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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 3 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, No. A-267861 VB. CHARLES MANSON. 8 Defendant. 9 10 12 REPORTERS DAILY TRANSCRIPT 13 Wednesday, July 21, 1971 14 15 VOLUME 19 16 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA For the People: 20 Deputy District Attorney 21 For Defendant Manson: IRVING A. KANAREK, Esq. 22 JURY SELECTION 23 24 26 27 MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. Official Court Reporters

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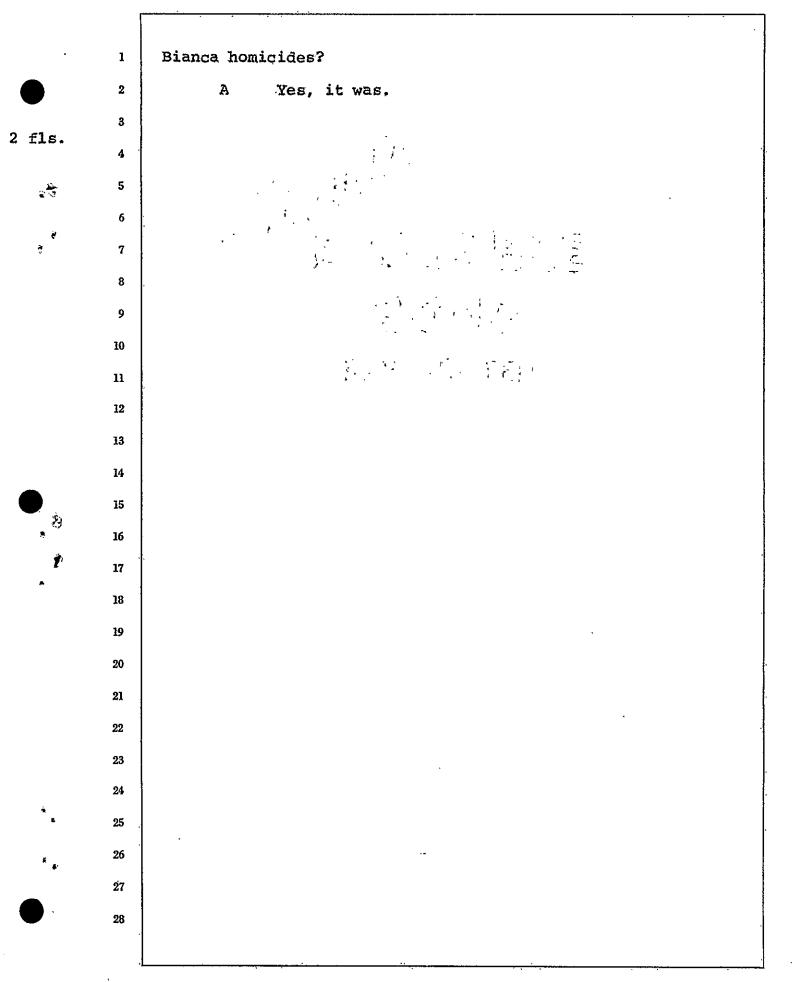
1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1971, 10:04 A. M. 2 3 THE COURT: All right, the Court calls the case of 4 People versus Manson. 5 Where were we? 6 (Whereupon, the Court conferred with the Clerk up at 7 the bench.) 8 THE COURT: Were you excused yesterday? 9 A VOICE: (From the back of the courtroom) Yes. 10 THE COURT: I don't mean to imply that you are not 11 You can sure stay in the courtroom, if you would welcome. 12 like. 13 A VOICE: Pardon? 14 THE COURT: I don't mean to imply by that that you are not 15 welcome in the courtroom. 16 A VOICE: I didn't think so, no. 17 (Short recess.) 18 THE COURT: Let the record show the defendant to be 19 present with his counsel, Mr. Kanarek. 20 In the box is the prospective juror whose name 21 is ---22 JUROR NO. 1: Robert McFall. 23 24 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF **25** ROBERT MCFALL 26 BY THE COURT: 27 Mr. McFall, were you present when the Court 28 questioned the first prospective juror from your group and

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ŀ	when the Court explained the nature of this case and instructed
2	on the law regarding the case, in part?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Would your answers be any different than that
5	prospective juror's answers were to the questions of a general
6	nature?
7	A No.
8	Q Would it be any hardship for you to serve as a
9	juror?
10	A To me, no. I am told it would be a hardship to my
11	employer, though.
12	Q Tell us about that. Who is your employer?
13	A State of California, the Department of
14	Corporations.
15	Q What's your job with the Department of Corpora-
16	tions?
17	A I am the area specialist in Southern California
18	relative to the check sellers and cashers law.
19	Q Have you served as a juror before?
20	A No.
.21 	Q Have you gone to law school, had any legal
22 23	education?
24	A No, just in business law.
25	Q Are you related to a friend of any law enforcement
26	officer?
27	A Uh, no.
28	Q Is there a Mrs. McFall?
· -	A There was. There is not now.

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1	Q	Was she employed outside the home?
2.	А	Yes.
3	Ω '	What was the nature of her employment?
4	A	Insurance.
5	Q	Do you have such views concerning the death
6	penalty tha	t you could not be fair and impartial as a result
7	of those vi	ews in determining the issue of guilt or innocence?
8	A	I don't believe so.
9	Ω	Or do you have such views concerning the penalty -
10	when you sa	y "I don't believe so," is there any doubt in your
11	mind with r	espect to that?
12	A	No, there is none.
13	Q	In answer to the question, then, it is a
14	definite ne	gative that you are giving me?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Do you have such views concerning the death
17	penalty tha	t you would, by reason of those views, auto-
18	matically r	efuse to impose the death penalty?
19 [.]	A	No.
20	Q	Or would you automatically impose the death
21	penalty upo	n a conviction of murder of the first degree re-
22	gardless of	the evidence?
23	A	No.
⁻ 24	, d	Regarding publicity that you may have heard, seen
25	or read, ha	nd you heard the name Charles Manson before you came
26	into this o	courtroom?
27 ⁻	A	Yes.
28	, Q	And was that in connection with the Tate-La



2-1	1	Q Did you follow that case in the press or via
	2	television or radio?
	á	A I had read articles on it, yes.
	4	Q Would you tell us, did you do it regularly? That
4 19	5	is, did you follow the case regularly?
د.	6	A I would have to say no, because of the extent
<u>é</u>	7	and nature of it.
	8	Q More than haphazardly? You saw an article in the
	9	newspaper or saw something on television or over radio; you
	10	heard something?
	iı	A That is correct.
	12	Q Do you know what the result of the case was?
	13	A If I recall correctly, it was a conviction.
	14	Q A conviction of what?
P. S.	15	A Well, I believe there were several counts.
	16	Exactly what, I have no idea except I believe one was
	17	first degree murder.
	18	Q Was there a verdict in the penalty phase, that
	19	you know of? If you can remember.
•	20	A I'm not sure, but I believe it was I believe
	21	it was death.
	22	Q Is that your best remembrance?
	23	A Yes.
÷	24	Q Now, do you know the name Shorty Shea, or had
,e	25	you heard it before you came in this courtroom?
f î	26	A No.
	27	Q Do you know the name Hinman? Gary Hinman?
	28	Musician Gary Hinman? And had you heard it before you came

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into this courtroom?

A Yes.

Q In what connection? What do you know about it?

A As I recall -- and this is just from reading articles -- apparently he was a musician who was -- his life was taken by someone other than this party here, directly.

However, I believe that this party, the defendant, is supposed to have influenced this.

That's my recollection.

Q If I were to instruct you, Mr. McFall, that you were to completely ignore anything that you may have heard, seen or read, via the news media, anything that you may have talked about with your friends or relatives concerning Mr. Manson, this case or the Tate-La Bianca case, if I were to tell you that you were to set that aside for the purpose of making an independent determination of guilt or innocence, based solely upon -- based solely on the evidence in this case, ignoring that and not forgetting it, but setting -- that is, ignoring the publicity stories -- do you think you could do that?

A I believe I could.

Are you capable of segregating in your mind the news articles, the television reports, anything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning Mr. Manson or this case or any other case? Are you capable of segregating that in your mind from the evidence in the case?

A I believe I could.

Q When you say, "I believe I could," are you

2-3 hedging at all or are you firm in respect to that. Oh, I'm firm in respect to that. The only thing 2 I was trying to bring out is, something that is presented 3 here may go and jog a memory on something else. sure. 5 a 🕃 Now, assuming that that were true -- let's say that, during the course of this case, something that is 7 mentioned here does recall to your mind a news article, 8 a television program, a television news report or a radio 9 report -- could you effectively set that remembrance aside, 10 for the purpose of making an independent judgment on any 11 issue that you are called upon to decide in this case? 12 A Yes. 13 Are you sure about that? 14 I feel quite sure, yes. 15 MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor. 16 BY THE COURT; When you say "quite sure," is 17 Q. that in any way hedging? 18 I don't believe so, no. Let's say: I'm sure. 19 A When you say, "Let's say: I'm sure," then, are 20 you firm in your belief about your ability to do that? 21 22 Á Yes, sir. And will you do it? 23 24 A Yes. 25 And can you be fair and impartial in this case, 26 regardless of what you may have heard, seen or read concerning 27 Mr. Manson, this case or the Tate-La Bianca case? 28 A Yes.

MR. KANAREK: May I interrogate, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. The Court believes -- the Court denies the challenge. The Court believes that he can set aside anything he may have heard, seen or read; that he will do so; and that he will be fair and impartial. € q³, But you may interrogate. Go ahead. 2a fls. 17. 19.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Sir, right now, your state of mind is, as you've,
I think, put it, that Mr. Manson -- well, rather than -I'd rather hear it from you.

You recognize that what we are here for is just to gather information as to what you may have heard concerning publicity?

A Yes.

Q And you are in no way on the spot; you recognize that?

A Yes, I do.

Q Now, would you tell us, what have you heard concerning Mr. Manson and Mr. Hinman?

A To the best of my recollection, just the fact that he supposedly influenced someone else to go and take Mr. Hinman's life.

Q I see. Now -- so that presently, this is -- this is your state of mind? This is what you think the evidence is; is that correct?

A This is what I recall relative to this, yes.

Now, whether or not it's correct, I'm not sure.

Q But is this what you've heard?

A Yes.

Q So that it's a fair -- is it a fair statement that, presently, that being in your mind, it would take evidence here to displace that from your mind?

A I think it would take evidence to go and confirm

1	it?
2 .	A I think it would take evidence to go and confirm
3	it.
4	Q Pardon?
5	A I think it would take evidence to go and confirm
6	it, or to I mean, it would have to be presented here, in
7	such a manner that that well, let me think the answer
8	out on this again, please.
9	Q Certainly. Certainly.
10	(Pause.)
11	A Would you repeat that one more time, please?
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Q Surely.

You have said that it would take evidence to confirm it.

May I ask it that way, what do you mean by that,

A I mean that there would have to be evidence presented here by the prosecution to establish this. Let*s put it that way.

Q And when you say "confirm," what do you mean by confirm?

A I believe that was a poor word. That's the reason I asked for a rephrasing of the question.

Q I see.

Well, at the present -- well, would you tell us what you know about Sharon Tate, if anything?

A I believe she was either a movie actress or a wife of one.

Q She was what?

A She was either a movie actress or the wife of one.

Q And in connection with the -- what the Court has called the Tate-La Bianca case, what place did she play in it as far as you know, from the publicity?

A Well, I believe it was her home where it happened, and whether or not there was a party involved -- I presume there would be, if there were a number of people there.

Q And in that connection, what have you heard from the publicity as to any place that Mr. Manson had in these proceedings?

A Again, going to my recollection, -- this is some 3-2 time ago, now. I believe that he went in the company -- three 2 or four other people to the mansion. 3 And what occurred? What is your recollection as Q 4 to what Mr. Manson did from the publicity? 5 ٠,5 Whether -- I don't recall whether he actually, б from the publicity, directly participated in the murders or 7 whether he was just on the premises. 8 When I say "directly participated," I mean the 9 actual physical acts. I really don't recall. 10 But your state of mind, from the publicity, 11 12 is that Mr. Manson has been convicted of something? You told 13 Judge Choate that? 14 Α Yes. 15 What is your state of mind that he's been 16 convicted of? 17 If I recall correctly, he's been convicted of A 18 first degree murder. 19 And that is in connection with what events? 20 The Tate-La Bianca murders. .21 Now, is it -- you certainly would intend to follow 22 the Court's orders; is that correct? 23. Α Yes. 24 But never having done it before, is it a fair Q 25 statement that you don't know whether, in fact, you could 26 carry out that intent? 27 You might intend to play eighteen holes of golf 28 today, but you might never accomplish it. You see what I'm

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-- the type of thing we're talking about?

That could be possible, yes.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

Approach the bench, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

BY THE COURT:

Mr. McFall, is it possible that if I were to instruct you that you were to ignore anything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning Mr. Manson or this case, or any other case, that you would not follow that instruction?

I would try to follow that instruction, your Honor.

Are you stating to me that you don't know whether you could? That you don't know whether or not you could set aside such things?

Α Well, at this time I believe I can, yes. why I say I would attempt to.

So that you are uncertain at this moment about what might come up in your memory and that you might -- your thinking -- that during the course of the trial there is something that does trigger your memory, something does come back to your mind, that you might not be able to ignore it in making any decision that you are called upon to make in this case; is that the state of your mind?

Uh, no. What I am trying to say, at the present time I believe I could, however.

Why do you use the -- go ahead -- "however"?

The only point I am trying to bring out is, I believe I could right now and not being subjected to this

before, my mind could change. However, I don't expect it to.

Q Well, you know your mind presumably better than any of us. So at this stage you are stating to us it is possible, knowing your mind, knowing the way it works, that you could not ignore anything that you might remember? It is possible that you would use it in determining some issue in this case, that you could not, therefore, be fair and impartial in determining some issues in this case because of what you might remember; is that right?

A There always is that possibility.

THE COURT: All right, the Court grants the challenge.
You are excused. Report to Room 253, forthwith, please.

The Court finds that it is doubtful as to Mr.

McFall's ability to determine any issue in this case without reference to any opinion he might have formed, any news article that he might have heard, might have read or has heard or seen in the course of reading about the -- reading, hearing or seeing anything in connection with the Tate-La Bianca case or Mr. Manson.

Call another juror.

THE CLERK: Daniel Abalos, A-b-a-1-o-s.

THE COURT: How many do we have left in that group?

THE CLERK: We should have 12.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF DANIEL ABALOS

BY THE COURT:

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Q Are you Mr. Abalos?

1	A That's right.
2	Q Were you present when the Court explained the
3	nature of this case to the prospective jurors in your group
4	and spoke to a prospective juror who was first seated in
.5	the box?
6	A Yes, I was.
7	Q Would your answers be any different than his
8 .	were to the questions of a general nature?
9	A I believe so.
10	Q In what way?
11	A I think I probably would agree with the answers
12	to the general questions.
13	Q Your answers would be the same as his, then?
14	A I think so, yes.
15	Q All right.
16	Would it be any hardship to you to serve in
17	this case, Mr. Abalos?
18	A Not at the present time.
19	Q Well, in the next four or five months would it
20	be a hardship?
21	A I suspect not.
22	A I suspect not. Q All right.
23	Have you served as a juror before in any case,
24	in any type of criminal case?
25	A Last week.
26	Q What was the nature of the case and was there a
27	verdict?
28	A Possession of marijuana, no verdict.

1	Q	Is that the only one on which you sat?
2	A	Yes, it is.
3	Q	Are you related to or a friend of any law
4	enforcement	officer?
5	A	Friend.
6	ପ୍	Pardon?
7	A	A friend.
8	Q.	Tell us about that.
9	A	Well, a previous neighbor was a police officer
10	for LAPD,	
11	Q,	Did you were you relatively close to him?
12	A	At the time, yes.
13	Ą.	Did you discuss cases with him?
14	A	Occasionally.
15	Q	Have you ever discussed the Tate-La Bianca case
16	with him?	
17	A	Yes, I believe so.
18	Q	What type of work do you do?
19	A.	Mechanical designer for Data Products Corporation.
20	૨	And is there a Mrs. Abalos?
21	A	Yes, there is.
22	Q	Is she employed outside the home?
23	A	Hmm, she she's currently on medical leave of
24	absence, how	ever.
25		What type of work does she do?
26	A	She's in production assembly-type work.
27	Q.	In what general area do you reside?
28	A	San Gabriel Valley.
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	1 ,	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
	2 [.]	penalty that you would not be able, as a result of those
_	3	views, to be impartial in determining the question of
	4	guilt or innocence in this case?
÷ &	5	A Generally speaking, no.
	6	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
,# 	7	penalty that you would automatically refuse to impose it
	.8	regardless of the evidence in the case?
4 fls.	9	A No.
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· Q	0r	would	you a	uto	natical1	y:	impos	e the	death
penalty,	nbon a	a convi	iction	ο£	murder	in	the	first	degree
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A Generally speaking, no.

Q You say "generally speaking." I don't know whether that qualifies it or not.

A Well, I believe I have formed an opinion about this case.

Q You mean by that that if it were some other defendant, generally speaking, that you would -- you would not have any such feeling?

A Exactly.

Q But in this case, you have some feelings which would keep you from openly -- or, from freely expressing that sentiment which you have just expressed in answer to my question; is that right?

A That is correct.

Q Tell us what you mean by that, then.

A Well, I feel, because of the nature and outcome of the previous trial, that Mr. -- that Mr. Manson was on, and his comments made during this one, that it has caused me to form an opinion about it.

In other words, because of Mr. Manson's conduct here, and because of the -- and of what you may have heard, seen or read in connection with the other trial, the Tate-La Bianca trial, that you have some opinion concerning Mr. Manson?

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4-2	1	A Exactly.
)·	2 ,	Q And that opinion is what?
	3	A (No response.)
	4	Q It would be adverse to him, in any event; is that
Ā Æ	.5	correct?
î	6	A Yes, it would.
3	7 .	Q Could you would it keep you from being
	8	impartial in this case? If I were to instruct you that you
,	9	were to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or
	10	read, do you think you'd be able to do it, or
	11	A I suspect not.
	12	MR. KANAREK: I just have one question, your Honor.
	13.	•
	14	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
3	15	BY MR. KANAREK:
9	16	Q The so-called comments, you heard that from
≽ .	17	publicity; right? You weren't in the court or
	18	A No, I wasn't in the courtroom, no.
	19	Q Just what you had heard on TV, radio, or
	20	A Yes.
	21	MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 1073, Subsection 2, your
	22	Honor.
	23	BY THE COURT:
*	24	Q Well, the comment that you heard was a statement
* 4	25	by Mr. Manson that he wished to enter a plea of guilty to
₹ €	26	this case,
	27	A That was part of it, yes.
	28	Q in this case?

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A Yes.

You don't think you could effectively set that aside, or set aside any other matter that you -- all these other matters that you may have heard?

I can't honestly answer "Yes" to that.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will acknowledge the challenge. And thank you, Mr. Abalos.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Abalos.

THE COURT: You are excused to report to Room 253, the jury assembly room, in the courthouse. You need not report -- is Friday still the day?

THE CLERK: No, I haven't heard any more information from the jury assembly room. I suppose he should return there now.

THE COURT: They might pick you up in another courtroom, if you're fortunate, Mr. Abalos. Thank you, Mr. Abalos.

Room 253 forthwith.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Abalos.

THE CLERK: Glenn A. Marker; M-a-r-k-e-r; two n's in Glenn. Glenn, G-1-e-n-n.

THE COURT: Who is in your seat No. 2?

MR. KANAREK: Mr. Burke, your Honor, I believe.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Am I correct?

THE COURT: Yes, Burke is, by the Court's chart.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

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GLENN A. MARKER

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Marker, were you present when the Court explained the nature of this case to your prospective -- your group of prospective jurors, and when the Court first questioned the juror chosen from your group to go to the box?

Were you present when that was done?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would your answers be any different than his answers to the questions of a general nature? That is, to the answers that the first juror chosen from your group gave?

A No, sir.

4a-1	1	Q All right. Wor	ald there be any hardship to you to
	2	serve on this case, four or	five months?
	3	A No, sir.	
	4	Q Neither financi	al nor personal?
**	5	A No, sir.	; ·
•	6	Q All right. Hav	re you sat as a juror before in any
) (* *	7 .	criminal case?	
3	-8	A No. sir.	
	9	Q This is your fi	rst experience as a juror?
	10	A Yes, sir.	
	11	Q What type of wo	ork do you do?
	12	A I am an Interna	al Revenue agent.
•	13	Q And you work it	the Los Angeles area?
·	14	A Long Beach.	
)	15.	Q In Long Beach?	
, \$	16	A Yes,	
£ .s	17	Q Are you as a	an Internal Revenue agent, you are a
	18	type of law enforcement of	ficer yourself, are you not?
	19	A I don*t I de	on*t think so.
	20	Q You don't cons	true yourself as being such?
	21	A No, sir.	
	22	Q Your work is s	imply investigative, is it not?
	23	A Yes, sir. I j	ust examine
\$	24	Q Have you testi	fied in court before
*.	25	A No.	
	26	Q for the gov	ernment?
	27	A No, sir.	
-	28	Q Do you know la	w enforcement officers?
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4a-2	1	A No, sir.
	2	Q FBI agents?
	3	A No, sir.
	4 .	Q Is there a Mrs. Marker?
* 4	5	A Yes, sir.
A	6	Q And is she employed outside the home?
*	7	A She's a housewife now. She worked for the County -
	8	Q In what general area do you and she reside?
	9	A Bellflower.
	10	Q You say that she did work for the County?
	11	A She was a telephone switchboard operator in Long
	12	Beach for the County.
•	13	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
<u>.</u>	14	penalty that you could not be fair and impartial in determining
)	.15	the guilt or innocence?
è	16	A No, sir.
ŧ	17	Q Or do you have such views concerning it that you
	18	would automatically refuse to impose it, regardless of the
	19	evidence in the case?
	20	A No. sir.
	21	Q Or would you automatically impose it upon a
	22	conviction of murder of the first degree, regardless of the
	23	evidence?
3 '	24	A No, sir.
ĝ,	25	Q Concerning Mr. Manson, have you ever heard his
÷.	26	name, heard, seen or read his name before you appeared in this
	27	courtroom and heard about the indictment in the case?
	.28	A I have read excerpts, and I had seen and heard
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A	I had	seen	and h	eard	th
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I believe th	hat I h	eard	someti	hing	on
attorney.					
	But I	don"t	know	if t	:ha
case or ano	ther on	e.			
Q	That's	hard	to b	eliev	æ,
heard that	Mr. Man	son a	ctual	ly st	ru
A	Well,	no.	I thi	nk it	: W
he pushed of	r shove	d him	·•		

things on radio and on TV,

with --

n with this one. Other than I beli once about him striking his attorne

that was in connection with this case of

ve, Mr. Marker. You mean you truck his attorney? heard

t was something that they said he pusi

But this is the only thing that I knew. But this was on the radio. But this is the only thing, and I don't know if that was in connection with this one or any other one.

Would that particular fact prejudice you against Q him, that Mr. Manson may have struck his attorney? Or, that you may have heard reports, would that prejudice you against Mr. Manson?

A No, sir.

Or would it, on the other hand, prejudice you for Q him?

No, şir. A

Thank you. Q All right.

I don't know if it was true or not. A

All right. This other case that you are talking Q. about, that's the Tate-La Bianca case; is that correct?

ļa-4	1	A Yes, sir.
	2	Q And in that case, did you follow the case in the
	3	newspaper, over television or radio?
	4	A No, sir. I did not prescribe to a paper. I did
1.5	5	not follow it.
	6	THE COURT: Yesterday off the record.
, »	7	(Whereupon, a discussion was had off the record.)
	8	BY THE COURT:
	9	Q You just followed it occasionally?
	10	A Yes. Mainly, I would pick up a paper occasionally,
	11	but I never would read it completely.
	12	Q You know the results in the case?
	13	A Yes, sir.
,	14	Q What were the results, as nearly as you can
	15	remember?
•	16	A Just that they found them guilty.
£ .	17	Q Guilty of what?
	18	A Murder.
	19	Q And do you know whether they came back with a
	20	penalty, and what the sentence was?
	21	A I don't recall reading what the penalty was, or
	22	hearing anything about that.
	23	Q You don't know whether it was life imprisonment or
7) \$	24	death, or what it might have been?
	25	A No, sir.
₹ .€	26	Q Do you know the name Susan Atkins?
	27	A I've heard it in connection with the other one;
•	28	that's all. And I believe you read that in the in the

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charges here -- or the indictment, or whatever it was called.
                            Yes. Do you know the name Bobby Beausoleil?
                     Q
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4b fls.
                            No, sir.
                     A
                            Mary Brunner?
                     Q
                            No, sir.
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Q How about the name Shorty Shea? Had you heard that before you appeared in this courtroom? Heard, seen or read it?

A I think I had heard something in connection with the -- to the earlier -- a long time ago, something in connection with it. But I don't know what it was.

- Q You don't recall what it was?
- A No. sir.
- Q Gary Hinman, had you heard that name before?
- A Just that he was a musician of some sort; that's all I remember.
- Q Do you recall anything about that name at all, other than that?
 - A No.
- Now, if I were to tell you that -- that it would be the Court's instruction -- if I were to instruct you that you were to set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read concerning Shorty Shea, Gary Hinman, the Tate-La Bianca case, anything in connection with this case, that other case, the Tate-La Bianca case, Mr. Manson, anything that you may remember during the course of this trial that you do not now recall, are you objective enough, capable of setting aside such material, for the purpose of making an independent judgment on this case?
 - A Yes, sir, I believe I am.
 - Q When you say, "I believe I am," are you --
 - A Well --
 - Q -- expressing any doubts whatever?
 - A No, sir. I -- I can do it. That's what --

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1b-2	1,	Q You are firm in your opinion of your ability to
	2	set aside such matters?
	3	A Yes, sir.
	4	Q And will you not forget it because it would be
₹	5	too difficult to forget it but would you, for the purpose
	6	of this case, discard any such news report, any such matter
Î P	7	that you may have heard, seen or read, for the purpose of
	8	making an independent judgment on this case
	9	A Yes, sir.
	10	Q on any issue that you might be called upon to
	11	make in this case?
	12	A Yes, sir.
	13	Q Would you set aside any opinion that you may have
_	14.	formed, from from the news media, or from conversations
	15	that you may have had? And decide the case separate and apart
•	16	from such opinion?
•	17	A Yes, sir.
	18	Q And would you do that?
	19	A Yes, sir,
	20	Q Can you be fair and impartial?
	21	A Yes, sir.
	22	THE COURT: Counsel?
	23	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.
* 3	24	
¥	25	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
* *	26	BY MR. KANAREK:
	27	Q Mr. Marker, am I pronouncing your name right?
•	28	A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Marker, prior to talking with Judge Choate about Mr. Manson, could you tell us the people in your lifetime you have discussed Mr. Manson with?

A Well, I don't believe I discussed it with many people at all. Possibly my wife; that would be the only one. And maybe my mother and father.

But other than that, I never discussed it. Because at work, we work independently, and so I never discussed it with anybody at work or anything like that. ***-L** 1

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A Right.

Q But just -- would you just tell us what, in brief, what in your lifetime you have told your father and your mother and your wife and what they told you concerning Mr. Manson?

A Himm, well, I can't even really recall what we might have said, other than -- would under -- let's see.

Q Pardon?

A With my folks, I might have been discussing we didn't know or have any idea how something like that could occur. That is to say, how he -- if they could, say, kill a lot of people and spread --write on the walls, something like that. That is the only extent we might have talked about. And, like I say, I never followed it much in the paper at all. So we really didn't discuss much of it.

And what is it that you discussed concerning these writings on the wall? What was that?

A Well, just that they seem very -- if that is what and how that it happened and what occurred, and it was something like what the paper said and different things that it would seem unusual that anybody would do anything of that nature, write in blood on walls, something like that. That's about all we discussed.

Q I see. And so you know that this -- that blood was written on the walls, is that correct?

A I don't know that that's what happened.

Q I mean, from what you read in the publicity and heard?

And that was in connection with what case? So you have an opinion, is it fair to state. that Mr. Manson was involved in some matter where blood was written on the walls as you sit there in the juror's box I don't have the opinion that happened. I just know that I read something about that. But I don't have the opinion that he had anything to do with that, because I don't What -- when you say you don't know, what do you I don't know that he was actually involved in it. You mean, because you weren't there to see it? Well, now, for instance, there are many things in life that you take and use -- for instance, you take laws that Congress pass or City Council pass. You are not there when those laws are passed. None of us -- most of us aren't. Yet we operate like that, on that which we learn from publicity. For instance, we learned about the election yesterday in this Senatorial District by publicity.

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A Yes, but I don't believe much of what I read in the paper, because I believe it is written to sell papers.

And so I don't necessarily believe what I read in the paper.

Q Well, may I -- let's discuss this for a minute.

As you sit there now, do you believe, based on whatever method you may have obtained this information, do you believe that blood was written on the walls in connection with the Tate-La Bianca case?

A No, I don't really believe it, because I don't think anybody would do that.

Q I see. So you are saying that you don't believe-you believe that what you heard on TV and what you read in
the newspaper, you believe that that was untrue, that that
was just made up by a newspaper reporter or a TV analyst;
is that what you are telling us?

A Partly, yes.

As I say, I think -- they never quote where they got their sources or say such and such person in authority told us that. I personally think that some of the things that they write, they put in there to make the story more interesting and make people follow it, buy papers.

Q Now, your answer was "partly." What did you mean by that?

A Well, I guess it is possible. And I might have an opinion that itwas, but I don't -- like I say, I don't really believe it.

Q And so -- is it a fair statement that you believe that that was just made up to sell newspapers by some

5a-1 Q It is untrue, you think that no such a thing 1 occurred? A Well, based on what I have said, yes. 3 Q I sec. 4 Now, what words or language do you remember being 5 written on the walls in blood? б 7 A Hum, I don't recall what the words were. g. Q Now, if it should come out -- that was in the Tate-La Bianca case, right? 9 10 A Yes. 11 Now, if it should come out -- if you -- if it 12 should come out in this case that there was writing on the 13 wall of a place where a man died, right near him where he died, 14 would you say that you would recall what was read by you, what 15 you heard concerning the Tate-La Bianca case? 16 I don't understand what you mean by "recall." 17 mean, I would remember having read it, but it would not be 18 correlated to this. 19 But it certainly -- it would trigger in your 20 memory that which you read and heard about in the Tate-La 21 Bianca case, correct? 22 Only in regard to that one thing. Α 23 As to the writing on the wall? Q 24 Yes. A 25 MR. KANAREK: I wonder if I might approach the bench? 26 BY THE COURT: 27 Q Well, assuming that such matters -- any matter 28 concerning what you may have read in the Tate-La Bianca case or 5à-2

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concerning Mr. Manson or concerning this case should be recalled to your memory during the course of this trial, are you of the frame of mind that you can set aside such matters, along with all the other things that you are going to set aside, that you told me that you can set aside?

- A Yes, sir, I could,
- Q And would you decide any issue that you may be called upon to decide, independently of such matters?
 - A Yes, sir, just on the facts that I receive here.
- Q Solely on the evidence received here and the instructions of law as I shall give them to you?
 - A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You may approach the bench, if you wish.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

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

MR. KANAREK: Initially, your Honor, I believe that the prospective juror is being less than candid with us, that when he says he doesn't believe the writing on the wall, because in the Tate-La Bianca case this was not just a passing type of evidence. That is, it wasn't just done in passing. It was very prominent. Very prominent. And as a matter of fact, it is a very important of the Psople's case, because they're going to try to show M.O. by virtue of the fact that -- I can represent to the Court there is a picture of Gary Hinman's home, right over the place where Gary Hinman was found there is the word "pig" written in blood. And the word "pig" was written

 at the Tate home. And there is a — to ask this man not to make that equation, especially when he has volunteered that facet of it, it is just dreaming to expect that he would not use that, what he has learned in the newspapers. It is very, very important.

THE COURT: People.

MR. MANZELLA: I have no comment, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court finds that this man can set aside what he may have heard, seen or read and that he will set it aside, and that he will set aside any opinions that he may have formed and that he can make a judgment independent of those opinions of what he may have heard, seen or read based upon the evidence in this case.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I would like to interrogate further.

THE COURT: That he will be fair and impartial.

MR. KANAREK: I would like to ask a few more questions, if I may.

THE COURT: You have had quite a time at it.

If you wish to.

Incidentally, this is the first time I have had a chance to put it on the record outside the hearing of your client and the juror.

Again, you were late this morning.

MR. KANAREK: But, as I informed the Court, I asked for a priority.

THE COURT: You did ask for it?

You did tell the Court you had an appearance in another courtroom and that it would be called at 9:00 o'clock

and you would be able to get here at possibly 9:30 or 10:00. MR. KANAREK: I can inform the Court --THE COURT: We can't run a courtroom like that, Mr. Kanarek. You know that. MR. KANAREK: I asked for a priority, and I immediately, upon that terminating in Judge Teran's court --5b fla.

THE COURT: Get somebody to handle these matters in the 1 future if you are at all doubtful about your ability to get 2 here on time. 3 MR. KANAREK: I shall, your Honor. THE COURT: You can't depend on what would happen. MR. KANAREK: I certainly thought I would be here on time. 6 7 THE COURT: Try to get somebody else to handle it or 8 put it over. 9 MR. KANAREK: I shall. As your Honor knows, we have even -10 like in Norwalk, we have eliminated appearances by your Honor 11 consulting with --12 THE COURT's Yes, I realize. 13 MR. KANAREK: With the Court, judge --14 THE COURT: Yes, the Court is glad to help you in a 15 situation like that. 16 But, nevertheless, you are also an officer of the 17 Court and you have responsibilities to this Court. Everyone 18 waiting for you, it is difficult. 19 MR. KAMAREK: I do apologize to the Court, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right, your apology is accepted at this 21 time. See if you can shape it up. 22 If you need any help from the Court in any 23 particular situation, don't hesitate to ask. .24 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 25 May I ask just a few questions? 26 THE COURT: Yes. 27 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 28 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in

open court within the presence and the hearing of the prospective juror:)

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Make it brief, if you would.

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mr. Marker, you certainly intend and do intend to follow the Court's order not to consider these matters you've heard outside the presence — that is, you've heard in the publicity?

A Yes, sir.

Q But never having experienced that before in your lifetime, is it a fair statement that you don't know what your reaction would be in connection with matters that might come up here?

You might intend to do a lot of things. You might intend, for instance, to take a trip to Europe and not actually, for one reason or other, do it. You might, as you are sitting there right now, so intend with all your heart and soul.

So is it a fair statement you don't know what effect these matters may have, the matters you've seen in publicity, as you sit here in the jury box?

A Uh, I don't know what -- I know that I could put it aside, but -- because in my job every day I put aside -- if

I do	incur	any	pre:	udice	or	anythin	j an	d ba	DA.E	шĀ	dete	cminatio	ne
upon	my	on	just	facts,	th	e laws,	in	the	đa:	Lly	cour	se of my	,
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Q Well, but -- that is a little different than this courtroom, right?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, argumentative.
THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: In fact, you don't know what effect this material would have on you, is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection.

Q Is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Do you know what affect the matters that occurred in the publicity will have upon you as you view -- as you sit in the jury box?

THE COURT: That's vague and indefinite.

You may rephrase your question.

The question is whether or not Mr. Marker can set aside what he may have heard, seen or read or what he might remember and whether he will do so, and whether he'll be fair and impartial. That's what we are striving to determine.

MR. KANAREK: Right.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: But is it a fair statement you don't know what affect this material will have, not having experienced this courtroom before?

A Well --

THE COURT: Are you asking this --

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MR. KANAREK: Well, may I have the question --

THE COURT: -- is it a fair statement that you do not know whether you can set aside such matters as you may remember?

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, with all due respects, your Honor's question is a different question.

THE COURT: Well, your question is ambiguous.

MR, KANAREK: Well --

THE COURT: When you say you don't know what affect, your question is ambiguous. We're interested in only one aspect of this juror's state of mind, and that is his ability, his capability of setting aside such material that he may know of now or may remember for the purpose of making an independent judgment.

Go ahead.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Mr. Marker, you certainly don't know what the affect will be upon you, in your ability to set aside or not consider matters of publicity as you approach this case, is that right?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, that's argumentative, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: I'm asking him,

THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer.

A I believe I can set aside anything that I might have recalled from information that might be brought out here. I believe honestly that I can set aside anything.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: But you don't know for sure, do

you?

But if you want an exact answer, then, there would possibly be some way, but in my state of mind now, I think I can. But to say irrevocably or whatever -- I mean, you -your question is such, if I say yes, I could still be wrong, I mean. But as it is, I feel I can do it. That's all I can say.

MR. KANAREK: May we approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: No, you may not.

MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor, THE COURT: People have any questions?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Mr. Marker, are you saying that it is -- that you Q are not sure whether or not you can set aside what you may have read, heard or seen about Mr. Manson and this case?

No, I can do it.

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Q	A11	right.	And	you	WIII	đô	it?
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A I will do it.

MR. MANZELLA: No further questions. Thank you. BY THE COURT:

Q Would you set aside also snything that you may remember about the case, anything whatever, no matter what it may be? Will you --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- definitely set it aside, for the purpose of making a judgment in the case?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you think you can do that?

A Yes, sir,

THE COURT: All right. The challenge is denied.

The Court finds that this juror can set aside any opinions that he may have formed in connection with this case, can set aside any news media reports or conversations that he may have had, and anything that he may remember in connection with Mr. Manson, this case or the Tate-La Bianca case; that he will do so, and that he will be fair and impartial in making any judgment on any issue that he may be called upon to make in this case.

All right. Bring the rest of the jurors in.
I think we have a full box now.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, would it be convenient at this time for a very short recess?

THE COURT: All right. We'll take a short recess.
MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Marker, don't converse with anyone during the course of this recess, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this case.

JUROR NO. 1: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You may bring the balance of the panel in. What do we have, five of them now? Four of them? How many are left?

THE CLERK: Ten.

THE COURT: Ten? All right. Bring the ten in. Ten and a full box; right?

THE CLERK: Yes.

(Midmorning recess.)

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THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

The prospective jurors are in the courtroom. The defendant is present with his counsel, and we're ready to proceed.

You may question generally, gentlemen.

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

Q Mr. Marker, in your work -- I'll withdraw that.

Do you have any friends, sir, that are in -- I

think you've told us you have no friends or relatives that

are in any type of law enforcement work?

A That is correct.

Q That is, no -- you don't know any United States
Attorneys or Deputy District Attorneys or --

A No. sir.

Q -- U. S. Marshals or anything like that, --

A No. sir.

Q -- is that right?

Do you have any friends or relatives that are in any private law enforcement type work? Such as a guard for Thrifty Drugstore or something like that?

A No. sir.

Q Now, is your state of mind such that you recognize that this procedure that we are going through here is a procedure that the Legislature has set up for speaking with people who are prospective jurors?

A Yes, sir.

Q And is your state of mind such that you --whatever prying that may take place, into your innermost and

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personal thoughts, you recognize that that is what the Legislature sets up; that's what we are supposed to do in connection with this type of proceeding, to get -- to try somehow or other, rightly or wrongly -- and maybe many times erroneously -- to determine your state of mind?

A Yes, sir,

Q Now, is -- is there anything about the use of circumstantial evidence to acquit -- our function at this time is not to instruct the jury; the Court gives what the law is.

But generally speaking, you heard -- you have heard in this courtroom circumstantial evidence discussed?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is there any reason that you couldn't use circumstantial evidence, as well as direct evidence, to acquit Mr. Manson?

A No, sir.

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

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor.

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mr. Marker, you are a revenue agent; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. What are the other kinds of agents that the Internal Revenue Service has? Are they called Special Agents?

A The Fraud and Intelligence Division are called

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the agents responsible for criminal investigation; is that right?

A Yes, sir. In the course of our operation, the regular agent may examine; and if it appears that there -that he suspects some fraud, then we refer it to our Intelligence Division, who then does the actual investigation.

Q All right. But --

But I do not look for any fraud, no.

Q All right. Did you hear the questions that I asked of the other prospective jurors?

> A Yea.

Q. Do you recall generally the answers given by the other jurors to my questions?

> A Yes.

Would your answers, if I asked you the same questions, would your answers be substantially the same?

> A Yes.

All right. Do you know anyone involved in the 一种的 经营养 defense of criminal cases?

No. sir. A

Do you know anyone that's ever been accused of Q. any crime?

> A No. sir.

And you've never served on a jury before in a criminal case; is that correct?

> Ā No, sir.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. I have no

further questions, your Honor. 8-4 1 The People pass for cause. 2 THE COURT: The People's peremptory challenge -- or; 3 do both sides pass for cause? Mr. Kanarek? Part of the state MR. KANAREK: Pardon? THE COURT: Both sides pass for cause? MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: It's the People's peremptory challenge. 8 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. The People would like 6b fls. 10 to thank and excuse Mrs. Zorn, juror No. 6. 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Zorn. The Court thanks you very much.

Have you completed your jury service now?

JUROR NO. 6: It's the 22nd day, sir.

Now, I can go back to dumplings and apple strudel, maybe, yeah.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. For now, report to Room 253, the jury assembly room, please.

Choose another name.

THE CLERK: Ernest F. Woodward; W-o-o-d-w-a-r-d.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ERNEST F. WOODWARD

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Woodward, were you present when the Court explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurors in your group, and first called a prospective juror from your group to question him?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q Would your answers be any different than his were to the questions of a general nature?

A Relative to knowing the people in law enforcement,

I do know people in law enforcement.

Q Other than that, would your answers be any different, that you can think of, to the questions of a general nature that I put to him?

A Not specifically, your Honor, no.

Q All right. Would it be any hardship to you to

serve in this case, Mr. Woodward?

- Yes, sir, it would.
- Tell us about it.

I'm employed as a management consultant for Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, a CPA firm. It -- my --I originally was called for jury duty as of the first of this year, January 1st.

It's taken me six months to work my schedule to where I could serve the 30 days. In being -- in the event of trying to serve for another four to five months, the probable result of this would be replacing -- would be they would replace me in my job.

- You'd probably lose your job?
- Yes, sir. Primarily because we have plans that I have to serve. I have an obligation to them, a current
- And someone would have to be found to fill in; and that -- he might turn out to be permanent replacement;
 - Yes. sir.

THE COURT: Gentlemen?

MR. MANZELIA: The People would offer to stipulate that Mr. Woodward can be excused for hardship, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will --

MR. KANAREK: Submit it, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will excuse you, then. The Court finds that this is a hardship that you should not have to

6b-3JUROR NO. 6: Thank you very much. 1 MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Woodward. 2 THE COURT: Room 253, forthwith, Mr. Woodward -- unless 3 your jury term has expired. JUROR NO. 6: Yes, sir. THE COURT: All right. James E. Wilson; W-i-1-s-o-n. THE CLERK: 7 8 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 9 JAMES E. WILSON 10 BY THE COURT: 33 Mr. Wilson? Yes, sir. 13 Were you present when the Court explained the 14 nature of this case, and when the Court questioned the first 15 prospective juror chosen from your group to the box? 16 A Yes, your Honor. 17 Would your answers be any different than his 18 were to the questions of a general nature? 19 I think everything but two things. I would like 20 to know more about --21 All right. Go shead. Ask me. 22 Well, one thing, about the circumstantial A 23 I would definitely have to know specifically 24 evidence. what circumstantial evidence really is. 25 The state of the s 26 Q Well --A According to the law. 27 -- that's probably a legitimate comment and 28 Q

question. Because no question should be put to you which causes you to make any prejudgment on the evidence.

But I'll simply ask you this: In regard to that instruction concerning circumstantial evidence, will you listen to that, as well as to all of the other instructions, and follow that instruction, along with all the other instructions as I give them to you?

A Yes.

Q All right. What is your other question?

A I think I heard -- I suppose he's (indicating)
a District Attorney, sir -- but anyway, he mentioned -- like
a guilty verdict; and he also mentioned -- I think he
mentioned a death and life imprisonment.

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Q Well, somebody has definitely mentioned the death penalty, in the course of this case.

A Yes, that's right. And that -- that's the first time that I had heard life imprisonment mentioned.

Q Yes. Well, let me ask you this: Do you have views concerning the death penalty that you believe, by reason of which, you could not be impartial in this case? In determining the question of guilt or innocence?

A I don't think so, your Honor. If the evidence warranted it, I would only vote guilty. And it's left to the Court, as far as I am concerned, as to whether they would impose the -- death or life imprisonment or what.

Q You understand, from my instruction, however, and my comments to you, when you first came in here, that the question of whether the death penalty will be imposed or life imprisonment will be imposed is a matter which is left entirely to the same jury, which determines the issue of guilt or innocence?

A I see.

Q Do you understand that?

A I do now. I understand.

Q All right. Let's get back to those first few general questions that I asked of that first juror who was called to the box from your group.

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

A I don't think so, no, sir.

Q All right. Would it be any hardship to you to

6c-2 serve in this case? 1 Α No. sir. 2 Q Have you served as a juror before on any criminal 3 4 case? Ά No, sir, your Honor, 5 Have you -- what type of employment do you have? Q 6 A Postal clerk. 7 8 Q In the central area? 9 Yes, sir, at the -- at Terminal Annex. 10 Q And are you related to or a friend of any law \mathbf{n} enforcement officer? 12 A No. sir. 13 And is there a Mrs. Wilson? Q 14 A Yes, sir. 15 Q Is she employed outside the home? 16 A No, sir. 17 In regard to the death penalty, you've already Q. 18 answered that you can be impartial in determining the first 19 phase of the case. Remember that the Court's not implying that 20 it will be necessary for you to go into a second phase, because 21 that only happens in the event the defendant should be found 22 guilty of murder of the first degree. 23 But in the second phase, should you be called upon 24 to determine that issue, would you automatically vote against 25 the death penalty, regardless of the evidence in the case? 26 I don't think I would automatically vote against it, 27 because I feel there's a -- if something happened to someone 28 that was close to me, I would want them dead myself, you know,

80 1 Well, let's put it the other way. Ø 2 Upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, 3 would you automatically vote to impose the death penalty, 4 regardless of the evidence in the case? 5 Now, we are not talking about somebody close to 6 you --7 Yes, sir. R Q -- as a victim. We are just talking about "any" 9 10, victim, simply as a means of putting the question to you. 11 And without assuming that there -- without the 12 Court inferring that there is any victim. Do you understand? 13 This is simply a question. 14 Α Well --15 Would you automatically impose the death penalty Q 16 upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, regardless of 17 the evidence? 18 Not regardless. It would have to convince me, A 19 your Honor, that -- that all the evidence warranted the death 20 penalty. 7 fls. 22 23 24 25 And the same 26 27 28

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7-1 Q. All right. ľ Well, I think we're at the point now where we 2 should ask you about publicity that you may have heard, 3 seen or read, whether you can set it aside, whether you are 4 firmly convinced that you can set it aside and whether you 5 will set it aside? 6 A 7 Oh, yes, I could do it. And make any judgment independently of such 8 9 matter. So we'll ask you all to leave again, while we 10 talk to Mr. Wilson. Don't converse amongst yourselves or 11 12 with anyone else about the case. 13 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings 14 while the prospective jury panel retired from the 15 courtroom.) 16 BY THE COURT: 17 Mr. Wilson, before you came into this courtroom --Q 18 Á Yes, sir. 19 -- have you heard the name Charles Manson before? Q 20 Oh, yes, in the newspapers. A 21 In the newspaper? Q 22 Á Yes. 23 And had you occasionally seen a television Q. 24 program or heard a radio report? 25 A No, sir, only once. 26 You only saw a --Q 27 Á Once. 28 -- television program once concerning Mr. Manson? Q

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7-2	1	A Yes, sir.
	2	Q How long ago was that?
	3	A During this first trial. I mean, during this
	4	first trial.
, a	5	Q Now, are you talking about the Tate-La Bianca
*	6	trial, the trial that involved the Sharon Tate killing?
?	7	A I suppose so. I don't know exactly which
	8	but anyway, it was done in this trial, where the news
	9	camera had him on the film when the deputies had him in
	10	custody. That was during this time.
	11	Q You only saw one program?
	12	A Only one.
	13 .	Q How about radio?
	14	A No, sir. I very seldom listen to the radio.
x x	15	Q Pardon?
₩.	16	A I very seldom listen to the radio. Mostly TV.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	17	Q So most of the information was from the newspaper?
	18	A That's correct.
	19	Q All right. Had you heard about this case before
	20	the alleged killings in this case?
	21	A No, sir.
	22	Q Had you heard the name Gary Himman before I
	23	mentioned it in talking to you about the indictment?
1	24	A No, sir, I don't recall that name.
ģ.	25	Q And had you ever heard the name Shorty Shea
	26	before, before I told you about it in the indictment?
	27	A No, sir, I don't recall that name.
	28	Q You don't recall that name?

7-3	ï	A No, sir.
	2	Q Had you heard the name Susan Atkins?
	3	A Oh, yes.
	4	Q Tell me what you know about that name?
è	5	A I don't know a thing about it.
"	6	Q You heard
3 3	7	A No more than she was involved in the first trial,
·	8	and I didn't read too much about that.
	9	Q Do you know what her involvement was in that
	10	first trial?
	11	A Well, if I am not mistaken, I think she were
	12	she committed some of the crimes.
	13	Q She was a co-defendant in the trial, then?
	14,	A Yes, I guess that's what you call it.
•	15	Q Do you remember what the result of that trial was?
*	16	A No, sir, not exactly. I really don't know. I
i	17	know that some went back to Texas, some went back East, and
	18	I didn't keep up with the name or nothing.
	19	Q I mean by that, do you know whether Mr. Manson
	20	was found guilty or not guilty or do you know whether the
	21	jury ever returned with a verdict and is it and what it
	22	was?
	23	A Yes, sir, I think, from the way I understand it,
	24	I think they gave him death.
# Å	25	Q That's your best remembrance of it?
*3	26	A Yes, sir, and they brought him back for this.
	27	Q Was there more than one murder, as far as you
	28	remember?

_	1	A Well, the ones I know, had read about, was the
	2	movie actress and all those people out there.
	3	Q Sharon Tate?
	4	A I guess that was the name. And then, the man and
	5	his wife.
¥.	6	Q La Biancas?
.	7	A Yes.
•	8	Q That comes to your mind?
	9	A Yes, sir.
	10	Q Yes?
•	11	A Yes, sir.
	12	Q Now, knowing all you know about Mr. Manson, from
	13	having read the newspapers and seeing that television news
	14	program, do you think it is possible for you to set aside,
3	15	for the purpose of making any judgment that you might be
¥	16	called upon to make in this case?
∢ •	17	A Yes, I can set that aside.
	18	Q Could you make an independent judgment of such
	19	matters?
	20	A Oh, yes, I make up my own mind.
	21	Q Well, would you allow any such matter to enter
	22	into your mind in making any judgment that you might be
<i>ξ</i> *	23	, called upon to make in this case?
7a fls.	24	A No, sir.
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7a-1	1	Q Are you firm in your belief that you can segregate
	2	anything that you might have heard, seen or read concerning
	3	Mr. Manson?
	4	A Definitely.
€ •	5	Q In this trial or any other trial, from the evidence
\$.6	in the case?
*	7	A Yes, sir.
	8	Q And will you make your judgment based solely on the
	9	evidence and the Court's instruction of law in this case?
	10	A I will, sir.
	11	Q All right. Can you be fair and impartial in this
	12	case in spite of what you may have heard, seen or read?
•	13	A Yes, sir.
	14	Q And will you be?
ÿ	15	A Yes, sir.
*	16	Q All right.
*	17	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek.
	18	MR. KANAREK: Yes.
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	20.	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
	,21	BY MR. KANAREK:
	22	Q Now, Mr. Wilson, directing your attention, then,
	23	to
•	24	A Will you talk into the mike, please, sir.
Ě	25	THE COURT: That is a good suggestion, Mr. Wilson.
•	26	MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry.
	27	Q BY MR. KANAREK: Would you tell us just in capsule
	28	form give us a synopsis of what you know concerning the

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2 Α All I know is that they found some peoples dead. 3

That's all I know. Found some people dead. And I think that one guy got away or he was up in some home asleep or something like that. That's the main thing.

Now, Mr. Wilson, are -- are we in agreement, do you agree with me, that you are not a defendant here? You are not on the spot. This is just to determine --

A I understand that, sir.

Sharon Tate, so-called Sharon Tate case?

-- things that you know? The law says that we are supposed to do this.

> Α Yes, I understand that.

Q That's why we are asking these questions. don't intend to probe. Our purpose is not to pry into your background or anything like that.

Now, concerning Mr. Manson in that other case, could you just tell us what you heard from the publicity, whatever it may be, however large or however small, concerning Mr. Manson and that other case, have you heard anything?

Not too much. Only just what I have read occasionally in the paper and I don't read too much about nothing like that, to be frank with you. I am a sports fan. I look at the sports. I am interested in the sports.

- Q Does the term Manson Family mean anything to you?
- A Don't mean a thing to me.
- Have you ever heard it before? Q
- Ά Yes, sir.
- Now, directing your attention to the -- to the, Q

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uh, previous trial or whatever you may have heard, did you hear 1 anything concerning any racial overtones, concerning black 2 people? 3 A I heard. Q And --5 I heard, yes. A б What did you hear, Mr. Wilson? 7 Q. I heard something -- it seemed to me like, uh, 8 A the Negro and the white was going to get some kind of confronta-9 10 tion and something on that line, you know. The Negroes and the whites was supposed to or 11 12 somebody was instigating that they have some kind of confronta-13 tion. 14 And what, if anything, did you hear concerning 15 Mr. Manson and that which you just told us? 16 Α Well, I heard he was one of the instigators of it. 17 He had planned it or something to that effect. 18 Now, your being of the black or Negro race, Q 19 I imagine you certainly have an affection for your family and 20 yourself and -- well, having all of that in mind, do you think 2Î it is unfair to ask you to sit as a juror in this case, where --22 A If you want me to call the shots like they are, 23 guilty or not guilty, I can do that, regardless of the name 24 They call us names, we call them names. It is all calling. 25 the same. 26 And you certainly intend to follow the Q I see. 27 Court's order, is that right? 28 Α That's right.

And not ever having done it, do you think you could set aside and not consider these matters that you've read in the publicity and seen in the publicity in deciding this case?

A Yes, sir. To be frank with you, I've never thought of it anyway.

Q I see. Thank you very much. Thank you, sir.

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MR. KANAREK: Pass for cause -- I have no further questions at this time, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Manzella, any questions?

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you. I don't have any questions.

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

MR. MANZELLA: People oppose the challenge, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court denies the challenge. The Court believes that Mr. Wilson can set aside what he may have heard, seen or read concerning Mr. Manson, and the Tate-La Bianca case or this case. That he will do so, and that he will be there and impartial.

The Court will ask the -- that the other prospective jurors be brought in, then.

(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings while the prospective jurors were brought into the courtroom.)

THE COURT: All right, the record will show the defendant to be present with his counsel. All the prospective jurors are present.

You may examine generally, gentlemen.

THE BAILIFF: Excuse me, your Honor, I believe you have one juror missing.

THE COURT: Oh, yes, we are missing Mrs. Jordan.

(Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Anybody see Mrs. Jordan? Was she in the group before you came over, before you walked over?

JUROR NO. 9: Yes, she went toward the telephone.

THE COURT: Perhaps somebody could go look for her.

THE BAILIFF: They're checking for her now, sir.

THE COURT: Somebody is looking for her?

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THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mrs. Love said she went to the telephone.

JUROR NO. 10: She said she was going to the telephone.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rico.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: All the prospective jurors are now present, and we're ready to proceed.

You may question generally, if you wish.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mr. Wilson, having in mind everything that you've heard in the courtroom so far, and let's say that someone that was close to you or yourself -- anyone of us can be charged by the District Attorney with any number of things.

Say that someone like that was sitting where Mr. Manson is sitting, and knowing everything that you know about what has happened, what is -- what you think may happen.

Would you welcome being judged by someone with your state of mind, as you sit there now, knowing that a juror is, in fact, a judge?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, on the grounds that the question is argumentative in that this case involves an indictment and not an information.

THE COURT: Well, with that change, the Court will overrule the objection.

Do you understand the question?

MR. KANAREK: I believe I said information, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

, Do you understand the question?

JUROR NO. 6: I think I understand what he is trying to say.

THE COURT: All right, you may enswer.

JUROR NO. 6: Well, since I was interrupted in my thinking, would you state the same thing again?

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Yes.

Basically what I am saying is, if someone that was close to you or yourself were sitting where Mr. Manson was sitting, and having in mind everything that we know, that you have heard, can think of, would you welcome that person being judged by someone with your state of mind?

A It wouldn't matter to me, sir, one way or the other, because I feel like this, whoever it was -- if it was kin to me and they did wrong, somebody had to do it. I don't see no fault in my judging, if I just tell the truth or what I think about after the evidence is presented.

I've been judged, and when I did, I had no -DEFENDANT MANSON: Your Honor, this attorney don't
ask the questions that I ask him to ask. It is like kicking
a dead dog, you know.

THE COURT: Mr. Manson, you have to bequiet.

DEFENDANT MANSON: Irving, I asked you not to do that, man. Just lighten up.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek is your attorney.

DEFENDANT MANSON: He's your attorney.

7c-1 Ĭ THE COURT: You can speak to him. 2 He's your attorney. You are on trial. THE DEFENDANT: 3 THE COURT: You will have to be quiet or you will be 4 removed from the courtroom. 5 Will you be quiet? . 6 Will you be quiet during the remainder of the 7 session? 8 If you can not promise me that you will be quiet, then, the Court is going to ask that you be removed. 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: I wish you would quit asking these questions. Let the People, if they want to do -- all you 11 12 are doing is throwing up a face to the other side. It is not 13 It is one-sided. One-sided. two-sided. 14 (Whereupon, Defendant Manson was removed from the 15 courtroom and placed in the holding tank.) 16 THE COURT: All right, go ahead, Mr. Kanarek. 17 BY MR. KANAREK: 18 Well, Mr. Wilson, is there any reason why you Q 19 couldn't be fair and impartial, having in mind everything that 20 has happened in the courtroom, everything? 21 I intend to be fair, sir. I would say so if I 22 wouldn't intend to be fair. I would be frank. I would say no. 23 MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much, Mr. Franklin. We have 24 to ask these questions. 25 That's perfectly all right. 26 MR. KANAREK: Pass for cause, your Honor. 27 THE COURT: Thank you. 28 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

refuse to vote for a conviction, where the death of a human being was proved by circumstantial evidence, rather than direct evidence?

MR. KANAREK: Object, your Honor, improper voir dire, pre-instruction.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I would like to approach the bench to argue that question.

THE COURT: Well, you may rephrase it.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mr. Wilson, what I am asking, is the same question the Court asked you with regard to the death penalty. In other words, I'm not asking you whether you will vote for conviction or for acquittal. All I'm asking you is, as you sit there now, do you have such a state of mind that you could not be fair to the prosecution?

In other words, if you are sitting there, and you say you would refuse to vote for the death penalty, automatically, regardless of the evidence, then, you would be unfair to the prosecution because you have already made up your mind.

If you would automatically vote for death, and against life imprisonment, you've already made up your mind. You would be unfair to the defendant.

Now, I'm asking you the same question with regard to the proof of the death by circumstantial evidence.

In other words, I'm asking you, as you sit there

now, would you automatically, regardless of the evidence, refuse to vote for a conviction where the death of a human being is proved circumstantially? A I see. MR. KANAREK: I must object to that, your Honor. That is improper voir dire. 20.

MR. MANZELLA: I would like to argue the point, your Honor, if I may.

THE COURT: Well, overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: I think it's the simplest way to put the question, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

JUROR NO. 6: I think I stated a while back, I thought about it. I think I said that if the evidence warranted it, and that was the penalty, I would vote guilty; and that was left to the Court, as to what to do with the man.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: Well, my question confused you.

I am not asking you about the death penalty now.

A Okay.

Q What I am asking you about is: Would you automatically refuse to vote for conviction, where the death of a human being -- in other words, one of the elements in murder --

THE COURT: In any case.

JUROR NO. 6: No.

Q BY MR. MANZELIA: (Continuing.) -- if proved by circumstantial evidence?

A No, I wouldn't do that. As I said, if I saw the evidence, and it warranted whatever punishment, and then if I felt in my mind that the man was guilty, that is the way that I would vote.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

The People pass for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: The peremptory challenge is with the

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27 -28 defendant.

MR. KANAREK: Thank and excuse Mr. Burke.

Thank you, Mr. Burke.

THE COURT: Mr. Burke, thank you very much. Room 253, forthwith -- well, let's see. You can report there at 1:30, Mr. Burke.

JUROR NO. 2: Thank you.

THE COURT: You needn't report there now.

Go ahead and draw another name.

THE CLERK: Mrs. Thelma N. Meek; M-e-e-k.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF

MRS. THELMA N. MEEK

BY THE COURT:

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

A Yes, I was.

Q Would your answers be any different than his questions were to the -- strike that.

Would your answers be any different than his answers were to the questions of a general nature put to him?

A No.

Q Would it be any hardship to you, Mrs. Meek, to serve in this case?

A Not to me personally; but to my office, where I

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work.

.Q Tell me about that.

A I work in a small office, where there are four of us. And they are hoping that I will get back shortly after my month is over.

- Q What kind of work do you do?
- A I work for Recreation and Parks.
- Q Oh, I see.
- A It's general office work.
- Q For the City?

A Yes, sir. They have scheduled vacations shortly after my jury term normally would be over.

Q I think we'll ask them to forego your presence, and -- reluctantly; that is -- as you must know, in a prolonged case, nearly everyone has some aspects of personal inconvenience which occur.

And those who are absent from their jobs, I am sure regret that other people have to fill in for them from time to time.

Have you been a juror in a criminal case before?

- A No.
- Q What do you do for Recreation and Parks?

A General office work. However, one of the parties that is to go on vacation takes care of time-keeping; and I'm the only other person that knows how to handle the new time-keeping system. And I -- it will be my responsibility.

- Q How long --
- A This person also is scheduled for jury duty very

	1	shortly.	•
	2	Q.	It would be well for Recreation and Parks to
	3	teach someo	ne else that skill.
	4	·	How long have you been so employed?
، رفع	5	A	Almost eight years.
•	6	Q	Are you related to or a friend of any law
÷ Š	7	enforcement	officer?
	8	A	No, sir.
	9	Q	In what general area do you reside, Mrs. Meek?
	10	A	In Northeast Los Angeles.
	11	· Q	Is there a Mr. Meek?
8 a ;	fls. ₁₂	A	Yes.
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1	Q And is he employed outside the home?				
2	A No, he's retired.				
3	Q And what does he do? Or, what did he do before he				
4	retired?				
5	A He was a bus driver.				
6	Q Do you have such views concerning the death				
7	penalty that you would be unable to be impartial in determining				
8	the question of guilt or innocence?				
9	A Yes.				
10	Q In other words, in the first phase of the case, you				
11	would be unable to be impartial, because of your views; is				
12	that correct?				
13	A Yes.				
14	Q Would you explain that to us?				
15	A Yes. I believe in the death penalty.				
16	Q And because you believe in the death penalty,				
17	you would be inclined to vote for guilty, in the case where a				
18	person is charged with the crime of murder?				
19	A Yes.				
20	THE COURT: Any questions?				
21	MR. KANAREK: I have none.				
22	MR. MANZELLA: No opposition to a challenge for cause,				
23	your Honor.				
24	MR. KANAREK: Yes. 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.				
25	THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge for cause.				
26	You are excused. Thank you, Mrs. Meek.				
27	Call another name.				
28	THE CLERK: Victor Rembielinski.				

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Do I pronounce your name correctly, sir? 1 JUROR NO. 2: Yes, sir. 2 THE CLERK: R-g-m-b-i-e-1-i-n-s-k-i. 3 4 5 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF VICTOR REMBIELINSKI 6 7 BY THE COURT: 8 Q Mr. Rembielinski, were you present when the 9 Court explained the nature of this case, and when the Court 10 questioned the prospective juror first chosen from your group? 11 A Yes, I was. 12 Would your answers be any different than his were 13 to the questions of a general nature? 14 A No, they wouldn't. 15 All right. Would it be a hardship to you to serve 16 in this case? 17 Α No. 18 Neither financial nor personal? Q 19 No, I think I could get by. A 20 Q All right. Have you served as a juror in a 21 criminal case before? 22 A No. never. 23 Q Are you employed? 24 A Well, I have a loose association with the B'Nai 25 Brith. Specifically, in -- in Anti-defamation League. 26 You work for the Anti-defamation League of B'Nai 27 Brith? 28 Well, not financially. But there is a loose under-

1	standing, like.
2	Q I see. What do you do for them?
3	A Well, it's public relations.
4	Q Public relations work?
Ŝ	A With churches and political meetings and such.
6 .	Q I see.
7	Are you related to or a friend of any law
8	enforcement officer?
9	A Well, the same, as a lot of law enforcement
10	officers know me, on account of my personal relations.
11	But they talk sort of double talk. But I don't
12	quite understand.
13	Q Why is that, Mr. Rembielinski? Is that because of
14	your arrest record, or do you just happen to know them, or
15	what?
16	A Well, I have been picked up for crossing the street
17	against a light.
18	Q Well, do you establish friendships with such
19	officers? Or have you is that what you are saying to us?
20	A Well, they're using public relations work in
21	their double talk; see?
22	Q What I mean is, I was just simply joking with you,
23	and it's a bad joke. Excuse me.
24	Hów do you know these officers?
25.	A Well, say like I hang around here, eventually you
26	get to know them by sight.
27	Q What do you mean, "Hang around here"? You mean the
28	courtroom?

1	A Yeah.
2	Q Do you do that often, hang around the courtroom?
3	A Well, I mean, like on jury duty now.
4	Q Well, I'm not referring to casual acquaintances
5	whom you see in uniform, and whom you say "hello" to. I am
6	referring to friends or relatives.
7	Do you have any friends or relatives in law
8	enforcement?
9	A No, I don't.
10	Q Then we have got that resolved.
11	A I hope so. All right.
12	Q Now, is there a Mrs. Rembielinski?
13	A No. They keep me in tenuous circumstances, so I
14	wasn't able to marry.
15	Q All right.
16	A Sort of gang action.
17	Q Mr. Rembielinski
18	A They laugh.
19	Q Mr. Rembielinski, do you have such views concern-
20	ing the death penalty that you would be unable to be fair and
21	impartial in determining guilt or innocence?
22	A Well, I have been thinking about it. For instance,
23	I entered the Army, and I really never resolved that; you know?
24	So I was sworn in.
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Q You entered the Army, and you never resolved that.

Well, right at this moment, you are asked to resolve it.

Do you have such views concerning the death penalty that, at this moment, you believe that you could not be fair and impartial?

- A Do you mean making a decision that would be fair?
- Q Well, could you make a decision that would be fair and impartial on the issue of guilt or innocence in the first phase of the case?

A Well, I got involved with some kind of a shyster, and I made some wrong decisions, and I -- I feel -- I don't feel right about it.

Q You are making some wrong decisions now in not responding to my question.

Would you --

A Well, there's a psychological involvement there.

- Q Pardon? I am having trouble following you, Mr. Rembielinski.
 - A Well, public relations are not definite, you know.
- Q Would you listen carefully to the question? If you don't understand the question, ask me. Ask me what I mean by it, and ask me to straighten it out.

Do you at this moment have such views concerning the death penalty that you could not, by reason of those views, be fair and impartial in determining guilt or innocence in the case?

A Well, I -- I always look behind what's being said,

behind what --1. Don't look behind you. Just answer the question, 2 will you? 3 I have been supplied with so much talk that -no, I don't think I could, because I don't --You don't think you could what? 6 Make any decision about anybody, because of the 7 nature of my background, and the way people have talked to me. 8 and sort of triggered me. 9 Do you mean by that that --3Ô Q A I mean that they have educated me in a way --11 12 -- that you could or could not be fair and impartial 13 in determining guilt or innocence? As a result of the --No, I don't think I could, because I don't believe 14 in many things that people say. 15 16 Do you have such views concerning the death penalty Q 17 that you would automatically refuse to impose it in any case. 18 regardless of the evidence? 19 Well, I saw a movie, "Once Upon a Time in the West," 20 and --21 Keep that microphone up. 22 -- and with Henry Fonda, and he says, "There goes 23 Frank again. Plant the evidence." 24 Did you hear the question? 0 A Yeah, yeah, I did. 26 Do you understand it? Q. 27 I understand it, but -- huh! -- no, I don't 28 think I could render any decision on that, the way I -- I

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think	, psychologi	Lcally.	I 've	had	too	many	dealings	with	a11
kinds	of people,	in publi	.c re	lati	ons.				

Q Do you have such views concerning the death penalty that you would never vote to impose it?

A Well, they -- they talk about God, and I don't want to be God.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take a recess until 1:45.

Ladies and gentlemen, don't converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else. Don't form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as jurors.

Mr. Rembielinski, remain behind here, will you, please?

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

THE COURT: Gentlemen, do either of you have any stipulation?

Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You offer no stipulation?

MR. KANAREK: No.

THE COURT: The People?

MR. MANZELLA: The People -- it would be useless to offer a stipulation at this point, in view of Mr. Kanarek's statement.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: However, the People would -- are of the opinion that the general cause of excuse lies under Section 1072, Subdivision 3.

MR. KANAREK: Oppose the challenge, your Honor.

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That was 'T that's not the section I 8c-1 MR. MANZELLA: 1 have been using. This is Section 1072, Subdivision 3. 2 JUROR NO. 2: (Unintelligible comment.) З BY THE COURT: What did you say? 5 I said: The prosecuting attorney is using double A ъ talk, too. The Presbyterians use the same language. 7 He's smiling now. 8 I have had 15 years of this, you know. 9 MR. MANZELLA: Of what, Mr. Rembielinski? 10 MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, your Honor. I'll object 11 to any inter se conversation. 12 BY THE COURT: What did you say, Mr. Rembielinski? 13 I say -- I mean, this gang business, I have been 14 subjected to it for -- for 15 years, at least. 15 The what business? Would you hold the microphone 16 17 up? We are having trouble understanding you. And stop mumbling; will you, please? 18 19 A (No response.) What did you say? What was the last remark you 20 21 made? 22 Well, I think the Judge heard it. I don't want 23 to repeat it. 24 I did not hear it. 25 THE COURT: Did you catch it, Mr. Williams? 26 THE REPORTER: Yes. 27 DEFENDANT MANSON: (From the detention room.) 28 said: This gang business, he's tired of it.

1 (Whereupon the record was read by the reporter as follows: 2 3 #A I say -- I mean, this gang business, I 4 have been subjected to it for -- for 15 years, at 5 least.") 6 You are making your challenge under 1072, THE COURT: 7 Subsection 3, "Unsoundness of mind; or such defect in the 8 faculties of the mind or organs of the body as renders --" O. JUROR NO. 2: When you challenge gangsters, that 10 always happens. THE COURT: -- "him incapable -- pardon me, Mr. 11 Rembielinski? 13 JUROR NO. 2: I say: I've been challenging gangsters, 14 and they -- they come back with a thing like that. THE COURT: (Continuing.) -- "as renders him incapable 16 of performing the duties of a juror." 17 MR. MANZELLA: That's right, your Honor. 18 MR. KANAREK: I will object to that, your Honor, on 19 the grounds that -- first of all, there's no one here that -that is -- that is an expert in being able to judge soundness or unsoundness of mind. And I will object. And there's no foundation in the record or otherwise for such a challenge as to this 24 juror. There's absolutely no foundation for it, just 26 because a juror does not give stereotyped responses, does 27 not --28 THE COURT: Have you heard any response?

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		MR. KANAREK; Pardon?
	1	THE COURT: Have you heard any material response from
	2	this man to any question? Of any substance?
	3`	t · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	4	MR. KANAREK: Well uh
	5	THE COURT: All right. Let's try once more, Mr.
	.6	Rembielinski.
* *	7	Q Put the microphone up,
	8	A Yeah.
,	9	Q will you, please?
	10	Do you have such views concerning
	11	Sit down, Mr. Kanarek.
	12	Do you have such views concerning the death
	13.	penalty that you could not be fair and impartial in determining
	14	guilt or innocence?
	15	A Well, I'll say: Yes. I do have views. I wouldn't
* #	16	want to make any
ž.	17	Q You wouldn't want to make any decision on it;
<i>F</i>	18	right?
8d fls.	19	A That's right, yes.
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8d-1 All right. In other words, in the first phase of Q 1 the trial, you would -- you would be prejudiced, because if you 2 found that the defendant were quilty, you would have to go on 3 and make a decision in the second phase regarding guilt or innocence -- regarding the death penalty or life imprisonment; is that correct? MR. KANAREK: Leading and suggestive, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: It is leading and suggestive. Do you have 8 any other way, Mr. Kanarek, to approach this type of person in a question? 10 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I think -- uh --11 12 THE COURT: Do you wish to ask the question? 13 MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor. I'm saying -- what I am 14 saying, I am just objecting. 15 THE COURT: Well, the Court overrules your objection. And you may be seated. 16 17 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 18 JUROR NO. 2: I say -- I feel it is leading and 19 suggestive. 20 BY THE COURT: Pardon me? 21 I feel the judge's talk is leading and suggestive. 22 I think that -- that the judge is biased. 23 THE COURT: All right. We'll recess until 1:45. 24 We are in recess. 25 (Whereupon, an adjournment was taken at 12:08 26 P. M. until 1:45 P. M. of the same day, Wednesday, July 21, 1971.) 27

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1971, 2:20 P. M. 1 2 THE COURT: Mr. Manson -- the record will show that 3 Mr. Manson is present and Mr. Kanarek is present with him. Do you wish to remain in the courtroom this 5 afternoon? б THE DEFENDANT: I don't have any wishes. 7 THE COURT: Speak up so everybody can hear you. 8 THE DEFENDANT: I don't have any wishes. If I could, 9. I'd wish myself out of here. 10 THE COURT: If you will be quiet, I will allow you to 11. remain in the courtroom. 12 Can you do that? 13 (Whereupon, the defendant's remark was inaudible 14 to the reporter.) THE COURT: Can you do that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: I don't know from one minute to the next 17 what I am going to do. 18 THE COURT: And you can't promise me that you will be 19 quiet? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Huh-uh. 21 THE COURT: All right, remove him. 22 23 (Whereupon, the Defendant Manson was removed from 24 the courtroom and placed in the holding tank, and the following 25 proceedings were had:) 26 27 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF VICTOR REMBIELINSKI 28

1 BY THE COURT: All right, Mr. Rembielinski is in the jury box as 2 a prospective juror. 3 Let's go, back to where we were when we left off. 4 Mr. Rembielinski, have you ever heard, seen or read 5 of Charles Manson before you came into this courtroom? 6 Uh, yes, I've read newspapers. 7 Have you seen any television program that 8 referred to him or have you heard any radio; broadcast? 9 At home I don't have a television set, so I am 10 A 11 behind the times, really. 12 I'm not too prosperous. They don't keep me too 13 prosperous. 14 Do you have a radio? Q 15 Yes, I have a radio. Α 16 They see that I am not prosperous, in fact. 17 You have heard radio broadcasts? Q 18 Yes, I have. Α 19 Now, concerning Mr. Manson? 20 Yeah. Α 21 Q All right. .22 In what connection have you heard about or read 23 about Mr. Manson? 24 (Pause.) Α 25 THE COURT: Is that a very difficult question? 26 It is, yes. Α 27 In what way is it difficult? O 28 Have you heard the name Charles Manson before,

read it? 1 Well, it -- I sort of associated it with 2 A Yeah. 3 war. With war? Q 5 Yes. And people don't like to talk about war and A б things like that. 7 Would you explain that to me? How do you Q 8 associate Charles Manson's name with war? 9 Α Sort of a cold war. 10 Q Pardon? 11 Well, I mean, people are -- well, I don't want A 12 to say. 13 Well, in what way have you heard the name before, 14 regardless of whether you --15 What I have in mind is the world belongs to the A 16 militants, and the militants are militant and they're the ones 17 10 fls. that gain the benefits of the world. 18 19 20 21 22: 23 24 25 26 27 28.

10-1	1	Q Well, that's a a somewhat sage observation,
	2	Mr. Rembielinski. But in what way have you heard of Mr.
	3	Manson?
	4	A Well, I've seen headlines. But right now, I
,	5	couldn't quote a headline.
***	6	Q About what, generally?
e E	7	A (No response.)
	8	Q Well, so far as you know, is he a sports figure
	9	or is he a is he in the news some other way?
	.10	A That, I'd rather not go into. I don't wish to
	11	discuss it.
	12	You're annoyed with me, Judge.
	13	Q Well, Mr. Rembielinski, in spite of your reluc-
	14	tance to discuss the subject, you must answer the Court's
	15	questions, when the Court puts a question to you of that
# #	16	nature.
\$	17	Now, what have you heard, seen or read about
•	18	Charles Manson, before you came into this courtroom?
	19	A (Pause.) I'm trying to think.
	20	Well, it this appears to be a part of a net
	21	and I've pulled at the networks. I the militants. I
	22	Q Do you believe Charles Manson to be a militant of
	23	some type?
	24	A No, I'm not referring to him. I think that
*	25	Q Well, let's can we confine ourselves to the
y á	26	A (Unintelligible.) the militants.
	27	Q Could we confine ourselves to answering the
•	28	question, then? If you are not talking about
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10-2	1	A I think the Judge is trying to confine me to
	2	to a certain track.
	3	Q Yes, I am. I'll admit to that. I am trying to
	4	confine you to answering the question.
,	5	A Well, that's what the network's been doing right
·	6	along.
€	7	Q Somebody has
•	8	A They're coaching me; they're directing me.
	9 .	Q You mean there's a network of people who are
	10	A That's right.
	11	Q surveilling your activities?
	12	A Yes. I am saying they are, yes.
	13	Q And they're watching all the time?
	14	A Well, that's you know, that's a dangerous
•	15	question, because they can put another answer to that.
۶	16	Q Well, who is this network who are watching you all
# #:	17	the time, Mr. Rembielinski?
	18	A Well, it's a part of the Kosher network, to be
10a fls.	19	blunt about it.
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1	They see to it that no money's involved.
2	That's one of the techniques they use.
3	Q I see. Well, who supports you?
4	A Well, I have a feeling the Judge knows all about
5	me. He has been you probably have a brief on me, so you have those questions.
6.	Sand A to a company of the company o
7	Q Do you think that the Superior Court has been
8	checking up on you, too?
9	A I think so, yes. I wherever I go, they know
10	about me. There's some kind of a write-up.
ÌΊ	I don't know, really, what they hint, what kind of
12	a setup it is.
13	Q I see. Thank you.
14	A Some of these techniques are shown at the movies,
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16	Q What's that, Mr. Rembielinski?
17	A Some of the methods they use, these people, are
18	shown they show in the movies.
19	Q Would you answer this, Mr. Rembielinski? In
20	what connection, if at all, have you ever heard of Mr.
21	Manson?
22	A The Fifth Amendment. I'd rather not talk.
23	Q You'd rather not answer that?
24	A I think the Judge is wants to lead me on
25	to say things.
26.	Q That's true. I am trying to lead you to an
27	intelligible answer, Mr. Rembielinski.
28	A Well, no. I don't want to.

1	Q iou understand it s your obligation, as a juror,
2	to respond to the questions that the Court and counsel put
3	to you, and respond intelligently, if you can? Do you
4	understand that obligation?
5	A Well, you say it's an obligation. I I I
б	might incriminate, say, the
7	Q You're afraid that
8	A the gangland, say.
9	Q I'm sorry. I didn't hear your answer.
10	A Well, the gangland, wherever you go.
11	Q Do you mean the gang that's surveilling your
12	activities might be listening?
13	A See, the more the Judge is leading me to say
14	things.
15	Q Well, I am simply trying to find out what you
16	mean.
17	The Court believes that this man has such a
18	defect in the faculties of his mind that
19	JUROR NO. 2: I'm sorry. That's an opinion.
20	THE COURT: That's true. It's a layman's opinion.
21	But the Court does not believe that you are at
22	all qualified for jury duty.
23	JUROR NO. 2: That's right. I have been coached so
24	much that I admit that. That's the reason I flunked out,
25	because I have been coached so much by these people, for
26	such a long time.
27	Q BY THE COURT: What people have been coaching you,
28	Mr. Rembielinski?

It's a part of a Jewish system, to be blunt about A 1t. 11 fls.

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27 28 Q And what -- would you explain to me further?

A Well, like the Masonics use secret symbols, that they keep using symbols and double talk, supposed to mean something. They keep repeating and repeating.

Q I see.

A They can trigger people that way.

I see. And what affect does that have on you?

A Well, just like baiting. They used to use the expression "Jew baiting," but then Jews turn around and bait people, too. And I'm part Jewish.

THE COURT: All right, the Court finds --

MR. KÄNAREK: Well, your Honor, before your Honor rules, I would like to make a motion that the Court -- I do object to your Honor discharging --

THE COURT: Would you use the microphone?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You are objecting to the Court discharging Mr. Rembielinski?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, absent of further foundation. Your Honor has stated he is a layman.

THE COURT: That's true.

MR. KANAREK: We re all laymen here in terms of the workings of the human mind, and without a further foundation, I do object to the Court discharging a juror without a further foundation being laid by some expertise, so the Court would have some expert opinion --

THE COURT: Well, the Court is not going to delay the proceedings to appoint a psychiatrist to examine this man.

The Court believes that the record is clear that Mr. Rembielinski is incapable of performing his duties of a juror, even the first duty of a juror, to respond to the questions put on voir dire.

The Court believes that there is some defects in the faculties of this man's mind.

JUROR NO. 2: And now, Judge, I just disobeyed. I just don't go along with you. That's what it is, mainly.

THE COURT: Pardon me, Mr. Rembielinski?

JUROR NO. 2: I don't go along with -- what you are trying to coach me to do.

THE COURT: You understand, the Court is simply trying to get you to answer such questions as I may put to you, and as counsel may put to you.

JUROR NO. 2: I think the judge is using the court.

THE COURT: And, therefore, in view of that, the Court not only excuses him from this courtroom, and this jury, the Court tells him that he is excused at this time from any service on any jury.

So Mr. --

JUROR NO. 2: I think that's unfair, but I'm triggered that way. And I don't -- I've been associated with these people so long that they've done things to me, psychologically.

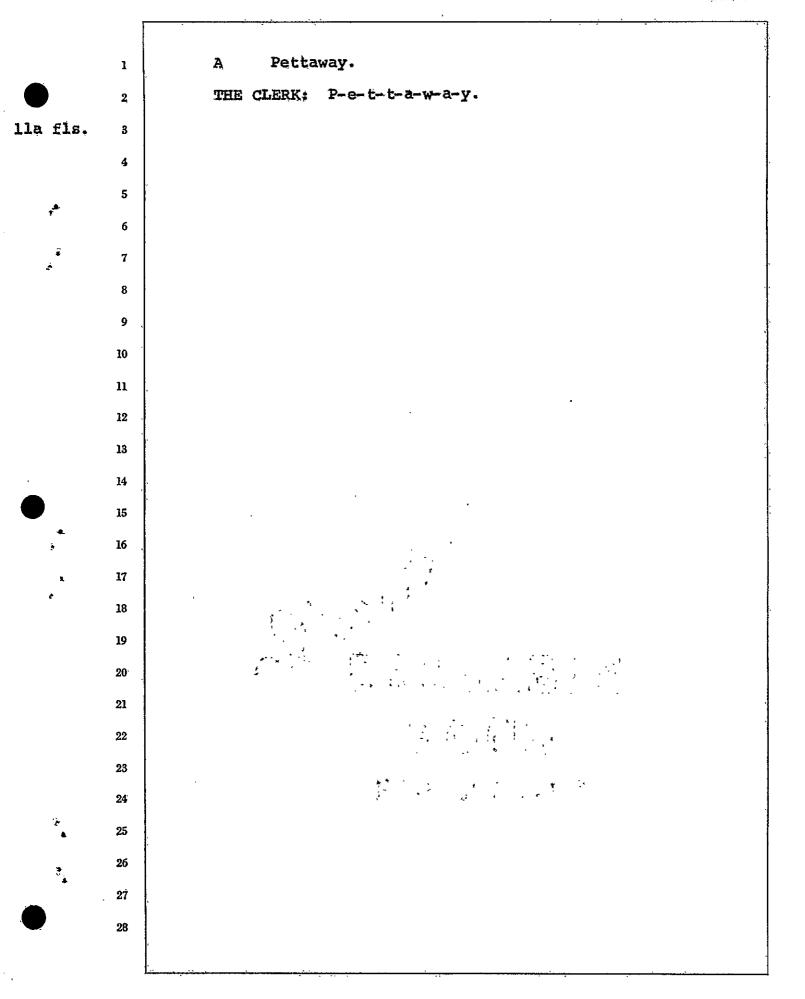
THE COURT: Which people? You mean the gang?

JUROR NO. 2: Well, your -- you -- you're -- you are using terms that you could use against me, I believe.

THE COURT: Explain it to me, Mr. Rembielinski.

JUROR NO. 2: I think the judge is highly aware of what

1	I am talking about.		
2	THE COURT: No, I am not. I would like you to make it		
3	clear to me.		
4.	JUROR NO. 2: I've already told you what I think.		
5	THE COURT: Well, who are you referring to when you say		
6	"they"?		
7	JUROR NO. 2: It is already in the records. I mentioned		
8	it.		
9	THE COURT: All right, the Court excuses Mr. Rembielinski,		
1Ó	and you need not return to the jury assembly room,		
11	Mr. Rembielinski, You are excused. You neednt report back		
12	for jury duty.		
13	I don't know how you got on jury duty.		
14	JUROR NO. 2: Well, I told my woman attorney that		
15	they're		
16	THE COURT: All right, that's all.		
17	Call another name.		
18	THE CLERK: Mrs. Patricia L. Pettaway, P-e-t-t-a-w-a-y.		
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20	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF		
21	PATRICIA L. PETTAWAY		
22 .	BY THE COURT:		
23	Q Let's see, your name, I'm sorry, I didn't catch		
24	it?		
25	A Patricia Pettaway.		
26	Q Say it again?		
27	A Patricia Pettaway.		
28	Q Pettaway?		



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11a-1	1	BY THE COURT:
)	2	Q Have you been present during all the proceedings
	3	thus far, since the Court explained the nature of this case?
	4	A Yes, sir.
غ	5	Q To the prospective jurors?
1.5	6	A Yes, sir.
é.	7	Q Would your answers be any different than the
	8	answers of the first prospective juror that was chosen from
	9	your group were?
	10	A No, sir.
	11	Q That is, to the questions of a general nature,
	12	would your answers be any different?
	13	A No.
	14	Q Would it be a hardship to you to serve on this
.	15	jury?
€ 1	16	A Uh, no, sir.
±	17	Q What type of work do you do?
-	18	A I work for the Department of Public Social
	19	Services.
	20	Q Doing what?
	21	A Welfare computation clerk.
	22	Q Have you ever served as a juror before in any
	23	criminal case?
	24	A No.
4	25	Q Is it Miss Pettaway?
3	26	A Mrs.
1	27	Q Is there a Mr. Pettaway?
7	28	A Yes.

11a-2	1	Q What type of work does he do?
	2	A Body and fender work.
	3	Q What general area do you reside in?
	4	A Southwest Los Angeles.
t ^{ŝ.}	5	Q Do you have any friends or relatives who are
ī	6	police officers?
* 4	7	A No.
	8	Q Do you have such views concerning the death
	9	penalty that you would not be able to be fair and impartial
	10	in determining the question of guilt or innocence?
	11	A My views would not have anything to do with
	12	my decision on guilt or innocence.
	13	Q Do you have such views concerning the death penalty
	14	that you would not be able to be would not be able to
).	15	impose it? That you would automatically refuse to impose it
<u>.</u>	16	in any case, regardless of the evidence?
غ م	17	A Yes, sir.
	18'	Q Are your views such concerning the death penalty
	19	that you would never vote to impose it in any case?
	20	A Yes, sir,
	21	Q So that if you were called upon to determine the
	22,	question of life imprisonment or death, your judgment would
•	23	always be for life imprisonment, regardless of the evidence;
	24	is that correct?
ė.	25	A Yes, sir.
÷ .	26	Q Rather than death?
	27	A Yes.
	28	Q Would you ever even consider imposing the death

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penalty?

A I would consider it, but I doubt very seriously if my mind would change or my views.

- Q Your views at this time are definite and certain that you would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Well, what do you mean that you would consider it?

In considering it, that is considering the evidence, would you give some thought as to whether or not you might impose the death penalty?

A I wouldn't refuse to discuss it with the fellow jurors, but I doubt very seriously if my mind would be changed, because I've been talked to about it before. People try to change my mind about the way I felt about it, but I stick to it, because it is just the way I believe.

Q So that your belief at this time is firmly against the death penalty and your reaction would be an automatic one to vote against it?

A Yes, sir.

MR. MANZELLA: People would respectfully challenge Mrs.

Pettaway for cause, your Honor, under Section 1073, Subdivision

2 of the Penal Code.

MR. KANAREK: May I ask some questions, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

Mrs. Pettaway, you say that you have discussed Q. 2 it with people, and what was that? What was the gist of 3 what you said? 4 5 Well, what I meant by discussing it? Q. Yes. 6. Well, in -- just in ordinary conversation it may 7 come up and I would say that I do not believe in the death 8 penalty or I could not be the one to impose the death penalty on anyone and they may state their arguments about it. 10 Not to necessarily change their mind, but just for the sake 11 of argument. That's what I said, what I mean by I had 12 13 discussed it with other people. 14 And have you told them that you would listen to the evidence in any particular case and come to a resolution 15 16 based upon the evidence? 17 A Yes, but I still wouldn't impose the death 18 penalty. 19 Well, but, you actually haven't lived through it, 20 really, have you? 21 That is, you have never had occasion to do this 22 in real life? 23 A No. 24 Other than just talking about, right? Q. 25 À No. 26 So that really you don't know for sure whether 27 -- well, really, you don't know what you would do in any 28 particular case until you hear the evidence, isn't that a

BY MR. KANAREK:

fair statement?

A I guess it is a fair statement, but I just don't think that I should be the one to take anybody -- or to say that it is anybody else -- or to take anybody else's life away from them.

Q Right.

Oppose the challenge, your Honor.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Pettaway, after discussing the evidence with your fellow jurors, would you still automatically refuse to impose the death penalty?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The Court grants the challenge. The Court finds that she would automatically refuse to impose the death penalty, regardless of the evidence and, therefore, does excuse her.

Thank you, Mrs. Pettaway.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Pettaway.

THE COURT: Room 253 on Friday.

THE CLERK: Today, so far, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think there is any use in sending her back over there today. It is 15 minutes to 3:00. I can't see any use of having her return there.

Return on Friday, at 9:00 o'clock, to Room 253.

THE CLERK: Frank Schiada, S-c-h-i-a-d-a.

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FRANK SCHIADA

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Schiada, were you present when the Court explained the nature of this case to prospective jurors and questioned the prospective juror chosen from your group to go to the box?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q Would your answers be any different than his were to the questions of a general nature?

A I don't know about the questions of a general nature, but to the question of the death penalty, I differ from him.

Q In regard to the death penalty, would your views be such concerning it that you would be unable to be impartial in determining the first phase of the case?

A On the first phase of the case, that's the guilt or acquittal, correct? I don't think I would be -- I would be partial.

Q You don't think you would be partial in viewing that?

A I -- I would be -- no, I think I would be impartial to it.

Q Very well...

Now, in the next phase, the penalty phase, should you be called upon to choose between life imprisonment and death, are your views concerning the death penalty such that you would automatically refuse to impose the death

	1	penalty regardless of the evidence?
	2	A No.
	á	Q In other words, would you automatically vote for
	4	life imprisonment and against the death penalty?
r [®]	5	A No.
r	6	Q Regardless of the evidence?
≨ E	7	A No.
	8	Q Or are your views such concerning the death
	9	penalty that upon a conviction of murder of the first degree
	10	you would automatically vote to impose the death penalty?
	11	A I would automatically vote to impose the death
2 fls.	12	penalty.
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MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2, your Honor.

THE COURT: In other words, without regard to the evidence, upon a conviction of murder in the first degree, you would -- your reaction would be to vote against life imprisonment and for death?

JUROR NO. 2: That is correct.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: May I ask a question or two, your Honor? THE COURT: You may if you wish.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Sir, upon -- upon-what do you base that opinion of yours?

A Oh, from prior publicity.

Q In other words, your statement is predicated upon what you have heard and seen on television, what you've read in the newspapers, and what you've heard on radio?

A Yes.

Q And what you've read -- and what you've heard discussed among the population in general?

A Yes.

O So this is why, in this case, you are saying what you are saying about the automatic imposition of the death penalty?

A Yes.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

BY THE COURT:

12-2 Would your view concerning a conviction of murder Q 1 2 first only pertain to this case? Or would it be --Well, let's say on another case, if there was a --3 A 4 on a penalty phase, I would be inclined still to vote for the 5 death penalty, but --6 On any other case --7 A Yes. 8 -- where there was a murder of the first degree, a Q conviction, --10 Α Yes. A similar case, different defendant. 11 MR. KANAREK: But --12 THE COURT: Very well. The Court grants the challenge. 13 MR. KANAREK: But may I just ask one question? 14 BY MR. KANAREK: 15 But in any other case, it wouldn't be automatic; Q 16 is that what you are telling us? 17 A Right. 18 MR. KANAREK: 1073, Subsection 2. 19 BY THE COURT: 20 You mean by that, in any other case, you would 21 listen to the evidence? But in this case, you would not in any 22 way listen to the evidence or view the evidence, before making 23 any determination? Or what do you mean? 24 I think you have said what I mean. I am pretty sure 25 In other words, on another case, I think I would be a little bit 26 more open-minded about it, you know. 27 But you've arrived at some opinions concerning 28

Charles Manson -- ;

case?

1	À Yes.
2	Q as a result of the publicity, and therefore you
3	have this feeling; is that correct?
4	A Yes, I do.
5 . ,	THE COURT: All right. The Court does excuse you.
6	Thank you.
7	JUROR NO. 2: Thank you.
8	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Schiada.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. Report to Room 253, the jury
10	assembly room, at 9:00 o'clock on Friday.
11 `	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, sir.
12 13	THE CLERK: Mrs. Bertha C. Merrick; M-e-r-i-c-k.
14 .	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
15	BERTHA C. MERRICK
16	BY THE COURT:
17	Q Mrs. Merrick, come forward.
18	Mrs. Merrick, were you present when the Court
19	explained the nature of this case?
20	A Yes, I was.
21	Q And did you hear the Court's questions to the first
22	prospective jurors chosen from your group?
23	A Yes,
24	Q Would your answers be any different than the
25	answers that he gave to the questions of a general nature?
26	A No.
27	Q Would it be a hardship to you to serve in this

12a-1	1	Q And you think this that a case of four or
	2	five months might possibly cause you to break down, so that
	3	you wouldn't
	4	A Yes.
<u>.</u>	5	Q be able to attend to your jury duties?
•	6	A I do. Because I have to stay on a strict diet.
ê.	7	And he made a strict diet, and I have to stay on it.
•	8	Q What is your problem?
	9	A It's an ulcer, and I have high blood pressure.
	10	And he thinks it might develop into heart, so that's why
	11	Q Do you work regularly?
	12	A I work regularly. But as I said
	13	Q Have you ever lost any time from work in the last
<u>.</u>	14	A No, but I stick to my diet, which I can't do
	15	here.
•	16	Q Why couldn't you do it here?
.	17	A At lunchtime, you know. Because I ate something
•	18	Thursday, out, and I was sick Friday. I couldn't make it.
	19	Q If in other words, if you could observe the
	20	diet that you are on, then you wouldn't be concerned; is
	21	that right?
	22	A Yes. But it's almost impossible.
	23	Q Whom do you work for?
,	24	A The Board of Education.
È Ë	25	Q Why is it impossible?
*	26	A Because you can't hardly find the foods that you
	27	need at the stores. You know, the low sodium foods. It's
	.28 ⁻	very hard. I have to go to so many stores to find the things

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that I need.

Q Well, that's true even when you are working, isn't it?

A Yes. But see, I get it. And I make it, and I take it. Well, I could -- or, I could make it there, because I'm in foods, for lunch.

THE COURT: Any questions, gentlemen?

MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor. The People would be willing to stipulate it would constitute a hardship.

MR. KANAREK: So stipulate, your Honor.

JUROR NO. 2: Thank you.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Merrick.

THE COURT: The gentlemen have agreed that it would be a hardship. The Court believes that probably it would, in view of your circumstances.

JUROR NO. 2: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And the Court does find that it is a hardship.

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

THE COURT: And that it would be a hardship, and does excuse you. Thank you, Mrs. Merrick.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Merrick.

THE CLERK: Miss Florence E. Morgan; M-o-r-g-a-n.

MR. KANAREK: Was that E or C, Mr. Dooley?

Mr. Dooley, was that E or C? The middle initial?

THE CLERK: The middle initial is E like in Edward.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

THE BAILIFF: Miss Morgan is here, sir.

15 16 17

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1	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
2	MISS FLORENCE E. MORGAN
3	BY THE COURT:
4	Q Miss Morgan, were you present when the Court
5	explained the nature of this case to the prospective jurors,
6	and when the Court conversed with that first juror chosen from
7	your group to the box?
8	A Do you press something?
9	Q Don't worry about the button. It's taped up.
10	A Yes.
11	Q All right. Would your enswers be any different
12	than that juror's answers were to the questions of a general
13	nature, first put yes; that's the question.
14	A No.
15	Q Would you suffer any hardship, should you be
16	caused to serve in this case?
17	A Yes, I would.
18	Q What would be the nature of that hardship?
19	A Well, I wouldn't get paid.
20	Q Pardon?
21	A I wouldn't get paid.
22	Q For whom do you work?
23	A I work for
24	Q Would you use that microphone?
25	A Yes. (Continuing) Studio Girl Cosmetics.
26	Q And they pay you for 20 days, do they?
27	A Yes.
28	Q Then after that, you would be on your own; is that
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correct? Yeah. Well -- as a matter of fact, I was called A in April, this time, and the boss tried to get me off, because 3 I -- I served in late 1968. But they postponed it instead till now. 5, But the company would not be able to pay you? Q 6 No, they wouldn't pay. Á 7 For anything beyond the 30 days? Q 8 They wouldn't, no. A 9 How long have you worked for that company? Q 10 Well, it's 26 years next month. A 11 And they would still not pay you? 12 Q No. 12b fls. Α Safar A March 14 15 16 17 18 19 .20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

12-12b-1Q Have you conversed with anyone since I asked you 1 to? A No, I didn't, because I -- but I'm sure they 3. I mean, I'm practically definitely sure they wouldn't 4 do it, because they -- it's a -- very much of a hardship right 5 غي now, as far as the work goes. 6. Q What do you do for the company? 7 I'm a mail clerk. A 8 Q A mail clerk? 9 Yes, um-hum. Letters and packages and things like 10 A that. 11 12 Q Well, I'll ask you, during the course of this next 13 recess, to converse with someone from your company, find out 14 whether or not they will pay you. 15-Have you been a juror before in a criminal case? 16 Α No, I haven't. 17 Are you related to or a friend of any law 18 enforcement officer? 19 Α Yes, I am. 20 Tell us about that. Q 21 A Well, my son's a deputy sheriff. 22 Q Of the County of Los Angeles? 23 That's right. Α 24 Q And what's his duty? What is his duty? 25 Α Well, as I understand, he -- I mean, he's a -- he 26 has a variety of duties. 27 He's been out in the field. 28 Where is he stationed? Q

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fairly and impartially, judge it fairly and impartially, in spite of that connection with law enforcement?

A Yes, sir,

MR. KANAREK: May we approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: No, you may not.

- Q Is there a Mr. Morgan?
- A Not right now.
- Q Is he deceased?
- A Divorced.
- Q I see. Do you have views concerning the death penalty, such that you could not be fair and impartial in determining the question of guilt or innocence?
 - A I don't actually know how to answer that.
- Q Well, let me ask it again. Are your views such concerning the death penalty that you could not be fair and impartial in determining the question of guilt or innocence, presented to you in the first phase of the case?
 - A Well, I would be fair.
- Q You would be. In spite of whatever views you may have -- you may hold --
 - A That's right.
 - Q -- concerning the death penalty?
 - A That's right.
- Q All right. Now, concerning the death penalty, are your views such, about the death penalty, that you would automatically refuse to impose it in any case, regardless of the evidence?
 - A Yes, they are.

	1	Q You would be unable, then, by reason of your views,
	2	to vote for the death penalty in any case?
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q Would you ever consider imposing the death penalty?
, <u>a</u>	5	A No.
•	6	Q If if the death penalty or life imprisonment
t.	7	the alternative of the death penalty or life imprisonment were
	8	presented to you in any case, would you automatically refuse
	9	to impose it, regardless of the evidence?
	10	A Do you mean to the death penalty?
•	11	Q Yes.
	12	A. Yes.
	13	Q Would you automatically refuse to impose the
	14	death penalty in any case,
,	15	A Yes.
,	16	Q regardless of the evidence?
¥.	17	A Yes:
•	18.	Q Would you ever vote to impose the death penalty
	19	in any case?
	20	A No.
	21	THE COURT: Any questions?
	22	MR. MANZELLA: The People would respectfully challenge
	23	Miss Morgan for cause, your Honor, under Section 1073,
*	24	Subsection 2 of the Penal Code.
۵	25	THE COURT: Any questions?
12cº,fls.	26	MR. KANAREK: I have no questions, your Honor.
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12c-1 THE COURT: All right. The Court grants the challenge. 1 The Court finds that Miss Morgan would -- Mrs. Morgan would 2 automatically refuse to impose the death penalty, regardless 3 of the evidence in the case. 4 Thank you. You are excused, to report to Room 5 253 -6 JUROR NO. 2: Thank you. 7 THE COURT: -- at 9:00 o'clock. 8 THE CLERK: Linda J. Schertzer: S-c-h-e-r-t-z-e-r. JUROR NO. 2: 9:00 o'clock. 10 THE COURT: 9:00 o'clock Friday. 9:00 o'clock Friday. 11 13 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF 14 LINDA J. SCHERTZER 15 BY THE COURT: 16 Mrs. Schertzer, is it Mrs.? Q. 17 A Yes, it is. 18 Q. Were you present when the Court explained the 19 nature of this case to the prospective jurors, and when the 20 Court questioned the first prospective juror chosen from your 21 group to the box? 22 Á Yes. 23 Would your answers be any different than his Q 24 to the questions of a general nature? 25 A No. 26 Would it be a hardship to you, Mrs. Schertzer, Q. 27 to serve on this case? 28 A Yes.

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L2c-2	1	.Q	In what way?
	2	A (I am unemployed. I am a student.
	3	Q	Do you intend to remain a student, or
	4	A	Yes. I am a full-time student at San Fernando
غد	5	Valley State	College.
(*	6		I didn't intend to be unemployed. I thought I was
*	7 .	exempt from	jury duty. I believe it's a clerical error that
	8	I am here.	
	9	Q;	Being unemployed, you mean?
	10	A	Yes. That's an error also.
	11	Q	At what stage of your education are you?
	12	A	I'm a senior. I'm working on a secondary
	13	Q	And you have been enrolled through June?
_	14.	Æ	Yes, I have been going for a year, and enrolled
	15	for this con	ming semester.
ş.	16	· Q	You have already paid tuition fees and
, i	1,7	A	No, tuition hasn't been paid.
•	18	Q	It hasn't been paid, but you are enrolled?
-	19	A	I 've pre-registered.
	20	Q	Pre-registered. And you intend to carry a full
	21	day course?	
	22	À	Yes. I wouldn't mind foregoing my education for
	23	jury duty,	but it's just a matter of finances. It would be
_	24	a burden to	me. I'm my own my full source of income.
5	25	Q	What do you mean by that?
÷	26	A .	I'm divorced, and I have no other income.
	27	Q	You mean by that that you want to get out and
	28	seek a job?	
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MR. KANAREK: May I ask her a question? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 2 3 4 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. KANAREK: б Mrs. Schertzer, what company is it that you 7 are intending to go to work for? 8 I'll explain. I was an airline employee for nine A 9 years, before I quit my job in September. And I now work for 10 a company called Traveling Agents, which is a temporary 11 work, similar to Kelly Girls. I will be working at Traveling 12 Agents for one month. 13 And the name of the company is? Q 14 A Traveling Agents. 15 Traveling Agents. And where are their offices? 16 12d fls. It's in Playa del Rey. A 17 18 19 **2**0 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Now, have you -- do you actually have the employment, like -- you say you are going to go to work -- do you actually have that employment in mind?

- A Uh -- I have been promised a job, yes,
- Q And that employment starts when?
- A August 15th.

Q I see. Now, is there any way that you could accomplish what you'd be required to do for that company in the evening, and do jury work during the day?

Because, as I understand it, when you go to school during the day, you would be doing evening work to sustain yourself; am I correct?

A Uh -- well, in regards to the job with the travel agency, no travel agency is open in the evenings. And they want somebody that there to answer the phone and to make reservations with the airlines.

It's strictly air work, air travel work.

Q I see.

A And I don't have a job lined up for when school starts. I was hoping that the school could place me through their employment services.

- Q I see. But you are already a student there?
- A Yes. I have been going there for one year.
- Q And so you say that you would allow this jury service to supplant or replace your going to school for the period of time that this case was on trial; right?

A Yes. The only problem is, I couldn't live on the money that the jury duty would pay me.

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Q But since you intended to work nights anyway, is it possible you could obtain employment through that same placement service, for the evenings, and be on jury service during the day? Because you would be in school during the day, so --

A Possibly. I would be willing to check into it.

Q ! Would you check into it?

A Certainly,

MR. KANAREK: Then we would -- we would ask to proceed, your Honor, along the rest of the voir dire.

MR. MANZELLA: May I ask one question, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Mrs. Schertzer, there's a possibility that the jury may be sequestered. If the jury is sequestered, that means you couldn't work nights and on weekends.

Would that cause you any financial hardship?

A Yes, it would.

MR. KANAREK: Well, but -- your Honor, may we approach the bench on that?

THE COURT: No.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I would -- I think that that's conjectural. It has been conjectural as to all the other jurors, at this point.

THE COURT: That ts true.

BY THE COURT:

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12d-3	1	Q But that possibility does exist; you understand
	2	that? As the Court
	3	A Yes.
	4	Q explained it?
, 2	5	A Yes, I do.
3	6	Q That that possibility does exist.
ij S	7 .	And if that did come about, that could be
	8	A It's also possible that I couldn't find employment,
	9	because I have been trying for three months, and jobs are not
	10	that available at this time, and so
	11	Q It's possible that you might not be able to find
	12	employment which would allow you to go back to school?
	13	A Yes. I this is always my biggest fear. I am
	14	down to my last ten dollars right now.
	15	You know, this is neither here nor there, but
;	16	that's how things are in my finances.
# E	17	Q Are you asking to be excused from the balance of
	18	the jury duty as well? You have about two weeks left?
	19	A I feel that I could finish it, with no problem.
	20	MR. KANAREK: May I inquire, your Honor?
	21	THE COURT: You may.
	22	BY MR. KANAREK:
	23	Q Mrs. Schertzer, what
Ĩ	24	THE COURT: Excuse me, just a minute. Have we ordered a
5.	25	new jury panel?
ŧ _i .	26 .	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.
	27	THE COURT: They're on their way here?
·`	28	THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Fine. 1 BY MR. KANAREK: 2 Q What, Mrs. Schertzer, roughly, is the scale of 3 wages that you earn? A Before I quit the airlines or now? 5 Well, let's say your most recent employment. 6 employment that you --7 Α Minimum wage, now. 8 But you're thinking -- what you're thinking would Q 9 sustain you if you were in school. If you were in school, 10 what --11 Α Well, to be quite frank, I had to take a job as a 12 cocktail waitress, working eight hours a day, in the evenings, 13 for a period of about three months, in order to catch up and 14 get ahead. 15 Q Well, what does that amount to, dollars per week? 16 About a hundred dollars per week, clear. A 17 18 MR. KANAREK: Thank you. Thank you. I would make a motion --19 THE COURT: I know. You are making a motion that she be 20 21 paid the wages she would be receiving as a cocktail waitress while she's on jury duty? 22 23 MR. KANAREK: Well, not --24 THE COURT: The motion is denied. 25 MR. KANAREK: That's not my entire motion, your Honor. 26 THE COURT: Mrs. Schertzer, the Court --27 What is your motion? 28 MR. KANAREK: My motion is that we look at this lady's

13 fls.

wage pattern, and that we duplicate her wage pattern out of County funds, the same way as if she were working for the County.

THE COURT: Your motion is --

MR. KANAREK: If she were working for the County -- this wage is not exorbitant, your Honor.

THE COURT: Your motion is denied.

Mrs. Schertzer, it's very speculative as to whether or not you will be able to find work, and I know that you are concerned about it, are you not?

JUROR NO. 2: Very much so.

THE COURT: And the Court doesn't wish to be burdensome in this connection, with requiring you to serve as a juror; and the Court realizes that it's speculative as to whether or not the school would provide you with work if you were serving as a juror.

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JUROR NO. 2: Yes.
THE COURT: Isn't that correct?
JUROR NO. 2: This is true.

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THE COURT: That service of finding jobs for students applies only to students who are enrolled generally, does it not?

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

THE COURT: Accordingly, I do find it would be a hardship to serve during this period of time that would be required in this case. Thank you.

MR. KANAREK: May that be noted over opposition?

THE COURT: It may be noted over strenuous opposition.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mrs. Schertzer.

(Afternoon recess.)

THE COURT: The record will show that prospective jurors are beyond the rail and in the box.

Does there remain just one name in the box, in the box that you have there from which you select names?

THE CLERK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would those of you who are prospective jurors, who have just entered the courtroom, please stend, raise your right hand, and face the Clerk.

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 now pending before this court, so help you God?

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

THE CLERK: Thank you. Be seated.

THE COURT: Is there enyone of you who did not take that

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oath just now and who would affirm?

I see no response.

Ladies and gentlemen, you were called here in the case of the People of the State of California vs. Charles Manson.

If at any time you cannot hear me while I am conversing with you here, let me know.

Mr. Manson is before the Court -- Bring him out.

(Whereupon, the defendant Manson was brought into the courtroom from the lockup, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: The record may show that Mr. Manson is present in the courtroom at this time.

And -- thank you, Mr. Bailiff. That's far enough.

Is there -- strike that.

He may now be taken back.

(Whereupon, the defendant Manson was returned to the lockup, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: Call a name from the box, will you, please? Take a name from the box.

THE CLERK: Florine T. Patrick, P-a-t-r-i-c-k.

Will you come forward, please. The first name, F-1-o-r-i-n-e.

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THE COURT: Is it Miss. or Mrs.?

JUROR NO. 2: Mrs.

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THE COURT: Mrs. Patrick, would you seat yourself in seat No. 2.

Mr. Manson was the gentleman whom the Court had the bailiff escort into the courtroom just a moment ago.

He's represented by Mr. Irving Kanarek. Mr. Kanarek is the gentleman who is standing at this time.

The People are represented by Mr. Anthony Manzella Deputy District Attorney.

Would you ladies and gentlemen listen to me for the next few minutes in connection with the questions I'm going to ask Mrs. Patrick. Many of them are more or less general questions. Some of them are specific. But up until the time that I ask her about whether or not it would constitute any hardship for her, I may be asking you whether or not your answers would be the same to those general questions that I put to her. And I'll be referring to those questions.

When you are chosen to come to the box, that will be the question I ask you. So listen to the questions and her enswers, if you would, please.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF FLORING T. PATRICK

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Patrick, do you know any of the persons who have been introduced?

A No. I do not.

Q Now, that microphone -- I'll say this for Mrs.

Patrick's benefit and the rest of you, must be held pointing at you and about an inch, no more, from your mouth, in order to have it pick up properly. So hold it very close to your mouth as you see this one is to mine.

You do not know any of the persons that have been introduced?

> A No. sir.

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Q Have you ever been represented by either of the attorneys, or any firm that they have been associated or partnered with?

A No. sir.

THE COURT: This case, it's anticipated, ladies and gentlemen, will take four or five months to try. It's the Court's intention not to sequester you, not to place you in a hotel room each evening, but to allow you to separate during the course of this case, except during -- perhaps during deliberations.

The case is a criminal case. There's an indictment before this Court, which charges, in the first count, a violation of Section 187 of the Penal Code, in that it alleges that on or about the 27th day of July, 1969, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, that the defendant Charles Manson did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously and with malice aforethought murder Gary Alan Hinman, a human being. Count II of the indictment alleges a crime of conspiracy to cosmit murder, and robbery, in violation of Section 182.1 of the Penal Code, a felony, in that on or about from the 25th through the 28th day of July, 1969, at or in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, Mr. Manson --Charles Manson, that is -- Susan Denise Atkins and Bruce McGregor Davis did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously and knowingly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together with other persons, whose true identity is not known, to commit the crime of murder, in violation of Section 187 of the Penal Code. a felony; and the crime of robbery, in violation of

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Section 211 of the Penal Code, a felony;

And that for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the conspiracy, the defendants, said defendants committed the following overt acts, at and in the County of Los Angeles.

And three overt acts are alleged. The first one alleges that on July 25th, those defendants -- strike that.

That on July 25th, Bruce McGregor Davis, Susan

Denise Atkins and Robert Beausoleil did travel to the vicinity

of 964 Old Topanga Road, Malibu, in the County of Los Angeles.

The second overt act that's alleged is that on or about July 26th, the defendants Charles Manson, Susan Denise Atkins and Bruce McGregor Davis did enter the residence at 964 Old Topanga Canyon Road, Malibu, in the County of Los Angeles.

And overt act No. 3 which is alleged in Count II, the conspiracy count, charges that on that date, July 26th, Charles Manson and Bruce McGregor Davis drove away from 964 Old Topanga Road in a Fiat automobile owned by Gary Hinman.

Count II is an allegation in the indictment of murder, in violation of Section 187, in that it's alleged that on or about — that from the 16th day of August, to the first day of September, 1969, on or about those dates, in the County of Los Angeles, the defendant Charles Manson did willfully, unlawfully and feloniously and with malice of forethought murder Donald Jerome "Shorty" Shea, a human being.

To those counts, to those accusations in this indictment, Mr. Manson has entered pleas of not guilty, and

this is the time set for trial of the case.

Q Mrs. Patrick, do you know anything whatever about this case? Do you know anything personally about this case?

A No. sir.

THE COURT: The Court wishes to inform all of you that
the indictment is not evidence; it should not be taken as
evidence by you. It's simply a means of bringing the charges
that it alleges before the Court and jury; that it's not
to be taken as evidence, because a defendant in a criminal
case is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved.

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 is 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.

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We will be talking about murder of the first degree, in connection with this -- these questions. And the Court will tell you that all murder perpetrated by a Willful, deliberate or premeditated killing, with malice aforethought, is murder of the first degree.

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Or, a murder committed by torture, or a killing committed by -- strike that; or a killing committed in the course of a burglary or a robbery is murder of the first degree.

Conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to commit a public offense; and with the specific intent to commit such an 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 conspiracy, in addition to 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 side 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 a 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 shet in its commission, or whether present or not, who advise and encourage its commission, are regarded by the law as principals in the crime thus committed, and

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are equally guilty thereof.

Q Mrs. Patrick, will you follow those instructions of the Court, and any and all of the instructions of the Court that I give you, regardless of what you may believe should be the law, or believe to be the law?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The testimony of a witness, a writing, a material 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, if true, conclusively establishes that fact.

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

An inference is 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 a means of proof. Neither is entitled to any greater weight than the other.

You are not permitted to find a defendant guilty of the crime charged against him -- any crime charged against

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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 a defendant's guilt has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

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

Where a conspirator commits an act which is -- strike that.

Q Now, will you also follow those last few instructions I've read to you, Mrs. Patrick, regardless of what you believe the law is or should be?

A Yes, sir.

1	Q	Is that true?
2	A	Right.
3	. Q	Or are you acquainted with or related to anyone who
4	was involve	d in law enforcement?
5		By "law enforcement" I mean any deputy prosecutor,
6	any deputy	attorney general, any deputy district attorney,
7	California	Highway Patrol, policeman, deputy sheriff?
8 ,	A	Yes, mir, acquaintances.
9	Q	Would you explain that to us?
10		What is an acquaintanceship?
11	A	Friends of sheriffs.
12	Q	You have some friends who are deputy sheriffs?
13	Ä	Yes.
14	Ω	For Los Angeles County?
15	A	Yes, sir.
16 17	Q all?	Would that affect your judgment in this case at
18		
19	. Α Q	Would you be more inclined as a result of that
20		p or that acquaintanceship to give credence to the
21,		f a police officer over a non-police officer,
22		use of the status of the person?
23	A	Not at all, no.
24	Q	Would you be less inclined to give credence to the
25	_	f a police officer, simply because of the status
26	•	pactive people?
27	Ä	No.
28	Q	All right.

Would it constitute any hardship to serve in this 1 2 case? 3 Now, incidentally, I will ask all of you to check 4. with your employers during any recess, during the next recess, 5 to check with your employers to determine whether or not your employer will continue to pay you, should you be on this jury 6 7 for a period of four or five months. Do that. Find somebody in 8 authority and have that information available when the Court 9 asks you about it. 10 I think it would create a hardship. A 11 You think it would be a hardship in what way? Q 12 Yes, sir. A 13 Is it a personal hardship or financial or what? Q 14 Yes, sir, my employment. A 15 Tell us about it. Tell me about it. Q 16 I don't believe I could be away from my job for A 17 that length of time. 18 Would you lose your job if you were away from it 19 for that long? 20 I'm not sure about that. Α 21 Well, where do you work? Q 22 I work for the federal government. A 23 You work for the federal government? Q 24 Yes. A 25 And doing what? Q 26 A Industrial specialists. 27 Would you get that microphone closer to your face? Q 28. Answer again.

	1	λ	Industrial specialists.
	2	Q	In what area do you work?
	3	λ	In the Long Beach area, the aircraft factory.
	4	Q	How long have you been employed by the federal
y ⁱ t	5	government?	
	6	X	Iwenty years.
4 5	7	Q	Twenty years?
	8	A	Yes.
	9.	Ω	And you're afraid you'll lose your job if you are
	10	called to s	erve as a juror in this case?
	11	A	I don't know, sir. I'd have to find out.
	12	Q	Well, the Court believes that you probably would
	13	not, and the	Court believes that you would be paid during the
	14	course of j	ary duty.
	15		Do you is there a Mr. Patrick?
∄	16	A	Yes, sir.
3.	17	Ω	And how is he employed?
	18	A	Yes, sir.
	19	Ω	What is his employment?
	20	A	He works for Los Angeles County.
	21	Q	And doing what?
15 a fls.	22	A	Uh, investigator for the Public Defender's Office.
	23 ⁻ 24		
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A A	27		
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Q He's an investigator for the Public Defender?

A Yes.

Q And how long has he been so involved?

A Two years.

THE COURT: Now, the Court wishes to inform all of you that any case wherein the law provides that the offense is punishable by the death penalty, or life imprisonment, the Court is required to ascertain if any prospective juror entertains such conscientious opinions which would preclude his finding the defendant guilty, if the evidence should justify such a finding:

Or if he would, under no circumstances, vote for the death penalty;

Or if, upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, the juror would automatically vote for the death penalty, regardless of the evidence.

At the outset of this trial, of course, the Court has no way of knowing whether or not you will ever be called upon, should you be a juror in this case, to decide the question of life imprisonment or death, because that question, as to whether or not — as to a penalty, will be determined only — will be entered into and determined only if the juror should find in the first phase of the case the defendant is guilty of murder of the first degree.

If the defendant is found guilty of murder of the first degree, an offense punishable by law by life imprisonment or death, then, there shall follow further proceedings which are referred to as the penalty phase. 15a-2

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And in those proceedings the issue of penalty is presented to the Court, and the juror shall decide the question of — that jury which decided the first phase, of guilt or innocence, shall decide the question of death or life imprisonment.

Now, the question of penalty or punishment is not to be discussed by the jury in determining the first phase of the case, because that is a matter, which, under our law, must be considered and determined in a separate proceeding, the second phase of the case, the penalty phase. And it should not, in any way, punishment or penalty should not, in any way, enter into your judgment in determining guilt or innocence.

But in the second phase, the penalty phase, if you should be required to enter into it, then the Court would tell you that 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 in that penalty phase, nor will the Court advise you as to what your findings should be in that penalty phase.

You are the persons, the jury, the jurors are the persons who have the absolute discretion to impose either life imprisonment or death, as those jurors determine.

So the Court will be asking, Mrs. Patrick, it will be asking you, if you are in the box, the following questions concerning the death penalty.

Q Are your opinions concerning the death penalty

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such that you would automatically refuse to impose it without regard to any evidence that might be developed?

Or are your opinions such that, concerning the death penalty, that if the defendant were convicted of murder in 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 such concerning the death penalty as to prevent you from being impartial in making a decision as to the defendant's guilt or innocence?

Or are your views such that you would never vote to impose the death penalty?

You may be thinking about those questions which the Court would be putting to you, should you be chosen.

BY THE COURT:

Q Mrs. Patrick, what would be your enswers to those questions that I put to you, and I!II put them to you separately?

First, do you understand what I have told you in connection with the death penalty and the penalty -- and the first -- the first phase of the case, and the possible second phase of the case?

A Yes.

Q And do you understand that the Court is in no way inferring to you that it will be necessary for you to ever enter into a penalty phase, because you will only enter into a penalty phase if the jury finds that the defendant is guilty of murder of the first degree in the first phase?

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 A Yes.

Q And you realize that by talking to you about the death penalty, I'm not thereby inferring to you that it will be necessary for you to enter into that second phase. I'm not making any implication of guilt on the first phase?

A Yes.



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Q All right, 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?

A No.

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

A No.

Q Or are your views such that the -- concerning it, that they would prevent you from being impartial in determining the issue of guilt or impocence?

A No.

Q Now, there's another aspect of the case that I wish to question you about, and that is the aspect of pretrial publicity, any publicity that you may have heard concerning Mr. Manson, concerning this case, or any other case in which Mr. Manson may have been involved.

And in order to do that, I'm going to question you separately, out of the hearing of the other jurors.

I want to know whether or not you can set aside any news reports, any discussions, anything that you might remember during the course of the trial of this case, or during the course of deliberations in this case, concerning any such news reports, whether you can set those things aside, and independently decide this case on the evidence that will be produced here in court, and the Court's

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instructions of law.

And I want to know whether or not you will do that, whether you will set aside such matters as have appeared in the news media, and be fair and impartial in spite of what you may have heard, seen or read.

In order to inquire about that, I'm going to ask that all of the jurors leave the room.

During the time that you are in recess or outside of the room, it is the Court's instruction that you not converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this case, nor are you to form or express any opinion on the matter until it has finally been submitted to you.

You are not, during the course of the time that you are a juror in this case, or a prospective juror, to read, hear or see anything in connection with Mr. Manson or this case or any other case in which he may have been involved.

It is your solemn obligation as jurors not to read, hear or see anything.

If you should inadvertently have something thrust upon you that you cannot avoid, you are to turn your back on it or close your ears to it, and you are not to expose yourself to any publicity whatever concerning this case, or Mr. Manson, or any other case Mr. Manson may have been involved in.

Now, when you leave, would you leave as rapidly and as quietly as possible and would the first juror out act

as a doorman and hold those doors open. 1 You may leave now, with the exception of Mrs. 2. Patrick. 3 Would you go to Department 103. That department is open, so that you need not sit out in the hallway. You 5 may sit in Department 103. 6 (Whereupon, the prospective jury panel retired from the courtroom, and the following proceedings were 16 fls. had:) 10 \mathbf{H} 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 23 28

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_	1	BY THE COURT:
	2	Q Mrs. Patrick, before you appeared in this courtroom
	3	today, had you ever heard, seen or read the name Manson before,
	4	Charles Manson?
ě	5	A Yes, sir.
	6	Q In what connection?
* *	7	A In the news.
	8	Q Concerning what?
	9	A A case he was involved with, on the last
	10	Q Is that the Tate-La Bianca case,
	n	A Yes, sir.
	12	Q or this case, or both?
	13	A Possibly, both.
	14	Q Possibly both?
•	15.	A Yes.
غ	16	Q All right. In connection with the Tate-La Bianca
3. ,,	17	case, do you know what type of case that was?
ŕ	18	A Yes, mir.
	19	Q Tell me.
	20	A It was a a number of people were killed, and he
	21	wa*
	22	Q He was accused of killing them?
	23	A Well, in connection with the killing. I don't
	24	know all the details.
r V	25	Q Do you know what the results of that case were?
÷ _E	26	A Mo, sir, I don't.
	27	Q You don't know whether he was found guilty or
	28	whether he was acquitted?
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well, I'm not sure what the circumstances were. 1 Do you know the name Shorty Shea? Jerome "Shorty" 2 Shea? 3 I believe he was a person found on the farm, on --I'm not sure who he is. I don't follow these things closely, 5 sir. So I cannot give you the details of all of these 6 happenings. If I were to instruct you, Mrs. Patrick, that you Q 8 were to set aside anything you may have heard, seen or read, 9 anything that you may have discussed with friends in connection 10 with Mr. Manson, this case or any other case, could you 11 effectively do that, so that you could make any judgment that 12 13 you might be called upon to make in this case, independent of such matters? Independently of such matters? 14 15 I could. Because I don't -- I have -- I don't Α 16 follow the cases that closely, so I don't have any ---17 Well, let's say that you might remember something; Q 18 that, in the course of deliberations or during the course of 19 this trial, you remember more details of what you may have 20 heard, seen or read concerning Shorty Shea or concerning. 21 Mr. Hinman. 22 Do you think that you are capable, in your mind, 23 of segregating those items, those news items, from the evidence 24 in the case? 25 Α Yes, sir. 26 And would you do that? Q 27 Yes, sir. A 28 Would you decide the case solely on the evidence in Q

the case, and the Court's instructions of law, and set aside any 1 opinions that you may have formed concerning Mr. Manson, this 2 3 case or any other case? Yes, sir. And could you be fair and impartial to Mr. Manson? Q. 6 A Yes, sir. 7 Do you have any doubt at all about your ability to Q set aside anything that you may have heard, seen or read or 8 9 any opinions you may have formed? 10 No. sir. A 11 Q You are sure you can do that? lda fls. A Yes, sir. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

- Yes. Mrs. Fatrick, in what area do you live, Commence of the second
 - The area of Olympic and La Brea.
- I see. And may I ask, what are the names of the lawyers that you know?

Oh, I don't think I can give their names as quickly as this. They're not people I am totally associated

- Oh, just anyone that comes to your mind, that
- Yes, I think that's his name. I'm not sure
- And I -- I can't think of the names right now. And the people -- I know people in other cities.
 - Attorneys in other cities, mainly.
- I see. And are these lawyers in private practice
 - Yes. In other cities, they are.
- I see. Well, directing your attention to -would you tell us, in brief, what you know of this Tate-La Bianca

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case? Just briefly, what -- whatever you know. However large or small it may be, from the publicity.

A Generally, I know a number of people were killed.

I don't know the details. I cannot give you specifics on
who did what, or who was charged.

I know a number of people who were -- but I don't know the number of people that were involved in the killing.

And directing your attention to the -- to Mr.

Menson, what -- from the publicity, what do you feel is the
relationship of Mr. Manson to these events?

A I don't know. I just know what they -- what the papers indicated, that -- that he was in some way involved. But I don't know how, how much he's involved.

Q Yes, right.

A If he actually -- actually killed anyone or not, I really don't know.

Q This proceeding here is merely to get the information that you've received from the publicity, the news media.

A Yes, sir.

And that's all. You are not on the spot or --

A Oh, no, no. I'm telling you. I don't know exactly what his connection is.

Q I see.

And from the publicity, did you read anything that stated what -- rightly or wrongly -- what Mr. Manson's connection was with these incidents?

Well, with the incidents, I don't know how he 1 A was specifically involved. 2 As I recall, he -- he was not on the scene of 3 some of these -- as some of these things happened. He's referred to as the leader, I believe, of the Manson Family. All right. He's -- maybe he's the father of б. the Family; I don't know. He's -- they're referred to as 7 8 the Family on the news. And Mr. Mangon is in some way their leader. 9 10 I don't know how. And as far as the results go in that other case, --11 3 12 A Which case, sir? 13 The Tate-La Bianca case, that the Court has 14 referred to. 15 A Yes. 16 (Continuing.) -- just from the publicity, what 17 is your impression of what the regult was, as far as Mr. 18 Manson is concerned? 19 I don't know, sir. I can't tell you specifically 20 what the results were, because I did not follow the case. 21 I don't believe he was acquitted, but I'm not 22 sure. 23 I see. And do you know - do you believe that 24 there was some kind of a penalty assessed, whether you know 25 for sure or not? 26 I don't know. I don't know if there was A 27 penalty. 28 Now, did you hear anything concerning any racial Q

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	1	overtones, concerning that other case?
,	2	A Yes, I believe there was some mention of it.
,	3	Q Just whatever you heard. However large or
	4	small, that's all, so that the judge may have this
في ا	5	information? That's all. That's the only reason we are
•	6	asking for it.
& **	7	A I don't specifically remember what it was, but
•	8	there was some mention of of a racial connection. I
	9	don!t
	10	Q And
16b fl	B _j j	A know whether it was a
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27 28 Q Pardon?

It seems that there was a term used. I'm not sure A. what it was.

I see. And then, directing your attention to the Q name Shea, just tell us what -- whatever you may know, from the publicity concerning Mr. Shea. What did the publicity state?

I don't remember who Shea was.

And concerning Mr. Hinman, what did the publicity reveal?

He was -- I believe he was a musician; is that A correct? And I believe he was killed. I don't know anything else about him.

Now, you certainly would intend to follow the Court's order in this case; right? Not considering these matters?

> A Yes.

Now, having this in mind, are we in agreement that sometimes we intend to do things, and we can't do them? For instance, we might intend tomorrow to fly to New York, but for one reason or another, we just don't. We might intend to go, but we don't go for one reason or another.

By the same token, is it a fair statement that you don't know whether or not you could not consider these factors that you've spoken of, in connection with this case, not having experienced it?

I say I could do as I promised the judge I'd do. A

We are certainly in agreement; you certainly Ø would try. No question about that; right?

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.27 28 A (No response.)

Q You'd certainly try not to consider these matters of publicity.

A Well, obviously, I don't have the events clear in my mind, what really happened, because I didn't follow the case, so it wouldn't be difficult for me to base whatever my decision was on what I heard now.

Because I don't -- I don't really know all of the other aspects of the other cases, because I did not follow them.

Q I see, And so -- now, directing your attention -- may I ask, what area does your husband work?

A Well, all of Los Angeles County. I don't know which -- the central area. Los Angeles County.

Q I see. I see. And has your husband, in his work, discussed any of these cases with you?

A No, no, not at all.

Q And for all you know, your husband may have worked on these cases, on some aspect of them; is that a fair statement?

A I don't think so. I know, because he has discussed cases with me, so I don't believe he's worked on any of them.

I think he would have mentioned it, if he had worked on any of them.

Q You think that he would have -- in other words, from time to time you have discussed your husband's cases, the work that he does as an investigator; is that right?

A Generally. He might mention something he's doing,

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Ø '	Does he	work in	this	building?	Out	of	this
building?	Is his o	ffice in	this	building?		,-	

A I don't know where this building is. Sir, where am I?

Q Temple and Broadway, The Hall of Justice.

A I really don't know. I don't think he does, but I don't know.

Q I see. You don't know where he goes to work every morning?

A I know some offices he goes to, and it's not this office.

But it's possible that he comes in here for some reason or another. I don't know.

Q I see. What area does he generally consider his headquarters?

A The -- there's an East Los Angeles area office, and the Inglewood office.

Q That he generally goes to?

A Yes.

Q I see. And --

Well, thank you very much. Thank you very much. Mrs. Patrick.

MR. MANZELLA: I have no questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Call the other jurors back in, then, please.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, as I see it, the peremptory is

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(Whereupon, the prospective jury panel was brought back into the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: The prospective jurors are all in the box, and beyond the rail.

Gentlemen, you may question Mrs. Patrick generally, if you wish to.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Mrs. Patrick -- I don't -- referring to circumstantial evidence, is there any reason that you couldn't use circumstantial evidence to acquit a person, if the Court tells you that this is a proper use of circumstantial evidence?

We hear a lot about circumstantial evidence to convict people. We don't hear too much about acquitting them.

But if, in fact, the Court does instruct us that circumstantial evidence can be used to exonerate people

A Yes.

Q -- is there any reason in the world why you couldn't administer that principle of law and find Mr. Manson not guilty?

A I don't think so.

Q Is there any reason why you couldn't be fair and impartial in deciding this case?

A I don't think so.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you very much.

Pass for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

- Q Mrs. Patrick, have you discussed your husband's work with him as an investigator for the Public Defender's office?
 - A Hom, not in details. Generally.
- Q Now, has he discussed with you the -- his philosophy and the things he considers in acting as an investigator for the defense in criminal cases?
 - A No.
- Q Is there snything that you've heard or seen or anything else with regard to your husband's work which would cause you to be biased or prejudiced against the prosecution or the People or the District Attorney's office in this case?
 - A Excuse me, would you repeat the question?
- Q Is there anything in connection with your husband's work or what you've discussed of his work with your husband that would cause you to be blased or prejudiced against the District Attorney's office or the prosecution in this case?
 - A No.
 - Q All right.

Mrs. Patrick, do you know anyone who has ever been accused of any crime?

1	A No.
2	Q Have you ever served on a jury before in a
3	criminal case?
4	A I don't think so. I'm not - I have to think
5	about it.
6	Q At least, not on this tour of duty, is that
7	correct?
8	A No. no.
9	Q All right.
10	Now, the Court has instructed you with regard
n	to the burden of proof upon the prosecution in criminal
12	CREES.
13	Would you that is, proving guilt beyond a
14 .	reasonable doubt.
15	Would you hold the prosecution to any greater
16	burden of proof because this is a marder case or would you
17	follow the Court's instructions in that regard?
18	A I would follow the Court's instructions.
19	Q All right.
2,0	The Court has instructed you with regard to
21	circumstantial evidence.
22	Now, do you have any quarrel with the law which
23	permits a man to be convicted of first degree murder, even
24.	though the death is proved circumstantially?
25	A I don't understand.
26	MR. KANAREK: That's improper voir dire.
27	A I don't understand the question. You're getting
28	far too technical for me.

	Q BY MR. MANZELLA: I'll withdraw that.	
	A I'm not a lawyer.	The Real Property of the Parket of the Parke
	Q Under the law a person, as you've been	er car
	instructed by the Court and I want to determine wh	ether
	you have any quarrel with this law, whether you could	follow
, *	it a person may be convicted of a first degree mur	der,
\$ Y	even though the body of an alleged deceased is not re	covered
5	or not found.	
	Now, of course, you would have to be conv	inced
	beyond a reasonable doubt that a death did occur.	
	If the body is not recovered, the only wa	y you
	could be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt is throu	gh
	circumstantial evidence.	
_	Now, my question to you is, do you have a	ny
	querrel with that law?	
ė	MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that's not even	4
17a fls	true statement.	
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THE COURT: Please, Mr. Kanarek, you are not to argue before the jury. If you wish to argue, you better approach the bench. Just state your objection, each of you gentlemen, just state your objection and don't argue it. And the Court will rule on it.

MR. KANAREK: It is improper voir dire.

THE COURT: The Court will sustain the objection. You may rephrase your question.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor. BY MR. MANZELLA:

Mrs. Patrick, would you automatically refuse to vote for a conviction of murder, regardless of the evidence in the case, where the death is proved circumstantially?

In other words, where there is no direct evidence of the death? Would you automatically refuse to vote for conviction?

- I'm afraid I can't answer that, because I'm --
- You don't understand it, is that right?
- You're getting me a little involved with what I have to think about.
 - I'm sorry, I didn't hear you? Q
- I say, you're getting me involved with what I have A to think about. I need more information on what I am deciding.
 - Uh, let me see if I can put it another way.

As the Court -- the Court has instructed you with regards to circumstantial evidence.

Now, the Court has also instructed you with regard to the elements of murder.

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27 28 One of the elements of murder, as the Court has instructed you, is the death of ahuman being. There can be no murder unless the jury is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the person alleged to be deceased in the indictment is actually dead. So the death of the human being is one element of the crime of murder.

Now, my question to you is, would you automatically vote for acquittal, regardless of the evidence in the case, where the body of the alleged deceased has never been found?

A I would have to base my decision on whatever evidence was presented. I -- I'm --

Q Your answer is, then, "no" to that answer? You would not automatically, then, vote for an acquittal regardless of the avidence?

- A I'd have to have the evidence on your question.
- Q Mrs. Patrick, maybe I can make it a little clearer. I apologize to you. It is my fault.
 - A No. I am --

I know my questions are not as clear as they could be. Some people may feel in a situation where no body is recovered, they don't care what the evidence in the case is. They could never vote for a conviction.

Now, my question to you is, do you feel that way or, instead, would you listen to the evidence and consider the evidence to determine whether you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the death had, indeed, occurred?

A My decision would have to be based on whatever evidence was presented.

		lacksquare
1	Q	Okay, fine.
2		So your reaction would not be automatic, is that
3	right?	
4	A	I guess not,
5	Q	All right.
6	A	It would be based on the evidence
7	Q	All right.
8	· A	presented.
9	Q	Thank you, then.
10	A	Does that answer your question?
11	Ω	Yes, it does.
12	,	Thank you, Mrs. Patrick.
13	•	Now, you've heard the Court's instructions with
14	regard to o	onspiracy and aiding and abetting.
15		Do you have any quarrel with those legal doctrines?
16	A	No.
17	Q	Does it in any way offend your sense of justice or
18	fair play t	hat a person can be convicted of first degree
19	murder, eve	n though he was not present at the scene of the
20	alleged kil	ling?
21	A	I would like to reserve that answer. I would still
22	like to hay	e the evidence.
23	Ď	All right.
24	A	Of I
25.	Ω	You understand I'm not asking you for a decision
26	now?	
27	A	Yes, I know.
28	Ω	I'm asking you
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1	A I know. It would depend.
2	Q You would be able to follow that?
3	A It would depend on the circumstances. I don't
4	know. I'm not that familiar with cases to know what evidence
5	might be presented that
6	Q All right.
7	A that, you know, might point to anything. I
8	don't know. I don't know about criminal cases, you see.
9	Q All right, I understand that, Mrs. Patrick.
10	Mrs. Patrick, I would like to ask you a few
11	questions, finally, with regard to your state of mind with
12	regard to the death penalty.
13	A Yes, sir.
14	Q Now, you understand as to the Court's instructions,
15	that a verdict imposing the death penalty cannot be returned
16.	unless each of the twelve jurors personally and individually
17	vote for the death penalty.
18	In that sense, then, each juror determines
19	whether or not a death penalty verdict will be returned.
20	Now, have you decided in your own mind that if
21	Mr. Manson was convicted of one or both counts of first degree
22	murder, and after you've heard all the facts in the case,
23	if you felt that the death penalty was justified in this case,
24	would you be able to vote for the death penalty?
25 [.] :	A Yes.
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k 18 fls.

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18-1	1	MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor. The People pass
	2	for cause.
	3	THE COURT: Does the defendant pass for cause?
	4	MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.
	5	THE COURT: Both sides having passed for cause, it's
**	6	the peremptory challenge of the People.
ж Эх	7	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. The People will
	8	accept the jury as presently constituted.
	9	THE COURT: The peremptory challenge is with the
	10	defendant.
	n	MR. KANAREK: Thank and excuse Mr. Marker.
	12	Thank you, Mr. Marker.
	13	THE COURT: Mr. Marker, thank you very much.
_	14 .	Friday?
	15	THE CLERK: Yes.
ત્	16	THE COURT: Yes.
jų.	17	Mr. Marker, you need not report back to the jury
À	18.	assembly room until Friday, at 9:00 o'clock.
	19	JUROR NO. 1: Yes, sir.
	20	THE COURT: Choose another name from the box; will you,
	21	please?
	22	THE CLERK: Ernest L. Gevera; G-e-v-a-r-a.
	23	THE COURT: Come forward and be seated, Mr. Gevara.
e.	24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR GEVARA: Where?
	25	THE COURT: In the first seat.
<u>*</u>	26`	,
•	27	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF
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ERNEST L. GEVARA

BY THE COURT:

Q Mr. Gevera, did you inderstand the Court's explanation of the nature of this case, and did you hear it all?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would your answers be any different than the answers of Mrs. Patrick to the questions that I put to her of a general nature?

A No.

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

A Uh -- not to me directly. But my wife is expecting, in the middle of next month, and she has -- she has a thyroid problem, which she's under a doctor's care for now.

And it's -- you know, they're -- they're babying her through this pregnancy, you know. But it's sort of rough. I'm not sure how bad it is, really. But she's sort of -- you know, she worries a lot. Put it that way.

Q Do you think that that -- her condition might distract you from concentrating fully as you should?

A Well, it would have to have some bearing on it.
I mean, I --

Q It might possibly --

A I would have to --

Q It might possibly distract you from thinking about the case, instead of -- instead of thinking about the case, you might be thinking about your wife's condition?

1	A Well, in a sense well, in a sense, you know,
2	I she's I have to be thinking about it, you know.
3	Q So that it might possibly interfere with your
4.	full concentration in your case?
5	A It could. It could, yeah.
6	THE COURT: All right. Gentlemen? Any comment?
7	MR. MANZELLA: No, I have no questions, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Any questions?
9.	MR. KANAREK: I have just a
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n	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. KANAREK:
13	Q Mr. Gevara, are you asking to be excused?
14	A Yes, I am.
15	MR. KANAREK: If that's the case, I would certainly
16	MR. MANZELLA: The People would so stipulate.
17	MR. KANAREK: be willing to stipulate.
18	MR. MANZELLA: The People would stipulate he can be
19	excused.
20	THE COURT: The People stipulate likewise?
21 22	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
23	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gevara, the Court does
24	excuse you, then.
25	MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Mr. Gevara.
26	morror ting the water to the
27 [.]	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gevara. Report to Room 253
28	at 9:00 o'clock on Friday.
	JUROR NO. 1: Friday?

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THE COURT: Yes. Take one more name.

THE CLERK: Myrtle L. Chester; C-h-e-s-t-e-r.

THE COURT: Mrs. Chester, you needn't take a seat. We will talk to you tomorrow morning.

Is it Mrs. Chester or Miss?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR CHESTER: Mrs.

THE COURT: Mrs. Chester.

All right. Mrs. Chester, and the rest of you ladies and gentlemen beyond the rail and in the box, you are ordered to return tomorrow morning at 9:30.

You may seat yourselves in Department 107.

Department 107. The judge is away this week, and so we 11 use Department 107 instead of the hallway.

Remember the admonition, that during this and any subsequent recess, you are obliged not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else on any subject connected with this matter, nor form nor express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you, should you be chosen as a juror.

Remember the admonition I have given you in respect to publicity, any news concerning Mr. Manson, this case or any other case.

Good night. I'll see you all tomorrow morning.

JUROR NO. 10: What time, sir?

THE COURT: 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 4:41 o'clock p.mi, an adjournment was taken until 9:30 o'clock a.m. of the following day, Thursday, July 22, 1971.)