrule the objection. Go ahead. Let's hear your
question.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, I think we would agree,

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all of us in the courtroom, that in that case there just wouldn't be any crime because the person didn't have any intent to do the act. It was an act done while asleep. You see, -- I am just giving an example. There are many examples that we could give.

Does that sort of zero in on it? Does that give an example of what I mean by "intent"?

A Yes, it does.

If it doesn't, speak up. It may be unclear.

A But I get confused even though, uh, a sleepwalker does something he is still — is he still responsible for what he's done? Of course he has a different intent than someone who does it with forethought.

THE COURT: Excuse me.

A And that's where I am confused.

THE COURT: Well, this is the problem with the question that you have raised and the procedure that has demonstrated itself here, indicates some of the problems that arise when counsel, by their questioning, go into a sphere which is more properly the sphere of the Court itself.

The Court will instruct you, ladies and gentlemen, concerning the law and concerning the state of mind that's involved or required to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt before the crimes can be said by the jury to have been committed.

Could you all hear me?
(Murmurs of "No.")

THE COURT: The Court will instruct you concerning the

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state of mind that's necessary for the People to establish its case and the jury must find that that state of mind exists beyond a reasonable doubt before it can be said that a defendant is guilty of the crime charged.

JUROR NO. 10: Well, I feel I could follow the Court's instructions on that.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Yes.

And the problem that we're trying to zero in on here, is that you and I, we've lived a certain life outside of custody. Our motivations and our thinking is different.

For instance, we've lived in this country.

Perhaps someone, someone who's lived in Bulgaria or Turkey, their background and their motivations may be different.

For instance, people behind the Iron Curtain that have lived under Communism all their life, their thinking is different in many ways than yours and mine; are we in agreement on that?

A Yes.

Q So my question is, taking into account that kind of situation, is your state of mind such that in analyzing what occurs in this courtroom, will you -- will you take into consideration, that comes before you in the evidence, about Mr. Manson's background? Many years in custody, for instance?

THE COURT: Well, you needn't answer that question.

The Court will raise its own objection to that. That's an unintelligible question and possibly asks you to prejudge the evidence.

12-1 BY MR. KANAREK: Now, Mr. Mittleman, do the words 1 Q "subjective" and "objective", those two words, they have a 2 3 distinct, separate meaning; --A. Yes. -- is that correct? 5 A. Yes, sir. 6 7 Q. And when we say "subjective," Mr. Mittleman, what 8 do -- may I ask you, what do you mean by "subjective"? 9 I think of things that you feel, or you know or you feel to be -- you have feelings about; and you can't really 10 11 pinpoint or prove. 12 And if the Court tells you that, in connection with 13 intent, the subjective state of a person is very important in determining intent, is there any reason that, in this courtroom, we can't make use of that principle? A No. 17 Q. As far as --18 , Not that I see. 19 As far as you are concerned? C No. MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 22 Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Pass for cause? MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Manzella? 26 27

If I -- yes, if I was convinced beyond a

evidence?

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reasonable doubt.

Q Right. All right. Let me ask you this again, with regard to circumstantial evidence, on a particular point.

If you believed, from all of the evidence, that you believed beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Manson was guilty of first-degree murder, could you vote for conviction, even though the prosecution had not produced the body of a deceased? If you believed --

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor --

MR. MANZELLA: -- that he was guilty of -- beyond a reasonable doubt?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that's prejudging the evidence, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

O BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Mittleman, if the Court instructs you that the prosecution is not required to produce the body of the deceased, would you be able to follow that instruction in deciding this case?

MR. KANAREK: That's pre-- that's pre-instruction, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it's rather unintelligible. The Court sustains the objection.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Mittleman, does it offend your sense of justice or fair play, that a person can be convicted of first-degree murder, even though the body of the deceased has not been found?

- A. No.
- Do you have any quarrel with that law?

1 A. No. DEFENDANT MANSON: I don't understand all those big 2 words, "justice" and "fair play." 3 THE COURT: You are going to have to leave the courtroom, 4. 5 Mr. Manson, unless you'll be quiet. BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Mittleman, did you hear the 6 7 Court's instructions --DEFENDANT MANSON: That's what it means, huh? Q BY MR. MANZELLA: Did you hear the Court's instructions, with regard to aiding and abetting and conspiracy? 10 11 DEFENDANT MANSON: I needed to know the meaning of that word. This (indicating) is justice and fair play. Now, I 12 know what it means. 14 I wish you had a father, to set (the rest of the defendant's statements were unintelligible, as he was being 15. 16 ushered into the detention room.) THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Manzella. I'm sorry. I 17 18 didn't hear the question. 19 20-21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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MR. MANZELLA: I'll withdraw it and rephrase it.

Q. Did you hear the Court's instructions with regard to aiding and abetting and conspiracy?

A. Yes.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, before we proceed, would your Honor instruct the jury that they are not to use Mr. Manson's leaving the courtroom for any purpose?

THE COURT: Well, ladies and gentlemen, you have heard Mr. Manson engage in some outbursts here from time to time, making exclamations, interrupting the Court. And you have heard the Court admonish him to be quiet, or he would have to leave.

You are not, in any way, to allow his conduct to enter into your judgment on any decision that you might have to make during the course of this trial. The Court informs you that you are not in any way to cause his conduct to prejudice you against the defendant.

Go ahead, Mr. Manzella.

Q BY MR. MANKELLA: Mr. Mittleman, if you are instructed that, under the doctrines of aiding and abetting to conspiracy, a person can be convicted or can be guilty of first-degree murder, would you be able to follow that instruction?

I'm sorry. Let me withdraw that. I left out the point that I wanted to make.

If you are instructed that, under the doctrine of aiding and abetting and conspiracy, a person can be guilty of first-degree murder, even though he's not present at the time

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and place of the killing, would you be able to follow that instruction?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that's unfair to the juror. I don't think -- the juror hasn't been instructed, and he cossn't have the foundation as to what aiding and abetting --

MR, MANZELLA: He stated he heard the Court's instructions in that regard, with regard to conspiracy and aiding and abetting.

I am asking him --

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection, not on the grounds offered. But I'll sustain the objection.

Just simply ask Mr. Mittleman whether he will follow the instructions that he heard in connection with aiding and abetting and conspiracy --

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: -- as well as the other instructions.

JUROR NO. 11: Yes. I would have to have them repeated again, though, I must say.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: All right. Mr. Mittleman, if the defendant testifies or calls witnesses on his behalf, would you judge their credibility by the same standards you use to judge the credibility of any witness?

- A. Yes.
- Do you feel that because a defendant testifies, that you are bound or obligated to accept his testimony, with-out judging it by those standards?
  - A. No.
  - Q Mr. Mittleman, is there anything about -- in any

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27 28 of the legal doctrines on which the Court has instructed you up to now, is there anything in any of those doctrines that you have such a quarrel with that you could not be fair and impartial to the prosecution in this case?

A No. I might say that I -- I am confused about this aiding and abetting.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, would the Court consider instructing the juror on that point?

THE COURT: (Reading) "A person aids and abets the commission of a crime if he knowingly and with criminal intent aids, promotes, encourages or instigates by act or advice, or by act and advice the commission of such crime.

"All persons concerned in the commission of a crime who either directly and actively commit the crime constituting the offense, or who knowingly and with criminal intent aid and abet in its commission, or, whether present or not, who advise and encourage its commission, are regarded by the law as principals in the crime thus committed, and are equally guilty thereof."

Do you understand that, then, Mr. Mittleman?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

- Q BY MR. MANZELLA: And would you be able to follow that instruction; Mr. Mittleman?
- A Well, does it -- is that to say that -- that if someone who -- the man who pulls the trigger, and someone is equally guilty -- gets equal punishment as the man who suggests that it would be a good idea?

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THE COURT: Well, Mr. Mittleman --

JUROR NO. 11: That's where I get confused.

THE COURT: -- as to the matter of punishment, that is a matter which the jury is not to consider in determining the question of guilt or innocence; do you understand that?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: Because punishment -- if the defendant is convicted of murder of the first degree -- is left to the discretion of the jury, at a later time and at a later hearing.

Do you understand that?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: And punishment is left to the jury to determine in a second phase, which is called the penalty phase; and in which the jury, upon a conviction of a murder of the first degree, will determine whether the defendant will suffer life imprisonment or death.

Do you understand?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes-

THE COURT: But the issue of punishment is not in any way to interfere with your judgment on the issue as to guilt or innocence; do you follow me?

JUROR NO. 11: Uh -- I think so, yes.

THE COURT: This is in response to your question as to whether or not the punishment would be the same for a man who simply -- who does not actively participate in a crime, but who simply suggests it.

Was that the basis of your question?

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JUROR NO. 11: Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, that is a matter which you -that is, punishment is a matter which you should not consider
when considering the question of guilt or innocence. Do you
follow me?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, as to degrees of culpability the Court cannot say, but it may be one of those things which, in the discretion of the jury, the jury might very well consider in the course of the determining what should be the punishment of a certain individual.

Now, the Court's instruction in respect to aiding and abetting has just been read to you, and you are to follow that instruction in determining guilt or innocence; do you follow me?

JUROR NO. 11: Does the same jury decide --

THE COURT: The same jury will sit on the penalty phase as sits on the first phase of the trial.

JUROR NO. 11: And at that point, do they decide the degree of culpability?

THE COURT: The jury decides the degree of culpabilitythe degree of the crime, rather; not the degree of culpability,
but the degree of the crime; the jury decides that in the
first phase.

Now, having that in mind, do you believe that you would be able to follow the Court's instructions, as I've given them to you, concerning principals in a crime and aiding and abetting?

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JUROR NO. 11: Yes.

BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Mittleman, with regard to your state of mind towards the death penalty, recognizing that it's an individual decision, and that the determination as to whether or not a particular defendant shall receive the death penalty is within your sole and absolute discretion, do you feel that if you do decide that this case warranted the imposition of the death penalty, you could personally vote for the death penalty?

Ă Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you.

Would you pass the microphone to Mr. Peterson, please?

## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ROYCE D. PETERSON, JR.

#### BY MR. MANZELLA:

Mr. Peterson, on the subject of circumstantial evidence, you've heard everything that's gone before on that subject, the instructions of the Court and the question I've asked the other jurges?

A . Yes, I have.

You understand the principles which the Court instructed the jurors on?

> A Yes, sir.

Would you have any quarrel with any of those Q principles?

> A No.

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>	1	· Q	Do you have any bias or prejudice against
	2	circumstant	ial evidence which would prevent you from being
	3	fair and im	partial to the prosecution?
<b>.</b>	4	A	No, sir, not so long as it eradicates any
	5	reasonable	doubt.
Ē	-6	ଋ	You heard the Court's instruction and my questions
	7	with regard	to aiding and abetting and conspiracy?
	8	<b>A</b>	Yes, I have.
	9	Q	Did you understand those instructions?
12c fls.	10.	A	Yes, I do.
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no you have any fundamental quarrel with those instructions, such that you could not be fair and impartial MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. I have no further THE COURT: The peremptory is with the defendant. THE COURT: Mrs. Wallace, thank you very much. THE COURT: You would go to Room 253 -- when, Mrs. Helt? THE COURT: Today? All right. Go today, then, to (Whereupon, a discussion off the record ensued THE COURT: We had previously called Mr. McElroy, who Hr. McDiroy, were you present when the Court

advised the jury -- the prospective jurors -- of the nature of

1	this case,	and instructed the jurors on the law in respect to
2	the case, in	n part? And questioned a prospective juror?
3	A.	I was.
4	Q.	Would your answers to the questions of a general
5	nature, whi	ch I put to that juror, be any different?
6	<b>A.</b>	So far as I recall the questions, yes, your
7	Honor.	
,8°	Q.	They would not be any different?
9	A.	That is correct, they would not.
10	Q.	As to the general questions, your answers would be
ս	the same?	
12	<b>A.</b>	Insofar as I recall the questions, yes, your Honor.
13	Q.	Would this be a hardship to you, were you asked
14	to serve in	this case?
15	<b>, A</b> .	Yes, sir, your Honor.
16	٠ ٠	In what way?
17	A.	My work involves acquisition, surveys, feasibility
18	studies, app	praisals, negotiations with property owners on a
19	continuing l	oasis.
20	<u>a</u>	For whom do you work?
21	A	For the Los Angeles Unified School District,
22	Real Estate	Branch.
23	<b>!</b> '	Some of these pieces are subjects of court
24	eminent dome	ain processes, of which I may become the prime
25	expert witne	3 <b>65.</b>
26	,	And it is therefore necessary that I be available
27	at the time	the trials come to court.
28	Q	Do you know when the next the Court is

reading a letter from the Los Angeles City Unified School District, gentlemen, indicating in substance what Mr. McElroy has said, to the effect that he is negotiating for purchase of several parcels of land, in the process of being purchased at this time; that condemnation proceedings have been filed.

- Q Are any of these matters set for trial?
- A. Yes, your Honor.

13-1 What's the earliest date that anyone of them is 1 Q 2 set for trial? 3 Ä The matter of the central city occupational center, which is a downtown acquisition, I believe, is early 5 in September. 6 Is that matter near settlement or has there been any discussion concerning settlement? 7 8 A It is not. 9 Q. Is there any possibility? Well, I'll strike that. I'll strike all of those 10 11 questions. 12 Do you know whether it is going to trial at this 13 moment? 14. A The County Counsel feels it will go all the way. 15 When you testify in these matters, you're on the 0 stand sometimes two or three days, are you not? 16 17 A I have been on the stand as long as two weeks, 18 your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Gentlemen, what do you wish to do in 20 connection with it? 21 MR. MANZELLA: The People will stipulate that he may be 22 excused, your Honor. .23 MR. KANAREK: So stipulated, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right, both of these gentlemen have 25 indicated that in view of your possible involvement in 26 another court that you should be excused and the Court will 27 grant your request to be excused. You are excused.

JUROR NO. 3: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McElroy.

JUROR NO. 3: Thank you.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. McElroy...

THE COURT: Thank you. Room 253 forthwith.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I wonder if we might approach the bench for just a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

MR. KANAREK: I didn't want to broach this when it occurred because I think it is a very delicate subject, but under Griffin vs. California, and with what that case stands for in the broad sense, certainly, at least, I would object to the prosecution bringing up about whether Mr. Manson will testify and if the defendant testifies and all of that. I think that is improper voir dire.

Now, I didn't want to -- but I don't think that question, in view of Griffin, can -- and without belaboring it, I think that's improper voir dire and I would ask your Honor to order the prosecution not to mention anything concerning Mr. Manson testifying or not testifying.

THE COURT: Well, the Court, as Mr. Manzella was framing the question, thought about it, about the possibilities of the law in respect to Griffin being raised.

But the question was such that the Court believes that there would be no such problem. He was simply asking whether a defendant and his witnesses would be judged on the

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same standards, just as the Court, and I suppose both counsel, have asked whether policemen would be judged on the same standards as any other witnesses, assessing their testimony. I don't see any problem there, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Well, that's my request.

THE COURT: Of course, I think counsel -- I'm not sure of your request at this time.

Are you asking me to admonish or say --

MR. KANAREK: No, no.

THE COURT: -- something in respect to it?

MR. KANAREK: No, I'm asking Mr. Manzella not to bring in anything concerning the defendant's testimony.

THE COURT: I think he knows well enough that the Court does not wish to have anything raised that would in any way cause the Court to have to admonish him or to strike his question or to instruct the jury in respect to it, the law regarding Griffin.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I, of course --

THE COURT: I think that's a sufficient caution --

MR. KANAREK: Of course, I'm not asking your Honor to admonish, because I don't want to pinpoint it in the jury's mind, but I am asking for a mistrial in that regard because of his bringing up about Mr. Manson's -- testify --

THE COURT: The motion for mistrial is denied.

MR. KANAREK: I do have another request, your Honor.

That is in connection with the hardship and the death penalty and publicity, that your Honor do that outside the presence of the jury. With this last juror your Honor

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did it in the presence of all the other jurors, and I thought we agreed that hardship would be one of those things that's -- that your Honor ask separately. And since they have to be -- since they have to be examined separately concerning publicity, I would ask -- and it is unique to each juror. We don't want jurors to get a clue as to how to get off this jury. I think that -- it is my request that be conducted outside the presence of the rest of the panel.

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.27 28 THE COURT: We've done it about half one way and half the other as I remember it of this panel. I didn't think there was any particular objection to that. I don't see any problem in connection with it.

MR. KANAREK: It is just suggesting ways of getting off -THE COURT: It certainly well might. Certainly if it
bothers you. I have no objection to --

MR. KANAREK: And it is no more time-consuming, because -THE COURT: -- I will question them about publicity -MR. KANAREK: So this next juror that's going to be
called, I request it be done outside the presence of all the
other jurors.

THE COURT: All right, now, off the record.

(Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jurors, which was not reported:)

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in open court within the presence and hearing of the prospective jurors:)

THE COURT: Call another juror, please.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Juanita N. Styer, J-u-a-n-i-t-a,

S-t-y-e-r.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

OF MRS. JUANITA N. STYER

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Styer, you have been present ever since the Court explained the nature of this case?

1	A. Yes, I have.
2	And you overheard the Court's questioning of
3	Mr. Fujimoto, that first juror called from your panel and you
4	heard his questions and answers, did you not?
5	λ Yes.
6	Q Would your answers be any different than he
7	responded to the questions of a general nature?
8	A No, not that I remember.
9	Q All right. Hold that microphone just a little
10	closer, sort of point it at you, if you would.
11	Would there be any hardship involved to you should
12	you be chosen as a juror here?
13	A Yes, there would.
14	Q All right. Tell us about it.
15	A I am a school teacher in the Los Angeles City
16	Schools, Public Schools System, and it would be a hardship on
17	me. I am a daily and long-term substitute, and I'm on call
18	every day.
19	Q In other words, you're not a regular
20	A. I'm not a regular
21	Q a regular teacher, but you're substituting? But
22	your substituting takes full time, does it?
23	A Yes, it does.
24	Q And if you are not available as a substitute,
<b>25</b> .	then, you don't work; is that correct?
26	A No, I don't get paid.
.27	And you don't have tenure, as such?
28	A. No.

1	Q Are your wages your sole support?
.2	A No.
3	Q So your sole support is
4	A No.
5	Q Well, what portion of your support are they?
6	A I do need to work. I have children to help in
7	college and that's why I am working, mainly.
8	Q Well, it would be some financial burden to you?
9	A Yes, it would.
10	Q Pardon?
и́	A. Yes, it would,
. 12	THE COURT: All right, gentlemen?
13	MR. MANZELLA: People will stipulate it constitutes a
14	hardship, your Honor.
45	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, we do make a motion that the
<u>1</u> 6	County pay this lady for the wages. If she were a County
17	employee, she would be paid.
18	THE COURT: You don't know what her earnings are.
19	MR. KANAREK: Whatever they may be.
20	THE COURT: Whatever they may be.
21	She may be a \$100-a-day teacher.
22	MR. KANAREK: The point is, if she were a County
23	employee, she would get paid even if it were a \$100 a day.
24	THE COURT: Whatever it may be, you're making a motion
25	the County pay her wages while she is on jury duty?
26	MR. KANAREK: And/or taxes or whatever
. 27	THE COURT: The Court finds there would be a hardship
28	and does excuse you, Mrs. Styer. For whatever the motion is,

it is denied. MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: You are excused to go to Room 253 on Thursday, at 9:00 o'clock. You need not go tomorrow, Go Thursday at 9:00 o'clock, MR. KANAREK: Thank you, thank you. THE COURT: Unless this is your last day? 7. JUROR NO. 3: No, it isn't, THE COURT: Very well. THE CLERK: Miss Virginia L. Davidson, D-a-v-i-d-s-o-n. 

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27 28 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

VIRGINIA L. DAVIDSON

BY THE COURT:

Q Miss Davidson, you've been present during all of the proceedings since the Court explained the nature of this case and asked questions of a prospective juror?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you've heard the Court's instructions from time to time in this matter?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right.

Would your answers be any different than the juror responded to the questions of a general nature?

A Oh, they would be the same except for one question.

Q That's what?

A Being the victim of a violent crime.

I was a cashier at a theater when I was about 19 and I was held up at gunpoint.

Q Do you think that that would prejudice you against a person that was accused of a crime?

A Yes, it would.

I tell you, I was so frightened. I was never so frightened in my life.

And there was another incident where a man threatened to force his attentions on me and I had a rather heavy bag and I smashed him in the face with it and ran into a cafe with some other men and called the police.

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Q How long ago did that happen?

A That was about -- golly, that was about, oh, 10, 12 years ago. Something like that.

Q Do you think that -- that those incidences would be such that you could not sit fairly in a criminal case when a person were charged with a crime of violence?

A I don't think so, because I'm so terrified. As far as I know, they never did catch either one of them.

Q Have you sat on a criminal case since you've been a juror?

A No, I haven't.

Q Have you sat on any type of case?

A No.

Q What type of work do you do now?

A Well, I am a teacher. I am a reading specialist in reading at the Mountain View School District.

Q Where is Mountain View?

A That's in El Monte, in the east and southern part of El Monte.

Q So that as far as you are concerned, a defendant who is accused of a crime of violence, starts out with your bias or prejudice against him, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, thank you very much for your candor, Miss Davidson. 1073, Subsection 2.

THE COURT: All right, the Court will grant the challenge for cause and the Court does excuse you.

JUROR NO. 3: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Report to Room 253 on Thursday unless your time is expired.

JUROR NO. 3: No, it isn't.

I was wondering about tomorrow. Is the Court closed tomorrow?

THE COURT: No, we'll have other jurors, I assume, and you need not report.

JUROR NO. 3: Okay, thank you very much.

THE CLERK: Maynard G. Brandsma, M-a-y-n-a-r-d, last name, B-r-a-n-d-s-m-a.

## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MAYNARD G. BRANDSMA

#### BY THE COURT:

- Q Mr. Brandsma, is that it?
- A Brandsma, yes.
- Q Have you been present during all the proceedings since the Court explained the nature of this case and instructed the jurors in regard to the law or some of the law?
  - A Yes, I have.
- Q And did you overhear the questioning of the prospective juror, Mr. Fujimoto?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q Would your answers be any different than he responded to the questions of a general nature?
  - A I don't believe so.

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136-4 Would it be any hardship, Mr. Brandsma, if you were to serve in this case? 2 A Yes. it would. 3 Tell us about it. Q 4 À I am a graduate student at USC, and that would --5 well, I am returning full time in September and I would lose a research assistantship if I had to spend an extended period 7 of time here. 8 A research assistantship might go to someone else 9 if you were not available? 10 Yes. It is for the National Science Foundation, 11 and they apparently like to keep things going. And there are 12 plenty of students. 13 That doesn't seem unreasonable that they should. 14 Do you think there would be others who might 15 fill in your spot very easily? 16 A Yes, and I know of one. 17 What do they make, a cash grant to you? Q 18 A Well, it is to the professor. 19 . To the professor who then hires the student? Q A To the professor who then hires the student. 21 And you would lose that financial assistantship? Q. 22 A Right. 93 THE COURT: Gentlemen. MR. MANZELIA: People will stipulate it constitutes 25 hardship, your Honor. 26 So stipulate. MR.KANAREK: 27

Thank you very much.

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THE COURT: All right, Mr. Brandsma, the Court finds it will be a hardship and these people have stipulated that you may be excused. Thank you, Room 253 on Thursday.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Dorinne H. Graves, D-o-r-i-n-n-e, last name G-r-a-v-e-s.

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# VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

OF DORINNE H. GRAVES

### BY THE COURT:

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- Mrs. Graves, have you been present during all the proceedings since the Court explained the nature of this case, and questioned the prospective juror?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Would your answers be any different than he responded to the questions of a general nature?
  - A As far as I remember.
- And would it be any hardship to you, should you
  be required to serve in this case?
- A I called my school district, and they said I would be paid. It would be inconvenient, --
- Q It would be inconvenient for you to serve, but it wouldn't be a financial problem; is that right?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q What school district is that?
    - A. Beverly Hills Unified.
    - Are you a teacher there?
  - A. Yes, first grade.
- Q And are you related or a friend of any law enforcement officer?
  - A. Not a law enforcement officer. An attorney.
  - An attorney?
  - A Yes
  - Q What is the relationship or the --
  - A My father.

1	Q	I see. Your father is a defense counsel or a
2	generally sp	beaking, or is he with the District Attorney's
3	office, or -	
4	A.	No, he's a general counsel.
5	Q.	General counsel. In private practice?
6	<b>A.</b>	Yes.
7	Q.	In what area? Does he practice in Los Angeles
8	County?	
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	Does he work on the defense of criminal cases?
11	<b>A.</b>	No, not criminal cases not to my knowledge.
12	Q	To your knowledge, he does not handle the defense
13	of criminal	cases
14	<b>A.</b>	No.
15	Q.	whatever? Nor has he ever been, to your know-
16	lege, a pro	secuting officer, a Deputy District Attorney, or
17	a Deputy Ati	corney General?
18	A	No, no.
19	Q	Is that the only relationship you can think of
20	Ä.	Yes.
21	Q.	in which you have any connection with law
22	enforcement	officers?
23	A.	Both my uncles are also attorneys, but they're
24	Q.	They are attorneys also; is that right?
25	A.	Yes.
26	<u> </u>	Is either of them named Graves? And does either
27.	of them hand	ile
28	λ.	No.

1	Q criminal defense?
2	A. No.
3	Q Or do they, on the other hand, handle or,
4	represent the People
- 5	A Well, one of them does; but they're both up in
6	Oregon. And I'm not that close
· 7 .	Q I see. They're not practicing in the State of
.8	California?
9	A. No.
10	Q Well, do you think that this relationship or
11	these relationships would in any way affect your judgment in
12	the case?
: <b>33</b>	A I don't think so.
14	Q Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be
15	fair and impartial in the case?
16	A Uh not speaking generally. When I was listening
17	to some of the questions, possibly.
18	Q Well, perhaps we'll get to that later on.
19	In what general area do you reside?
20.	A North La Brea Fairfax and Third.
21	Q Have you ever been a juror before?
<b>22</b>	A. No.
23:	Q In a criminal case?
24	A. No.
25	Do you have such views concerning the death
26	penalty that you could not thereby be impartial in determining
27	the question of guilt or innocence in the first phase of the
28	Case?

1	A Definitely not.
2 .	Q Or do you have such views concerning the death
3	penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it in
4	any case?
· <b>5</b>	A. Definitely not.
6.	Q. Do you have such views concerning the death
7	penalty that you would automatically impose it, without
8	regard to the evidence?
9	A No, I would regard the evidence.
10	Q Or do you have such views concerning the death
11	penalty that you would never vote to impose it?
12	A I would not do that.
13	All right. We'll ask you about some other
14	matters involving publicity.
15	But at this moment, do you have any reason at all
<b>1</b> 6	that you want to tell us about as to why you could not if
17	there is any such reason why you could not be fair and
18	impartial as a juror in this matter?
19	A Not at this time.
20	THE COURT: I see no practical way, ladies and
21	gentlemen, except to exclude you all at this moment, and to
22	discuss the matter of pre-trial publicity with
23	Q Is it Miss Graves or
24	A. Mrs.
25 <sup>-</sup>	Q I'm sorry?
26	A. Mrs.
27	Q Mrs. Is there a Mr. Graves?
28	A Yes.
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1	Q What does he do now?
2	A. Uh I don't know what you'd call it. He works
3	for a company in Brentwood that makes buoys for tankers.
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27 28 MR. KANAREK: I didn't hear that, your Honor.

JUROR NO. 3: He makes buoys for giant tankers to dock to.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

THE COURT: I see. As I was going to say, I see no practical way to do this, except to excuse everyone but Mrs. Graves. And so, would you all retire to -- very quickly and quietly -- to your assembly area? And then we will go right on with the questioning of Mrs. Graves.

Do not discuss this case amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to discuss it with you; do not form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you.

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

#### BY THE COURT:

- Q Mrs. Graves, the Court wants to ask you whether or not you have previously heard of Charles Manson, before you came into this courtroom?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q And was that in connection with the so-called Tate-La Bianca --
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q -- trial? And the Tate and La Bianca killings?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you follow that case in which Mr. Manson was involved, through the news media?

l4a-2	Ţ	A Yes.
	2	Q The press, radio, television?
	3.	A Um-hmm.
,*	4	Q Did you regularly read the newspaper concerning
	5	it?
<b>.</b>	6	A Yes.
1	7	Q And how about television and radio? Did you
		A Well
	9 .	Q also from time to time view television and hear
	10	the radio in connection with the trial?
	H	A Uh not before the trial. My husband and I
e e .	12	were in the East. And so we heard about it that summer
•	13	through
	14	Q So it was mostly
	15	A newspapers.
*	16	Q during the trial that you followed the case;
*	17	is that right?
	18	A Yes.
•	19	Q Did you hear the result of the case?
	20	A Yes.
	21	Q What do you know the result of the case to be?
	22	A That Mr. Manson and some others were convicted
	23	of murder.
	24	Q And do you know whether the jury found a penalty,
	25	and if so, what it is?
	26	A No, I don't.
<b>^</b>	27	Q If I were to ask you to identify these names,
	, 28	could you? Susan Atkins?

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14a-3	1	A Yes.
	2	Q Would you tell us what that name means to you?
	3	A She was involved in the murders, and was much
	4	more involved than Mr. Manson was.
.*	5.	Q Bruce
**	6	A And was also convicted.
	7	Q Pardon? Was also convicted?
•	8	A Yes.
	9	Q Bruce Davis?
	10	A No, I'm not familiar with that name.
	11	Q Before you came into this courtroom, had you heard
	12	the name Gary Hinman?
	. 13	A Yes.
_	14	Q In what connection?
	15	A With the Tate-La Bianca case. His name was
A	16	brought up.
	17	Q In what way; do you recall?
<b>2.</b>	18 ;	A Uh I remember Terry Melcher had something to
	19	do with him as a musician, as I recall.
	20	Q And what else do you recall concerning Gary
•	21	Hinman, that you may have heard, seen or read?
	22.	A Gosh, I think it was just of a general nature.
	23	I know that he was a musician. Uh he lived in Malibu,
	24	and he was found very brutally murdered.
	25	Q In connection with the name Shorty Shea, what do
•	26	you recall if anything concerning that?
•	27	A . That he was a ranch hand at the desert where they
	28	lived; and that he disappeared.

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Q Do you know the name "Manson Family"?

A Yes.

Q And what does that mean to you?

A Uh -- it was a group -- a living group that stayed together. They moved around. They ended up in the desert, where they were caught.

It was a large group of men and women.

Q Mr. Manson was the head of the group; is that the way you conceived of it?

A Yes.

Q Did you hear that, during the trial, the
President of the United States made some comment in connection
with Mr. Manson or the trial?

A I recall the publicity.

Q Did you form any opinion in connection with whether the President was correct in his assessment of the case?

A I felt he was out of line to have said anything at that point.

Now, having in mind everything that you've heard, seen and read about the Tate-La Bianca killings, the results of that case, and anything that you may have heard, seen or read in connection with this case, or anything that you might remember about what you've heard, seen or read about this or the Tate-La Bianca case, if I were to instruct you that you are not to allow such matters to enter into your judgment on any issue involved in this case, are you capable of setting such matters aside?

A I don't think so.

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MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.

- BY THE COURT: Are you stating to me that you Q. could not simply set aside whatever you may have heard, seen or read, and be impartial and independent in viewing the evidence in this case?
- I don't think I could, because I don't understand why there's a prosecution in this case, when he's already been convicted of murder, on many other counts.
- Well, aside from that -- well, you mean by that ٥. that your view, as a juror, would be that, since he has already been convicted, that you shouldn't bother with considering the issue of guilt or innocence in this case; he should either be found not guilty or guilty in this case without consideration of the evidence?
- I think that this case is sort of irrelevant. No. after that one. But he was already convicted.
- Well, then, how does this -- how would that Q. feeling on your part affect your judgment in this case?
  - I don't think I could be very impartial.
- Do you mean your inclination would be to simply find him guilty -- or to lean toward that direction -- in view of the fact that he's already been found guilty once?
- 'It would lean that way. I wouldn't do it intentionally, but I think it might lean that way.
- So that you couldn't be independent of everything that you've learned?
  - I think so.
  - Am I expressing your view, or -- I don't mean to --Q.

I think so. It's a very hard view to express. THE COURT: All right. The Court thanks you, and does 3 grant the challenge for cause. You are excused. MR. KANAREK: Thank you. I want to thank Mrs. Graves. and say the Beverly Hills Unified School District is lucky to 5 have someone with her -- with her -- with her incisive abilities your Honor, as to the merits of this prosecution, as to whether we should go ahead with it. 8 THE COURT: Well --Q 10 MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Mrs. Graves. 11 JUROR NO. 3: Do I get my yellow slip? 12 THE COURT: Room 253 on Thursday, Mrs. Graves. 13 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 14. THE COURT: Bring the other jurors back in. 15 THE BAILIFF: Sir? THE COURT: And pick another name; would you? 16 17 Bring the other jurors right back in, if you would. Tell them to hurry, and maybe we can --18 19 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, would it be easier to 20 take the next juror alone individually? 21 THE COURT: All right. Let's do that. Let's do that. 22 MR. KANAREK: Yeah. THE COURT: We'd just be marching them out again. 23 MR. KANAREK: Right, right. 24 THE COURT: 'Assuming we get, one here. 25 26 Go ahead. 27 THE CLERK: Mrs. Mildred L. Wellington; W-G-1-1-i-n-g-28 t-0-n.

THE COURT: Wellington, MR. KANAREK: As in Duke of. THE COURT: Let's take a short recess. Ten minutes. . 3 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor -- off the record? THE COURT: Yes, off the record. (Whereupon, proceedings were had in open court among the Court and counsel, outside the hearing of any .7 prospective juror, which was not reported.) (Mid-afternoon recess.) 

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# VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. MILDRED L. WELLINGTON

### BY THE COURT:

- Q All right, Mrs. Wellington, were you present when the Court explained the nature of this case and instructed the prospective jurors as to some of the law involved in the case and questioned a prospective juror?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Would your enswers be any different than he responded to the questions of a general nature?
  - A No, sir.
- Q Would any hardship be caused to you if you were asked to serve on this jury?
  - A Uh, as a matter of fact, I think it would be.
  - Q In what way?
- A I'll try to explain it to you like this, your Honor: On the day that you suggested we call our place of employment --
  - Q Yes.
- A I did so, and at that time I was told that it was difficult to say as to whether or not --
  - Q You would be paid?
- A My employment would be retained at the completion of the duty.
  - Q I see. For whom did you work for?
  - A I work for Diamond Tool Associates.
- Q And there's some doubt about whether or not you'd be able to go back to work if you were here for a period of

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 four months?.

A Uh, from the way he explained it to me, that was the understanding that I got, in other words.

Because he said -- he gave me his reasons, if you would like to hear them.

- Q You needn't tell me, if that is what you were told and that's what you believe at this time.
  - A Well, he said it was difficult.
- Q Would you be concerned about that, so that it might divert your attention from the trial?
- A Well, I would be concerned about it, but I don't think it would divert my attention as per se.
- Q Do you have any precedent on which to make a judgment? Has there been anything of a similar nature happen in the firm during the time that you have been employed that you know of?
  - A Not to my knowledge.
  - Q How long have you been employed with the company?
  - A Going on five years.
  - Q What do you do for them?
- A Right now, I'm working in production, in charge of diamonds. That is, weighing, screening and issuing for orders. That is my main responsibility, No. 1. No. 2, we have materials that we call cores and I am also in charge of those, as far as stocking and issuing for orders.
- Q Do you think that if you were -- do you think if you were caused to serve on this jury that you might conceivably lose the position with the company?

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A Well, that --

2 Even if they should rehire you, you might lose some seniority or some position, some rank?

A. That I don't know about, because of the fact the way he explained it to me, if business came to the point as to where they would have to hire someone to replace me, he didn't think it would be fair to the one that was hired --

Q Well, will you be paid during the time that you are on jury duty?

A That I would have to find out.

Q You didn't find that out during the course of talking to him?

A No. sir.

Q Well, let's go on to another subject and perhaps you'd better find that out.

Unless you gentlemen are prepared to stipulate at this time, in view of what has been said, it does leave it rather uncertain, however, as to whether or not she would be in any way in danger of losing her job or a position with this company if she were on the jury.

MR. MANZELLA: The People will stipulate it constitutes a hardship, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: I would, if I may, your Honor, ask your Honor to proceed -- or may I ask a question or two?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

1 BY MR. KANAREK: 2 3: that's a fair statement? 5 That is correct. б 7 It is a small company. 8 9 10 not five. 11 12 13 for four months. 14 15 16 17 A At this time, I do not. 18 MR. KANAREK: 19 20 21 at this time? 15a fls. 23 24 25 26 27 28

### VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

- Mrs. Wellington, your state of mind presently is that you don't know whether you're going to be paid or not;
  - May I just ask, what is the size of the company?
  - But you have been there for five years?
- Going on five years. I've been there four, but

THE COURT: Aside from the problem of pay, it is a question of whether or not she would retain the job if she were here That would be important to her, I assume.

BY MR. KANAREK: But I'm sure that the people there -- you have affection for them and vice versa, and you certainly do not know that you would be terminated, do you?

Thank you, Mrs. Wellington.

THE COURT: Have you been a juror before --

Do either of you gentlemen have anything to add

15a-1 MR. KANAREK: Not at this time. 1 MR. MANZELLA: 2 BY THE COURT: 3 Have you been a juror before? No, sir. 5 You've told us where you are employed. б Are you acquainted with or related to any law 7 enforcement officer? 8 No, sir. 9 In what area do you reside? 10 Vermont-Manchester area. 11 Do you have such views concerning the death 12 penalty that you could not be fair and impartial in determining 13 the issue of guilt or innocence? 14 No, sir. 15 Do you have such views concerning the death penalty 16 that you would automatically, because of those views, refuse 17 to impose the death penalty? 18 19 No, sir. Do you have such views concerning the death 20 penalty that you would never vote to impose the death penalty 21 regardless of the evidence? 22 No, sir. 23 Or, on the other hand, would you, upon a conviction 24 of murder of the first degree, automatically impose the death 25 penalty without regard to the evidence? 26 No, sir. 27 Concerning publicity that's preceded this case in

1	respect to Mr. Manson, you had heard his name before, had you
2	not?
3	A. Yes, I had.
4	Q All right. Was that in connection with the
5.	Sharon Tate killings and La Bianca killings?
6	A Yes, sir, it was.
7	Q Did you follow that case involving Mr. Manson in
8	the newspapers or radio or television?
ė	A As a matter of fact, I did not.
10	Q What did you hear about strike that.
11	Did you hear about the case or see, hear or read
12	anything about the case?
13	A Well, I heard about it. I
14	Q Did you see anything on television in connection
15	with it?
16	A I saw a little a very little of it. Not all of
17	it.
18	Q Did you read a newspaper regularly during 1970?
19	A I read a newspaper regularly, regularly, but not
20.	about that.
<b>2</b> 1	Q Well, did you purposely avoid it or what?
22	A. Uh, at first I when I first heard about it,
23	I read just a little of it. And then, it got to the place
24	where there was so much, to where it just didn't interest me.
25	Q It didn't interest you any longer?
26	A No. sir.
27	pid you ever read anything with a racial overtone
28	in connection with the case?

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1	Ä,	Uh, not that I recall.
2	Q.	Did you ever hear the name Atkins?
3	. A.	Yes, sir.
4	<b>Q</b>	What do you know about that name?
5	A.	Nothing other than just I heard it. I heard
6	<b>Q</b>	Do you know
7	<b>A</b> .	I see.
8		on the news.
9.	<b>Q</b>	I see.
<b>1</b> Ó		Do you know the name Beausoleil?
11	<b>.</b>	No, sir.
12	<b>Q</b>	Bobby Beausoleil?
13	. <b>A.</b>	(Shakes head.)
14	Q	Mary Brunner?
15	<b>A.</b>	No, sir.
16	, φ	Before you came in here, had you heard the name
17	Gary Hinman	
18	<b>A</b>	Yes, I heard that name.
19	Q.	In what connection?
20	A.	Uh, I don't remember exactly what the connection
21	was, but I	did hear that name mentioned.
22	φ.	Have you heard the name Shorty Shea?
23	A.	I heard that one mentioned.
24	Q.	In what connection had you heard that?
<b>25</b>		In what way?
26	λ.	Uh, that I don't know exactly. I'm not too
27	Q	You don't know who Shorty Shea is?
28	<b>A.</b>	No, sir.
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- Q or do you know who Gary Hinman is?
- A No. sir. I just heard the name.
- Now, if I should instruct you that you are not to allow any matters that you might have discussed with anyone in connection with Mr. Manson or that other case or this case or any matters that you might have heard, seen or read concerning the Tate-La Bianca case or this case or Mr. Manson to enter into your judgment on any issue involved in this case, do you think that you are capable of setting aside such matters and forgetting them not forgetting them, but setting them aside for the purpose of making any judgment that you might be called upon to make in this case?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Are you capable of setting aside those matters about which you might have formed an opinion and disregarding them solely for the purpose of this trial so that you could be fair and impartial in making any judgment on any issue in this case?
  - A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Mave you any doubt, whatever, in your mind about your ability to set aside what you have heard, seen or read in the publicity media?
  - A. I have no doubt in my mind.
  - Q All right.
- And the next question is: Will you set it aside?
  Will you set aside such matters and be impartial in making
  any decision you are called upon to make?
  - A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek. MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor. 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. KANAREK: 5. Mrs. Wellington, what do you know -- I'll withdraw ĸ 7 that. From what you have heard or seen from the publicity 8. 9 surrounding Mr. Manson, do you have an impression or a state 10 of mind as to what the result was to Mr. Manson in that other 11 trial? 79 What the result was? A 13 Q. Yes. No, sir. 14 A And you don't know what the jury did in that 15 α 16 other case? 17 No, sir, I do not. 18 Q. What is your thinking as you sit there now, 19. before you came to this courtroom? What was your thinking 20 concerning Mr. Manson? 21 Uh, I might say this, I didn't have any thoughts 22 one way or the other. 23 Now, if it should come to pass, as it might well, 24 that some -- that into this courtroom will come people of the 25 black or Negro race who have been in prison with Mr. Manson 26 for some extended period of time and these people will come 27 here and testify on behalf of Mr. Manson, is there any reason 28 that you couldn't listen to that testimony and apply the rules,

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the law that the Court gives you concerning such testimony?

A I see of no -- I can think of no reason that I couldn't make that decision.

And the fact Mr. Manson has many friends who he was in custody with, who are of the black or Negro race, that would in no way — there's nothing about that, that fact of those friendships that would — that would cause you to be unfair or in any way impede your ability to judge this case wisely and squarely and correctly?

A. No, sir.

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MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Mrs. Wellington.
THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The next peremptory challenge is with the People.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People --

THE COURT: Well, do you wish to -- excuse me. Do you wish to cross -- to examine any further, rather?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes.

THE COURT: On any subject?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes. Should we do it right now?

THE COURT: Yes. If you have any voir dire, you may do it now.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

THE COURT: Any general voir dire?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. Thank you.

### BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mrs. Wellington, do you have any friends that are in private law enforcement work?

FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

A In private law enforcement?

Q Well, I mean like the plant guards or -- I think you have told the Court you don't have -- you have no friends, relatives or acquaintances that are police officers; is that right?

A I don't remember telling them that, but --

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Oh, I'm sorry. I thought the Court asked you that. But I'll ask you that, if I may, then. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I may have missed that. I'm not sure. Go ahead.

MR. KANAREK: I thought the Court had; but anyway --

Do you have any friends, relatives, acquaintances that are -- oh, policemen, District Attorneys, City Attorneys, United States Marshal, anything of a police type of work?

A The only -- I don't know whether this would be considered a police type of work, but I do have a niece that's a stenographer in Internal Affairs.

- Q Of the Los Angeles --
- A In Los Angeles.
- Q -- Police Department?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q That is, she is not a police officer?
- A No.
- Q But she is a -- she does clerical or stenographic work there?
  - A That is correct.
- Q And on occasion -- and she's a blood relative; is that right?
  - A My niece, um-hmm.
- Q Now, in that connection, may I ask you: Is there anything about that relationship that's of such a nature that it would be unfair to ask you to sit as a juror here, where there may be law enforcement officers testifying?
  - A Would you ask that again, please? I'm sorry.

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Q. Is it unfair -- do you feel -- may I put it this way?

Do you feel that having this affection for your niece, that that affection is of such a nature that it would be unfair to ask you to sit here in the courtroom and judge the testimony of law enforcement officers?

 $\mathbf{A}$ No. sir.

If you felt that the law enforcement officer was not being truthful, and this testimony was very important in this case, would you reject that testimony, if the Court gave you instructions making it possible for you to do that. under certain circumstances?

Would you reject it, notwithstanding the fact that you have a friend -- a relative -- who works for the Los Angeles Police Department?

I would -- I would follow the instructions that the Court would give me in that case.

And --Q.

Or any other, for that matter.

Now, having in mind private law enforcement. what I'm now speaking of, is like guard for the May Company or something like that. Do you have any -- where the pay does not come from a -- from the public treasury, so to speak.

Do you know anyone in that type of work?

A No, sir.

Now, having in mind that -- are we in agreement, certainly, that regardless of the experiences you may have had in life, that black people have not always been treated. 16-4

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as -- the way they should have been in our society? Are we in agreement on that?

A Uh -- I don't quite understand you, your question there.

THE COURT: The Court doesn't either.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Well, having in mind -- let's say in this case, it should come to a pass that there's brought before you matters pertaining to race, racial matters, whatever way it may come in through the evidence.

And being of the black race, and having experienced whatever we may have experienced by being black, is there anything about that type of evidence that you -- you feel is of such a nature you couldn't sit and judge a case involving racial matters?

A No. sir.

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And is your state of mind such that -- that -- are we in agreement that you recognize that you are there as one of 12 judges? Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

And are we in agreement that, as one of 12 judges, whatever the result is in this case, as to you it must be a personal result, even if it means in fact that there is no unanimous verdict?

In other words, will you maintain your position as long as you consider it to be correct, even though it may mean that everybody in the jury doesn't agree with each other?

A Yes, I would.

And if the Court instructs you, as I am sure the Court will, that the result must reflect the individual opinion of each juror, and if three see it one way and nine see it the other way, so be it; that's our law.

And is there anything about that that is of such a nature that you feel it's unfair to ask you to sit where this is in fact the law?

A No, sir.

And there's no reason why -- can you think of any reason, Mrs. Wellington, why all of us in this courtroom cannot -- including, Mrs. Wellington, in the broad sense the administration of justice being something that we all have a stake in, -- is there any reason that you couldn't be a fair and impartial juror in this case?

A I can think of no reason at all, whereas I couldn't be fair.

for a first-degree murder conviction, even though the case was

`I	based upon circumstantial evidence?
. 2	A. I could, yes.
3	Q All right, Now, I take it that you understand the
4 .	distinction between circumstantial evidence and direct
, . , <b>5</b> .	evidence; is that correct?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q All right. Do you have any quarrel with the law
8	which permits the fact that there that there has been a
<b>9</b> .	death to be proved by circumstantial evidence?
10	Do you have any quarrel with that law?
11	A. No, sir.
12	Q And did you hear the Court's instructions with
13	regard to aiding and abetting and conspiracy?
14	A. Yes, I did.
15	Q Did you understand those instructions?
16	A. Yes, sir,
17	Do you have any quarrel with those instructions,
18	or with that law?
19	A No, sir, I don't.
20	Q All right. If you believed beyond a reasonable
21	doubt that a person was guilty of first-degree murder, based
22	upon those legal doctrines, and aiding and abetting and
23	conmpiracy, could you vote for conviction of first-degree
24	murder?
25	A. If the facts so warranted, yes, I could.
26	Q All right. Mrs. Wellington, the Court has
27	instructed you with regard to the strike that.
28	The Court has read you the law with regard to the

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burden of proof on the prosecution. Would you hold the prosecution to a greater standard -- or, a more strict standard of proof, because this is a murder case?

- A. No, sir.
- All right. Then, Mrs. Wellington, if the defendant testifies, or if the defendant calls witnesses to testify in his behalf, would you judge their testimony by the same standards of credibility that you would judge the testimony of any witness?
  - Yes, I would.

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All right. Do you feel that if you, after hearing all of the evidence in this case, felt that this was a case in which the death penalty was justified, do you feel that you could vote for the death penalty?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that's improper voir dire.
THE COURT: Would you read the question, please?

(Whereupon the record was read by the reporter as follows:

All right. Do you feel that, if you, after hearing all of the evidence in this case, felt that this was a case in which the death penalty was justified, do you feel that you could vote for the death penalty?")

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer it.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, Mrs. Wellington. Then I have no further questions of this prospective juror.

THE COURT: Pass for cause, each of you?

MR. MANZELLA: Pass for cause.

THE COURT: Each of you pass for cause?

MR. MANZELIA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The next peremptory is with the People.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. The People would like to excuse Mr. Waggoner, Juror No. 5.

THE COURT: Bring the panel in.

THE BAILIFF: The entire panel, sir?

THE COURT: Yes. Bring them in, Mr. Kuczera.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Call another name for Mr. Waggoner.

THE CLERK: Miss Lola Loudd; L-o-l-a; last name,

L-o-u-d-d.

THE COURT: Off the record.

(Whereupon, proceedings were had in open court among the Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the prospective jury panel, except for Mrs. Wellington, which was not reported.)

THE COURT: Bob, are there chairs out in the hallway? THE BAILIFF: Not here, sir.

THE COURT: We needn't vacate the courtroom. Let's go on to 4:30. We will take advantage of the time.

And tell Mr. Waggoner that -- strike that.

MR. KANAREK: I think he should be excused in --

THE COURT: Would you approach the bench, gentlemen?

THE BAILIFF: Bring all the jurors inside, sir?

THE COURT: No, hold them just a minute.

MR. KANAREK: With the reporter, your Honor?

THE COURT: No, that's all right.

(Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of any member of the prospective jury panel, which was not reported.)

THE COURT: All right. Bring the jurors in, then, would you, please?

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: We now have a full box again, and those 17-1 1 jurors are present, and the other prospective jurors are 2 beyond the rail. It is the People's peremptory challenge. MR. MANZELLA: Yes, the People would respectfully like to thank and excuse Mr. Waggoner, Juror No. 5. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Waggoner, the Court thanks you very much. You are excused. 8 Let's see, have you completed your term? 9 JUROR NO. 5: No. 10 THE COURT: Then, you are excused until Thursday at 11 12 9:00 o'clock. 13 JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Waggoner. 15 Thank you, Mr. Waggoner. MR. KANAREK: THE COURT: Miss Loudd, L-o-u-d-d. 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 18 19 LOLA LOUDD 20 BY THE COURT: ' 21 Is it Miss or Mrs.? Q 22 A Miss. 23 Miss Loudd, have you been present during the Q proceedings since the Court explained the nature of this case? 24 25 A Yes, I have. Would your answers be any different than the 26 27 prospective juror whom I questioned and his answers of a 28 general nature?

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1	Α, ,	No, they would not.
2	Q.	Would there be any hardship to you were you asked
3.	to serve in	this case?
4	<b>A</b>	No.
5	ର୍	I mean by that, any personal or financial hardship?
6	A	No.
7	Q	Have you been a juror before?
8	A	No, I haven't.
9	Q	This is your first time on any kind of a case?
10	<b>A</b>	Yes.
11	Q	Are you employed?
12	<b>A</b>	Yes.
13	ନ୍ତ	What's the nature of that employment?
14	<b>A</b>	Typist-clerk, L. A. County, DPSS.
· 15	Q /	What does that mean?
16	A	Department of Public Social Services.
17		In what general area do you work?
18	A ·	Classification index, OTI unit, out-of-town
19.	inquiries.	· .
20	ର	And from geographically from Los Angeles?
21	A	Welfare complex, Adams and Grand.
22	Q	All right.
23	,	In what area do you reside?
24	A	Southwest Los Angeles.
25	ର	Are you a friend or related to any law enforce-
26	ment office	r?
27	<b>A</b> .	No.
28	<b>ુ</b>	In connection with the death penalty, do you have
	l*	

from the courtroom.) 2 BY THE COURT: ( 4 Mrs. Loudd, before your coming into the courtroom and hearing of this case, had you ever heard the name Charles Manson? Do I still need this? MR. MANZELLA: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Use the microphone. Yes, I've heard the name. 10 BY THE COURT: And is that in connection with the Tate-La Bianca case, the Tate-La Bianca killings? 12 I suppose so. Α 13 Can you think of --Q 14: I don't know. 15 Can you think of how or where you first heard his 16 name? 17 Uh, I think over the television or paper, I really 18 don't know. I remember hearing it and my husband does listen 19 to the news, and his mother does buy the paper and we are 20 visiting them quite often, so I don't know exactly where, 21 but I have heard it. 22 \* Well, can you think of what you heard about him? 23 What did you hear about Mr. Manson, hear, see or read about 24 him? 25 Uh, that he was charged with some crime. A 26 Do you know what the crime was? Q 27 And I am -- uh -- I guess murder or something. I don't know. Well, it was about this ranch.

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kind of confused.

The Sharon Tate

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Well, does that mean to you that these are blood relatives of Mr. Manson?

	A Yes, it was in connection with some Sharon Tate
mđ	I think she's an actress. And she was found dead or they
ad	some party or something. I didn't read it myself, so I'm

You had said something about a ranch when I interrupted you?

Yes, because I remember something on the news about A this ranch where some guy worked or that I believe -- I don't It was in connection with either -- I think Manson may have lived there or something. I don't know. Or else he went through there or he visited there.

- That's your best recollection of what you know about Mr. Manson and that's about it?
  - That's about it. A.
  - Well, had you ever heard the name Susan Atkins? Q.
  - I've heard her name. A.
  - In what connection? Ø.
  - Let's see, I think she's a member of his family. A.
  - What do you mean "Family"?
  - I don't know. A.
  - Have you heard?
- I don't know. I've heard of Charles Manson and his Family.
  - What does that mean to you? Q.
  - Nothing. A.

1	A I don't know. This is the term I've heard,
2	"Mr. Manson and his Family," boom, zero.
3	Q What's your best guess as to what that means as
4	far as you know from publicity you might have heard, seen or
5	read or talked about?
6	A. Well, I figured I really don't know. I think it
7	is a group of them that live together and they formed this
8	Family, I guess, or they have this allegiance to one another,
9	I don't know. I think it is something like this. They have a
10	bond between them.
11	Q Do you know the name Spahn Ranch?
12	A. Who?
13	Q. Spahn Kanch.
14	A. Ranch?
15	Q. Ranch,
16	A. Well, it could be the name of the ranch I heard
17	on television.
18	Q Before you walked into this courtroom and heard the
19	Court mention this case, had you heard the name Gary Hinman?
20:	A. No, I don't think so.
21	Q Or Shorty Shea?
22	A. No.
23	And you can't remember what the result was of that
24	trial, the Tate-La Bianca trial? Mr. Manson's first trial?
25	A I don't know, but I guess it was on the front
26	page, which should have been I don't know. (Laughing.)
27	Q If I were to instruct you that you were to set
28	aside not forget, but set aside

1	A Yes, I will.
2	Q Can you be fair and impartial in spite of whatever
3	opinions you might have formed or what you might have heard,
4	seen or read about Mr. Manson?
5	A Yes.
6	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Kanarek.
7	MR. KANAREK: Thank you.
. 8	
9	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. KANAREK: .
II	Q. Is it Mrs. Loudd?
12	A Yes, it is.
13	Q Mrs. Loudd, having well, I'll withdraw that.
14	What is your state of mind as to what occurred as
15 .	far as Mr. Manson is concerned in that previous trial?
16	A Like I have no opinion, no recollection.
17	Q You don't know what the result was in that trial?
18	A No, I don't know.
19	THE COURT: Excuse me, may we excuse the other jurora?
20	It is twenty minutes after 4:00.
21	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
22	THE COURT; I think we can excuse them,
23	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
24	THE COURT: Bring them all in and I think we can excuse
25	them.
26	Go ahead.
27	(Whereupon, the prospective jury panel started
28	filing into the courtroom.)

	Q BY AR, KENAREK: NOW, What is your state or mind
1	concerning Mr. Manson? Do you have any thoughts or
.2	A. No. None for, none against.
3	THE COURT: Keep that close to your mouth.
4	JUROR NO. 5: None for, and none against.
5	THE COURT: You needn't be seated, Mr. Gardner.
. 6	(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings
7	while all the prospective jurors were brought into the court-
. 8	room.)
ġ i	THE COURT: You are admonished, lauies and gentlemen,
10 +	that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, or with any-
u	one else on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you
12	to form or express any opinion on the matter until it has
13	finally been submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.
14	I'm going to excuse you until 9:30 tomorrow.
15	Come back tomorrow at 9:30. I'll see you then.
16	With the exception of you, Mrs. Loudd.
17	(Laughter.)
18	(Whereupon, all the prospective jury panel retired
<b>1</b> 9	
20	from the courtroom with the exception of Prospective Juror
21	Loudd.)
22	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Kanarek.
23	MR. KANAREK: Yes, sir.
24	BY MR. KANAREK:
25	Q Mrs. Loudd, directing your attention to the
26	previous trial matters that you have heard of.
27	Did any of those matters contain anything
28	concerning any racial overtone, racial overtones, black
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Yes.

ı	Q.		is	there	any	reason	that	you	couldn't	take
/iden	ce	that	is	unsavoi	y Li	ike that				

-- distasteful and use it in exonerating Mr. Manson, let's say, if it comes out in such a way that you are convinced that Mr. Manson, whatever the evidence may be, that he is innocent? Is there any reason that you couldn't find Mr. Manson innocent, despite the fact that this kind of evidence might be brought to your attention?

THE COURT: That's a wholly unintelligible question as far as the Court is concerned. The Court strikes it and you

BY MR. KANAREK: Well, having in mind -- having

THE COURT: However, the Court will ask, if such words should be broached, do you still think you could be fair and impartial in making any decision in the case?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I'm not that small.

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ą	m m.	MUAREK:	Now	having	in mi	nd, for	ins cance
another	subject -	let's say	, for	instant	e, th	me som	black
people,	with whom	Mr. Manson	ing !	been in	juil	in p	etson
for many	years sho	uld come t	o thi	s sourtx	COOM;	both of	them
have bee	m together	; they've	been :	Eriends,	, and	they ze	Liere
testify	ing on beha	lf of lir.	Mango	***			

A Uni-hmm.

Q -- is there any reason that you couldn't use that kind of testimony, and that kind of swidence --

A No.

Q --- where you yourself are of the black or Negro recal

THE COURT: You needn't answer that. That's also unintelligible, to mak you to prejudge the case.

Q BY MR. KANAGEK: Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be fair and impartial, Mrs. Loudd, --

A No.

q -- in connection with the trial that we are embarking on here?

A No.

Q You -- do you have any friends that are in any type of law enforcement work?

A No.

Q Public or private? Like for instance -- including plant guards or anything of that type?

A None.

Q Now, I gather you have never been on the jury before; --

L8~2	_ 1	A No.
LO#Z	1	
ľ	2 .	Q is that right?
	3	A Right.
÷	4	Q Uh as far as this case is concerned, it is
	5	from what you have told us, it is and Mr. Manson has been
.¢	6	brought to your attention
	7	A Well
	8	Q in the publicity; is that right?
	9	A Well, he was in the headlines. Now, "brought to
	10	my attention"? Not really.
	11	Q Well, whatever headlines you read
	12	A No. It was like a passing thing; you know, it
ı	13	just happened to be there. And on the television, that
	14	particular night, I guess, and I just happened to be looking
	15	at it.
u <u>i</u> g	16.	Q I see.
	17	A In other words, like I don't turn on the news
ţ	18	as a habit.
	19	Q I see.
•	20	A I just happened to be there, and they just
	21	happened to just one of those things.
	<b>22</b> .	Q Does your husband happen to does your husband
	23 .	listen to the news as a habit?
	. 24	A I think he tries to. But by that time, I'm gone.
	. 25	Q Is the name Abigail Folger does that mean
<b>Š</b>	26	anything to you?
₹	27	A No.
* .	28	Q Or La Bianca? Does that name mean anything to you?
	•	A or he premer noes there have mean anything to hour

18-3	1	A I think his Honor just asked me about the
	2	Tate-La Bianca trial. Is that the same La Bianca?
	3	Q Yes. Does that name La Bianca mean anything to
	4	you? Have you ever heard that name before, before you came
.5	5	into this courtroom?
Æ.	6	A No.
	7	Q Now, did you hear anything by President Nixon
,	-₁8	pertaining to that Tate-La Bianca case?
	9.	A No.
	10	Q Never did? Never heard what President Nixon said?
	31	A No.
•	12	Q You didn't hear anything about that?
•	13	A No.
	14	Q Does the name Bobby Beausoleil mean anything to
	15	you?
ŧ	. 16.	A None.
	17	Q Now, what directing your attention to your
<b>*</b>	18	state of mind, what does the term Manson Family mean to you?
	19	A A group of people, in connection with Mr. Manson,
	20	that have some bond for each other for one another. But
	21	that what that bond is, I don't know.
	22	But they call themselves the Manson Family, I take
	23 '	it. This is what I thought they meant in the news media, when
	24	they said the Manson Family. So I take it they have some kind
	25	of bond among one another.
*	26	Q And the fact that Mr. Manson has many friends who
_	27	are of the black or Negro race, that would not influence you
*	28	one way or the other in deciding this case?

2 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 3 THE GOURT: Mr. Manzella? MR. MANZELLA: I have no questions on publicity or hardship, your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: Do you gentlemen wish to question generally 7 Any further questions generally, Mr. Kanarek? now? 8 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. 10 11 FURTHER VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. KANAREK: 13 Now, what if it should come to pass, that, by 14 sitting here in the courtroom and hearing certain things, 15 you do -- you do remember something that has occurred in the 16 past, that you saw in the publicity? 17 That's sort of hard to do, I know, to visualize 18 that, because it hasn't happened. 19 But is your state of mind such that you would put 20 aside --21 Á Wel1 --22 -- what you had -- if it triggers off a memory --23 you know how that happens, once in a while? 24 Yes. I could put it aside, because -- like I --25 I've never been on a jury, and I do realize the importance of 18a fls.<sup>26</sup> listening only to the testimony on the stand. 28

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Q Uni-hmm

And -- like I -- you know. I just barely knew about it. And I am still open-minded. And I could follow what the Judge told us to do; if I'm on the jury; I could follow his instructions. And I would not be biased. And -- you know, I'll follow the rules.

I don't know if I said that plain enough.

Q Oh, yes. Right. That's what we want to hear, that the -- what you've indicated.

There's no reason in the world that you couldn't be fair and impartial?

A. No.

Now, you are not very big. But is your state of mind such that you recognize that your vote is just as important as everyone else's?

A Yes, I do.

And is your state of mind such that the fact that somebody is white doesn't mean that you can't stand up to them and maintain your position, as long as you figure that it's correct; right?

A Right.

And if you figure your position is correct, you will maintain it; --

A Right.

Q -- is that a fair statement?

A Yes, it is.

And is it a fair statement -- are we in agreement that this situation here involves 12 separate judges, so to

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Q	<b>f</b> ,	All	right.	Dó	you	have	any	quarrel	with	that?
A.		No.			•	-				

Yes.

All right, Does it strike you as somehow unfair or unjust that a person can be convicted of first-degree murder on circumstantial evidence?

A. Uh -- no. Because I would expect, if they were convicted, then the circumstantial evidence must have been kind of convincing.

18b-1

25.

 Q Did you hear the Court's instructions with regard to aiding and abetting --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- and conspiracy? Do you have any quarrel or bias against that law?

A No bias.

Q All right. If a defendant testifies or calls witnesses to testify in his behalf, would you judge their testimony by the same standards of credibility that you would judge the credibility of any witness?

A Yes, I would.

Mrs. Loudd, you understand that the -- the same jury which determines the guilt or innocence of a defendant will determine the defendant's punishment, if that jury convicts the defendant of first degree murder; do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q All right. Do you understand that, as Mr. Kanarek has said -- or rather, that the same principles apply to the penalty phase, as put out by Mr. Kanarek, as apply to the guilty phase? That is, that there can be no verdict of death unless each of the 12 jurors, individually and personally, decides that this case is -- strike that.

(Continuing) -- that the death penalty is warranted; do you understand that?

A Yes.

O Do you feel that if you were to decide -- assuming the defendant was convicted of first degree murder -- if you

were to decide that, based on all the evidence you've heard and seen, that the death penalty was warranted in this case, do you feel that you would be able to vote for the death penalty?

A Yes, I would.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. The People pass for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Both sides pass for cause?

MR. MANZELIA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Pass for cause?

MR. KANAREK: Oh, yes, your Honor. Pass for cause.

THE COURT: All right. The next peremptory challenge is with the defendant.

MR. KANAREK: Does your Honor want me to exercise that tonight?

THE COURT: No, you can exercise it in the morning, if you wish.

How about 9:30 tomorrow morning? Can you make it?
MR. KANAREK: (No audible response.)

THE COURT: Miss Loudd, we will excuse you until tomorrow morning at 9:30. You are due then. Don't converse amongst your fellow jurors; don't permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter. And do not form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.

Good night.

All right. Let's try to assemble tomorrow morning

at 9:30, and try to get a start a little earlier than we did today. 9:30 tomorrow morning. MR. MANZELLA: Good night, Judge. THE COURT: Good night, Tony. Good night, Irving. MR. KANAREK: Good night. (Whereupon, at 4:36 o'clock p.m. an adjournment was taken until 9:30 o'clock a.m. of the following day, Wednesday, July 7, 1971.) Ц