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 CALLFORNIA,

Plaintiff.

No. A-267861

CHARLES MANSON,

Defendant.

REPORTERS DAILY TRANSCRIPT

Tuesday, July 13, 1971

VOLUME 13

APPEARANCES:

For the People:

JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY 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 Reporters

10:30 A.M.

3 THE COURT: All right, in the case of People vs. Manson, 4 Mr. Manson is present with his counsel, Mr. Kanarek. Mr. 5 Manzella for the People. The prospective jurors are present б and in the box: 7 Off the record. 8 (Whereupon, a discussion was had off the 9 record.) 10 11 THE CCURT: All right, on the record. The Court believes that it has concluded the 12 examination of Mrs. Lee with the exception of the subject 13 of pretrial publicity. 14 ' Is there anything that you gentlemen wish to ask 15 Mrs. Lee at this time? 16 17 MR. MANZELLA: No. The Court, then --THE COURT: 18 Mr. Kanarek, anything you wish to ask of Mrs. Lee 19 20 at this time? 21 MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's do it this way, rather than move 22 you out into that hallway, I think what I'll do at this time 23 is ask Mrs. Lee and all concerned to come into chambers. 24 buzz the Clerk and everyone can come into chambers. Let's see, the defendant, both counsel, the 26 reporters, and Mrs. Lee. And you may all just remain here, 28 ladies and gentlemen, in the courtroom until we come out

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1971

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again. And during the time that we're in chambers or during any recess, the same admonishment prevails that I have heretofore given you, you are not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this case.

All right, I'll buzz you when I'm ready, and you may come in, or the reporter can come in and set up now.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in chambers:)

THE COURT: All right, the record will show that we are in chambers in the case of People vs. Manson.

Mrs. Lee is present. The defendant is present with Mr. Kanarek. Mr. Manzella for the People.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. BILLIE J. LEE

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Ime, the Court wants to inquire of you whether you had heard of Mr. Manson before the time that you came into this courtroom?

A Yes, I have.

Q And in what connection had you heard his name?

A Uh, at the time, the very beginning of the original case.

Q By "original case" are you speaking of the Tate-La Bianca --

A Yes.

Q -- homicides?

A Yes.

1	And did you follow that case
2	A I did not.
3	0 in the news media at all?
4	A I did not.
5	Q From time to time did you see something in the
6	newspapers or on television or did you hear something on the
7	radio?
8	A From time to time I would hear something on the
9	radio driving to and from work or news in the afternoons
10	sometimes on TV.
11	Did you learn about the result of the trial?
12	A No, I haven't. I didn't keep up with it, sir.
13	Q You don't know whether Mr. Manson was convicted
14	of anything or whether there was a penalty found by the jury?
15	A I really don't, sir.
16	O Do you know the name Sharon Tate?
17	A I remember hearing this name before, yes.
18	Q And do you know her to be a victim?
19	A I'm not sure.
20	Q You're not sure.
21	Do you know the names of the alleged victims in
22	that Tate-La Bianca case?
23	A No, sir. As I said, I do not read the newspaper
24	at all.
25	Q Do you know the term Manson Family?
26	A I've heard this before, yes.
27	Q And what do you know that term to mean?
28	A Uh

1	What does it mean to you, let's put it that way?
2	A Frankly, nothing, sir, except, you know, from what
3	I have gathered, you know, people talking, that these were his
4	followers or something like this.
5	In other words, a group of people who follow Mr.
6	Manson?
7	A That's the way I took the group.
8	Q That's your best remembrance of what it means to
9	you?
10	A That's it.
11	Q You don't recall reading or hearing, seeing in
12	the news concerning Mr. Manson's being convicted at all?
13	A No, I do not, sir.
14	Q Do you recall anything being said in any of the
15	media during the course of that trial about a statement made
16	by the President of the United States?
17	A I recall something about it slightly, yes.
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Q Do you recall that during the course of that trial, there was anything that caused you to have any strong feeling, as a result of what was said concerning Negroes, an anti-Negro feeling?

A No, sir. Because as I said, I really didn't follow the case that well. I usually work night shift, and when I do -- you know, in the morning, I just don't have time to read papers or listen --

- You never heard anything with any racial overtones?
- A Nothing at all, not one bit.
- Q Well, at this time, as a result of what you read, do you have any prejudice against Mr. Manson, any bias against him, to start with?
 - A None whatsoever.
- Q If, during the course of the trial, you should remember anything about what you have heard, seen or read about that other trial -- or about this case -- do you think that you could effectively segregate any publicity that you may have absorbed, or that you may have remembered, from the evidence in this case?
 - A I most certainly could.
- Q Do you think that you are objective and mentally capable of segregating any such news items from the evidence in the case?
 - A Yes, I do. I could very easily do that.
 - Q And will you do that?
 - A I would.
 - Q And will you be fair and impartial?

ŀ	A Completely fair.
2	Q Before we leave before I leave that subject, le
3	me ask you: Do you know the name shorty Shea in any way?
4	A No, I've never heard that name, I don't think.
5	Q Gary Hinman?
6	A I think I've heard that name. I'm not sure.
. 7	But I couldn't say.
8	Q You can't remember in what connection?
. 9	A No, I really can't.
10	Q Susan Atkins? Do you remember that name?
11	A I remember that name, yes.
12	Q What do you remember about that?
13	A Like I said, as far as I remember, I think I'm
14	not positive; perhaps that was one of his followers. I'm not
15	sure.
16	As I said, I really didn't keep up with the case.
17	Q If, during the course of deliberations or during
18	the course of this trial, things that you've heard, seen or
19	read should start to come back to you, will you set them
20	aside not forget them, but set them aside, discard them
21	for the purpose of making judgments independently on any
22	issues that you might be called upon to decide in this case?
23	A I would.
24	. Q . And you think you can do that?
25	A I know I can.
26	THE COURT: Very well. Do you wish to inquire of
27	Mrs. Lee?
28	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION.

1	BY MR. KANAREK:
2	Q Yes. Where is it that you work?
3	A I work for McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft.
4.	Q And you work for them now?
5	A I am a structural assembler.
6	Q And you get and how long will they pay you?
7	A They will pay me for my 20 calendar days.
8	Q And after that, you will be terminated; is that
9	right?
10:	A No. sir.
n [Well, you won't be terminated?
12	A No. I will have a legal layoff.
13	Q I see.
14	A I was out there last night, and I got the right
15	information to make sure.
16	THE COURT: You are really pursuing the subject of
17	publicity, now, Let's cut it short, so that we can get right
18	to it.
19	If you wish to inquire on other subjects, you
20	may, but that should be done at the proper time.
21 '	Q BY MR. KANAREK: You would certainly intend to
22	put aside anything you have heard about Mr. Manson?
23	A I would definitely put it aside. This would be a
24	different thing completely.
25	Q But you never had an experience of having to put
. 26	something aside, have you?
27	A I don't know exactly how to answer that. I
28	mean I did jury service before, but no, I guess not.

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	Ŀ	Q I see. And when did you do jury service before?
	2	A Two years ago.
₩	-3	Q In what court?
	4	A Municipal.
'n	5	Q Oh. Did you handle both civil and criminal cases?
	6	A Uh as far as I can remember. I think they were
•	7	civil.
	8	Excuse me, Judge. Is is Under the Influence
	9	THE COURT: That would be a criminal case.
2a fls.	10	JUROR NO. 3: Well, then, I did criminal also.
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to decide?

A No, not at all. I figure he's here, and he couldn't possibly have anything to do with something like this.

THE COURT: 'Mr. Manzella, do you have any questions?
MR. MANZELLA: No questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, Mrs. Lee. Would you just go out there and take your place in the box?

JUROR NO. 3: Sure.

THE COURT: Thank you.

(Whereupon Juror No. 3 exited the chambers, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: Do you have any challenge at this time?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, let's resume our proceedings out in the courtroom.

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

THE COURT: The record will show that, in the case of People vs. Manson, that we are reassembled in the courtroom. The defendant is present with Mr. Kanarek. All the prospective jurors are present.

Do you gentlemen wish to question Mrs. Lee any further? Any further voir dire?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Pass for cause?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Stegall.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

- Q Mrs. Lee, do you know anyone involved in the defense of criminal cases as a lawyer, investigator, or anything of that nature?
 - A No, I can't say that I actually do.
- Q Do you know anyone who has ever been accused of any crime?
 - A No.
 - Q You understand the burden of proof on the People--
 - A Yes, I do.
- Would you hold the People to any higher burden of proof, or any greater burden of proof because this is a murder case?
 - A No, I wouldn't.
- Q Do you have sny bias against or quarrel with circumstantial evidence?
 - A I do not.
- Q Do you have any quarrel with the law which permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder, based upon circumstantial evidence?
 - A I do not.
- Q Do you have any quarrel with the law which permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder where

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2a-4	1	the death of the alleged victim is proved by circumstantial
	2	evidence?
`*	3	A I didn't quite understand the last part.
	4	Q Do you have any quarrel with the law which
¥	5	permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder, where
,	6 .	the death is proved by circumstantial evidence?
	7	A I do not.
	8,	Q Did you hear the Court's instructions with
	9`	regard to aiding and abetting and conspiracy?
	10	A I did.
	11.	Q Do you have any quarrel with those legal doctrines
	12	A I do not.
	13	Q Do you have any quarrel with the law which permits
•	14	a man to be convicted of first degree murder, even though he
, .	15	is not present at the scene of the killing?
b fls.	16	A I do not.
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this jury, without appearing to be -- the jury not being lawyers, not understanding the legal implications, I could not voice my objection, nor in the presence of this lady.

And so I do object. I ask that she be discharged, and that the proceedings that took place out of the public -- we are entitled to a public trial, and we ask for a public trial.

And also, this parading of Mr. Manson up and down in front of the jury there, this is a most horrendous process.

May the record reflect that it's necessary, to
go into your Honor's chambers, for Mr. Manson and the entourage
the entourage of the lawyers and the court reporters, to -to go within very close range of the prospective jurors -who look at Mr. Manson as if he were some kind of vermin.

And so I do object, and I ask that this -- that
Miss Lee be discharged. And I challenge her under 1073,
Subsection 2, because of the publicity, and -- and also
because of the lack of due process and equal protection,
under the 14th Amendment, right to a public trial.

And we want -- it's my request that we have no more interrogation or proceedings in chambers.

MR.MANZELLA: Your Honor --

MR. KANAREK: And we have already, on this record, objected to any such procedure, that your Honor summarily imposed.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor --

MR. KANAREK: Previously, this record reveals that we have said we want a public trial.

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MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, would the Court continue inchambers questioning over the defense objection? Or would the Court go back to the way we were doing?

THE COURT: The Court will not continue the --

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Then the People --

THE COURT: -- questioning in chambers.

MR. MANZELLA: Then the Feople have no objection to the excuse of this juror, on Mr. Kanarek's motion, your Honor, if the Court does not intend to continue in chambers.

THE COURT: The Court does not intend to continue in chambers over the objection of the defendant.

The Court assumed that it was with your -- as a matter of fact, at the suggestion of both counsel. And the Court made it clear as to what it was going to do, and there was no objection.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: And we had talked about this. And the Court assumed that this is what you wished to do.

MR. KANAREK: No, counsel had not -- I don't think, your Honor -- I am sure your Honor is honestly mistaken.

THE COURT: Well, did you not hear me make a statement to the jury that this is what we intended to do?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. But I didn't want to, in the presence of the jury, appear to be --

THE COURT: Well, you had the opportunity to ask to approach the bench.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I know. But it would be obvious to the jury what I -- what the thing was.

THE COURT: I see, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, your Honor, we have no objection to the excuse of this juror, based on Mr. Kanarek's --

THE COURT: All right. The Court vill grant the challenge for cause.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

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

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THE COURT: Mrs. Lee, the Court will excuse you, and the Court thanks you and you may report to Room 253 forthwith.

Do you have much time left?

JUROR NO. 3: Two more weeks, I think.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Thank you, Mrs. Lee. MR. KANAREK:

THE CLERK: Mrs. Vidella Hehnke, the first name is spelled V-i-d-e-l-1-a, middle initial "L," last name is spelled H-s-h-n-k-e.

YOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

VIDELLA L. HEHNKE

BY THE COURT:

Mrs. Hehnke, were you present when the Court explained the nature of this case to your group of prospective jurors and when the Court questioned a prospective juror who was first chosen from your group to the box?

Α Yes. I was.

Would your answers be different than the answers O of that prospective juror to the questions I put to him or her of a general nature?

> No, they would not, mir. Ä

Would it be any hardship to you to serve as a Q juror in this case?

> It would be physically, sir. Ä

Tell me about that. Q

I have arthritis of the spine. And it affects my nerve system throughout my body. And I physically could

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not	: sit	stand up to it, I'm afraid.
	Q	Are you experiencing some trouble now; have you?
	λ	Yes, I do. When I have to sit over long periods
Of	time, I	đo.
	Q	Are you under doctor's care?
	. А	Yes, I am under a doctor's care.
	Q	And from time to time you see your doctor about

A Yes.

this ailment?

THE COURT: All right, the Court finds that that's sufficient hardship that you should be excused.

The pain increases during the course of a day, is that right?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, right.

THE COURT: Would it make it difficult for you to concentrate on the case?

JUROR NO. 3: Not -- if you would be speaking of five or ten days, it wouldn't. But over a long period of time, it would, I know.

THE COURT: I'll excuse you, Mrs. Hehnke. I find that that's sufficient cause for you to be excused. The Court thanks you. Room 253, forthwith.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Hehnke.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Marie M. Kummer, K-u-m-m-e-r.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MARIE M. KUMMER

BY THE COURT:

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Q Mrs. Kummer, were you present during the course	of	
the Court's explanation of the nature of this case and the		
Court's questioning of the first prospective juror called t	o	
the box?		
A Yes, sir.		
Q And would your answers be any different than th	8	
answers of that prospective juror to the questions of a		
general nature?		
A No.		
Q All right. Would it be a hardship for you to		
serve on this jury?		
A No. sir.		
Q Neither financial nor personal?	,	
A Ko, sir.		
Q Have you had jury service before?		
A Uh, five years.		
Q And have you had any service on any jury in any	•	
criminal case this time?		
A No. sir.		
Q Are you related to or a friend of any law		
enforcement officer?		
A Well, I can answer I don't really know exact	ly	
how to answer that. Does that mean over a period of time of	r	
at the present time?		
Q At the present time do you have any friends or		

As I have explained what law enforcement officers

1	are?	
2	A	No.
3	Q	Previously you have had some friendship or
4	relationship	
5 ,	*	That's right.
б	Q	What was that?
7	A	Well, my husband passed away four years ago and
8	his brother	is assistant chief of police in Long Beach.
9		Do you think that would affect your judgment in
10	this case?	
11.	1	No, I don't think so, because I seldom see the
12	brother-in-1	
18	Ω	What type of work did your husband do, Mrs. Kummer?
14	A	My husband was a real estate broker.
15	Ω	Are you employed outside the home?
16	A	I am not at the present, no, sir.
17	Q	And in what area do you reside?
18	A	Hollywood.
19	Q	In connection with your views regarding the
20	death penalt	y, are they such, Mrs. Kummer, that you couldn't
21	be fair and	impartial in determining the guilt or innocence
22 .	in the first	phase of the trial?
23	λ	No.
24	Q	Or are your views concerning the death penalty
25	such that yo	nu would automatically refuse to impose it
26	regardless o	of the evidence?
27	A	No. No, sir.
28	j.	

Or are your views concerning the death penalty such that you would refuse to impose it regardless of the evidence in any case?

A No. sir.

Q Are your views concerning the death penalty such that you would automatically impose it upon a conviction of murder of the first degree regardless of the evidence?

A No. sir.

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, the Court is going to reverse the previous order that it made concerning the manner of interrogation in chambers. We must conduct this in open court and, therefore, the Court will go back to the former method of handling it. That is, requiring you all to leave the room and leaving Mrs. Kummer here while the Court and counsel discuss with her any knowledge that she might have of pre-trial publicity. I'm sorry we have to do that, but that's the way it is.

Don't talk among yourselves or anyone else on any subject connected with the matter.

Where can they report?

THE BAILIFF: They have to use the hallway today, sir.

THE COURT: Sorry, you have to wait out in that hallway. We don't have a courtroom for you. I'll try to make it brief, however. It is pretty warm in that hallway.

If you find another courtroom somewhere, let me

know.

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THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

MARIE M. KUMMER,

,1	BY THE COURT:
2 .	Q Mrs. Kummer, had you previously heard the name
3	Charles Manson before you came into this courtroom?
4	A Yes, sir.
5	Q And that was in connection with this case?
6	A Not with this case.
7.	Q It was in connection with another case that you
8.	had heard, seen or read about?
9)	A That's right.
10.	Q And what was the name of that case?
11	A Well, I don't know what the name
12	Q How was it commonly referred to?
13	A The Manson case.
14	Q And in that Manson case, did you follow that in
15	the press?
16	A No, I didn*t.
17	The fact of the matter is, for six months, from
18	February 7 until the lat of April, I was out of the country,
19 .	I was on a cruise in the South Pacific. We didn't get
20	hardly any news down there.
21	Q Have you ever heard the name Sharon Tate?
22	A Yes.
.23	Q What do you know about Sharon Tate?
24	A Nothing. Only just casual.
25	Q Well
,26	A You know, you read headlines, but I didn't
27	follow any of the case, particularly.
28	Q What connection at all did she have with the

1	Manson case	, if any?
2	A	Well, he was found guilty, I think, of the murder.
3	Q	Pardon?
4	Ä	He was found guilty of the murder as I
5	Ω .	The murder of what?
6	A	Tate.
7	Q	Of Sharon Tate?
8	A	Uh-huh.
9	Q.	In other words, Sharon Tate was a victim in that
10	previous ca	se that you are talking about?
11	A	Yes, sir.
12	Q	Do you know the names of any other victims?
13	A	No, I don't.
14	, Q	Do you know whether there was more than one victim?
15	, ,	I think there were, but really I didn't follow it
16	that close.	I'm not interested in those kind of things.
17	Q	Had you heard the name Gary Hinman before, before
18	you came in	to this courtroom and the Court explained the nature
19.	of this cas	9 7
20 .	*	Uh, I may have. I don't really remember.
21	Q	Had you heard the name Shorty Shea before?
22	Ä	I don't remember about that either, particularly,
23 ·	Q	How about Manson Family? Had you heard, seen or
24	read that s	omewhere?
25	Α,	Yes, at
26	Q	What does that mean to you?
27	*	Well, that there was a group of them that lived
28.	together.	

1	Q Do you know what result You have already					
2	stated that you believe that Mr. Manson was found guilty; is					
3	that correct?					
4	A That's correct,					
5	Q That's your best remembrance of it?					
6	A Yes.					
7	Q Found quilty of what?					
8	A Murder.					
9	Q Qf murder?					
10	A Uh-huh.					
11	Q Do you know whether the jury deliberated on					
12	a penalty and, if so, what they found?					
13	A Yes, I did hear that he was found guilty and					
14	sentenced to death.					
15	Q Now, having that in mind, and having in mind what					
16	you may remember Let's strike that.					
17	Having in mind that you have heard that, and					
18	having in mind that you may remember other matters that you had					
19	heard, read or seen, do you think that you could, if I					
20 '	instructed you to do so, set aside whatever you may have heard,					
21	seen or read, through any of the news media, and act					
22	independently in determining any issue that might be presented					
23	to you in this case, act independently of any such matter that					
24	you may have heard, seen or read?					
25	A Yes, I think I could.					
26	Q You can do that?					
27	A I think so.					
28	Q You are saying "I think so."					

1 MR. KANAREK: Yes, thank you. 3 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. KANAREK: 5 Mrs. Kummer, were you in the country in December of 19697 6. 7. A Yes. 8 And do you know Chief of Police Davis? 9 No -- well, I only know him from when I've seen A 10 him on television occasionally or something like that, 11 don't know him. 12 He's a friend of your brother-in-law? 13 I don't know. 14 I see. Your brother-in-law is assistant chief 15 of police of Long Beach? 16 That's correct. Ä 17 Right how, presently? Q 18 À That's correct. 19 Q. And your brother-in-law, is his name Mr. Kummer? 20 A He pronounces it Kummer. 21 Q But spelled K-u-m-m-e-r? 22 A Yes, 23. What is the gentleman's first name? Q 24 William. A 25 Q Directing your attention to that. 26 Certainly you have affection for him, no matter 27 how often you see him, right? 28 Well, certainly. A

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27 28 A That's correct.

But is it a fair statement that we just don't Q. know whether it would be possible for you not to consider matters that you heard outside the courtroom?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. The general question of "we just don't know" is not relevant to a question of cause, on this juror's state of mind.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. KANAREK: Directing your attention to your state of mind, Mrs. Kummer, not having gone through this before. or ever having done this before, is it a fair statement that you just don't know what you would be able to do in this regard, in connection with the matters that you had heard outside the courtroom?

Well, I -- I don't think it makes much difference what I ve heard outside of the courtroom, because I haven't followed the case carefully or closely or anything.

And I think I could be very open-minded.

You think you could? Q

Well, I know I could be very open-minded, let me A say.

All right. And for instance, directing your attention to someone that's been convicted of murder, and gotten the death sentence, do you consider that person the same way as you consider your next door neighbor?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That question is not relative to a challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. KANAREK: Well, now, you say, Mrs. Kummer,

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that this -- that these -- this matter that you've heard in the publicity concerning Mr. Manson is of no moment, as far as you are concerned?

A Well, I think practically everybody's heard that much about it, and they don't --

Q Right.

A You just don't think about it. This is an entirely different case, an entirely different situation.

Q Well, but --

A Brand new.

brought before you in this court. It's a different case.
But let's say the matters that you know of, that you know of, his conviction and his -- and the fact of this death sentence, that they're brought to you in this courtroom.

Now, is it a fair statement that -- certainly, you tell us you heard this on the publicity; right?

A Right.

Now, if those matters are brought before you, is it a fair statement -- and it's no reflection on you, certainly, the fact that you read the newspapers and watch TV -- and you are not a defendant here -- but is it -- is it some possibility that it might take -- might not be possible for you to set aside these matters that you have heard on publicity?

A I think I could set them aside. I'm sure I could set them aside.

Q I see.

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4-3	1	A I won't continue to say "think."
D .	2.	Q Pardon?
_	3	A I won't continue to say "think."
ž	4	Well, why won't you continue to say "think"?
,	5	A Well, I'll say definitely yes or no.
	6	Q Well, what if I asked you, Mrs. Kummer, to forget
	7	your name? Could you do that?
	8	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That question
	9	THE COURT: Sustained.
	10	You understand, Mrs. Kummer, that the Court is
-	ÍΙ	not asking you to forget such matters as you may have seen,
•	12	heard or read? The Court is asking you to set them aside,
	13	to simply not consider them, for the purpose of making any
<u>`</u>	14	judgment that you might be called upon to make in the case.
■,	15	Do you understand that?
<u>.</u>	16	JUROR NO. 3: That, I understand, yes.
3	17	THE COURT: And your state of mind is that you can set
	18	those matters aside on which you may have formed opinions,
	19	and on which you may have and of which you may have heard,
	20	seen or read? And that you will do so; is that correct?
•	21	JUROR NO. 3: That is correct.
	22	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Kummer.
,	23	1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.
	24	THE COURT: The challenge is denied.
*	25	Any questions?
	26	MR. MANZELIA: I have some general questions, your
	27	Honor.
	28	THE COURT: Very well. Bring the jury back in.
4a fls.		THE BAILIFF: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I have a note from juror Lowe, No. 2, to the effect that he has a possible hardship that he would like to discuss with the Court and counsel.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I notice that one of the People's witnesses under subpoent, Miss Mary Brunner, is in the courtroom. Could she be ordered back for July 20th?

THE COURT: Yes. Miss Brunner, you are ordered to return on July 20th, 9:00 o'clock, in this department.

You are excused now.

Can you get them all?

THE BAILIFF: Yes, they're coming.

THE COURT: All right. Hurry them in and out.

(Whereupon the members of the prospective jury panel entered the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: All right. The record will show that the prospective jurors have returned to the box and beyond the rail.

Gentlemen, you may question Mrs. Kummer generally, if you wish. Any questions, Mr. Kanarek?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

- Q Mrs. -- do you prefer "Coomer" or "Comer"?
- A I prefer "Comer."
- Q All right. Mrs. Kummer, do you -- directing your attention to the matters -- have you heard everything that's happened in the courtroom --

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- Yes. I have.
- ** SO far? Q
- Yes, I have. A
- And is there snything there that has occurred that α you feel, knowing that what -- all of us wish here are 12 judges, like 12 Supreme Court Judges, so to speak, all we want are people who are willing to listen, and have a fair and open mind and decide the case based upon what they hear in the courtroom, and the law that the Court gives, and arguments of counsel at the end of the trial, listen to all of that, is there anything that you would care to state concerning your state of mind, after hearing what you've heard in this courtroom?

My mind is very open.

Thank you. Pass for cause, your Honor. MR. KANAREK:

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Mrs. Kummer, you heard the questions I asked with regard to burden of proof on the People?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

- A Yes.
- Do you have any quarrel with that law? Q.
- A No, no quarrel.
- You heard the questions that I asked and the Q. examples that I gave and the Court's instructions with regard to circumstantial evidence; is that correct?
 - That's correct.

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All right. Do you have any bias against circumstantial evidence, such that you could not be fair and impartial to the People in this case?

A No, sir.

Do you have any quarrel with the law which permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder, where the death is proved by circumstantial evidence?

A No.

Q Have you heard the questions I asked and the Court's instructions with regard to miding and abetting and conspiracy; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right. Do you have any quarrel with or bigs against those legal doctrines?

A No.

Q Right. If those legal doctrines are given to you at the end of this case, and if you find that they apply to the facts of this case, would you be able to follow those instructions?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mrs. Kummer, having been in the courtroom, you understand now the personal and individual nature of the decision to impose the death penalty; am I correct?

A Right.

Right. Having given it some thought during the past few days, do you feel that, if you sat as a juror in this case, and after having heard all of the evidence, if you believed that in this case the death penalty was -- the death

penalty was justified, would you be able to vote for the death penalty? 2 Yes, I would. 3 MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. The People pass 4 ' for cause, your Honor. 5. THE COURT: The peremptory challenge is with the Paople. 7 MR. MANZRILA: Your Honor, the People would like to 8: thank and excuse juror No. 5, Hrs. Mary Russell. MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Russell. 10 JUROR NO. 5: Thank you. 11 THE COURT: Mrs. Russell, thank you very much. Room 253 12 4b fla. forthwith. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 26 27 28

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27 28 THE CLERK: Mrs. Kate C. Wilcox; W-i-1-c-c-x; K-a-t-e.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MRS. KATE C. WILCOK

BY THE COURTS

Q Mrs. Wilcox, were you present during all the proceedings when the Court explained the nature of this case, and when the Court questioned a prospective juror, first chosen from your group?

A Yes, I was.

Q And would your answers be any different than the answers of that prospective juror to the questions of a general nature?

A No.

Q All right. Would it be any hardship to you to serve in this case?

A Yes, it would. I just got through college, and I'm afraid I couldn't go unemployed for that long a time.

And I have a son, a minor.

- Q I see. You've just finished a college course?
- A Um-hom. I just graduated.
- Q And at this stage, you are unemployed and you are looking for employment?

A Right.

- Q And would it be a financial hardship of some --
- A Yes, it would.
- Q some considerable nature, if you were to spend four or five months on this jury?

46-2	1	A I'm afraid it would.
	. 2	Q Are you the support of yourself and your son; is
4,	3	that it?
ŧ	4	A Right. I do get some support, but very little.
a.	5	Q And you need whatever you may earn in order to
	6	further support yourself and your son?
	7	A Right.
	8	THE COURT: Gentlemen?
	9	MR. MANZELLA: The People stipulate it would constitute
	10	a hardship, your Honor.
	11	MR. KANAREK: Submit it, your Honor.
	12	THE COURT: The Court finds that it would constitute a
	13	hardship, that you should not be required to endure, and
	14	therefore will excuse you.
	15	Thank you very much.
	, 16	JUROR NO. 5: Thank you.
?	17	THE COURT: The Court appreciates your serving as a
*	18,	juror at all under those circumstances.
	19	JUROR NO. 5: Thank you.
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	21	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	22	JOSEPH P. LOWE
	23	BY THE COURT:
	24	Q Incidentally, Mr. Lowe, you sent me a note
	25	indicating that you had something that you wished to bring to
•	26	the Court's and counsel's attention, concerning a hardship.
	27	A Yes, your Honor. It was an oversight on my part.
,	28	I truly had forgotten that I had submitted well, not an

examination, but an application within the Postal Service, for another position.

And I submitted this on May 22nd, and I was supposed to -- I am supposed to -- to get some information on this within 90 days from that date.

And it's a position of -- something I've always wanted. And it's a step in pay.

And I would -- if I'm not available for this, I am quite sure that they would just pass over me.

ì.	Like I say, it is notes will be given 90 days
2	from the day of submission of the application.
3	Q And you're sure they would not give you the
4	position if you are on jury duty?
5	A I'm quite zure they're not going to hold it.
6	Q All right. The People will stipulate that it would
7	constitute a hardship, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: The defense stipulate?
9	MR. KANAREK: May I just ask a question?
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11	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. KANAREK:
13	Q Mr. Lowe, does that mean that at some time by the
14	20th when is the outside date that you would know?
15	A The latest date that I would know would be,
16	approximately, say, the 23rd of August, since the 22nd would
17	be on the Sunday. I know I would know around the 23rd. Like
18	I say, it can be any time between now and then.
19	Q And if you are not when something happens, do
20	you take an examination or something?
21	A Well, let's see, if you're familiar with the post
22	office, you have to submit bids for positions, and then if you
23	are selected, then, we have the position.
24	Q I see. If you are selected, you have the
25	position?
26	A (Nods head.)
27	Q And then, wouldn't you automatically, because of
28	the results of the federal government, step into that position?

·1	À Yes.
2	Q Irrespective of whether or not you are physically
31	thera?
4	What if you were on vacation or something?
5 , .	A Well, I'd try to hurry to get back.
6	Q I see. You feel that it would impede your
7	actually getting the job?
8	A Yes. Yes, I'm quite sure of that.
9	MR. KANAREK: Very well, your Honor.
10	Thank you, Mr. Lowe.
11	THE COURT: The Court does find that this loss of an
12	opportunity would be a hardship to you and, therefore, it
13	does exquae you.
14	JUROR NO. 2: Thank you, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Report to Room 253, Mr. Lowe, if you would.
16	JUROR NO. 2: Thank you.
17	MR. RAMAREK: Thank you, sir.
18	THE COURT: So we have two seats to fill now.
19	Call two names, if you would, please.
20	THE CLERK: Jeanne H. Hoenke.
21	Did I pronounce your name correctly Hoenke?
22	JUROR NO. 2: Yes, that's absolutely correct.
23	THE CLERK! The last name is spelled H-o-s-n-k-s. The
24	first name is spelled J-e-a-n-n-a.
25	Is that No. 2 chair, your Honor?
26	THE COURT: Yes.
27	THE CLERK! No. 2 chair for you,
28	Tom C. Gibson, G-i-b-s-o-n.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 1 JEANNE H. HOENKE AND 3 TOM C. GIBSON BY THE COURT: 5 Mrs. Hoenke, and Mr. Gibson, were you both 6 present at the time when the Court explained the nature of 7 this case to the prospective jurors and questioned a 8 9 prospective juror who was first chosen from your group to take the box? 10 A 11 JUROR NO. 2: Yes, sir. 12 Α JUROR NO. 5: Yes, sir. 13, And would your answers be any different than he 14 responded to those questions of a general nature? JUROR NO. 2: No. sir. 15 A 5a bls. JUROR NO. 5: No, sir. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 26

5a-1 Would it be any hardship to you, Mrs. Hoenke, 1 to serve in this case? A No. sir. 3 Neither financial, nor personal? Á No. sir. 5 And, Mr. Gibson, would it be any hardship to you? Q б Keep your voice up, if you would. 7 Well, not a financial hardship, but I work for 8. the L. A. Board of Education. I am a Food Warehouse Foreman, 9 and right now they're picking an assistant foreman, but at 10 present I have none. And if I do not get back there by the Ľ time school opens, there would be really nobody to operate 12 the warehouse, run the warehouse. 13 This would not be so much your problem but their problem if you are not around, would it not? Well, when I do get back, it would be my 16 17 problem. Because you'd have to straighten out --18 Q Yes, sir. 19 A -- whatever might be on hand when you finally 20 Q 21 got back? 22 À Right. I think, Mr. Gibson, we'll ask the Board of 23 94 Education to forego your presence and see whether or not in your spare time, if you have any, away from this case, 25 you can perhaps do what you can for selecting an assistant. 26 27 Have you been a juror, Mr. Gibson? No. sir. A

54-2	1	Q Mrs. Hoenke?
	2	A Yes, sir.
,	3	Q And have you served as a juror in a criminal case
. 	4	Mrs. Hosnke?
,	5	A No. mir.
, ,	6 - 1	Q Only in tivil cases?
	7.	A Right.
	8	Q And you recognize the distinction between the
•	.9	burden of proof in a civil case and the burden of proof which
	10	I have instructed you about in a criminal case?
	11:	A Yes, sir.
•	12 ·	Q And are you related to or a friend of a law
	13	enforcement officer, Mr. Gibson?
	14	A No, sir.
) ·	1ŝ.	Q Mrs. Hoenke?
•	16	A No, sir.
•	17	Q What type of work do you do, Hr. Gibson? You
	18	told us that you work for the Board of Education. I'm not
	19	quite sure what you do.
•	20	A I'm in the Food Warehouse. We supply all the
	21 (afeterias with foods.
•	22	Q You are in sort of a central warehouse for the
•	23	School District?
	24	A Yes. We have the meat and vegetables and the
	25	staple groceries and supplies.
.	26 ,	Q And you manage the warehouse, then, is that
,	27	correct?
)	28	A That is correct.

5a-3	1	Q Mrs. Hoenke, are you employed outside the home?
,	2	A No. sir.
	3	Q Is there a Mr. Hoenke?
	4.	A Yes, sir.
3	5	Q Is he amployed?
	6	A No, he is retired.
•	7	Q From what type of business?
	8	A He was a department head in a film laboratory.
	9	Q In what general area do you reside, Mrs. Hoenke?
	10	A Uh, the Wilshire-Rossmore.
:	ļl .	Q Mr. Gibson?
	12	A Southeast.
	13	Q Can either of you think of any reason why you
•	14	could not or should not sit on this jury?
*	15	A (Juror No. 2) Yes, sir. I am against capital
	16	punishment.
•	17	Q All right.
	18	In connection with capital punishment, do you have
	19	such views concerning it, Mrs. Hoenke, that you could not be
,	20	fair and impartial in determining the question of guilt or
	.21	innocence?
	22	A Oh, yes. I couldn't.
	23	Q In other words, if you knew that you might be
	24	called upon later, in the second phase of the case, to make a
٠.	25	judgment on life imprisonment or death, you couldn't be fair
₹*	26	and impartial in the first phase of the case; am I stating
.	27	your state of mind correctly?
•	28	A That's right.

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5a-4	1	Q	Is that correct?
	2	· A	Well, yes. I'm not sure what you said.
	, з	Q	Well, let's be sure.
. P	4		Say it again.
4	5	Q	If you were called if you knew in the second
	.6	phase	
•	7	A	Yes.
	8	Q	as I explained to you that this possibly could
	9	be a two-p	hase case, a phase involving guilt or innocence and
	10	a phase in	volving penalty.
	11	A	Yes Andrew Commence
	12	Q	Did you follow that?
	13	A	Yes.
	14	Q	And you understand the procedure?
	15	, A	Yes.
V	16	Q.	In the event, and only in the event there is a
,,5 ,	17	conviction	of murder of the first degree
b fls.	18	A	Yes, sir.
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Q -- the Court --

You understand, too, and I'm sure you all understand, the Court is not implying or inferring there is guilt in the first phase. The Court makes no such inference.

The Court is simply questioning you because -about the death penalty, because the same jury that decides
on the first phase, decides on the second phase; do you
understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q But if there is no conviction of murder of the first degree, of course the question will never be presented to a jury.

A Right.

Q So what I am asking you is about your attitude toward the penalty and whether it would affect your judgment in the first phase of the case.

Are your views concerning the death penalty such that you couldn't be fair and impartial in determining the question of guilt or innocence?

A Yes, sir.

Then, am I correct in expressing your view in this way: That since you would be called upon, if there were a conviction of murder of the first degree, to determine whether the death penalty should be imposed, you couldn't be impartial in judging guilt?

A Oh, I could not.

Q And would you, as a result of your views concerning the death penalty, automatically refuse to impose it

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- A Yes, sir.
- Q Are your views such that you would never impose the death penalty in any case?
 - A Yes, sir,
- Q Would you refuse to even consider the death penalty?
 - A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Any questions?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mrs. Hoenke, is there any reason that you couldn't listen to the evidence here and discuss it with your fellow jurors at the guilt or innocence -- you understand the guilt or innocence phase?

A No. sir.

Q You understand this trial conceivably -theoretically, it is possible that there could be two
phases to this trial?

A Yes.

Q The first phase is what we call the guilt or innocence phase.

You understand at that time you merely decide whether or not someone the District Attorney accuses of something or other is guilty or not guilty?

A Yes.

1	Q I see. But you never have actually discussed it?
2	A No, but I never would be.
3	MR. KANAREK: Thank you. Thank you, Mrs. Hoenke.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Manzella.
5	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, the People respectfully challenge
6	Mrs. Hoenke for cause under Section 1073, Subdivision 2, and
7	under Section 1074, Subdivision 8 of the Pensi Code.
8	THE COURT: As to the first grounds, the Court
9	MR. KANAREK: May we oppose the challenge? We do, your
10	Bonor.
11	THE COURT: As to the first grounds, the Court grants
12	the challenge, Mrs. Hoenke. Thank you very much. The Court
13	excuses you. Report to Room 253 forthwith.
14	JUROR NO. 2: Thank you, sir.
15	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Hosnke.
16	THE COURT: Do you have further time left, Mrs. Hoenke?
17	JUROR NO. 2: Yes. Yes, I have until the 6th of August.
18	THE COURT: Room 253.
19	JUROR NO. 2: Do I get a slip or something?
20	THE COURT: Yes, as soon as the Clerk gets his ear out
21	of the telephone.
22	BY THE COURT:
23 {	Q Mr. Gibson strike that.
24	Referring to the death penalty, do you have such
25	views concerning it that you could not be impartial in
26	determining the question of guilt or innocence?
27	A No, sir.
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Or upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, would you automatically impose the death penalty regardless of the evidence?

Yes, sir. A

In other words, if there were a murder of the first degree conviction, your inclination would be to automatically impose the death penalty?

Yes, sir.

MR. KANAREK: 1073, Sub section 2, your Honor,

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Gibson, the Court grants the challenge, and you are excused. Thank you for appearing, coming to this courtroom. Room 253 forthwith. If you have any jury time left.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, two and a half weeks.

THE COURT: 1:30 satisfactory? Jury assembly room.

JUROR MO. 5: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Edward B. Eidelman, E-i-d-e-l-m-a-n.

Did I pronounce your name correctly, sir?

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Could you spell that again?

THE CLERK: E-i-d-a-l-m-a-n.

MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Dooley, could you spell that again?

THE CLERK: I-i-d-a-1-m-a-n.

First name Edward, middle initial B.

THE COURT: Would you pronounce your name for us, sir? JUROR MO. 2: Eidelman.

THE COURT: Eldelman.

You hit it right, Mr. Dooley.

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THE CLERK: Mrs., Rene Gluck.

Did I pronounce your name correct?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, you did.

THE CLERK: G-1-u-c-k, first name R-e-m-e.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

EDWARD B. EIDELMAN

AND

RESE GLUCK

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Eidelman, Mrs. Gluck, were you both present, were each of you present at the time the Court explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurous and questioned a prospective juror chosen from your group?

- A JUROR NO. 2: Yes, sir.
- A JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I was.
- Q And would your answers be any different than that prospective juror who was first questioned from your group, answered to the questions of a general nature?
 - A JUROR NO. 2: No. sir.
 - A JUROR NO. 5: They would be.
 - Q Would yours be the same?
 - A JUROR NO. 5: Yes, they would.
- Q Hold that microphone up to about an inch or two from your face. It will pick up batter.

Mr. Eidelman, the same instruction to you as to that one.

Would it be any hardship to you, Mr. Eidelman, to

	<u> </u>
1	serve in this matter?
2	A No, sir.
3	Q Either financial or personal?
4	A No, sir.
5	Q Mrs. Gluck?
6	A It would be on my part.
7	Q Tell us about that.
8	A I am an employee of the D.P.S.S.
9	Q Keep that up.
10	A I'm sorry. Can you hear me now?
11	Q You can hear it pick up if you get it close
12	enough.
13	A I am an employee of the D.P.S.S.
14 .	Q D.P.S.S.?
15	A The Department of Public Social Services.
16	Q Department of Public Social Services. I should
17	know that by now.
18 .	A My particular function is an eligibility worker.
19	And at this point in time social mervice workers are being
20	phased out and they are literally standing in line waiting
21	for our jobs. I was promised that I would be paid, but I
22	was also told that they could not keep my file open for that
23	length of time. And that when I
24	
25	
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6 fls.

What do you mean by that, that they could not 6-1 Ö. 1 keep it open? 2 Well, each worker has a file, a certain number of 3 cases, and a desk that she covers. 4 Yes? 5 She takes -- she interviews a certain number a month, and she services those for the particular aid for which 7 they are applying. 8 So somebody would have to pick up your file --Q A It would be --10 -- during the time that you --Q A It would be reassigned. 12 Yes. 13 Q A And I would be in limbo, as it were. 14 Well, what happens when you go on vacation? 15 Q when you are on jury duty? 16 For a month --17 A Doesn't somebody pick up that file? ΪŔ For a month, they cover. But for five months, 19 they will not. I would be relieved of the file, and they 20 are -- as of now, social workers are going into eligibility 21 22 worker functions. And the eligibility workers who are at the top of the tenure list are going down into clerical functions. 25 Well, is this just a guess on your part, that you would be relieved, or has somebody in authority told you that 26 27 that would be the case?

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He has told me that he could not hold the file

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open. He has not said where I would be reassigned. He said he could not possibly know, with -- with what is happening at this point.

Q In other words, what is happening is that you would be reassigned?

A Yez.

Q You wouldn't lose your position, but it would be a reassignment?

A There's a very good chance that I might. Because eligibility workers, as of now, are going into clerical work.

Q Well, do you -- do you think that this situation would concern you sufficiently so that you couldn't concentrate on the case?

A Very definitely. I am hoping for retirement in not too long, and if I -- if I am down in a lower function, from the standpoint of income, that means my retirement would be that much less.

Your retirement is based on --

Q And that would distress you to such an extent that you feel you couldn't devote your full attention to the case?

A I feel so.

THE COURT: All right. The Court finds that that is a sufficient state of hardship that you should be excused.

JUROR NO. 5: Thank you.

THE COURT: The Court does excuse you.

Is there another name?

THE CLERK: I have one.

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THE COURT: Just one name? One left. THE CLERK! 2 THE COURT: Well, since there's only one, we'll mix those with the -- or that one with the slips of the new prospective jurors who will arrive this afternoon, so that 5 we will still be drawing by lot, and at random. 6 And therefore, we cannot proceed any further. 7 except that we can discuss one or two things with Mr. 8 Eidelman, perhaps, and utilize the time. 9. 10 11 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 72 MR. EDWARD B. EIDELMAN 13 BY THE COURT: Mr. Eidelman, have you served as a juror before? 14 15 No. sir. Are you acquainted with or related to any law 16 17 enforcement officer? 18. No. sir. 19 What type of work do you do? Q 20 I am retired. A Q From what type of work? 22 I was a theater cashier. And is there a Mrs. Eidelman? À No. sir. In what area do you reside? Q 26 Downtown, Central. 27 Are your views concerning the death penalty such Q 28 that you could not be fair and impartial in determining the

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Mr. Eidelman, would you say? We'll question you out of the hearing of the other jurors, for just a minute or two, so we can take advantage of this time that we have before 12:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, the remaining members of the prospective jury panel exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

BY THE COURT:

- Q Mr. Eidelman, have you ever heard, seen or read the name Charles Manson before you came into this courtroom?
 - A Yes.
- Q And was that in connection with some other case or this case?
 - A Some other case.
- Q And was that the so-called Tate-La Bianca homicide trial?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you follow that in the press or via television or radio?
 - A I read some about it.
- Q From time to time, you would see the television or hear the radio or read the press?
 - A That's it.
 - Q And you didn't regularly follow it --
 - A No. sir.
 - Q -- or make any effort to?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q All right. Did you find out from any of the news

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1	media what the result of that trial was?
2	A Did I find out
3	Q Do you know whether Mr. Manson was convicted of
4	anything?
5	A I believe they found him guilty.
6.	Q Of what?
7	A Of murder?
. 8	Q Of murder? That's your best remembrance?
9	A That's all I remember.
10	Q All right. Do you know whether they came back
11	with a penalty? And if so, what it was?
12	A I think the death.
13	Q That's your best remembrance?
14	A (Indicating affirmatively.)
15	Q So that your remembrance is that he was charged
16	with murder; they found him guilty of murder; and the jury
17	came back with the death penalty?
18 19	A Yes, sir.
20.	Q Do you know whether there was more than one count
20. 21	of murder? More than one victim?
22	A I you mean more than one that was charged with
23	it?
24	Q More than one person killed.
25	A Yes, sir, there was several.
26	Q And do you remember any of the names, other than
27	Sharon Tate?
28	A One more. Folger,
	Q Folger?

1	A	Folger.
2	Q	Do you remember any more?
3	A	That's all. Hineman. Was there a Hineman in
4	there?	
5	Q	The Court was about to ask you whether you
6	remember th	ne name Gary Hinman from before, from any place.
7	Before I re	end it to you in the indictment?
8	À	That was Hinman,
9	Q	And you believe that he was one of the victims in
10	that other	case?
11	A	I believe so.
12	Q	Do you understand that that case is a separate
13	case from	this one?
14	À	That's yes, sir.
15	Ω	And that Mr. Manson is accused of having murdered
16 ·	Mr. Gary H	inman in this case?
17	λ	I see.
18	Ω.	Now, do you understand?
19	Ä	I see, yes, sir.
20	Q	Now, had you heard the name Gary Hinman before you
21	came in he	re?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	That you can recall, in the press or
24	À	Yes .
25	Q	had you seen it or read it?
26	A .	Yes, sir.
27	Q	And in what connection?
28	A	Well, about the time of the Sharon Tate affair.
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•	A T was the years managing unit at the facts administra
1	Q I see. Do you remember any of the facts concern-
[*] 2	ing the Mr. Hinman's alleged death?
3	A No, sir.
. 4	Q Do you know the name Shorty Shea, or did you know
5	it before you came into this courtroom
6	A No, sir.
7	Q and the Court told you about this indictment?
8	A Mo, sir.
9	Q Do you know the name Mary Brunner?
10	A No, sir.
, H	Q Bobby Beausoleil?
12	A (Indicating negatively.)
13	Q No? Reply audibly, so that this man can take it
14	down.
15	A No. sir.
16	Q If I were to instruct you, Mr. Eidelman, that you
17	were to decide any issue that's presented to you in this
18	case independently of anything that you may have heard, seen
19	or read, gould you effectively segregate in your own mind
20	those articles that news articles that you may have read
21	or that you may have heard over television or via radio?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q Could you segregate them in your mind?
24	A Yes, wir.
25	Q Are you objective enough to do that,
26	A Yes, sir.
27	Q so that you could be independent
28	A Yes, sir.

,	1	Q in making any judgment on this case?
	2	A Yes, I believe so.
* - * * *	3,	Q And could you decide this case solely from the
	4	evidence that's presented here
•	· 5	A Yes, mir.
ý. u	6	Q in this courtroom?
6b fls.	7	A Yes, sir,
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5b-1	1	Q And the Court's instructions of law, as I shall
	2	present them to you?
	3	A Yes, sir.
فو	4	Q Is there any doubt in your mind whatever about
	5	your ability to set aside whatever you may have heard, seen or
3	6	read? And make an independent judgment on this case?
,	7	A No. sir.
	8	Q Can you, in your mind, not forget those things
	9	that you may have heard, seen or read, but simply segregate
	10	them from the evidence, and not refer to them at all in the
	Ħ	course of your deliberation?
	12	A I've forgotten about them already.
	13	Q And will you do that?
•	14	A Yes, sir.
.	15	Q Pardon?
	16	A Yeah, I've forgotten about them already.
à	17	Q Well, will you set them aside, should they be
	18 .	called back to your mind, if you should suddenly remember
	19	more than you are able to remember now?
	20	A Yes, sir.
	2 1	Q Will you put such things aside?
	. 22	A Yes, sir.
	23	Q And can you be fair and impartial?
	24	A Yes, sir.
	25.	THE COURT: All right. You may examine Mr. Eldelman on
*	26	the issue of publicity, if you wish,
. .	27	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
	28	THE CATOT'S WE ARE MORNING ME

6b-2	1 .	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.
	2.	THE COURT: you may wish to at this time.
	3	Go ahead.
÷	4	MR. KANAREK: Thank you.
3	5	
	6	VOIR DIRE BEAMINATION
	7	BY MR. KANÁREK:
	8	Q Mr. Eidelman, do you have any friends that are in
	ģ	any type of law enforcement,
	10	A No.
	'n.	Q public or private?
	12	A No. sir.
	13	Q Now, in connection with these matters, the
	14	Tate-La Bianca case, you saw that on TV, heard it on radio?
	15	Read it in the newspapers; is that right?
	16	A Yeah, that's right.
**	17	Q Did you hear anything by President Nixon concerning
	18	that case?
	. 19	A Yeah, I remember seeing the headline, the
,	20	streamer across the newspaper (indicating).
	21	Q What did it may?
•	22	A Something with regard to that he considered
	23.	Mr. Menson guilty.
	24	Q I see. Now, directing your attention, then, to
	25	the matters that are to the matters that were before the
· •	26	Court in the Tate-La Bianca case, as far as the publicity
	27	is concerned, what did you hear as to how these people
	28	passed away, how they died?

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A It seems that they were all -- that they were all knifed, insofar as I remember.

Q I see. And do you know -- well, let me ask you: Just from the publicity that you heard, in how many locations did these events allegedly take place?

A On one. In Miss Tate's home.

Q I see.

And in connection with that, did you -- is the name Susan Atkins familiar to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you -- did you see snything concerning Susan Atkins in the newspapers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you read anything concerning what Susan .
Atkins said in the newspapers?

A Well, so far as I remember, that - that she was mixed up in it.

I want to explain something to you. When you get as old as I am, your memory isn't so good, sir.

Q Mr. Eidelman, you are not a defendant here; you understand that? We are just -- we are just talking to you, like -- just to find out whatever you may know.

It's no -- we are all friendly, no matter whether you know a lot or a little.

A I went to explain my memory to you; that -- as I say, that when you get -- the older you get, the weaker your -- the worse your memory is.

. And my memory isn't as good now as it was five, six

or ten years ago, because I'm older. 6b-4 Q. Uh-huh. So I can't remember things about this Sharon Tate 3 affair, as I could have, say, if it had happened ten years ago." 5 Well, let me -- may I ask you? With all due respect to your memory, whatever it may be -- good or bad --6 7 your memory is such that you remember that Mr. Manson, from 8 the publicity, you heard that he -- that there was a result, a certain result, that he was convicted in that other case; 10 is that right? 11 Á Yez. 12 And you read about the death penalty in that other 13 casel 14 A Yes. 15 Those things, you could never forget; right? Q 16 Probably not. A 17 Never forget those; right? Q 6c fls.18 Probably not, 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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And so, having that -- having in mind these matters that we are speaking of, that you say you could never forget, and let's say that in this courtroom, these very same matters are brought to your attention -- the fact of these results in the Tate-La Bianca case, both as to the verdict and as to the penalty -- is it a fair statement that you just don't know, not having experienced it, what effect the publicity might have, if you heard this same information in the courtroom?

- A It wouldn't have any.
- Q You would certainly remember it; right?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That's not relative to a challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Sustained.

The question is whether or not you can set it aside, not whether you can forget it, but whether you can set aside anything that you may have heard outside of the courtroom, and in the publicity media, and determine the case solely from what you hear, see or read in the courtroom.

JUROR NO. 2: Yes, sir. Yes, that, I can do.

- Q BY MR. KANAREK: Have you ever been a juror before,

 Mr. Eidelman?
 - A No. No. sir.
 - Q . In any case at all?
 - A No.
 - Q So you've never had the necessity to sit down and set aside these types of facts; right?
 - A That's right.

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1 :	Q And is it a fair statement that these are quite
2	unusual facts, someone having been convicted, and the death
3′	penalty having been imposed, and all of that,
4:	A Yex.
5	Q right?
6 :	A Yes, sir.
, 7	Q And you would certainly intend to set those matters
8	aside; right? To follow the Court's orders?
ģ	A Yes, sir.
10	Q But you not having experienced it, you don't
11	know whether you could or could not do it; is that right?
12	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That's argumenta-
13	tive.
14	MR. KAMAREK: I'm asking him, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
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JUROR NO. 2: I don't know. Would you mind asking that 7-1 Ţ question again, please? BY MR. KANAREK: Certainly. Not having experienced it, and intending 4 certainly to follow the Court's orders, but not having gone 5 through that before, is it a fair statement that you don't know in fact that you could set aside these matters concerning the publicity, the results, the verdict and the penalty during Š the course of this trial? I could set them aside, yes. 10 No question in your mind about it? 11 Q No. No, sir. 13 I see. And may I ask you, during the year 1970 were you 14. 15 in Los Angeles? Yes, sir: 16 Á 17 You lived in Los Angeles? Q 18 Yes, sir. Å 10 You read the newspaper every day? Ğ 20. Yes, sir. 21 And you saw television every day? Q A Yeah. Right? Q 24 Á Yes, sir. 25 And you listened to radio every day? Ő. 26 Á Yes, sir. Right? Q 28 Å Yes.

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MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Eidelman.

MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor. Thank you.

MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2.

THE COURT: The challenge for cause is denied.

We'll reassemble at 2:00 o'clock.

Mr. Eidelman, don't discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone else during the course of the recess -- amongst your fellow jurors, nor with anyone else; do you understand?

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

THE COURT: Very well, see you at 2:00 o'clock.

We're in recess.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 o'clock noon, the noon recess was taken, the herein proceedings to be resumed at 2:00 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1971, 2:10 P. M. THE COURT: Let me again remind counsel that when the matter is called at 2:00 o'clock, you should be here at 2:00 o'clock. MR. KANAREK: Oh, yes, your Honor. I wish to apologize to the Court and counsel, and the prospective jurors. was in the room at 1:45, but the Court did not take the bench until --THE COURT: 2:00 o'clock. MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, approximately --Ladies and gentlemen, those of you who are THE COURT: beyond the rail, who are prospective jurors, would you please rise and raise your right hands. Go ahead. THE CLERK: You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will well and truly answer such questions that may be asked of you, touching upon your qualifications to act as trial jurors in the cause pending before this Court, so help you God? (Whereupon, the prospective jurors answered in the affirmative.) THE CLERK: Be seated, please. THE COURT: Was there any of you who did not take that oath? Is there any one of you who affirms rather than takes the oath?

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All right, would you please do this lady -THE CLERK: Would you rise, please.
THE COURT: -- take this lady's affirmation.

THE CLERK: Do you affirm that you will well and truly answer such questions that may be asked of you touching upon your qualifications to act as a trial juror in the cause now pending before this Court, this you do under the pains and penalty of perjury?

(Whereupon, the prospective jurors indicated in the affirmative.)

THE CLERK: Thank you, be seated.

THE COURT: All right, the record should show that the defendant is present with his counsel, Mr. Kanarek. That there are prospective jurous beyond the rail and in the box.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Court wishes to inform you concerning the nature of this case.

It is a criminal case. And it is entitled the "People of the State of California versus Charles Manson."

The indictment before the Court charges that:

"On the 27th day of July, 1969, in the County of
Los Angeles, Mr. Manson did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, and with malice of forethought, murder Gary Alan
Hinman, human being, in violation of Section 187 of the Penal
Code."

That is the first count of the indictment.

The indictment is in three counts.

The second count charges Mr. Manson, Susan

Denise Atkins and Bruce McGregor Davis with the crime of

conspiracy to commit murder and robbery in violation of

Section 182.1 of the Penal Code, in between the 25th -- or

from the 25th through the 28th day of July, 1969, in the County

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 of Los Angeles, those persons did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, and knowingly conspire, combine and confederate and agree together, and with others whose true identity is unknown, to commit the crime of murder in violation of Section 187 of the Penal Code, and robberyin violation of Section 211 of the Penal Code.

That pursuant to and for the purpose of carrying out the objects, purposes and aforesaid combination, agreement and conspiracy, the defendants committed the following overt acts at and in the County of Los Angeles:

"Overt act No. 1 alleges that on or about July 25, said persons did travel to the vicinity of -- strike that.

"Bruce McGregor Davis, Susan Atkins and Robert Beausoleil did travel to the vicinity of 964 Old Topanga Road, Malibu, in the County of Los Angeles;" and that

"Overt act No. 2 alleges that on or about July 26th, 1969, Charles Manson, Susan Denise Atkins and Bruce McGregor Davis did enter the residence of 964 Old Topanga Road, Malibu, in the County of Los Angeles;

"Overt act No. 3 alleges that on or about July 26th, Charles Manson and Bruce McGregor Davis did drive away from 964 Old Topanga Road in a Flat automobile owned by Gary Hinman."

Count III alleges that "Charles Manson, Bruce McGregor Davis and Steven Grogan committed the act of murder in violation of Section 187 of the Penal Code, in between the 16th -- sometime between the 16th day of August, 1969, and

the 1st day of September, 1969, in the County of Los Angeles, those persons did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, and with malice of forethought, murder Donald Jerome Shorty S. Shea, a human being."

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This indictment is not evidence. It's simply a means of bringing an accusation before this Court and this jury.

To this accusation, to this indictment, Mr. Manson has entered pleas of not guilty. And this is the time set for trial.

Would you select a name for seat No. 4 -- seat No. 5?

THE GLERK: Yes, your Honor. Ralph C. Winters; W-i-n-t-e-r-s.

THE COURT: It's anticipated, ladies and gentlemen -the Court is speaking to Mr. Winters, as well as to those of
you beyond the rail -- that this case will take four or five
months to try.

The Court anticipates that you will not be sequestered during the course of the trial. By "sequestered," I mean lodged at a hotel each evening. The Court does not intend to do that.

It could be possible that that might happen, should a motion be made and should the Court find that there is sufficient cause or excuse to do so, to sequester you, or should the Court on its own motion, under certain circumstances, decide that you should be sequestered.

The Court has already told you that the indictment is not evidence, and it's not to be considered as evidence against the defendant. The Court will instruct you concerning the law at the conclusion of the evidence, and you are to follow the law as the Court shall instruct you concerning it,

regardless of what you believe the law should be or what you believe the law to be yourself.

You're to take the Court's instructions as to what the law is, and you should not take anyone else's instructions or anyone's inference as to what the law is. It should be the -- it is the function of the Court to instruct you concerning the law, and it's not the function of either counsel to instruct you concerning the law.

You are to follow only the Court's instructions in respect to the law.

The Court will tell you that a defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent. The Court so instructs you: That a defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved; and in case of a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown, he is entitled to an acquittal.

This presumption places upon the state the burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Reasonable doubt is defined as follows:

It's not a mere possible doubt, because everything relating to human affairs and depending on moral evidence is open to some possible or imaginary doubt. It is that state of the case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all of the evidence, leaves the minds of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say that they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge.

The testimony of a witness, a writing, a material

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object or anything presented to the senses offered to prove the existence or non-existence of a fact is either direct or circumstantial evidence.

Direct evidence means evidence that directly proves a fact, without an inference and which, in itself, conclusively establishes that fact.

Circumstantial evidence means evidence that proves a fact from which the inference of the existence of another fact may be drawn.

An inference is simply a deduction of fact that may logically and reasonably be drawn from another fact or group of facts established by the evidence.

It's not necessary that facts be proved by direct evidence. They may be proved also by circumstantial evidence or by a combination of direct evidence and circumstantial evidence.

Both direct evidence and circumstantial evidence are acceptable as means of proof. Neither is entitled to any greaterweight than the other.

You are not permitted to find a defendant guilty of the crime charged against him, or any crime charged against him, based on circumstantial evidence, unless the proved circumstances are not only consistent with the theory that the defendant is guilty of the crime, but cannot be reconciled with any other rational conclusion, and each fact which is essential to complete a set of circumstances necessary to establish the defendant's guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

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As to any particular count, if the evidence is susceptible of two reasonable interpretations, one of which points to the defendant's guilt, and the other to his innocence, it's your duty to adopt that interpretation which points to the defendant's innocence, and reject the other which points to his guilt.

We will be talking about homicide, about murder in particular, in the course of this voir dire -- in the course of this questioning of prospective jurors.

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 The Court instructs you that all murder perpetrated by willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, with malice aforethought, or a murder committed by torture, or a killing committed by a burglary -- strike that; or, a killing committed in the course of a burglary or a robbery, is murder of the first degree.

A conspiracy, the Court instructs you, is an agreement between two or more persons to commit the public offense of -- to commit a public offense, and with the specific intent to commit such offense, followed by an overt act committed in this state by one or more of the parties for the purpose of accomplishing the object of the agreement.

Conspiracy is a crime. In order to find a defendant guilty of a conspiracy, in addition to the proof of the unlawful agreement, there must be proof of the commission of at least one of the overt acts alleged in the indictment.

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 act constituting the offense, or who knowingly and with criminal intent aid and abet 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.

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The Court will give you further instructions concerning the law in this case. And I'll now ask you:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

RALPH C. WINTERS

BY THE COURT:

- Q Mr. Winters, whether you believe that you can follow the Court's orders, to follow the instructions as I shall give them to you, regardless of what you believe the law should be or what you think it to be at the present time?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Will you do that?
 - A (Indicating affirmatively.)
 - Q And your answer is "Yes," is that correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Now, I'm going to ask you a series of general questions. Will those of you beyond the rail listen to the questions that I put to Mr. Williams --

JUROR NO. 4: Winters.

THE COURT: Mr. Winters. And I'll simply ask you, when it's your turn in the box, whether you've heard these questions and whether your answers would be any different to the questions of a general nature put to Mr. Winters.

- Q Have you ever been the victim of a crime of violence, Mr. Winters, or had a close friend or relative who has been the victim of a crime of violence?
 - A No.
 - Q Have you ever been a witness for the prosecution

Ţ	or for the defense in a criminal case!
2	A No. 1 3 Comments of the comm
, 3	Q Have you ever had any legal experience? Have you
4.	ever been a member of the legal profession, or in any way
5	involved in the legal profession?
6	A No.
7	Q Or have you studied law?
8	A No.
9	Q Have you or anyone close to you been charged
10	with a criminal offense of any kind, other than a minor
11	traffic offense?
12	A No.
13	Q Do you have any quarrel with the doctrine of
14	reasonable doubt, which I have just instructed upon? And
15	which you heard while you were sitting there in the box?
16	A No.
17	Q Have you ever been connected with law enforcement
18	in any way?
19	A No. Not as a police officer, do you mean?
20	Q Well, have you worked for a police agency in any
21	way?
22	A No.
23	Q Would you be able to listen to the testimony of a
24	police officer and measure it by the same standards as you
25	would use to test the credibility of any other witness?
26	A Probably, yes.
27	THE COURT: In this case, ladies and gentlemen, in
28	which the offenses charged are punishable by death, the

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Court is required to ascertain if any prospective juror entertains such conscientious opinions concerning the death penalty as would preclude him or her from finding a defendant guilty, if the evidence should justify such a finding;

Or if the juror would, under no circumstances, vote for the death penalty.

At the outset of the trial, the Court should explain to you that it has no way of knowing -- I have no way of knowing -- whether or not it would be necessary for you to enter into a discussion or a deliberation in the penalty phase, as that will depend upon what your findings are in the guilt phase.

The defendant, as you have previously been informed. is charged with the crime of -- the crimes of murder.

In arriving at a verdict in this case, as to the guilt or imnocence of the defendant, in the first phase of the trial, the subject of penalty or punishment is not to be discussed or considered by the jury, as that is a matter which, under our law, must be considered and determined in a separate proceeding, if your finding should require such proceeding.

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If the defendant is acquitted, or if he's found guilty of something less than murder of the first degree, then it is not necessary to enter into a penalty phase. If, however, the defendant is found guilty of murder of the first degree, an offense punishable by life imprisonment or death, there shall thereupon be further proceedings on the issue of penalty, and the jury shall fix the penalty as life imprisonment or death.

Now, the law imposes neither death nor life imprisonment, but presents the two alternatives to the absolute discretion of the jury.

The legislature has formulated no rules to control the exercise of the jury's discretion. Therefore, the Court will inquire of the prospective jurors — and the Court at this time tells you what its inquiry will be, so that you may be thinking about what your responses will be to these questions, when you are in the box.

Are your opinions concerning the death penalty such that you would automatically refuse to impose it, without regard to any evidence that might be developed?

Or are your opinions such, concerning the death penalty, that if the defendant were convicted of murder of the first degree, you would vote to impose the death penalty, without regard to any evidence that might be developed during the trial of the case?

Or are your views of the death penalty such as would prevent you from making an impartial decision on the first phase of the trial, the guilt or innocence phase?

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Or are your views concerning the death penalty such that you would never vote to impose it, regardless of the evidence.

I've neglected to introduce to you some of the people who are sitting at the counsel table. The defendant is the gentleman seated in the blue shirt there, across from the jury, Mr. Charles Manson.

He is represented by Mr. Irving Kanarek, who is now rising.

And the People are represented by Deputy District Attorney Mr. Manzella, Anthony Manzella.

All right.

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All right.

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I'll -- I'll ask those of you who are beyond the rail, who are prospective jurors, and this is the way we have been doing it, so that we can have an inquiry in open court, we have asked all the jurors to leave the juror who is being questioned.

(Whereupon, the Court conferred with the bailiff up at the bench out of the hearing of the prospective jurors:)

THE COURT: Thanks, Bob.

I am informed by Mr. Kuczera, the bailiff, that Department 100 is available, so that you won't have to sit out in that hot hallway this morning or this afternoon, like some of you had to do this morning.

So would you do this for me, would you leave very quietly and very quickly. It is taking us two or three minutes to come in and out. Don't talk amongst yourselves or permit anyone to talk with you concerning the case while you are out of the courtroom.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Q All right, Mr. Winters -Perhaps somebody there would open both doors.
Thank you. Someone hold it open.

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BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Winters, now that all the jurors have -prospective jurors have left the room, the Court wishes to
inquire of you whether you have heard Mr. Manson's name prior
to that case being called in this courtroom?

A Yes, sir. We discussed the previous case, so-called Tate-La Bianca case in our staff room many times. I'm just convinced that -- in fact, we came to the conclusion that it is a waste of taxpayers' money to have a trial like this. If he has been convicted -- I mean, what are we waiting on?

DEFENDANT MANSON: We're waiting on your ignorance.
That's what we're waiting on.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Manson --

DEFENDANT MANSON: This garbage dump makes me sick.

THE COURT: You'll have to go back to the courtroom now -- back to the retaining tank, now, if you can't be quiet.

Q BY THE COURT: Mr. Winters, are you saying to me that you have arrived in your mind at such a prejudice against Mr. Manson as a result of this prior trial, the Tate-La Bianca trial, as you call it, that you couldn't be fair and impartial to him in this trial?

A I'm sure I couldn't.

You couldn't set aside what you may have learned, heard, seen or read in the news media and decide this case aside from that material that you had heard, seen or read?

A Well, when I was assigned to this, on the way over here, I was mulling it over in my mind. I thought, well, I might as well be honest. I shouldn't be there. If you want a

1	fair trial, and you think you can get a fair jury, you sure
2	can't get one from me.
3	THE COURT: All right, the Court will excuse you.
4	Do you have more time left?
5	JUROR NO. 5: Yes, two more weeks.
6	THE COURT: All right, report back to Room 253, the
7	jury assembly room.
8	Call another name, and perhaps you should have one
9	on standby.
10	DEFENDANT MANSON: And he teaches your kids in school.
11	(Whereupon, the Court confers with the clerk
12	up at the bench.)
13 .	THE COURT: Bob will call over to 100 and have them come
14	over.
15	THE CLERK: Mr. Angel B. Vicente, V-i-c-e-n-t-e, first
16.	name spelled A-n-g-e-l.
17	And Miss Marie E. Schneider, S-c-h-n-e-i-d-e-r,
18	M-a-r-i-e.
19	(Whereupon, unrelated matters were called and
20	heard before the Court.)
21	THE COURT: Come forward, would you please, Mr. Vicente.
22	
23,	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
24	ANGEL VICENTE
25	BY THE COURT:
26	Q Mr. Vicente, were you present among the group of
27	jurors to whom I have just explained the nature of this case?
28	A I was.

1	Q Did you hear the questions I put to Mr. Winters?
2	A Uh, yes, I heard, yes.
3	Q Would your answers be any different than the
4	questions of a general nature that I put to him?
5	Would your answers be any different than his
6	answers to the questions of the general nature that I put to
7	him?
.8	A Uh, yes, there would be a difference, yes.
9	Q Tell us in what respect?
10	A Well, your Honor, I think I would be unfair to the
11	defendant in this case.
12	Q You think you would be unfair?
13	A Unfair, yes.
14	Q Why is that?
15.	A Because I uh I guess I would believe in
16	capital punishment.
17	Q In other words, upon a conviction of murder in the
18	first degree
19.	A Yes, sir.
20	Q that you would automatically vote to impose the
21	death penalty?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Regardless of what the evidence might be?
24	A Well, yes, sort of. Yes.
25,	Q Well, I'm not sure of what you mean by "sort of."
26	A Well
. 27 *	Q In other words, if there is a conviction of
28	murder in the first degree your
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This is in regards to publicity. I read a lot. A I would be unfair to the defendant, yes. 9b fls. , 5 22,

9b-1	. 1.	Q You would be unable to set aside anything that
	2	you might have heard
	3	A Yes, I think so. Yes.
*	4	Q seen or read through the publicity media?
,	5	A Yes, th-huh.
*	6	Q And you couldn't decide this case independently?
	7	A I couldn't possibly decide it.
	8	THE COURT: All right, the Court will excuse you, then.
	9	Thank you, Mr. Vicente.
,	10	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Vicente.
	11	THE COURT: Room 253 forthwith, please, Mr. Vicente.
	12	Do you have your slip?
	13	Call some more jurors, would you, please?
. ,	14	Come forward, would you, please?
	15	THE BAILIFF: Have a seat there.
£.	16	
5	17	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
	18	MARIE E. SCHNEIDER
	19 [.]	BY THE COURT:
,	20	Q And your name, please?
,`	21	A Marie Schneider.
	22	Q All right. Hold that microphone up, Miss
	23	Schneider.
,	24	Or is it Mrs.?
	25	A Miss Schneider.
*	26	Q Miss?
**	27	A Yes.
	28	Q Miss Schneider, you were present when the Court

1	explained the nature of this case and questioned Mr. Winters?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Would your answers be any different than he
4	responded to the questions I put to him of a general nature?
5	A No.
6	Q Would it be any hardship to you to serve on this
7	jury?
8	, A No.
9	Q It would be neither a personal or a financial
10	hardship of any kind?
11	A No. I do work for a brokerage office, but I do
12	most of my work from 7:00 until 9:00, I mean, and this is
13	only two or three days a week.
14	Q I see. Have you served as a juror before in a
15	criminal case?
16	A Yes.
17	. Q What was the nature of the case or cases and was
18:	there a verdict in each case?
19	A Uh
20	Q Without saying whether it was guilty or not
21	guilty.
22	A Yes, I was in a child molesting case and we
23	reached a verdict.
24	Q And did you sit on any other criminal case?
25	A No.
26	Q Well, will you set aside what you learned in that
27	case and decide this case only on its evidence and the law

as I shall state it to you?

1	A Yes.
2	Q All right.
3	Where do you work? Do you work as
4	A I work as a registered representative for a
5 .	stock and bond brokerage. In other words, I sell securities.
6	Q And you have never married?
7	A No.
8	Q In what area do you reside?
9	A Oh, I reside in, oh, Central Los Angeles. In the
10	Wilshire District.
11	Q In regard to the death penalty, do you have views
12	concerning it, such that it would keep you frombeing fair and
13	impartial in determining the question of guilt or innocence?
14	A No.
15	Q On the second phase of the trial, would your
16	views concerning the death penalty be such that you would
17	automatically refuse to impose the death penalty, regardless
18	of the evidence that might be produced?
19	A No.
20	Q Or would you, upon a conviction of murder of the
21	first degree, automatically impose the death penalty without
22	regard to the evidence that might be produced?
23	A I don't know.
24	Q In other words do you understand the question
25	I put
26	A Uh
27	Q I might have
28	A Would you ask me again? I'm a little confused.

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1	Q hight have gone a little fast.
2	A Yes.
3	Q Would you vote for the death penalty upon a
4	conviction of murder of the first degree without regard to
5	the evidence that might be produced in the case?
6	A No.
7	Q You would listen to the evidence?
8,	A I I
9	Q In either case, and make a determination whether
10	in your opinion and at your sole discretion you should impose
n I	the death penalty or life in prison?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Have you heard, seen or read anything concerning
14	Mr. Manson before the trial began?
15	A Well
16	Q Or before you were called in here, rather?
17	A Well, of course I've read about the trial and
18	seen it on television. Not this particular
19	Q Not this particular trial?
20	A No, no.
21 .	Q But another trial?
22	A Another trial.
23	Q All right.
24	In connection with that other trial, what do you
25	know as a result of that trial?
26	A Well, I knew the verdict.
27	Q All right. Would you tell us what you believe the
28	verdict to be from what you heard, saw or read?

1908	1 :	Á	Guilty.
Ò	2	Q	What was Mr. Manson guilty of?
	3	A	Murder.
*	4	Q	Was there a penalty phase and, if so, do you know
	5	the result	of that?
>	6	A	Uh, yes, I do.
	7.	Q	And what is it?
,	8 .	A	Death.
	9	Q	Was there more than one count of murder against
	10,	Mr. Manson?.	
•	11	A	Uh
	12	Q,	More than one victim, as nearly as you can
•	13	remember fro	om what you
	14	A	Yes.
٥	15	Q	Pardon?
F -	16		from what you heard, seen or read?
· · ·	. 17	A	Yes, I think so. I'm not real sure.
•	18	Q	You're referring to the Tate-La Bianca case?
	19	A	Yes, uh-huh.
•	20	Q	Do you know the name Susan Atkins?
	21	A	Yes.
	22	Q	What does that mean to you?
	23	. A	She was one of the defendants.
	24	Q	Do you know the name Bobby Beausoleil?
	25	A	No.
3 1	26	Q	Do you know the name Shorty Shea?
- 3	27	A	Uh, oh, something, yes.
	28	Q	What do you know about it?
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	1	A Uh, well, he was they think he was murdered.
	2	He wasn't the body was never found.
	3	Q And you had read about the account of a search
8	4	for a body of Shorty Shea, then?
	. 5	A Yes, I think I have. Sort of well, I just
10 fis.	6	scan those things. I don't really read them.
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10-1	1 .	Q How about the name Himman? Gary Himman?
	2	A Well, I read something about that, too.
÷	3	Q Do you know what you read?
ė .	4	A Well, they found him murdered, I guess.
	.5	Q Do you remember any of the details of that story?
*	.6	A No, I can't say that I do.
	7	Q Now, if I were to instruct you that you should
•	8	set aside any opinions which you might have formed about
•	9 .	anything that you have heard, seen or read, concerning Mr.
	10 .	Manson, this case or the other case, and decide this case
	11	solely on the evidence that's produced here in court, and
	12	the Court's instructions, do you believe that you could
	13	effectively segregate those things that you have heard, seen
•	14	or read, from the evidence in this case?
	15	A Yes, I think I could.
•	16	Q Could you be objective enough to recognize that
•	17	which was evidence produced here, and that which was rumor or
	18	something that had been read, heard or seen through the news
	19	media?
	20	A I think I could. I don't think I read enough
	21	about it, really.
	22	Q Now, you're saying, "I think I could,"
•	23	A Yes.
	24 .	Q and we need to have some assurance from you
	25	A Yes, sir, I could.
.	26	Q that you are definite and certain
7	27	A Yes.
	28	Q on your ability to segregate evidence from the

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news media reports?

A Yes, I could.

Q And will you decide any issue that you might be calledupon to decide in this case, independently of any such matters that you may have seen, heard or read, or discussed with anyone?

A Yes.

Q And can you do that? Can you do that, and will you do that? That's what I am interested in knowing.

A Yes, I would. I will.

Q And can you be fair and impartial in this trial?

A Yes, I -- yes.

Q All right. You may examine.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q In that last answer -- may I ask you, how do you pronounce your name?

A Schneider: S-c-h-n-e-i-d-e-r.

Yes.

Miss Schneider, in that last answer, you hesitated when the Court asked you whether you could be fair and impartial.

You hesitated a second or so, and then sort of --

Would you tell us, what was your thinking, as you said those words?

A Well, I'm -- I'm kind of confused right now. I mean, I -- I didn't expect this. I never thought this would -- I would be asked to -- ever asked a question like that.

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Q Well, you are certainly among friends here.

A Yes, I know.

Q Relax, or think for a moment. And then tell us what you -- what is your thinking in that regard, to the Court's question?

A Well, I -- I think I could listen and not be biased by any of the testimony or I mean, any other views I've read, or television I've seen.

I think I could be fair.

Q But is it a fair statement that you just don't know for sure?

A Yes, that's a fair statement.

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

THE COURT: Are you stating to me that you cannot be sure that you could eliminate those things from your mind? Are you stating that that is your state of mind now?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I think it is.

THE COURT: All right. The Court grants the challenge.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Miss Schneider.

THE COURT: Miss Schneider, you may report to Room 253 forthwith.

JUROR NO. 5: 253?

THE COURT: Yes, the jury assembly room.

Do you have further time left on jury duty?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, I do.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Miss Lucille Reyes; R-e-y-e-s.

THE COURT: And draw another one. Pull another slip.

10-4 And David Moses Montag; M-o-n-t-a-g. THE CLERK: 2 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 3 LUCILLE REYES 4 BY THE COURT: 5 Your name is? 6 Lucille Reyes. 7 Very well. Is it Miss Reyes or Mrs. Reyes? 8 Miss. 9 Miss Reyes, were you present when the Court 10 questioned Mr. Winters? 11 A Yes. 12 And you heard the Court's instructions of law, Q 13 and you heard the Court's questioning of Mr. Winters, did 14 you not? 15 Ä Yes. 16 And the explanation of the nature of this case? , 3 10a fls. Yes. 19 2Ì 22 23 24 26 27 28

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Q Having the questioning of Mr. Winters in mind, would your answers be any different than his were to the questions of a general nature, that I put to him? Up until the time I talked to him about the possibility of hardship?

A No.

Q All right. Would it be any hardship to you to serve as a juror in this case?

A It would, if -- you know, if I wasn't getting paid or something.

Q All right. Tell me about that,

A Well, I don't know if my employer would pay me for all that time.

Q Who is your employer?

A The postal service.

Q There are other postal employees who have been in this courtroom, and they have had no doubts that they would be paid. And it's the Court's opinion that you would probably be paid.

A Oh. Then, it would be all right.

Q That would be the only problem, huh, --

A Yes.

Q -- the possibility that you might not be paid?

That entered your mind; is that correct?

A Right.

Q' Have you served as a juror before?

A No.

Q In any criminal case?

A No.

1		Q	Are you a friend or a relative of any law
2	enfor	cement	officer?
3		A	No.
4		Q	And you work for the post office. Where?
5	•	Ą	At the Terminal Annex.
6		Q	What do you do there?
7		A	I'm a distribution clerk,
8 .		Q.	And you stated that it was it's Miss; is that
9	corre	et?	
10		A	Yes.
n,		Q	In what area do you reside, Miss Reyes?
'12		A	Lincoln Heights.
,13	*• -	Q	Are your views concerning the death penalty such
14	that y	you coi	ild not be fair and impartial in determining the
	•		
15 -	issue	,o£ ,gu:	ilt or innecence?
15 · .	issue	of gu	ilt or innocence?
•	issue		
16 *	4	A Q	No.
16 ·	such 1	A Q that yo	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty
16 17 18	such 1	A Q that yo	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any
16 ³ 17 ₄ 18 19	such 1	A Q that your	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence?
16 17 18 19 20	such case,	A Q that you regard A	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No.
16 17 18 19 20 21	such case,	A Q that you regard A	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	such case,	A Q that you A Q that yo	No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou could never yote to impose it?
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	such such	A Q that you A Q that you A	Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou could never vote to impose it? No.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	such such	A Q that you A Q that you A Q upon	Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou could never vote to impose it? No. Do you have such views concerning the penalty
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	such such	A Q that you A Q that you A Q upon	Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou would automatically refuse to impose it in any dless of the evidence? No. Or are your views concerning the death penalty ou could never vote to impose it? No. Do you have such views concerning the penalty a conviction of murder in the first degree, you

ì	No, I don't. I didn't follow it that closely.	
2	Q	You don't know whether Mr. Manson was convicted	
3 .	of anything?		
4	A	No.	
5	Q	Or whather he suffered a	
.6	A	No.	
7	Q	being sentenced in any certain way? Is that	
8	true?		
9 -	A	No.	
10 .	Q	Do you know of what he was accused?	
ļ1	A	I think of murder. I'm not sure.	
12	Ω	Of murder?	
13	A	I think so, I'm not sure.	
14	Ω	And you have no recollection as to whether he	
15	was convict	ed or found innocent of murder?	
16	A	No.	
17	Q	Do you know the name Susan Atkins?	
18	A	I've heard that name before, yes.	
19	Ω	In what connection?	
20	.	I think it was in connection with the Sharon Tate	
21	murder. I'm not sure.		
22	Q,	Do you know the name Bobby Beausoleil?	
23	A	I don't ramember it, no.	
24	Q.	Mary Brunner?	
25	A	No.	
26	Q	Do you know the name Shorty Shea?	
27	A	Uh I've heard the name before, yes.	
28	Ω	Gary Hinman?	
,			

:	1	A I've heard the name.
	2.	Q Do you know in what connection you've heard those
	3	names? Other than my reading them from the indictment?
b s	4	A I don't remember.
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 aside whatever you had heard, seen or read, via the press, or the television or the radio, or anything that you might have discussed with anyone concerning Mr. Manson, or this case or any other case, could you set aside, in your mind, such matters? For the purpose of deciding any issue that you might be called upon to decide in this case?

A Yes.

Q Are you firm in that view of your ability, your capability of being objective and setting aside any news reports?

A Yes.

Q You understand that if you were to consider any such reports, and in any way allow them to enter into your judgment, that it would be unfair to Mr. Manson?

A Yes, I do.

And if you were to allow them to -- that is, those reports, or anything that you might have heard, seen or read-to enter into your judgment, that you would be -- you would not be following the Court's instructions; you would be violating the Court's instructions and your own oath as a juror?

A Yes.

Q All right. Then, I'll ask you this: You've heard us talking about setting such matters aside. And you can set aside any opinions that you may have formed concerning Mr. Manson, or that other case or this case; correct?

A Yes.

	1	Q Now, will you do that?
	2	A Yes, I would.
•	3	Q And can you be fair and impartial in determining
*	4	any issue that you might be called upon to determine in this
	5	case?
	6	A Yes.
,	7	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek?
	. 8	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.
	9	
	10	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	n	BY MR. KANAREK:
	12	Q Miss Reyes, what is your state of mind with
	13	respect to what the charges were in the previous case?
•	14	A I really didn't even give it much thought. Really,
	15	I read it, and that's it.
	16	Q Like you know, what the charges are in this
Y	17	case?
	18	A Yes.
	19	Q And from whatever you did read or hear, did you
	20	what is your opinion as to what the charges were, from what
	21	you read and heard?
	22	A I really don't have any opinion on it, really. I
11 fls.	23	just
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11-1 Does the name Sharon Tate mean anything to you? Q Not really. I've heard of her as an actress. A 2 but that's about all. 3 Do you have any idea whether -- what is she doing now? 5 She's dead. Right. And so do you feel that her death had anything to do with the previous case? 8 I really don't know if it did or it didn't. A Pardon? Ó. 10 I don't know. À 11 And do you -- do you -- based upon what you read 12 and heard, what do you think happened as far as Mr. Manson was 13 concerned in that previous case? 14 Uh, I read some place that he was, uh -- had 15 something to do with it, but -- you know, he was the leader 16 or something. I don't know. 17 He was the leader? 18 A Uh-huh. 10. He was the leader of whom? Q 20 Uh, he was the leader of this cult or something, 21 I don't know. It was supposed to be Atkins and -- the people 22 that were supposed to be followers of his. 23 And what, if anything, did these followers do? Q Well, I read where they, uh, were supposed to 25 have killed someone because of something -- I don't know 26

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1	Q And you don't know whether or not there was a
2	penalty phase?
3	A No, I don't.
4	Q Now, have you ever heard of Shorty Shea?
5	A Yes, I've heard his name mentioned in the paper.
6	.Q. And what did you read about or hear about Shorty
τ :	Shea?
8	A Uh, I think he was murdered. I'm not sure.
9	Q He was what?
10	A Murdered. I think, I'm not sure.
11	Q And you heard the Judge here say that that is
12	one of the matters that are before us here?
13 .	A Uh-huh.
14	Q So your state of mind right now is what you read
15	in the papers that he was murdered?
16	À Yes, I think so.
17	Q And so having that state of mind, it would require
18 .	some kind of evidence to be presented to you to change your
19.	mind that he was murdered, is that right?
20	A Yes, uh-huh.
21	MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor, then my may we
22	approach the bench?
23	THE COURT: No, you may not.
24	Do you wish to go on with your questioning?
.25	MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor.
26	THE COURT: Do you have a challenge?
27	MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. In view of the fact
28	that the lady has stated she feels Mr. Shea was murdered and

. 1	it would to	ke evidence to change it
2	THE (OURT: Do you understand
3	MR. I	ANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2.
4	BY THE COUR	T:
5	Q	Mess. Reyes, you understand the People are required
б	to prove a	I the elements of a case against the defendant
7	beyond a re	asonable doubt?
8' ·	· A	Yes.
9	· Q	And to a moral certainty?
10		That one of the elements involved in a murder
11	charge is	he death of a human being by illegal means.
, 12	A	Yes.
13.	Q	Do you understand that?
f1s ₃₄	A	Yes.
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Q	W	ould	l you r	ely o	on w	nat y	you	have	hear	d in	the
newspaper	or	via	televi	sion	oŗ	over	the	radi	o to	prov	7e
Shorty She	a's	đe≉	th?		٠.				•		

A No, I would only rely on the evidence that I would hear in this courtroom.

Q Let's say that the People are unable to establish to your satisfaction, beyond a reasonable doubt, that is, to your moral certainty, that Shorty Shea is dead.

not guilty?

A Uh, not guilty, I guess.

MR. KANAREK: May I approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: You may.

MR. KANAREK: With the reporter.

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

MR. KANAREK: At the end of her answer, I think the reporter can tell us, I think she said, "I guess." Yes, that is correct. The reporter nods affirmatively.

THE COURT: What is that in respect to? What?

THE REPORTER: Do you want me to read the answer?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon, the answer was read by the reporter as follows:

"ANSWER: Uh, not guilty, I guess.")
THE COURT: I didn't hear her reply.
MR. KANAREK: Your Honor --

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THE COURT: I am convinced she can set aside what she may have heard, seen or read, and that she will set it aside and she will set aside any opinion she may have formed --

MR. KANAREK: But, your Honor --

THE COURT: And she will decide the case impartially and fairly.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, this is not a publicity-THE COURT: This is my opinion --

MR. KANAREK: She has an opinion that she is -THE COURT: Under 1076, the question is whether or not
she can set it aside. And I think she can.

MR. KANAREK: But, your Honor, she said she would require evidence to make her --

THE COURT: I understand. I heard what she said.

MR. KANAREK: Well, the point is, she now believes
Shorty Shea is murdered. That's one of the issues in the
case. That's one of the important issues in the case.

THE COURT: The question is whether she can set aside any opinions she may have formed regarding Shorty Shea's death or Gary Hinman's death.

MR. KANAREK: She said ---

THE COURT: I heard what she said, Mr. Kanarek. You want to say it again?

MR. KANAREK: Well, no, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you delight in saying it --

MR. KANAREK: I'm trying to convince the Court.

THE COURT: Well, I heard what she said. Your challenge for cause is denied.

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

BY THE COURT:

Q Miss Reyes, I didn't hear it, but -- Miss Reyes, if the People fail to establish that Shorty Shea has been killed, that he is dead, do you have any question in your mind as to how you would vote? That is, if they fail to establish it in presenting evidence here in court, do you have any doubt in your mind as to how you would vote?

- A No.
- Q On that issue?
- A No.
- Q How would you vote?
- A Not guilty, they can't prove that he is dead.
- Now, you've formed some opinion from what you have read in the newspapers that Mr. Shea is dead, is that correct?
 - A Yeah -- well, I read that he was found dead.
- Now, in connection with that, that information that you have, have you formed a firm opinion that Mr. Shea is dead?

A I really don't know. I haven't formed any opinion as to whether he is dead or not. This is just what I have read.

- Q Well, I'm not asking you to forget all of those things that you may have heard, seen or read; you understand that?
 - A Yeah, uh-huh.

1	Q Because it would be impossible really to forget
.2.	completely, erase such things from your mind forever,
3	A Yes.
4	Q What I am asking you is whether you can set aside.
5	for the business of being a juror, and for the purpose of
6 .	accomplishing the things that you must accomplish as a juror,
7	those things that you may have heard, seen or read, whether you
8	can set them aside?
9	A I think I can.
10	MR. KANAREK: 1073, Sub section 2, your Honor.
11	Q BY THE COURT: Including that statement that you
12	may have read about Mr. Sheats death?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Now, are you hedging at all when you say, "I
15	think I can, " or are you firm in your resolve and in your
16	opinion of your ability to set those matters aside?
17	A I know I can do that.
18 .	Q You can do that?
19	A Correct.
20	Q And you will do that, is that correct?
21	A Yes.
22	THE COURT: The challenge is denied.
23	All right, Miss Reyes I think that it
24	does that fill the box again?
25	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.
26	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kuczera, let's get the
27	jurors back, then.
28	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

(Whereupon, an unrelated matter was called ļ before the Court.) MR. KANAREK: Would it be opportune to take the after-noon recess at this time, your Honor? THE COURT: All right, we'll take a short recess. MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor. (Afternoon recess.) 12.

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THE COURT: All right. The record will show that the defendant is present with his counsel, Mr. Kanarek. The prospective jurous are beyond the rail and in the box.

Gentlemen, do you wish to conduct a general voir dire as to Miss Reyes? Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you can't hear back there, let us know.

Ladies and gentlemen, those of you who are beyond the rail, if you can't hear, let us know. Raise your hand, and we'll get closer to the microphone.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

LUCILLE REYES

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BY MR. KAMAREK:

Q Miss Reyes, can you hear me?

A Yes.

Q Miss Reyes, do you have any friends or relatives that are in any type of law enforcement work, public or private, anywhere in the world?

A No. The only thing is, my sister is a clerktypist for the police department.

Q The Los Angeles Police Department?

A Yes.

Q And how long has she been so employed?

A Two years.

Q And is it a fair statement that you see your sister on many occasions?

A Yes.

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*	A wind Aon are dood Errengs with Aont Sister.
2	A Yes.
3	Q And having that in mind, what do you
4	recognizing that there may be police officers who come through
5	this courtroom and testify, is there anything about that that
6	is of such a nature that you think it would be unfair to
7	ask you to sit as a juror?
8	A No.
.9	Q Do you think that well, if I may put it this
10	way? You are a friend do you have any friends who are law
11	enforcement officers, that your sister works with?
12	A No, I don't.
13.	Q Have you lived in any parts of the world other
14	than Southern California?
15	A Mexico.
16	Q. And how many years have you lived in Los Angeles?
17	A About 22 years.
18	Q I see. So you've lived most of your life in
19	Los Angeles?
.20	A Yes,
21	Q Do you have if it should turn out if it
22	should come to pass in this case that there are matters that
23	are brought forth in the evidence, the prosecution will
24	present matters here involving racial matters, is your state
25	of mind such that you could discuss these types of matters
26	with your fellow jurors, and use this evidence in the way
27	that you feel that it should be used? That is, without
28	thinking of the emotional aspect?

A Yes.

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Now, if it should come to pass that some black people come through this court, who have been in custody many years -- with Mr. Manson -- in custodial institutions, State institutions and federal institutions, is there any reason that you couldn't listen to the testimony that these black people may give, and give that testimony the weight that it's entitled to, irrespective of the fact that these people may have been in custody for many years?

A No, there's no reason at all.

Now, certainly, I think that we are in agreement that, in criminal matters there are generally two big aspects that the matter breaks down into, such as the intent, plus the act.

That is, for instance, if I may, certainly you would agree that -- this is just an absurd example -- but if somebody is walking in their sleep, for instance, and something occurs, they do something, they don't intend to do it.

No matter what happens, they're not responsible.

A Yes.

O That's an absurd example, but I am giving it.

Now, on intent, the thinking that's going on in one's mind,
that has to be evaluated in this courtroom, and in the jury
room, in connection with matters that will be presented to
you.

Do you understand that?

A Yes.

And certainly, we haven't had the misfortune to

be in custody some 23 years, like Mr. Manson has, and so we --DEFENDANT MANSON: Fortune. BY MR. KANAREK: -- we will have the problem of Q evaluating his intent --THE COURT: Excuse me. That -- that remark of Mr. Kanarek's is stricken. Ladies and gentlemen, his remark about Mr. Manson having been in custody, that's stricken. 12a fls. .22

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MR. KANAREK: Well --

THE COURT: It's a fact not in evidence, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, by the same token --

THE COURT: All right. You may resume proper voir

dire. This is not argument, but --

MR. KANAREK: I know.

THE COURT: -- simply an inquiry into whether or not a juror or jurors have bias or prejudice in a certain way.

You shouldn't take any of these questions, ladies and gentlemen, that are asked either by the Court or by either counsel as personal affronts to you. It's simply a means — this examination is simply a means of selecting jurors whom we believe are not biased or prejudiced in certain ways.

Go ahead, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

Q Now, Miss Reyes, we -- I guess we are in agreement, hopefully, that all of us don't have the advantages, maybe, that some of us have; do you agree with that?

A Yes.

Q And certainly, we would agree that a person's thinking is conditioned by -- a lot by the life he or she has lived.

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. It's asking Miss Reyes to prejudge the evidence.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: We believe that the prosecution will probably -- and the prosecution already has, previously -- will go into matters that -- they will discuss circumstantial

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evidence.

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Now, one of the circumstances -- if one of the circumstances that's presented to you is the background, the living conditions, the misery of prison life, whether it is the life of Mr. Manson or the lives of other people, if this is one of the circumstances that's presented to you in this case, is there any reason that you couldn't use that circumstance to acquit -- to find someone not guilty, if --

THE COURT: You needn't enswer that question. That's an improper question on voir dire.

It asks the juror to prejudge the evidence.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Miss Reyes, is there any reason that you couldn't use circumstantial evidence to acquit someone? You heard the Court say that, when matters are presented, that a certain chain of circumstances, certain events are brought to your attention, that each link in the chain of circumstances must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, is there any reason that you couldn't find someone not guilty, based on circumstantial evidence?

A No.

Q Now, how many -- may I ask you, when is it that you started jury duty?

A Two days ago. Well, this is my second day.

Q This is your second day. Have you ever been on any panel? I gather you haven't been on any panel at all.

A No. I haven't.

Now, having in mind -- having in mind everything

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that you've heard in connection with this case, is there any reason that you feel that this case would be more difficult, more difficult to sit on, than -- than any other case?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. It's not relevant.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may enswer it.

JUROR NO. 5: No.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, during part of the process of this legal process that we have is final arguments, arguments by the lawyers.

Now, is there any reason that you couldn't listen to arguments of the attorneys, and if these arguments made sense, take into consideration the reasons as to everything you heard in final arguments?

A Well, I would take everything into consideration.

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Q And the fact that -- and your state of mind is the fact that the law provides that the lawyers argue the case after all the evidence is in, so to speak. That doesn't mean that you wouldn't listen to the lawyers, even though it is -- uh, it is not what we call evidence. I mean, it is not what comes from the witness stand.

A Uh, I would listen to the arguments of both of the attorneys.

Q May I ask you, Miss Reyes, in connection with this case, have you formed any opinions -- have you formed any opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of Mr. Manson?

A No, I haven't.

Q You have no opinion, whatsoever?

A No.

So that if this case were given to you right now, you would unhesitatingly find Mr. Menson not guilty, is that correct?

A Right now, yes, he is not guilty.

Q Pardon?

A Right now he is not guilty because I haven't heard any evidence stating that he is guilty or anything.

Q And is there any reason the principle of law that someone is presumed innocent -- the principle of law that protects all of us from harassment, from arbitrary police power -- is there any reason that you couldn't invoke that principle in this case?

A No.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

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Pass for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Miss Reyes, do you know anyone that's involved in the defense of criminal cases?

A No.

Q Do you know anyone who has ever been accused of any crime?

A No.

Q All right. Miss Reyes, do you understand that no statement or question of counsel, one of the lawyers, is evidence in the case; do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Now, if it turns out that a particular question or statement made by counsel suggests that certain evidence will be brought out at the trial, if it turns out that no evidence of that suggested by the question is brought out at the trial, would you be able to put aside any suggestion that was in the question?

A Yes.

Q All right. Now, Miss Reyes, you've been instructed by the Court with regard to the burden of proof on the People in this case, that is, proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, would you hold the prosecution to a higher standard of proof or a greater burden of proof because this is

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- Uh, no, I would hold it to what the Court suggests. A
- Q All right.

Do you have any quarrel with the law that permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder where the death is proved by circumstantial evidence?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that's immaterial because it is a matter of whether she can follow the Court's instructions or not.

THE COURT: All right, sustained.

BY MR. MANZELLA: Do you have any quarrel with the ۵ law which permits a conviction of first degree murder, even though the death has been proved by circumstantial evidence?

MR. KANAREK: It is the same -- it is the same objection.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'm asking the juror in another form whether she can follow that law, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: But she may be --

THE COURT: All right, I'll overrule the objection. may answer.

No.

BY MR. MANZELLA: All right. Ö

You've heard the Court's instructions with regard to aiding and abetting and conspiracy; is that correct?

Yes.

All right. Do you have any quarrel with those laws, such that you could not be fair and impartial to the people in this case?

> A No.

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Q Do you have any quarrel with the law which permits a person to be convicted of first degree murder, even though he is not present at the time of the killing under those legal doctrines?

A No.

Q Miss Reyes, if the defendant in this case testifies or if he calls witnesses on his behalf, could you judge the credibility of the defendant or his witnesses by the same standards that you would judge the credibility of any witness who testifies at this trial?

A Yes.

Q If the defendant testifies or if he does call witnesses on his behalf, and after judging the credibility of their testimony by the standards that will be given to you by the Court, after judging their credibility, if you did not believe their testimony in whole or in part, would you be able to reject that whole or that part of their testimony that you did not believe?

A Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, I have no further questions. The People pass for cause.

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.3a-1	ı	THE COURT: The next peremptory challenge is with the
	2	defendant.
	3	MR. KANAREK: Thank and excuse Mrs. Kummer. Thank you.
	. 4	Mrs. Kummer.
₹.	* . 5 .	THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Kummer. You are excused,
•	6	Mrs. Kummer, to report to Room 253, the jury assembly room,
	7	when? Tomorrow?
	8.	
	·	THE CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
	'9 ' .	THE COURT: Tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock.
	10	JUROR NO. 3: Tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock. Thank
	11	you.
	12	THE CLERK: David Moses Montag, M-o-n-t-a-g. Moses,
	. 13	M-o-g-e-s.
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•	15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
. .	. 16	DAVID MOSES MONTAG
;	17	BY THE COURT:
	18	Mr. Montag, were you present when the Court
	19	explained the nature of this case and when the Court discussed
	20 '	the case with Mr. Winters and questioned him?
	21	A Uh, yes, I was.
	22	Q Would your answers be any different than his
	23	answers to the questions of a general nature?
	24	A They would be the same.
	25	Q All right. Would it be any hardship to you to
	26.	serve as a juror in this case?
	27	A I don't believe so.
•	28	Q Either financial or nersonal?

1	A I don't believe it would be a hardship.
2	Q Have you served as a juror before in a criminal
3	case?
4	A Not in a criminal case.
5	Q You have served in a civil case?
6	A Yes, I have.
7	Q You understand there is a distinctive difference
8	between the burden of proof that's required for the plaintiff
9	to prevail in a civil case, which burden of proof is a
10	simple preponderance of the evidence, and the burden of proof
n	in a criminal case, which is beyond a reasonable doubt?
12 .	A Yes, I do.
13	Q And youwill maintain that distinction in your
14	mind, will you not?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Are you related to or a friend of any law
17	enforcement officer?
18	A Yes, I am.
19	Q Tell us about that.
20	A A friend of mine is a Deputy District Attorney.
21	Q For Los Angeles County?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And do you know whether where he works?
24	A Yes, in the Mimicipal Court annex.
25	Q Here in the Civic Center?
26	A Yes.
27	Q And have you discussed his cases with him from
28	time to time?

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1	A	No, I haven't.
2	. Q	Have you ever discussed this case with him?
3 .	, A	No.
4.	. Q	Or have you discussed Mr. Manson with him?
5 .	A ,	No, I haven't.
6	Q.	Would that relationship in any way affect your
7	judgment in	this case?
8	A -	I don't believe so.
, 9	Q.	Do you think that you can be fair and impartial
10	in spite of	that relationship?
ù	A	Yes, I do.
12	Q	Are you employed at the present time?
13	, A	Yes, I am.
14	Q	And where, Mr. Montag?
15	A	At East Los Angeles College.
16	Q	What do you do there?
17	A	I am a planetarium lecturer and physics laboratory
18	manager.	
19	R	You are a planetarium lecturer?
20:	A , ***	Yes.
21	, Q	And a physics laboratory manager?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	How long have you been so employed?
24	, A	Ten years as a physics laboratory manager, and
.25	two years a	as a planetarium lecturer.
26	Q	In what area do you reside?
27	A	In the Angeles National Forest.
28	Q	Now, that's quite a wide area.
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1	A Uh, yes, it is north of Altadena. Lots of acres	
2	in there. I have a home.	
3.	Q You are up in the National Forest above Altadena?	
4	A Yes, uh-huh.	I.
5	Q Well, I hope you notice all those glares of	
6	envy.	
7	A Yes, it is a very clean environment.	
8	Q How long have you resided there?	, , ,
9	A Uh, two years.	
10	Q And you commute down to the college when you're	
н	A Yes, sir.	
12	Q When classes are in session?	
13	A Yes, every morning.	
14	Q When you are working?	ì
15	A Every morning.	
16	Q I see.	
117	Now, do you have views concerning the death penalty,	
18	such that you could not be fair and impartial in determining	
19	the first phase of the case, the phase involving guilt or	
20	innocence?	
21	A No, I don't.	
22	Q Or do you have views concerning the death penalty	
23	such that you would automatically refuse to impose it regardless	
24	of the evidence that might be produced?	ļ
25	A I do not.	
26	Q Or upon a conviction of murder of the first degree,	
27	would you have such views concerning the death penalty that	
28	you would automatically impose it regardless of the evidence?	
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1.	A No, I don't.	
2	Q Would your views be such that you would never yot	e
3	to impose the death penalty in any case?	
13b fls. 4	A No.	
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Now, we wish to ask you about publicity you have seen, heard or read, in connection with Mr. Manson, and whether you can set aside what you may have heard, seen or read and whether you will set aside what you may have heard, seen or read.

Those are the criteria.

For the purpose of examining you in connection with that, we'll ask the other jurors again to leave and go to Department 100 very quickly and quietly.

Somebody hold open the doors over there.

BY THE COURT:

- Mr. Montag, had you ever heard, seen or read Mr. Manson's name before you came into this courtroom?
 - A Yes, I had.
- Q And was it in connection with the Tate-La Bianca homicides?
 - A Yes, it was.
- Q Had you heard, seen or read anything, whatever, of this case?
 - A Not this particular case.
 - Q That you remember?
 - A No, no.
- Q In connection with that other case, do you know the name Sharon Atkins -- excuse me, Sharon Tate?
 - A Yes, the movie actress.
 - Q Yes.
 - A Uh-huh.
 - Q Did you hear that she was one of the victims in

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27 28 the case?

- A Yes, I did.
- Q And do you know how many victims there were?
- A Not the exact number. Four or five.
- Do you know the results of that case, whether there was a conviction or whether there was a sentence pronounced and, if so, what it was?

A I'm not sure. I heard that one of the cases had been settled, but I didn't know which one.

- Q You don't know whether Mr. Manson was ever convicted of the crime charged against him in that case?
- A I am not sure. I have not followed the case closely.
- Q I see. You just occasionally saw television or heard a radio broadcast or saw a newspaper?
- A The original murders I had read in the papers.

 And I read in Life magazine an article about Susan Atkins,
 and that was it.
- Q In respect to Susan Atkins, what did you read, that you can recall?
 - A I can't recall anything verbatim.
 - Q Do you know who Susan Atkins was?
 - A Just that she s one of the defendants in the case.
- Q And do you remember the gist of what she -- of what you read in this magazine?
- A I'm not certain. Just that she was an acquaintance of Mr. Manson. That she -- is alleged to have participated in the commission of the alleged crime.

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₩ , ,	And do you know the name Shorty Shea? Had you
ever heard	it before, heard, seen or read it?
A	I believe it is one of the people that had been
killed.	
, Ö	Is that your best remembrance of what you had
heard, seer	or read?
A	I think so. Yes, that's my best remembrance.
I don't kho	w I'm not certain.
Q	New, in connection with the name Gary Hinman,
have you he	ard, seen or read that before?
A	That he was one of the persons to have been
murdered,	
Q	You have read that?
A	I heard that, yes.
Q	Before you came here and heard the Court tell you
about the i	ndictment?
A	No, from the indictment.
Q	I see.
A	From the indictment.
Q.	I see. Was that also the basis of your reply in
regard to S	horty Shea?
A	Yes. Yes.
Q	What I am asking about is whether you heard, saw

Q What I am asking about is whether you heard, saw or read anything in the news media before you came here and heard the Court explain the nature of this indictment to you?

A No, only about the Tate-La Bianca murder.

Q I see. And you have heard nothing whatever.

previous to the time you came to this courtroom about the name

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- Q And did you form any opinion in connection with that as to whether it was correct or incorrect or the propriety of the statement itself?
 - A Of the President issuing such a statement?
 - Q Yes, or the correctness of his judgment?
- A I formed an opinion in my mind that he should not have said that -- given his opinion, yes.
- Q If I were to instruct you, Mr. Montag, if the Court were to tell you that you are to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read in the news media, anything that you may have discussed with your friends, if I were to tell you that you were to not forget that material, because it would be impossible to forget some of it, I suppose, but you were to set it aside for the purpose of making a decision in this case, independently of such material, could you do that Are you capable of doing that?
 - A I would do it to the best of my ability.
 - Q Do you think that you are capable of doing it?
 - A Yes, I do.
- Q Do you understand that if there were any doubt in your mind as to your ability to set aside such matters and to be objective in judging the evidence in this case, that it would be very unfair to Mr. Manson?
 - A Yes, I do.
- Q Well, the next question is: Would you do that?
 Will you set aside anything you may have heard, seen or
 read or discussed concerning Mr. Manson, this case or the
 Tate-La Bianca case or anything that you may remember during

1	the course of the trial?
2	A Yes, I will.
3	Q And will you judge this case solely on the
4	evidence produced here and the law as the Court states it
5	to you?
6	A Yes, I will.
7	Q And can you be fair and impartial in spite of
8	what you may have heard, seen or read, in spite of whatever
9	opinions you might have formed concerning Mr. Manson and
10	be impartial to him?
11	A I believe I can.
12	Q Now, when you say, "I believe I can," is that
13.	hedging at all or are you firm in that belief?
1,4	A I'm firm in my belief.
15.	THE COURT: Very well.
16	Mr. Kanarek, you may examine.
17	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
18	
19	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. KANAREK:
21.	Q Who is the deputy that you know?
22	A Uh, his name is Jay Becker, Mr. Jay Becker.
23	Q Now, then, is it a fair statement that you know
24	or from the publicity you gleaned what the result was as far
25.	as Mr. Manson was concerned in the Tate-La Bianca case?
26	A Of the case?
27	Q Yes.
28	A I did not read any direct articles.

1	Q	No, I mean just from whatever the source may be,
2	Mr. Montag.	•
3		Am I pronouncing your name correctly?
4	A	Yes. Yes.
5	Q	Some people pronounce that Montague.
6.	À	No, that's with a "u-e."
7	Q	I see. I don't have it spelled right. That's
8	not right.	It is M-o-n-t-a-g?
.9	, A	Yes.
10	Q	All right, I'm sorry.
'n		Now, then, directing your attention to the
12	your state	of mind, regardless of what the source may be,
13	right now what do you think the result was of the Tate-La	
14	Bianca case	as far as Mr. Manson was concerned?
15	A	I I I think that he was convicted of a
16	charge.	
17	Q	And what was the charge?
18	A	It was concerned with the Tate-La Bianca murder.
19	Q	And so what is your state of mind as to what the
20	charge woul	d be?
21		You see, the reason I am asking the questions this
22	way	
23	A ,	I understand.
24	Q	I don't want to suggest the answers.
25	.	Yeah, I know that. But I'm not certain of the
26	circumstanc	es
27	Q	Yes, just tell us.
28	A	Only the original publicity, the original murders

themselves, is what I had read in the papers. And I did not follow the case that the news was in before. I see. Now, directing your attention to the result as far as -- was there a penalty phase as far as your state of mind is concerned? Do you recall there being such a thing? I don't know. I'm not certain. I -- I -- perhaps there had -- I don't know if there had been. I assume if they reached a conclusion that there may have been, but I don't know. 13d fls. 10

١đ 'g. 1 1 Q I see. Now, then, directing your attention to the phrase 2 3: Manson Family. What is your state of mind as to what that means, and what is Mr. Manson's place in it, if any, from what Š you heard, saw or read in the publicity? I recall that the newspapers said that the Manson Family was a group of people who lived on the ranch in a 7 communal situation. That they termed that the Manson Family, 8 9 I think, in the newspapers, and that's --10. Q And Mr. Manson lived there, also, is that your 11 recollection? I believe that s -- I think that's what the 12 13 newspaper had said. With this group of people, is that right? 14 15 Yes. 16 Q Now, during the year 1970, were you in the Los 17 Angeles area for the most part? 18 A Yes, I was. 19 Do you own a television? 20 No, I don't. A Oh, I see. 21 22 Hut you do have a radio? 23 Yes. 24 And you read newspapers? Q .25 Occasionally. A 26 Los Angeles Times? Q 27 Α Yes. 28 Q Herald-Examiner?

Here in court during my lunch hour, and while 1 Α I've been in the jury preparation room I've been reading the 2 But I don't get a newspaper regularly. 3 newspapers. May I ask, is there is a Mrs. Montag? Yes. there is. 5 May I ask, do you have any relatives who are 6 7 lawyers in this area named Montag? No, I do not. A Or do you know anyone connected with the legal 9 10 profession named Montag? 11 Not that I know of. 12 Q I see. 13 Thank you very much, Mr. Montag. 14 A Thank you. 15 MR. KANAREK: Thank you, sir. 16 17 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 18. BY MR. MANZELLA: 19 Just one question, Mr. Montag. If Mr. Becker should sit here at counsel table 20 21 during the trial of this case, as a -- as my assistant in 22 the trial of this case do you feel that you could be -remain fair and impartial if he participated in the trial of 23 24 this case? 25 I believe so. A 26: What does your wife do -- strike that. Q 27 Is your wife employed? 28 A Yes, she is.

I	Q What does she do?
2	A A special education aid for the mentally
3	retarded children for the Altaden City School District.
. 4.	MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, I have no further questions
5 ,	on these points, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Bring the balance of the panel in.
7 [.]	MR. KANAREK: I have just one may I have just this
8	one question?
9	THE COURT: You may.
10	BY MR. KANAREK:
11	Q Outside of this Deputy District Attorney
12	Mr. J. Becker, do you have any friends or relatives in any
13	type of law enforcement work, either public or private any-
14	where in the world?
15	A Not that I know of.
16	BY THE COURT:
17	Q Is Mr. Becker a friend of yours?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And how long have you known him?
20	A For about a year and a half.
21	Q How often do you see him?
22	A Well, he was married a few weeks ago at my
23	place in the mountains, in the Angeles National Forest.
24	Q At your house?
25	A Yes.
26	THE COURT: Is it the People's contention that
27	Mr. Becker assist you?
28	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I probably will be having
	the analysis of the the transfer of the second about the Th

will come from one of the deputies in the preliminary hearing section. One of the deputies that's been there for a while. I don't know who it will be.

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THE COURT: And your statement is that in the event it should be Mr. Becker who will come into this courtroom to work, that you feel that you still could be impartial?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, I could.

THE COURT: You realize that, should you vote not guilty, that it might impel some -- there's a possibility, perhaps, that it might impel some hard feelings, or it might disturb your relationship?

Would that -- maybe that possibility doesn't exist. But would it enter your mind? Or would you allow it to enter your mind?

A I would not allow it to enter my mind.

DEFENDANT MARSON: We are all one big family, anyway.

THE COURT: Any questions? Anything further?

MR. KAMAREK: Not at this time.

MR. MANZELLA: Nothing from the people, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are the jurors on their way now?

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir, they are. They should be out in the hall now.

THE COURT: Open both doors, so they can get in and out in a hurry, will you?

(Pause was had in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: All right. The record will show that the prospective jurors are all in the courtroom; both sides -- both sides pass for cause? Pass for cause, Mr. Ranarek?

MR. KANAREK: No. your Hopor. May I inquire?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

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BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mr. Montag, is your state of mind such that you feel that you could -- that you could be fair and impartial, in judging this case, as her as Mr. Manson is concerned?

A Yes, sic.

In your state of wind such that you feel that, in fact, all of us -- you would be doing a service to all of us, everyone in this community, if not only Mr. Manson, if you acquit Mr. Manson, it you should feel, for instance, that he's being tried because of his life style, if he in fact is being tried because he is a political prisoner?

A I Con't understand your question.

the title or this case is "The People of the State of California versus ar. Man on"?

A Yes.

2 Now, certainly, if your reason tells you that —
and from what you see here in the courtroom and hear here in
the courtroom — your reason tells you that Mr. Manson is
being harassed, that there are people in the District
Attorney's Office and elsewhere in law enforcement that have
a motive, to — say, to get Mr. Manson, that that is the
motive behind this prosecution, — this prosecution that we
are — that we have before us here at the present time —

THE COURT: You needn't go any further with your question.

The question is argumentative in nature.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Is your state of mind such,

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Mr. Montag, that if the Court tells you, as I believe he will, that one of the bases for — for studying the credibility of a witness is the — is the motive of the witness in testifying, and if people from law enforcement, people in authority, say things, things happen in this courtroom that made you believe that the motive of this prosecution is not that Mr. Manson has done anything wrong, but rather that some people don't like him, is there any reason that you wouldn't take that into consideration?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. He's asking the juror to prejudge the credibility of witnesses.

MR. KANAREK: Counsel has at length interrogated concerning credibility, your Bonor, and --

MR. MANZELLA: Not on particular points of credibility, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just a minute. If you wish to argue, you may approach the bench.

If you understand the question, Mr. Montag, you may answer.

JUROR NO. 3: If that were presented as evidence, I would consider it.

- Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, you recognize that this -in the jury, there are twelve people who deliberate?
 - A (Indicating affirmatively.)
- Q And I don't know if the Court has told us this yet, as far as this jury panel is concerned, but if the Court should instruct you that the result must reflect the individual opinion of each juros that is, even though

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there are twelve people here, there's no necessity for a unanimous result?

For instance, the California Supreme Court, on which there are seven people, those learned gentlemen sometimes split four to three.

So is your state of mind such that you would maintain your position, as long as you thought it was correct, even though the result meant there was no unanimity?

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THE COURT: The Court should let you know, before you answer that, that in order to return a verdict, it's necessary that all 12 jurges agree to the verdict.

JUROR NO. 31 Yes.

BY MR. KANAREK: And as an addendum to the Court's statement, I think we would -- the Court also would agree that there's no necessity -- there's no reason in law, if you deem -- there's no reason why there has to be a unanimous result; that is, a 9 to 3 or 8 to 4 result is just as valid a result as a unanimous result.

THE COURT: Well, counsel can't put words in the Court's mouth concerning the law.

I think the law is clear to you, is it not, Mr. Montag? That in order to return a verdict, that there must be a unanimity? That all 12 jurors must agree?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: And also, is your state of mind such -- and do you accept -- and will you administer the principle of law that there is no necessity to return a verdict? That is, there's no necessity in the law that there be a verdict, as the Court terms it, a unanimous result?

- A I would follow the Court's instructions --
- Q And ---
- A -- as to the law.
- Q Right. And if the Court instructs you that the result must reflect the individual opinion of each juror, it is obvious that, from that, logic tells us that, since the result must reflect the individual opinion of each juror,

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.27 .28 if everybody doesn't agree after full and complete discussion, then that's the way it is, and that's just as legal a result as a unanimous result.

Is there any reason why you couldn't operate as a judge -- as a juror in the context of that principle of law?

THE COURT: Do you understand the question at all, Mr.

Montag?

If you do, you may answer it.

JURGE NO. 3: If those were the Court's instructions, then I would follow them.

- Q BY MR. KANAREK: Do you understand the question?
- A I believe I do.
- Q And you have no -- let me put it this way.

THE COURT: Well, I will tell you: The Court will never so instruct you. The Court will tell you, as it has told you before, that the jury must all agree; there must be unanimity as to the verdict before it may be returned.

And certainly, it's in the interests of justice and the proper administration, that a verdict be returned, --

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Henor, --

THE COURT: -- no matter what it may be.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I must respectfully disagree with the Court.

THE COURT: All right. You may do so at the bench here.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, if I may, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the Court would suggest that you come forward now. And if you wish to make it part of the record,

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you may.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. If I may.

(Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among the Court and counsel, not within hearing of the prospective jury panel:)

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I don't believe that that's the law. I don't believe that the law requires a verdict, or even fosters a verdict.

The law -- all the law requires is the individual opinion of each juror, your Honor. That's the -- that, I mean, the -- there is no necessity, and no pressure, there's no need.

What there is is a desire that the jurous fully and fairly discuss the matter. But the individual opinion of each juror is what -- is what you -- what the law seeks.

And -- because otherwise, it would be completely and absolutely violative of the Gourt's instruction that the result must . reflect the individual opinion of each juror, to then say that the law says that there must be a verdict, that the law fosters a verdict.

THE COURT: All right. You have made your point.

MR. KANAREK: Well, yes. But -- well, I mean, I would ask your Honor to read that jury instruction.

THE COURT: The Court will read it.

MR. KANAREK: That -- that --

THE COURT: The Court will eventually instruct the jury, and it's not your position to instruct them.

MR. KANAREK: Well, no. But I mean, we are - we can

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inquire on voir dire as to their state of mind.

THE COURT: As to what?

MR. KANAREK: As to whether or not there is a -- they will hold --

THE COURT: Well, do it properly, then.

MR. KANAREK: I believe it's proper to ask him whether he would maintain his position, as long as he felt --

THE COURT: You didn't ask that. Did you?

MR. KANAREK: And there is no necessity --

THE COURT: You didn't ask that?

MR. KANAREK: I don't think -- I did, your Honor.

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THE COURT: No, you didn't. Do you want your questions read back?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. I have no objection.

THE COURT: Well, if you ask the question properly, whether the juror would maintain his opinion, unless he is convinced that he was -- convinced by the evidence that he should change his mind, I have no objection to that, nor does anyone.

MR. KANAREK: Yesh. But there is no necessity to change his mind. In other words, the law doesn't say that he has -- very well.

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

THE COURT: Do you understand fully, Mr. Montag, that the Court is seeking the individual opinion of each juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes.

THE COURT: When you are asked to serve as a juror here, what we are seeking is your individual opinion.

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: There's no pressure on you whatever to return with a unanimous verdict, simply to accommodate any of the other jurors, or any number of the other jurors; do you understand that?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And unless you are fully convinced by the evidence that the People have proved their case beyond a

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reasonable doubt, you should not return with a verdict of guilty, should you?

JUROR NO. 3: No.

THE COURT: Nor should you return with any verdict. unless you are sure that it is your individual opinion. based upon the evidence or lack of evidence presented in the courtroom; do you understand that?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Go shead.

BY MR. KANAREK: Mr. Montag, are we of the same opinion, that the way to resolve matters is by discussing them? Is that a fair statement, that that's one of the approaches that helps in resolving matters; right?

Certainly one of the approaches.

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Q	Now, are we of a mind that you don't accomplish
	by sort of sweeping it under the carpet, so to speak
That is,	just forgetting or trying to eliminate it by not
looking a	at it, doesn't mean that the problem isn't there,
right?	

- A That's not a very clear statement.
- Well, what I am trying to say, at the present time what we are doing is interrogating to determine a judicial—type of thing or what we are trying to determine is, when we talk to the jurors, is whether or not in the meagre means we have available, whether or not jurors have the capacity to be judges.
 - A Yes.
 - Q You understand that's what this procedure is?
 - A Yes.
 - Q When you boil it all down?
 - A Yes.
- Now, do you agree that emotion should not be used in deciding a case, that is, this case shouldn't be decided based upon passion or prejudice?
 - A I agree.
- And do you agree that if you remember -- let's say this case involved oranges, wa'd have to sort of talk about oranges, right?
 - A If it involved oranges.
 - Q Right.

Now, this case involves racial prejudice, we have to talk about racial prejudice, right?

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A . If it involves that.

Q. Right.

And if this case involves prejudice against Mr. Manson, then we'd have to discuss prejudice against Mr. Manson, right?

A 'If it involved that.

And so my question is: As you sit there now, having in mind everything that you have heard today concerning Mr. Manson, everything that's preceded, do you feel that you can decide this case in a judicial manner, having in mind everything that you have heard, as we say?

A At this point I could not decide it.

Q Pardon?

A I couldn't. There's been no evidence at this point, so I couldn't decide the case.

Q Well, looking at your state of mind at the present time, do you have -- what is your state of mind, if I may put it that way, towards Hr. Manson at the present time?

A I don't have an opinion one way or the other towards Mr. Manson.

Q I see. You -- in other words, take the gentleman to your left, Mr. Eidelman. Take all the people around you that you see in the jury box.

Do you consider those people to be on the same level as Mr. Manson?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, it is not relevant to a challenge for cause.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

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15-3	}	1	Q BY MR. KANAREK: These other people that you see
		2	around you are people that you have never seen before, right?
		3	A Yes.
		4	Q If if you had to judge these people, is your
, T		5	state of mind towards them the same as it is towards Mr.
*		6	Manson?
		7	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, it is not relevant
		8	to a challenge for cause.
		9	THE COURT: If you understand it, you may answer it.
		10	A Would you repeat the question?
		n	MR. KANAREK: May it be read, your Honor?
		12	THE COURT: What he means, is if anyone of these jurors
,		13	was in the same position of Mr. Manson, now accused of these
		14	charges that the Court has read to you, could you be just as
	•	15	fair and impartial to them?
1		16	JUROR NO. 3: I believe I could.
7		17	THE COURT: As you can be to Mr. Manson?
		18	JUROR NO. 3: Yes.
		19	Q BY MR. KANAREK: You may that you believe that you
		20	could.
		21	Do you know that you could, Mr. Montag?
		22	A I believe I could. I uh
•		23	Q You're not so sure, is that right?
		24	A I'm sure that I would consider, if any member
		25	of the jury panel were sitting where Mr. Mangon was, I would
15a	fls.	26	consider that person the same as I would consider Mr. Manson.
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And having in mind all the matters that you may have heard concerning Mr. Manson, your feeling is that whatever you may have heard is of no moment and you could, and would, in fact, decide this case based strictly on the evidence and the law that the Court gives you?

A Yes.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Mr. Montag. Pass for cause.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I have no questions of Mr. Montag other than the ones I have already asked. The People pass for cause.

THE COURT: Both sides having passed for cause, it is the peremptory challenge of the People.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, the People would like to thank and excuse Mr. Montag.

THE COURT: Mr. Montag, thank you very much.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, sir. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Montag, you need not report until Thursday morning, Room 253, at 9:00 o'clock. Do you want to pick another juror?

THE CLERK: Mrs. May E. Willis, W-i-1-1-i-s. May with a "Y."

YOUR DIRE EXAMINATION OF MAY B. WILLIS.

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Willis, were you present when the Court examined Mr. Winters and asked him questions?

Yes.

	1	
	1	a possible source of hardship to you.
	2	We'll let you determine that, Mrs. Willis,
	3	overnight. Find out whether or not Ohrbachs will pay you,
	4	should you be chosen to serve on this jury.
	5	A Thank you, your Honor.
	6.	Q Have you served as a juror in a criminal case
;	7 .	before?
;	8	A No, I have not.
9	9	Q Are you related to a friend of any law
1	Q .	enforcement officer?
ľ	1	A No.
1	2	Q And you work for Ohrbachs in what capacity?
. 1	3	A As a manager in the store.
1	4	Q And is there a Mr, Willis?
Ţ	5.	A No, I am a widow.
I	6	Q In what area do you reside?
ľ	7	A In the Wilshire area, Miracle Mile section.
	.8	Q In connection with the death penalty, do you have
,	9	such views concerning it, Mrs. Willis, that you would be
	0.	unable to be fair and impartial in determining the question
	II	of guilt or innocence in the first phase of the trial?
	2	A No.
	23	Q Or do you have such views concerning the death
	24	penalty that you could not thereby ever vote to impose it?
	25	Would you automatically refuse to impose
	26	A No.
,	27	Q the death penalty, regardless of the evidence -
2	28	A No.
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Q -- that might be presented?

Or would you have such views concerning the penalty that you would never vote to impose it?

- A No.
- Q Upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, would your views of the death penalty be such that you would automatically impose it, regardless of the evidence, without viewing the evidence?
 - A Not without viewing the evidence.
- Q So that you would consider the death penalty --- strike that.

You would consider the evidence to determine whether or not you should impose the death penalty or life imprisonment; is that correct?

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A Certainly.

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27 28 THE COURT: Well, at this time, I'll excuse all of the panel but Mrs. Willis.

9:30, and I'll admonish you in this way, at this recess, and every recess, and I expect you to follow the admonishment, and that is not to converse among yourselves, nor with anyone else on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you to form or express any opinion on the matter should it finally be submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.

The Court instructs you that you are not to see, hear or read anything in connection with this case, the Tate-La Bisnes case or Mr. Manson.

If the matter is thrust upon you so that you can't avoid it, do your best to avoid it and don't let it affect any judgment that you might be called upon to make in this case.

All right, good night, ladies and gentlemen.
I'll see you tomorrow morning at 9:30.

(Whereupon, the prospective jury panel was excused at 4:25 o'clock p.m., with the exception of Mrs. Willis.)

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrg. Willis, we wish to ask you whether or not before you came into this courtroom you had ever heard, seen or read the name Charles Manson previously?

A Yes, your Honor.

15b-2	1	Q	And was it in connection with the Tate-La Bianca
	2.	case?	
<i>.</i>	3	A .	Yes.
	4	Q	And did you follow that case over the television
,	5	or radio or	in the newspapers?
,	6	A	Well, some. Not entirely. Just some of it.
	7	2	You just saw it occasionally?
	8	A	Yes
	9	Q	And occasionally read a news story concerning it?
	10.	A	Yes.
	11	· Q.	Or read or heard something on the radio, correct?
	12	A	Uh-huh.
,	13	Q	Did you find out what the result was in that case?
	14	A	Yes, he was guilty.
	15	Q	And do you remember whether the jury returned with
₩.	16	a penalty s	and what it was?
\$	17	. .	Death.
3	18	Q	Well, was there more than one count of murder that
	19	you recall	
	20	A	I couldn't say for sure on that. I think there
	21	was, though	, but I'm not sure. I didn't pay that much
	22	attention.	
	23	Q	Do you remember any of the names of the victims?
	24	i ,	Sharon Tate?
	25	A	Yes, Sharon Tate.
4	26.	Q	How about La Bianca? Do you remember that as a
<u> </u>	27	name of a	victim?
	28	Á	Yes.

15b-3	1	Q Do you remember any of the names of the other
		victims?
•	2 :	
	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<i>;</i>	4	Q Had you ever heard the name Shorty Shee before
	5	you came, into this courtroom?
Š	6 ,	A Yes.
	7, ,	Q Or Gary Hirman?
	8.	A Yes:
•	9	Q What do you know about each of those names?
	10	A Well, I know that they were both found dead.
	11	Q And you read that in the newspaper some place?
	12	A Well, either over the air or the newspaper. I
	13	don't recall.
<u>.</u>	14	Q I see. Do you recall the name Bobby Beausoleil?
,	15	A No.
7	16	Q Or Mary Brumer?
4 .	17	A No. That I don't remember that.
ŕ	18	Q Do you know the name Manson Family?
•	19	A Yes, vaguely.
	20	Q What does that mean to you?
	21	A Well, it means a group of people that lived under
	22	or with Mr. Manson.
	23	Q And with Mr. Manson as the leader; is that
	24	generally your
•	25	A Yes, that's my idea.
•	26	Q Now, having all of these things in mind that you
- sec	27	may have heard, seen or read in connection with this case or
*	28	the Tate-La Bianca case, and having in mind what you may have

15b-4 discussed with your fellow workers or friends or relatives, do you think it is possible for you to set aside such matters 2 and make a decision independently of such matters, haging your opinions -ŧ I'm afraid it would be kind of difficult, your 5 • Honor. 6 It would be too difficult? 7 A Yes. 8 MR. KANAREK: 1073 -- oh. I'm sorry. 9 Do you think that you could not BY THE COURT: 10 divorce those things from your mind? 11 No. I am afraid I couldn't. A 12 It would be too difficult for you to decide this 13 case solely on the evidence and -- the law as I shall state 14 it to you? 15 I am afraid I would be prejudiced in this case. 16 THE COURT: All right, the Court will excuse you, 17 8 then. Room 25 - you have finished your jury duty? This is 18 19 your last day? JUROR NO. 3: Oh, no, I'm just starting jury duty. 20 21 Just started yesterday. 22 THE COURT: Report back to Room 253 tomorrow at 9:00 23 o'clock. 24 Thank you, Mrs. Willis. MR. KANAREK: 25 THE COURT: The Court finds ---26 JUROR NO. 3: Thursday, not tomorrow, your Honor? Ĺ 97 THE COURT: Thursday. JUROR NO. 3: Thursday, thank you. 28

THE COURT: The challenge should be granted.

All right, 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Mr. Kanarek, you've been late now twice or three times, and the Court doesn't wish you to be late any more.

9:30 tomorrow.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 o'clock p.m. an adjournment was taken until the following day, Wednesday, July 14, 1971, at 9:30 o'clock a.m.)