SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 3 4 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 5 Plaintiff. 6 No. A-267861 7 VS. 8 CHARLES MANSON, Defendant. 9 10 11 12 REPORTERS DAILY TRANSCRIPT 13 Monday, August 16, 1971 14 VOLUME 34 15 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney 19 For the People: BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA, 20 Deputy District Attorney For Defendant Manson: IRVING A. KANAREK, Esq. 21 22 HEARING : ARGUMENT ON 23 EDITING MARY BRUNNER'S TESTIMONY 24 AT BEAUSOLEIL TRIAL 25 26 27 MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. Official Court Reporters 28

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971 2:51 P.M.

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THE COURT: The record will show Mr. Kanarek and Mr. Manzella to be present. Before the Court this afternoon is the question of the admissibility of the testimony of the witness Mary Brunner in the case of People vs. Robert Kenneth Beausoleil.

The Court has read the sections of the transcript of that case which the People intend to offer -- and which the People do offer -- and the People offer to present the testimony not only by way of impeachment, but for substantive evidence.

The Court has previously heard argument in respect to it, but Mr. Kanarek had asked for an opportunity to argue again, after having presented a written brief. And the Court will permit that.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: The People are the moving party, so I will hear from Mr. Manzella first.

MR. KANAREK: Certainly. Does your Honor prefer that I use the microphone?

THE COURT: No, I can hear you.

MR. KANAREK: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't think that this (indicating) is on today.

THE BAILIFF: Do you want them on, sir?

THE COURT: No, that's all right, unless someone needs

it.

MR. KANAREK:

THE COURT: All\_right. I hear one air conditioner going in the back there.

No.

MR. MANZELIA: Your Honor, I've already -- I have made the points I want to make in connection with the motion.

The one -- I've just thought of one point I didn't make.

With regard to Section 1291, the prior testimony exception to the hearsay rule, the People are not offering the testimony under Section 1291. We are not relying on Section 1291 or the prior testimony exception to the hearsay rule as a basis for the admissibility of the testimony of Mary Brunner at the Robert Beausoleil trial, for two reasons:

One, is -- she was available as a witness;

And two, Mr. Manson was not a party to the trial of People vs. Robert Beausoleil, so we are not relying on Section 1291 or the prior testimony exception to the hearsay rule.

Rather, we are relying on Section 1235 and Section 770 of the Evidence Code, and California vs. Green, in that her testimony at the Robert Beausoleil trial amounts to a prior inconsistent statement; and, under Section 1235, Section 770 and California vs. Green, it's admissible as prior inconsistent statements, for both its impeachment value, and as substantive evidence, if the jury wishes to consider it as evidence.

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MR. KANAREK: May I be heard, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, if we step back and take sort of a bird's eye view of this proceeding, the utter illegality of it, I think, is paramount -- is apparent.

If we look here, here we have a situation where, if this were allowed to take place, the prosecution, having multitudes -- multitudinous statements from a multitude of sources, could step back -- as they're attempting to do in this case -- and just ask questions of a witness, as they did in this case, without getting into the specifics of any particular transcript, proceeding, or whatever, and stop -- as they did in this case -- and then make use of some unknown statement or proceeding, to the disadvantage of the litigant -- to the disadvantage, in this case, of Charles Manson.

In other words, what they can do is, by this technique -- whether you call it -- one calls it clever or otherwise -- they just stop asking questions at a certain point, and then bootstrap themselves into allowing this testimony in.

It's in -- it's -- it is just -- it is just illegal, is the best way of saying it, without getting finer about it. There's no question, it's not only a violation of the Evidence Code, but it's a violation of due process and equal protection and the Sixth Amendment right to confront that the defendant has.

And with regard to Section 1291, when Mr. -- when

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Mr. Manzella says he is not relying on 1291, the applicability of 1291 is manifest, when we look at the provisions of it.

For instance, 1291, Subsection B -- paren b -- then Subsubsection (1), the -- the context is as follows:

"The admissibility of former testimony under this section is subject to the same limitations and objections as though the declarant were testifying at the hearing, except that former testimony offered under this section is not subject to:

"Objections to the form of the question which were not made at the time the former testimony was given."

Clearly, the implication there is that the particular litigant be represented by counsel, so that his counsel could make objections and preserve the record as to the form of the question; and then on -- and then the second is:

"Objections based on competency or privilege which did not exist at the time the former testimony was given."

Now, I'm not dwelling on Subsection (2), except in -- in passing; and we -- that has to do with Mary Brunner's taking of the -- of her privilege.

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But really, it's Subsection I that we are speaking about. We -- we have a right to be present at those proceedings; we have a right to make an objection to what is going on in those proceedings.

If they're going to be used in this trial, and we weren't present at those proceedings, it's -- I mean, it's just abundantly clear that 1291 applies.

Now, I think in -- may I see the Green case?

MR. MANZELLA: Certainly.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you. Now, I think -- and I know your Honor has -- and rightfully so, has given a great deal of attention to People vs. Green, which is 3 Cal. 3rd 981. And your Honor, of course, is interested in that last bit there at page 90 -- no, 990 -- I think.

And topic 7 is most important, because there the California Supreme Court, after the Green case has come back, states: "Whether or not a witness is actually cross-examined, the fact the defendant has an adequate opportunity to carry out such an inquiry satisfies the confrontation clause."

Well, there is no opportunity here. If you read the Green opinion, it is clear that in the Green opinion, the lawyer who represented Mr. Green at the preliminary hearing and all other proceedings was the same lawyer that represented Mr. Green at the trial.

So there -- so we don't have the problem that we have in this case, where the declarant was in a trial where the present defendant was not present as a litigant,

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was not a party to the action; and the present defendant was not represented by counsel.

And the viewpoint and the motivation of that testimony was, in fact, to use the vernacular, quote, "dump it on Mr. Manson," end quote. Because Mr. Beausoleil's lawyer was there to do what he could on behalf of Mr. Beausoleil, not on behalf of Mr. Manson -- which is apparent; there's no question about that.

So what we have is a situation where the defendant, by the trick of the prosecution, of stopping the questioning, is depriving the defendant of examination. As your Honor so accurately analyzed at the bench, what can a lawyer do when the prosecution witness is making exculpatory statements?

Your Honor indicated that this -- that counsel for Mr. Manson did the proper thing, when these exculpatory statements are there.

Just because -- just because of the fact that the prosecution wishes a certain type of testimony in doesn't mean that the defendant, even if he knew -- even if he knew all of the material concerning Mary Brunner's testimony, he -- it's incumbent upon him not to destroy the exculpation that has occurred by virtue of her testimony.

The prosecution has her there. If they wish, they can bring this material out.

As a matter of fact, in the context of the proceedings, it is clear in Volume 30, I believe, that the prosecution knew full well what they were about to do. They knew, evidently, that they were going to attempt to get this information before the jury without our opportunity to explain, without our opportunity to -- to have -- without Mr. Manson's right that any inconsistencies and any kind of differences be brought out by comparing the statements in the particular transcript or previous material that Mr. Manzella is referring to.

Now, Mary Brunner testified in Judge Parker's court. The Court can take judicial notice. She testified in Judge Keene's court at the motion for a new trial of Robert Beausoleil. She testified at the Grand Jury. There has been two Beausoleil trials. I mean, I can't read Mr. Manzella's mind and know -- and plus the fact of the investigative capacity of the District Attorney's office, they may have -- they may have documents stacked seven feet high concerning what Mary Brunner is going to say. And, so obviously, there is no opportunity. And if you weigh the equities of it, apart from just ordinary fair play, dictates that the prosecution cannot -- it cannot do this. But we don't need the -- we don't need to resort to equity in a vacuum. The Code is clear. The Code is clear that this cannot be done.

Now, furthermore, 770 and 1235 make it obvious.

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770 makes it clear that this testimony cannot come in unless the witness be -- the witness has not been excused from giving further testimony in the action.

Well, Mary Brunner hasn't been ordered back to this courtroom. Mary Brunner is not unavailable. There's been no showing of due diligence on the part of the prosecution to get Mary Brunner to this courtroom.

Assuming arguendo that this is a point, which we contend that it isn't, but just for the sake of argument — just for the sake of argument, the prosecution has to show — has to show that Mary Brunner is not available and can't come here to testify. The prosecution can't produce her. They can't do, as this proceeding indicates. They asked that she not be excused from participation in this trial. So the prosecution cannot blow hot and blow cold.

It is clear that we have a right that these inconsistencies be brought out. But first we have -- we have a right to know the subject matter we're dealing with. We have a right to know the material. We have a right to know what it is, where it is that she has been inconsistent. Not just inconsistent in a vacuum. We have a right to know what questions, where it is.

She said what, what, what, what.

So that we can then, before the jury, bring out and discuss and question and probe as to why there is any inconsistency, if there is any.

And I think it is clear -- the Green case itself has the word "opportunity" in italics, and refers to Pointer

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We haven't had any such opportunity. And the law doesn't contemplate the supporting theory of justice and this type of procedure is certainly not with us.

We -- the law is -- the statute is here to protect litigants, defendants in criminal cases from the prosecution arbitrarily stopping, not asking any more questions, and then saying we have this inconsistency and, therefore, we can start reading stuff to the jury.

I mean, it is clear from what he's underlined here that there are no -- there was no bringing this matter to her attention and saying, "Did you testify thus and so?"

And 770, the notes to it, talk about inconsistency, talk about that this is -- this is within the contemplation of 770.

And so it is clear hearsay, which is not admissible, and, actually, what they would have to do, what they must do, your Honor — this is so gross that when they bring Mary Brunner back here, they have to ask this Court to exercise its discretion to allow her to testify further. It is our view that they would have to make a motion and ask the Court for permission to reopen even as to Mary Brunner, because, under the present state of the law, if they say that Mary Brunner is hostile and this and that and the other thing they speak of, they have to prove she's hostile. They just can't do it by the aroma the People create against Mr. Manson.

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Just because Mary Brunner is against the defendant, that immediately this woman is hostile to the prosecution. There's no showing in this record that this woman is hostile to the prosecution, absolutely nothing in the record to show that. And we -- it is clear that they would have to make a motion to reopen. And Mr. Manzella deliberately -- deliberately did what he did and stopped at the time he did, knowing full well -- we would assume, as a lawyer in the District Attorney's office -- knowing full well the interplay of the statutes between themselves, among themselves and, also, the interplay with the constitutional provisions. There's no question but what this material, your Honor, cannot be read to the jury.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MANZELLA: May I be heard briefly in response? THE COURT: Good argument, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. MANZELLA: In the first place, your Honor, Section 770 of the Evidence Code does not set forth the constitutional requirement that a prior inconsistent statement cannot be introduced unless either the witness has a chance to explain the statement or the witness has not been excused from giving further testimony. That's not a constitutional requirement, because it is set forth in Section 770 itself. There is an exception: If the interest of justice otherwise requires. And that's the way the section starts out, "Unless the interest of justice otherwise requires."

Now, that phrase is explained in the comment of Section 770. Section 770, where the Law Revision Commission

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says that:

"Where the interests of justice require it,
the court may permit extrinsic evidence of an
inconsistent statement..." that would be analogous of
Mary Brunner's testimony at the Beausoleil trial,

excused and has had no opportunity to explain or deny the statement."

I point that out just to show that the requirements of Section 770 are not constitutional in nature, because there is an exception to those requirements built right into 770.

And the Law Revision Commission in that Comment goes on to give one example where -- at least, one example of what they are talking about.

Now, neither California vs. Green, nor Section 770, require a witness to affirm his prior inconsistent statement as is.

Section 770 in the Comment says that:

"Section 770 will permit more effective crossexamination and impeachment of several collusive witnesses, since there need be no disclosure of prior inconsistency before all such witnesses have been examined."

Now, Mary Brunner -- of course, in this case we're got one witness, Mary Brunner. But by definition, more or less, in this Comment to Section 770, what they mean is that if you have a number of witnesses with prior

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inconsistent statements, you don't have to alert enyone of those witnesses to the fact that you've got a prior inconsistent statement until they've all testified, and then you can hit them with extrinsic evidence of the prior inconsistent statement.

That's consistent with California vs. Green, where Green says, and I'm just quoting that portion of Green I am relying on, "If the witness admits the prior statement is his, or if there is other evidence to show the statement is his, the danger of faulty reproduction is negligible and the jury can be confident that it has before it two conflicting statements by the same witness."

All that means is you've got to prove the statement you're introducing, the prior statement is the statement of the witness. And we've done that by proving through the testimony of Miss Lois Johnson and the certification of the transcript. We've proved the statement that this testimony is the testimony of Mary Brunner.

Now, finally -- rather, I have two more points to make.

The next point is that on page 4779 of our transcript, I asked Miss Brunner if the questions I asked of her were the same as the questions asked at the Beausoleil trial, and she said:

"Yes, some of them are similar."

I believe that put Mr. Kanarek on notice, if nothing else did, that I was questioning her with regard to her testimony before in the Beausoleil trial.

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On page 4784 of our transcript, the Court asked me if I was going to introduce her testimony at the Robert Beausoleil trial, and I said, "Yes, your Honor."

And if nothing else, that put Mr. Kanarek on notice that I was concerned and was questioning with regard to her testimony before the jury in the Robert Beausoleil case.

And finally, Mr. Kanarek, himself, apparently in argument, has conceded that Mary Brunner is not unavailable. And that's my whole point, Mary Brunner is not unavailable. She was not unavailable. She did submit to cross-examination. She never took the Fifth Amendment privilege in cross-examination against Mr. Kanarek, and that, therefore, the requirements of Section 1235, Section 770 of the Evidence Code in California vs. Green have all been met. And I'm not relying on Section 1291 at all.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it is not a question of his not relying on 1291. The point is, 1291 is in the law.

And if 1291 dictates this be excluded, then it is excluded.

The fact of the matter is, that he has the witness on the stand. He is the one — he is the one who stated that she — asked that she not be excused. It is clear in the record Mr. Manzella asked that this witness not be excused. She is a prosecution witness. I can show your Honor that or does your Honor recall that, that he is the one that asked that she not be excused?

MR. MANZERIA; I'll stipulate to that.

THE COURT: I think the record is clear as to that.

MR. KANAREK: And your Honor understands that. And so that is the vice of what the People have done here. They can't -- they can't bring before the jury on substance or even on impeachment the several statements of Mary Brunner. She made -- I mean, just conceptually, your Honor, she may have made a statement in Buffalo, New York, or anywhere, and because Mr. Manzella has such a statement where Mr. Manson wasn't present, wasn't represented by counsel, and the whole tenor of the proceedings were to foist it upon Mr. Manson, the non-present individual -- I mean, it is just -- it is manifest that these statements cannot go in.

MR. MANZELIA: Your Honor, since it is my motion, may
I take the opportunity to be heard last?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. MANZELLA: In Section 769 of the Evidence Code, it sets forth explicitly what I have been saying by way of California vs. Green in Section 770.

In Section 769 it states:

"In examining a witness concerning a statement or other conduct by him that is inconsistent with any part of his testimony at the hearing, it is not necessary to disclose to him any information concerning the statement or other conduct."

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, if I may respond?

You can't take these -- these sections and mot integrate them. You can't just look -- take a section like this and not look at it in perspective.

What Mr. Manzella reads there is true as far as

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it goes, but we still have the constitutional guarantees.

We still have the defendant being allowed to have all of the material that a particular witness is going to be responsible for, as far as the jury is concerned, all of this takes place before the jury. And the whole philosophy of this type of law here, is that the defendant has full opportunity. Clearly Mr. Manson didn't have full opportunity by what the District Attorney has done in this case, as far as Mary Brunner is concerned, at least.

THE COURT: Well, the Court thanks you gentlemen for your argument and for your points and authorities which the Court has read. It is a unique factual situation, the Court believes, and the Court has been unable to find a factual circumstance in the cases similar to the one that's presented to the Court at this time.

But it does seem to me that the case of California vs. Green and People vs. Green, the 3 Cal. 3rd 981 citation is controlling, together with the Code Sections 770 and 1235.

It is clear to the Court that Mary Brunner was not unavailable as a witness. That the best concession that the defendant could have received would be a demial of her former testimony. And the defendant has that demial in the form of the explanation which she had the opportunity to make, and chose to make, is saying that she lied when she testified before concerning the death of Mr. Himman and the circumstances surrounding that death.

The Court believes that the testimony would be admissible.

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may I --

THE COURT: I'm not sure at this time, after having looked at it again, that the admissibility would be in any way limited. But the Court would adhere to its previous ruling and will limit it to some extent, unless there is objection from the defendant and the defendant should like to have the entire testimony in.

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor.

My first motion is that this be put aside until the prosecution can, at the very minimum, show due diligence in trying to locate Mary Brunner. This is done not only based on the Evidence Code, but based upon -- uh, based upon, uh, -- there is a recent case of People vs. Rodriguez.

Is your Honor familiar with that --

THE COURT: No, the Court is not familiar with that holding.

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MR. KANAREK: Well, this is a case stated -- well, it's in -- in fact, today's Appellate Report in the Daily Journal.

THE COURT: What was the holding in the Rodriguez case? What was the factual situation?

MR. KANAREK: Well, they speak of -- the judgment was affirmed; but they speak of the necessity -- he -- they speak of the necessity of using due diligence --

THE COURT: To procure a witness?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. And in -- in connection with --

THE COURT: This is a situation of -- perhaps I have read the Rodriguez case. Is that a situation where the Court found that ten days to two weeks was a satisfactory period of time for the service of a subpoena, and the production of a defense witness? And refused to allow the defendant further time to produce a witness?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor. I think that this -I don't recall that in this. I think -- this is primarily -the essence of the witness not appearing here is that the
witness was purportedly afraid. That was the implication of
the due diligence testimony.

I have it right here, for your Honor to consider it.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. KANAREK: It's at page 16 of the Appellate Report dated August 16, 1971, of the Los Angeles Daily Journal.

And I think --

THE COURT: Well, now, Mary Brunner has appeared here for direct and cross-examination. The Court ordered her back.

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True, it was at the request of the People, but the Court, believing that either one of you might wish to call her back and present further testimony, did therefore order her to return.

I think the record should show that she has not been in court any day since the Court ordered the bench warrant for her.

MR. KANAREK: In that case -- well, I'll wait until your Honor finishes reading it. Yes, sir.

(Pause in the proceedings while the Court perused the cited case.)

Rodriguez —wherein the People sought to present testimony and did present testimony of a witness which had been given at a preliminary hearing; and there was a contention advanced by the defendant that the prosecution failed to produce substantial evidence of due diligence, before reading the absent witness a testimony, and admitting it — or, asked it to be admitted under 1291.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. And ours is an a fortiori situation, because in the case that is before your Honor, the Rodriguez case, this gentleman, Hemotoff -- or -- it's a name that --

THE COURT: You are speaking of the Rodriguez case?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

THE COURT: And the man named Homotoff was the witness who had testified at the preliminary hearing.

MR. KANAREK: Right. And that the defendant, of course,

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was before the Court at the preliminary hearing; he was represented by counsel. And 1291 is the applicable section.

And that's why our case is a fortiori, because —
because there, the man had — had his attorney; the defendant
had his attorney at the preliminary hearing.

And so here, where Mr. Manson wasn't even represented in the Beausoleil trial, and the issues revolved around Mr. Beausoleil, and -- and his lawyer was there to do what he could for Mr. Beausoleil, it -- it seems clear that -- that the minimum that must be done here is that this be postponed; the minimum that can be done here is that this be postponed; that this be postponed, and that the People show some kind of due diligence in trying to obtain Mary Brunner.

At the very minimum, this must be done under the 14th Amendment, due process and equal protection, the 6th Amendment, right to confront, as well as the Evidence Code and the California Constitution.

THE COURT: Well, the Court doesn't believe that the situation is analogous at all. In the case of Homotoff, the subpoena had been issued; but Homotoff was actively avoiding being served with the subpoena by hiding from the process server.

And the Court believes that -- that, while it's the same in that respect, I think Mary Brunner is avoiding.

I think Miss Brunner is avoiding the Court for reasons of her own -- I don't know what they are, but --

MR. KANAREK: Well, but -- you see, that's conjecture, your Honor.

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THE COURT: -- but the Court can infer -- can suppose from her failure to appear that that is the case.

MR. KANAREK: But of course --

THE COURT: But there's a bench warrant out for her arrest.

MR. KANAREK: But there could be permanent damage to Mr. Manson by allowing this reading to take place at this time. There's no necessity for it to take place. They're -- the People as well, we suggest to the Court, must show a minimum of some due diligence in trying to locate Mary Brunner.

THE COURT: Well, what's more important is that Mary Brunner has already testified on direct and cross-examination, unlike the case that you -- the case of the witness Homotoff, which you've spoken of.



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 MR. KANAREK: Right. But the reason this case is a fortiori is because, in that case, the Defendant Rodriguez had counsel and was represented, of course, at the preliminary hearing. And the issues — the issues were such — were such — that he was before the Court when the testimony of Homotoff took place.

Mr. Manson was not before the Court when the Beausoleil testimony took place; and Mr. Manzella wants the questions -- he's going to ask certain questions taken out of context, which are -- it's dangerous; it -- it -- in the sense that it -- in fact, it's our contention it in fact denies Mr. Manson a fair trial.

If you look at how Mr. Manzella has chosen those questions, it's clear that there are -- that there are subjects there that he's only halfway approaching, --

MR. MANZELLA: I would be glad to -- I'm sorry. I thought you were through.

MR. KANAREK: -- by his choice of questions.

MR. MANZELLA: I would be glad to read all of her testimony.

MR. KANAREK: Well, that's -- that kindness will be -THE COURT: The Court sees no reason at this time in
changing its decision. If I have any -- if I have any
further thoughts on it which would alter it, the Court will
let you know tomorrow morning. But --

MR. KANAREK: Well --

THE COURT: It appears to me to be admissible.

MR. KANAREK: Well, then, your Honor, we -- we would

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like to go over the questions and --

THE COURT: All right. Let's go over the questions.

MR. KANAREK: And it's our -- it's our contention we have a right to object to these questions.

because they are offering them on the substance, we would be entitled -- we would be entitled to -- to --

THE COURT: Do the People wish to be heard in that respect?

MR. MANZELLA: With respect to what, your Honor?

THE COURT: As to whether or not Mr. Kanarek has the right to raise objections to the questions as they're read?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes. I think he has the right to raise objections to questions.

I would rather it be done beforehand, but I don't see why this really should be treated any differently than anything else.

I mean, if the Court's agreeable, we could go over it beforehand. But actually, it would probably save some time if we -- if he just objected as I was reading the questions.

MR. KANAREK: I would rather -- this is the point.
We do not.

MR. MANZELLA: Because probably he would object any way, at the time I was reading them to the jury.

THE COURT: I don't know that that's true. He -- I think that if he were to raise his objections at this time, that that would be sufficient, if we were to go over them at

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this moment.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Very well. If we may, your Honor, go over them?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KANAREK: I guess we begin at 1393; is that correct, your Honor?

THE COURT: That's as good a date as any.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: Here is the transcript of --

MR. KANAREK: I have a copy, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- of the testimony at the trial of People vs. Besusoleil.

I have handed that transcript to you. Do you --MR. MANZELLA: Do you need it?

THE COURT: No; I'll simply hear you as you go through it.

MR. KANAREK: May I sit down, your Honor?

THE COURT: Surely. Surely. Neither of you need stand to address the Court while we are doing this informally.

MR. MANZELLA: Now, since we are going to proceed with the questions and the objections thereto -- and we may as well keep this on the record --

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

MR. MANZELLA: All right. All of these questions are questions that were asked of Miss Brunner at the trial of Robert Beausoleil; and all the answers were the answers he gave to those questions.

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MR. KANAREK: Well, first of all, then, since he is reading from the transcript, it is our belief, as to Miss Davis, your Honor, that the foundation has not been made.

THE COURT: As to Miss Davis?

MR. KANAREK: Yes. I don't believe that her -- that her jurat or her --

THE COURT: You are talking about a reporter?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

That's not -- I don't believe the full foundation as to the people who purportedly -- all we have is the testimony of Miss Johnson, who testified that she took some of this material, but she did not specify what material she took; and there's no showing, foundation-wise, as to -- the certification does not substantiate where she took certain material and other people took other material; and the foundation -- it's our position that the foundation is not there from an authentication standpoint.

That is only for the court reporter to say.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, the certification -- have you finished?

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: The certification certainly covers the pages in question; and that was brought out at the hearing we had on the certification.

MR. KANAREK: Well, she said --

MR. MANZELIA: The certification of Miss Johnson.

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MR. KANAREK: Yeah, but she qualified it by saying she did not know what she took and what other people took.

THE COURT: Well, the Court believes that the foundation is satisfactory.

MR. KANAREK: Our position --

THE COURT: You might begin with the -MR. MANZELLA: "Q I want to call your
attention to the last part of July, 1969, and ask
you whether or not you went to the house of Gary
Hinman?"

MR. KANAREK: And --

MR, MANZELLA: "A. Yeah." Y-e-a-h.

MR. KANAREK: Our position is that that question, your Honor, would be ambiguous as to time; and we would --

THE COURT: The Court would overrule that.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q --"

THE COURT: The Court believes it's sufficiently detailed asto time.

MR. KANAREK: Since -- may we have it that -- as to all of these questions, your Monor, we are objecting on relevancy and materiality, and improper foundation?

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. KANAREK: In any of -- may the record so reflect? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KANAREK: And may our previous arguments, points and authorities, be deemed to be as to all of these questions?

THE COURT: Yes. The Court so deems it and takes it, that you do have the standing objection.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you. 1 MR. MANZELLA: "Q. And did you in fact go in 2 the latter part of July to Mr. Hinman's house --\* 3 MR. KANAREK: Wait. You missed --4 MR. MANZELLA: "-- with Mr. Beausoleil?" 5 MR. KANAREK: Wait. I think you missed something. 6 MR. MANZELLA; I am reading the questions now that I want 7 to read to the jury. 8 MR, KANAREK: All right. Would you tell me where it is? You have underlined here 9 --10 MR. MANZELLA: Oh, I'm sorry. Right. Page 1393, Line 11 22. 12 "Q 13 MR. KANAREK: So what you have just read is Lines 5 14 through 8 at 1393? Would you state that in the record, . 15 16 Mr. Manzella? MR. MANZELLA: I just did. MR. KANAREK: All right. 18 MR. MANZELLA: Page 1393, Line 22. And did you in fact go in the latter ΨQ. part of July to Mr. Himman's house with Mr. Beausoleil? 22 "A. Yes. \* 23 MR. KANAREK: Well, I would ask that that be -- ask that that be -- I would object to that, your Honor, on the grounds 25 that it's ambiguous as to time; and furthermore, it was asked 26 and answered in what Mr. Manzella read previously. 27 That's exactly what he asked in the previous 28 question.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella? 1 MR. MANZELLA: Well, the previous question asked Mary 2 Brunner whether she went to the house of Gary Hinman. 3 This question is asking her whether she went there 4 with Robert Beausoleil. 5 THE COURT: Yes. The objection is overruled. 6 MR. MANZELLA: Page 1393, Line 25. 7 Did you go there with anybody else? u0. 8 a. With Sadie." MR. KANAREK: Well --10 THE COURT: Go ahead. 11 MR. KANAREK: -- it -- yes, your Honor. 12 Of course, we have our --13 THE COURT: You don't have to make your standing 14 objection. 15 MR. KANAREK: Yes, I understand. I understand. 16 speaking in terms of the relevancy and materiality and the 17 fact ---18 19 THE COURT: Well, you've already made that, 20 MR. KANAREK: Yes. THE COURT: Unless the Court specifically states to the 21 contrary, the Court will be overruling -- the Court will 22 23 overrule the objections. 24 MR. KANAREK: And may we have, as part of the continuing 25 objection, also that the prejudicial value outweighs the 26 probative value, your Honor? 27 THE COURT: All right. You may be deemed to have that 28 standing objection also.

1	MR. KANAREK: Thank you.
2	MR. MANZELLA: Page 1394, Line 1.
3	THE COURT: "Q And does she is she also
4	known as Susan Atkins?
5	"A Yeah." Y-e-a-h.
6	Line 3. "Q And did somebody drive you
7	there?
<b>8</b> -	*A. Yeah. Bruce."
9	Line 5. "Q And do you remember what day
10	of the week it was, Miss Brunner?
11	"A Friday."
12	Line 10.
13	"Q And approximately what time was it that
<b>14</b> .	you arrived at Mr. Hinman's house?
15	"A. Sometime around midnight."
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Line 13. "And did Mr. Davis stay or leave at that time?

"A He never went to the house."

MR. KANAREK: Now, your Honor, I ask that that answer, the answer, "He never went to the house," I ask that that be stricken as not -- as a statement that is an ambiguity.

Does it mean that he never went to the house when he arrived there in the car? That is, he didn't get out? Or did he stop off on the way without even approaching near the house? It's --

THE COURT: I don't think it's ambiguous. She just said that he was never there. The objection's overruled. -- or, the motion is denied.

MR. MANZELLA: Now, the next question and answer is on Line 21.

"Q Would you continue with the story?

MR. KANAREK: Then I will object. Clearly, that's out of context, because the jury, listening to that, would have heard the previous question and answer; and the Court can take judicial notice of the transcript.

I assume that there will be deposited with the Court -- and I do make the motion that there be deposited with the Court -- a complete transcript of Mary Brunner's testimony, to go along as a record, as an exhibit in this case.

That's -- I hope the Court will grant that motion.

And obviously, we need that as a permanent record in this case.

I have been furnished a Xerox copy, and I think it's

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27 28 necessary that that go along with this case as a permanent record.

THE COURT: Is there any possibility of --

MR, MANZELLA: I can make the Xerox copy of the same material I made for Mr. Kanarek, your Honor,

THE COURT: Yes, The objection, however, seems to be somewhat well taken. It does seem to be out of context.

MR. MANZELLA: It is, your Honor. I skipped -- I've skipped roughly three and a half pages of questions and answers,

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor --

MR. MANZELLA: -- which I felt might be objectionable. And I just left them out.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. MANZELLA: But I'll--

THE COURT: I don't know whether we have made this clear on the record. The Court has indicated that, because of the nature of the direct examination, that it would cause the People to more or less follow the pattern of the direct -- I suppose that would be the best way to describe it -- in setting out the contradictory statements Mary Brunner is alleged to have made in the Beausoleil case.

But rather than taking the -- rather than taking the entire Beausoleil transcript -- or rather, the entire testimony in the transcript of Mary Brunner, because not all of that testimony of Mary Brunner was covered on the direct examination by the People, nor on the cross-examination by the defendant -- that that's the reason why the Court is asking you to proceed as you are doing.

I realize that it is difficult; but it is something that precedes that question which was objected to?

MR. KANAREK: I would welcome the Court looking at my copy.

THE COURT: Well, perhaps Mr. Manzella --

MR. MANZELLA: There are a number of questions and answers your Honor. I -- the last answer I've read was on Page 1394.

The question I just read is now on Page 1396. That's skipping some two pages. And there is --

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

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, we also have a right to object to a narrative. We have a -- the Code provides, we do not have to accept, "Would you continue with the story?" That is a conclusion. The use of the word "story", it assumes facts not in evidence, your Honor. It's a --

THE COURT: All right. Let me see the transcript.

MR. MANZELLA: The answer is: "So Sadie and I went up and talked to Mary." That's the answer.

MR. KANAREK: That is so out of context, your Honor, that --

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I felt that the other questions, your Honor, would be objectionable -- or possibly objectionable, if they were asked of a witness in the trial.

In other words, if they were asked by me of a witness at the trial, that an objection to those questions might be well taken; and that's why I've laft them out.

MR. KANAREK: Then by counsel's statement, you can't ask, at 1396, Lines 21 and 22, because the -- the witness, when

he -- he was asked, "Would you continue with the story?" she had been allowed to testify to material that is clearly not -- this is not what the jury would think it was, if you allow, your Honor, Lines 21 and 22 to go in. 

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27 28 THE COURT: Well, it is quite possible that this effort at editing is superfluous. Miss Brunner having stated what she did state on direct and cross, has offered her explanation of her testimony at the Beausoleil trial. And since the defendant did have a right to cross-examine, and all the other points having been covered which have previously been discussed concerning that testimony, that the fact is, the entire thing might be admissible. But I'm going to overrule the objection and let the answer come in.

MR. KANAREK: So your Honor is allowing in --

THE COURT: If that question on Page 20 -- excuse me, 1396, and it is Line 21, "Would you continue with the story?"

MR. KANAREK: And Mr. Manzella, I guess, is only offering Line 22?

MR. MANZELLA: That's right, your Honor. I believe that the rest of that was objectionable.

MR. KANAREK: I agree it is objectionable, but -"and some time Sadie, I guess, signalled Bobby, and he came up."

THE COURT: Yes, unless you wish that in --

MR. KANAREK: No, I don't wish that in.

THE COURT: All right.

You may go on.

MR. MANZELEA: Well, Page 1397, Line 16.

"Q I see. Did Sadie leave the kitchen and go to some other room?

"A. Yeah."

MR. KANAREK: Well, I'll object in addition to the continuing objections, to that being leading and suggestive,

In other words, the form of the question, your out of context. 1 Honor, and assuming facts not in evidence that Sadie was ever 2 in the kitchen. The question clearly assumes facts not in evidence. It does seem to be leading, and it does have THE COURT: that objection. Can it be eliminated? 6 The Court would sustain the objection. 7 MR. MANZELLA: All right. Я THE COURT: Go ahead. Q MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, then, I would ask that -- then, 10 I would ask that that question be rephrased and that it be 11 12 asked this way:  $\mathfrak{D}_{ii}$ Did Sadie go to some other room? 13 14 "A. Yeah." 15 And then, the questions would continue. "What room was that? 16 17 "A. The living room. And shortly after that did somebody 18 "Q 19 else arrive at the house? 20 11 A. Bobby came up." 21 MR. KANAREK: That's clearly a violation of due process, 22 your Honor, and equal protection, and right to confront under 23 the Sixth Amendment, which is all guaranteed by the Fourteenth. 24 You can't frame a new question. There is no case that I know of 25 that allows that, for the prosecution to change the wording. 26 In the Aranda-Bruton type situation, you can excise 27 if you don't lose meaning, but you can't change --28 THE COURT: The Court thinks that's correct.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, -- all right, I don't care that much about it, but I don't see why you can't change the questions. We're introducing these prior statements of Mrs. Brunner, not the prior question of Mr. Katz. If I have to change a question to satisfy Mr. Kanarek, if it doesn't change the sense of the answer given by Mrs. Brunner, it seems to me it would be permissible. We're not interested in Mr. Katz's question. We're interested in Miss Brunner's answers.

THE COURT: The meaning of the question --

MR. MANZELLA: Doesn't change the sense of the question and it leaves the answer the same, and it doesn't change the answer in any way. It seems to be all right. All we're interested in is Mrs. Brunner's statement and not Mr. Katz's question.

MR. KANAREK: Does your Honor require argument on that?

THE COURT: No. I don't think so.

What's the question that you now wish to put -MR. MANZELLA: All right, the question I wish to put -I'm looking for something else. Excuse me a minute, your
Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

"Q And shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?

"A. Bobby came up.

"Q And tell us what happened."

MR. KANAREK: Well, are you --

MR. MANZELLA: "A And then we talked for a

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"while --"

MR. KANAREK: Are you going ahead now?

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

Then, I'll object to this. I gather MR. KANAREK: 1397, Line 21, "And shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?" -- I'll object to that question as being ambiguous, assuming facts not in evidence, and I object to the form, your Honor. The -- it is out of context. It misinforms the jury, clearly. Your Honor has sustained the objection to the previous question. Clearly you just can't do that in the courtroom.

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THE COURT: All right, part of the problem is the editing that the Court has ordered of the testimony.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, if I may point out, the last answer read before that question is, "So, Sadie and I went up and talked to Gary. . ."

And this question is: "And shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?"

The answer is: "Bobby came up." That seems to be confusing or misleading.

MR. KANAREK: Well, it may not -- you can synthesize a detective story and you can do all kinds of things by -- THE COURT: Excuse me, let me see the transcript.

(Whereupon, Mr. Manzella approached the bench and handed the Judge the transcript.)

(Pause.)

THE COURT: All right, in order to make sense of it, and to remove the objectionable nature of the question, I think it could be rephrased to say: "Did Bobby come up?"

MR. RAWAREK: Well, now --

THE COURT: The question that's referred to -MR. KAMARIK: He will object to that as a fundamental
violation, your Honor. The law does not contemplate any such
creation. As your Honor well knows, there's even a jury
instruction to the effect that the jury is supposed to consider
the question only as it gives meaning to the answer. We cannot
construct questions. We can't -- it is -- I mean, it is so
axiomatic.

MR. MANZELLA: There is nothing axiomatic --

MR. KANAREK: We can't --

MR. MANZELLA: Oh, I thought you were finished with your objection.

MR. KANAREK: We do most strenuously object to any recreation of words which were not uttered. And it is a fundamental denial of due process under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Evidence Code doesn't contemplate it.

THE COURT: The Court will permit you, instead of offering that question, to read that entire page. The Court has read it, and has read it --

MR. KANAREK: Beginning from where?

THE COURT: Near the top of the page in respect to what signal was arranged in order to get Bobby Beausoleil up to the house.

The Court remembers Miss Brunner's testimony here, ad she has denied the presence of Susan Atkins at the house.

She has denied the presence of Bobby Beausoleil at the house.

And -- on direct examination.

MR. KANAREK: Well, it is hearsay.

THE COURT: And I think it gives sufficient --

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, it is hearsay.

THE COURT: It gives sufficient background to allow this testimony in without offering that question as I've referred to it.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, if the Court please, I would like to begin with the question on Line 16 of Page 1397, "Did Sadie leave the kitchen and go to some other room?"

If the Court will permit me to do that?

1	THE COURT: All right, the Court
2	MR. MANZELLA: Line 16, Page 1397.
3 -	MR. KANAREK: Where is that, your Honor?
4	MR, MANZELLA: Line 16, Page 1397.
5	THE COURT: All right, the Court will permit you to do
6	that.
7	MR. MANZELLA: "A Yeah."
8	MR, KANAREK: Where are we?
9	MR. MANZELLA: "Q" Line 19.
10	"What room was that?
11	"A. The living room.
12	*Q**
13	MR. KANAREK: Just a minuté, where are we beginning, your
14	Honor?
15	THE COURT: All right, that question Mr. Manzella referred
16	to
17	MR. MANZELLA: Right there (indicating).
18	THE COURT: Of course, the record does not show, insofar
19	as what is being read to the jury is concerned, that Miss
20	Brunner or Susan Atkins, rather, ever arrived at the kitchen,
21	But it is clear from the former testimony that Miss Atkins went
22	from the kitchen to the living room, The Court will permit that
23	MR. KANAREK: In other words, your Honor is what are
24	the exact words?
25	MR. MANZELLA: I'm reading them, Mr. Kanarek.
26	"Q" Line 21, Page 1397
27	MR, KAMAREK: Wait a minute, you're going too fast.
28	Line 16, 1397, are you going to read anything on 139

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before Line 16?
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        MR. MANZELLA: No.
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        MR. KANAREK: I see, you're going to use the words --
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   I see.
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        MR. MANZELLA: I'm going to use the question:
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              "Did Sadie leave the kitchen and go to some
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        other room?"
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 MR. KANAREK: Wé will object on the grounds it is assuming facts not in evidence, out of context.

THE COURT: The Court is going to admit the entire transcript into evidence at your suggestion.

MR. KANAREK: Not my suggestion, your Honor,

THE COURT: Well, you just asked the Court that the transcript be admitted, but not for the jury's -- you didn't ask that it be admitted for the jury's perusal, of course, and the Court is not going to permit that. That is, that the jury see the entire transcript. But it is clear from reading all of the transcript that it does not assume -- the question does not assume a fact not in evidence.

MR. KANAREK: Well, no, your Honor, the point is, as it goes before the jury --

THE COURT: As it is edited.

MT KANAREK: Yes, and that's what's improper.

THE COURT: All right.

MR, MANZELLA: Line 21, 1397 --

MR. KANAREK: What is the Court's ruling, in other words, at Page 1397? He's going to begin with Line 16, is that correct?

attempted this now in the last half hour, that probably the Court is incorrect in any event in causing it to be edited. I think the People have a right to have all the testimony in. But, nevertheless, we'll still have to proceed in much the same way, starting at the beginning, so that you will have an opportunity to object to each question that comes along. I

changed my ruling. The entire Mary Brunner transcript can 1 come in. 2 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I don't want to have to 3 object in the presence of the jury. THE COURT: Let's do it now. Right. MR. KANAREK: 6 THE COURT: Start at the beginning. 7 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, it is my position, unless Я Mr. Kanarek asks that other parts come in, that I can decide 9 certain questions are objectionable and not read them. 10 In other words, for example -- the signal --11 Miss Brunner was asked if she saw it, after the testimony is 12 already in about the signal, Miss Brunner is then asked by 13 Mr. Katz if she saw it, and she says no. It is sort of my 14 position that I wouldn't even bother reading those questions. 15 16 THE COURT: That would have to go out, in any event, if there was an objection to it, which I'm sure Mr. Kanarek would 17 18 make. Which pinpoints the vice of the whole 19 MR. KANAREK: 20 procedure, your Honor, 21 THE COURT: Well --22 MR. KANAREK: I understand. 23 MR, MANZELLA: Shall I continue from where I left off? 24 I'm not sure where we are at this point. THE COURT: 25 The Court's ruling would be that all of it may come in. 26 Now, you may choose from -- where you wish to start 27 up again, except that it should make sense. 28 MR. MANZELLA: All right.

ì	THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek's point is well taken in that
2	respect.
3	MR. MANZELLA: I understand that.
4	THE COURT: To begin with a phrase such as one of those
5	questions began with, it obviously was picking up about a.
6	question previously, and didn't make sense to have that phrase
7	in there.
8	MR. MANZELLA. All right.
9	Line 21, Page 1397, "Q And shortly after
10	that, did somebody else arrive at the house?
11	"A Bobby came up.
12	MQ.H
13	THE COURT: Well, now, you still have "and shortly
14	after" what?
15	MR. MANZELLA: Well, "Did Sadie leave"
16	I've already read the question, "Did Sadie
17	leave the kitchen and go to some other room?
18	"A. Yeah.
19	"Q What room was that?
20	"A The living room."
21	MR. KANAREK: I've objected
22	MR. MANZELLA: "Q. And shortly after that, did
23	somebody else arrive at the house?"
24	MR. KANAREK: That's what I am objecting to. It is
25	assuming facts not in evidence.
26	"Q Did Sadie leave the kitchen and go to
27	some other room?"
28	MR. MANZELLA: Well

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THE COURT: And you put Sadie in the kitchen? I have forgotten.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I looked, your Honor. I don't think I can put Sadie in the kitchen. I think Mr. Katz just assumed she was in the kitchen.

THE COURT: So that actually his question would be objectionable even if it would be read fully in context.

MR. MANZELLA: Right. Miss Brunner says she didn't see the signal because she didn't get out of the kitchen.

And the next question by Mr. Katz is: "I see.

Did Sadie leave the kitchen and go to some

other room?"

Again, what my position is, it is the statement of Mrs. Brunner we're interested in. And if Sadie — if her testimony is Sadie left the kitchen and went to some other room, it doesn't matter whether the question assumes facts not in evidence, the way I am reading it to the jury, because her testimony at the Beausoleil trial was that Sadie left the kitchen and went into some other room. It really doesn't matter if it looks like it assumes a fact not in evidence at this trial when I'm reading it, because that is the sense of her question.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I am just astounded.

THE COURT: Excuse me, what is the next thing after -
MR. MANZELLA: After leaving the kitchen?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MANZELLA: The answer is "Yesh.

"Q What room was that?

"A The living room.

"Q And shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?

"A Bobby came up.

"Q And tell us what happened?"

THE COURT: All right, the Court would permit you to strike "and shortly after that."

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Well, we do object, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: On the foundation that --

THE COURT: This is not offered under 1291, as you've said before, it is a statement of Mary Brunner. It is not offered as former testimony, and although it is former testimony, the Court believes that to alter it in this way without altering the sense of the answer -- what am I referring to, the one question?

"And shortly after that -- " it begins.

MR. MANZELLA: "And shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?"

THE COURT: All I'm striking is "And shortly after that." I'll permit the --

MR. KANAREK: Well, we do object.

MR. MANZELLA; "Answer" at line --

MR. KANAREK: We do object on the basis it is out of context that it is -- it is a Sixth Amendment right, right to--

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 under due process and equal protection. I know of no case anywhere that allows the prosecution to fabricate questions that weren't even asked of the non-testifying declarant, your Honor. I just can't believe it. That this can -- that this is being allowed. But -- if they don't have it, they don't have it.

THE COURT: This is the second time I ve come to this point.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Kanarek is correct. If we're going to regard it as former testimony, even though it is admissible under 1235 and 770, I think it has to make sense.

MR. MANZELLA: Then, I can leave -- read the "and shortly after that, did somebody else arrive at the house?"

"A Bobby came up."

I mean, I don't see what the objection is to that question.

THE GOURT: All right, the Court will allow it to stand as is.

MR. MANZELIA: "Question." Line 24, page 1397, "And tell us what happened."

MR. KANAREK: I will object to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: That it is narrative.

MR. KANAREK: On the basis it is narrative.

THE COURT: As calling for narrative.

MR. KANAREK: That's right, the Code specifically provides one can object to a narrative question, and I'm sure your Honor agrees with me that's in the Evidence Code.

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THE COURT: All right, the Court will overrule the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: "Answer: And then we talked for a while, and then Bobby asked Gary for some money, and Gary said he didn't have any, and Bobby said we weren't kidding, and then he pulled out the gun, and then there was a fight."

MR. KANAREK: Well, I ask that all of that be stricken on the grounds of hearsay. And when they use the term "We," it is obviously -- the statement is ambiguous. Does it include Mr. Manson when he says "We weren't kidding"? And -- THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

Do you wish to be heard on it, Mr. Manzella, for the record?

MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor.

"Question" page 1398, line 3, "Mr. Beausoleil had a gun; is that correct?

"A Right.

"Q When did you first see that gun that evening?

"A After we got out of the car,

"Q Out of the car that Bruce was driving?

"A Uh-huh.

"Q And what was he carrying it in?

"A He had it in the holster.

"Q Did something happen to that holster before entering the house?

"A He asked me to carry it, and I carried the

"gun, and I put the holster in my purse."

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I ask that that be stricken, that last answer, as not being responsive to the question. And it is a statement of hearsay.

THE COURT:	The motion is denied.	t would	be		
admissible as the	statement of a co-conspi	rator.	It	Ĺs	ir
the course					
MR. KANAREK	She 's not a co-consula	ator. I	She	10	'n

MR. KANAREK: She's not a co-conspirator. She is not alleged to be a co-conspirator.

THE COURT: Well, Beausoleil --

MR. KANAREK: It is just her conduct. That's why what she's doing is irrelevant -- one of the reasons she's irrelevant and immaterial and her statements are hearsay. She is not alleged to be a co-conspirator. Never has been. She's not in this indictment as a co-conspirator.

THE COURT: She doesn't have to be if she is shown to be a part of the conspiracy as the Court understands the law.

Go shead.

MR. MANZELLA: Page 1399, line 10:

"Was Mr. Beausoleil carrying any other

kind of weapon?

"A His knife.

"Q And where --" --

MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, that's ambiguous as to time, your Honor, and it is out of context.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q And where was he carrying that?

"A In his belt.

"Q Was it contained in any type of --

"A In a sheath.

"Q In a sheath?

"Will you describe the sheath to us?

"A It was just a leather sheath."

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 MR. KANAREK: Well, I ask that that question, "Was it contained in any type of --", that that be stricken, on the grounds that the statement is -- it is -- in the form of the question, it's not a question, clearly, and there's no foundation there for any answer.

THE COURT: Overruled, It's clear what it called for.
MR. MANZELLA: Yes. Line 25, Page 1399.

"Q. Can you tell us immediately what happened following Mr. Beausoleil pulling the gun on Mr. Hinman?

"A They had a fight.

"Q And can you describe the fight to us?

"A Gary was pushing at Bobby, and Bobby was hitting Gary with the gun."

MR. KANAREK: Then I would ask that that be stricken.

The question calls for a yes or no answer. The answer is not responsive.

"Can you -- can you describe the fight to us?"

That could be -- if -- if we are having a hearing in court, we would ask that that be -- that that question, as we say --

THE COURT: I'll overrule it.

She did describe it, sufficiently responsive to the question, so the Court believes it should remain in.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q Did you see what part of the body that Gary was being struck with the gun?"

MR. KAMAREK: Now, that's assuming facts not in evidence, because it states previously merely that Gary was pushing at

Bobby, and Bobby was hitting Gary with the gun. 1 THE COURT: The objection will be overruled. 2 MR. MANZELLA: "A In the head." 3 MR. KANAREK: And again, that question calls for a yes 4 or no answer. "Did you see what part of the body?" That which 5 is at Lines 19 and 20, your Honor. THE COURT: Well, it's responsive. The objection will be 7 overruled. 8 MR. MANZELLA: Line 15. "Was Mr. Hinman hit more than 9 once over the head? 10 Yeah." Y-e-a-h. 11 12 Line 22, same page, 1400. "As a result of being hit over the head with 13 14 the gun, did you notice anything unusual about 15 Mr. Hinman's head? 16 15 A. His head was cut in several places. 17 'nà Was he bleeding? 18 UA. Yeah. 19 u Or All right. And where did this struggle 20 take place? What part of the house? 21 ΠA. Kitchen. 22 ijģ. And where were you -- " Strike that 23 question. 24 MR. KANAREK: Well, that's out of context, your Honor, --25 MR. MANZELLA: "Q And were you --" 26 MR. KANAREK: -- in connection with the previous 27 language. 28 THE COURT: Let's sec.

ı	MR. KANAREK: At 1401.
2	THE COURT: Start back there with the question before
3	that.
4	MR. MANZELLA: Page 1401, Line 7.
5	"Q And where did this struggle take place?
6	What part of the house?
7	"A Kitchen.
8	"Q. And were you in the kitchen at that
9	time?
10	"A Yeah."
11	MR. KANAREK: Well
12	MR. MANZELLA: "Q Where was Sadie?
13	"A In the kitchen."
14	MR. KANAREK: You haven't shown the Court I am
15	MR. MANZELLA: Where? What are you talking about?
16	MR. KANAREK: At lines 7 and 8.
17	"Where did the struggle take place? What part
18	of the house?"
19	That is out of context, Mr. Manzella, because there
20	is a previous question.
21	MR. MANZELLA: All right. Do you want the
22	MR. KANAREK: On, I'm not asking for
23	MP. MANZELLA: All right. Line 2, Page 1401.
24	"D. And would you continue with the story?
25	In other words, what happened afteryou observed the
26	cuts on the head of Mr. Hinman during this struggle?
27	"A Well, then it stopped.
28	"Q All right. And where did this struggle

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1	THE COURT: It seems to me to be responsive.
2	MR. KANAREK: It's ambiguous, though.
3	THE COURT: No, it's not ambiguous. Overruled.
4	MR. MANZELLA: "Q Where was Sadie?
5	"A In the kitchen.
6	"Q All right. And after the fight
7	stopped, what was said or done by any of the persons
8	in the house?"
9	MR. KANAREK: Well, I would object to that, your Honor,
10	as compound.
ı	THE COURT: The next question is what?
l <b>2</b> ′	MR. MANZELLA: "Q And after the fight stopped,
13	what was said or done by any of the persons in the
14	house?"
15	The answer is: "Bobby asked me to clean Gary
16	up, and then I started to do that, and then he gave
17	Sadie the gun and then he went in the living room."
18	MR. KANAREK: That question, your Honor, we would object
19	to
20	THE COURT: "What was said or done?" Was that the
21	question?
22	MR. MANZELLA: The question is: "And after the fight
23	stopped, what was said or done by any persons in the
24	house?"
25	MR. KANAREK: In effect, it is a request for a
26	narrative,
27	THE COURT: The objection is overruled.
28	MR. KANAREK: in addition to the other objections, your

Honor. 1 And what did Sadie do with MR. MANZELLA: "Q the gun? 3 4  $^{n}\Lambda$ She held it on Gary, but he took it away from her." 5 6 Line 3, Page 1402. 7 And what happened -- where was  $\Omega_{\Omega}$ 8 Mr. Beausoleil at this time? 9 .nA In the living room. 10 Did he return to the kitchen? 11 Yeah. Sadie said something about 12 Gary getting the gun, and Bobby came back to the 13 kitchen. 14 What is the next thing that was said 15 or done? 16 We had another fight." #A. 17 MR. KANAREK: Well, just a minute. You skipped a couple 18 of lines there; is that right? 19 MR. MANZELLA: Right. 20 MR. KAWAREK: Would you do that again, Mr. Manzella? 21 I'm sorry, your Honor. He skipped --22 MR. MANZELLA: All right. Well, let me say, first, may 23 I inquire, your Honor, if Mr. Kanarek -- does he want me to 24 read the questions to the jury, or does he want me to read them 25 now, just so he can object to them? 26 Bacause if I don't read a question, that means that 27 I think it might be objectionable; and therefore, I am not 28 going to read it to the jury.

1	MR. KANAREK: Well, Mr. Manzella what you are doing
2	now is reading questions that are going to that purportedly
3	you wish to read to the jury; isn't that what we are doing?
4	MR. MANZELLA: Right, So if I leave out a question and
5	answer, that means that I am not going to read it to the jury.
6	THE COURT: Yes. You'll have the
7	MR. KANAREK: Right. I just got confused at that point.
8	I lost the continuity.
9	THE COURT: Yes, he simply lost it. I think we all
10	understand it,
n	MR. MANZELLA: Oh. Okay.
12	THE COURT: That this is going to be read without
13	objection to the jury; because the objections will be lodged now.
14	MR. KANAREK: Right. Correct, your Honor.
15	MR. MANZELLA: Very well.
16	MR. KANAREK: Now, where would you begin at Page 1402
17	again, the top column, Mr. Manzella?
18	MR. MANZELLA: Okay. Well, I will begin at Page 1401,
19	Line 22.
20	"Q Were there any words that passed
21	between Gary Hinman and Sadie at the time she was
22	holding the gun?
23	"A Yeah He asked her to quit being
24	like this and, you know, give him the gun and
25	quit it.
26	"And did Sadie say or do anything?
27	"A She just sort of backed off, and then
28	he reached out and took the gun away from her.

1	"Q. And what happened where was
2	Mr. Beausoleil at this time?
3	"A In the living room."
4	Skipping the question at Line 6 and the answer at
5	Line 8.
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"discharge?" 1 At line 5, Page 1403: "Yeah." 2 ďά During which struggle? 3 "A During the first one, I guess." 4 MR. KANAREK: Well, then, I ask that that be stricken, 5 б as strictly a statement of conjecture, "I guess." 7 "During the first one, I guess." THE COURT: That sounds reasonable. 9 MR. KANAREK: All right. MR. MANZELLA: Line 8, Page 1403. 10 11 **#0.** And did you see where the bullet had 12 travelled? 13. Yeah. 14 And can you describe it to us, where 15 it had struck the various surfaces? 16 "A It hit a drawer, a kitchen drawer, and 17 then it went under the sink." 18 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I would ask that that 19 portion -- where that question, "And can you describe it to us, **20** where it had struck the various surfaces?" It's assuming facts 21 not in evidence, that it had struck more than one surface. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Manzella? 23 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the testimony up to this point 24 has been that the struggle took place in the kitchen; that 25 Bobby Beausoleil had the gun in his hand, and that Mary 26 Brunner saw where the bullet had traveled. 27 It would seem to me that it would be not really 28 assuming facts not in avidence, to say that it must have struck

something in the room.

MR. KANAREK: Not necessarily. There could have been an open window.

MR. MANZELLA: It could have gone out an open window, that's true, --

MR. KANAREK: Well --

MR. MANZELLA; — but I don't think that the objection to that question is of such magnitude that it shouldn't be allowed in, —

MR. KANAREK: Well --

MR. MANZELLA: -- because it -- it does nothing to destroy the sense of her -- of Mary Brunner's prior inconsistent statement; that is, that it hit a drawer, a kitchen drawer, and then it went under the sink.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that is so conclusionary on her part, with a bullet --

MR. MANZELLA: She said she saw it, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Well, how could she --

MR. MANZELLA: She was asked if she saw where the bullet traveled, and she said, "Yeah."

MR. KANAREK: Well, that would be incredible of belief, in any event; but furthermore, the Code does allow that, as a basis for objection, and I --

THE COURT: Well, she obviously couldn't have seen it in flight; but she might have seen the ricohet of the bullet.

MR. KANAREK: Well, right. But that's assuming facts not in evidence, clearly.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule it.

And to the best of your MR. MANZELLA: #Q. recollection, this discharge of the weapon occurred during the first struggle where Mr. Hinman was hit over the head with a gun? Yeah." MR. KANAREK: Object to that as a statement of conjecture, a request for conjecture. She's previously said, "I quess," 

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:-1 2 DIII б head with a gun? Αft Yean. " 7 8 THE COURT: Overruled. MR. MANZELIA: 10 <sup>‡‡</sup>Q. 11 MR. KANAREK: 12 13 14 15 16 traveled, your Honor. 17 MR. KANAREK: Well ---18 19 20 2122 23 24 25 no. 26 done?" 27 28 Honor.

THE COURT: Would you read it again? I'm sorry. MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

And to the best of your recollection. this discharge of the weapon occurred during the first struggle where Mr. Hinman was hit over the

(Reading.)

And was anybody struck by the bullet?" That's calling for a conclusion, your Honor. She can only speak as to herself. Now, Mr. Hinman was there, supposedly, wounded. How could she tell whether anyone was struck, except as a conclusion?

MR.MANZELLA: No. 1, she saw where the bullet had

MR. MANZELLA: That's one thing.

THE COURT: I think that that is something that someone being present could ascertain.

The objection will be overruled.

What was her answer?

"No." MR. MANZELLA: Her answer was:

All right. The question on line 4, page 1404:

What is the next thing that was said or

MR. KANAREK: Well, that is ambiguous as to time, your

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MR.	MANZELLA:	A11	right.	I'11	read	the	entire
question.	Line 1, p	age :	1404.	•			

"Q All right. Now, you told us about this second struggle wherein Mr. Beausoleil came from the living room to the kitchen and got the gun from Mr. Himman.

"What is the next thing that was said or done?"

MR. KANAREK: It's ambiguous, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. KANAREK: It's assuming facts not in evidence.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A Then we heard somebody coming up the steps."

MR. KANAREK: That is clearly not responsive.

"What was the next thing that was said or done?"

And the answer is:

"Then we heard somebody coming up the steps."  $% \label{eq:top_somebody} % \label{eq:top_somebo$ 

That is not saying, and that is not doing.

MR. MANZELIA: It certainly is. It's hearing, your

Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it is hearing.

MR. KANAREK: It says: "What was -- what was the next thing that was said or done?

"We heard somebody --" how can she tell? She can't say that anyone else heard.

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1 ]	THE COURTS Can you skip that question?
2	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: And still make it tie in with the rest,
4	so it has some continuity?
5 .	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor, I believe so.
6	(Pause in the proceedings.)
7	MR. MANZELIA: Well, the question on line 17, page 1404.
8	"Q Now, can you describe what happened?"
ġ ˈ	THE COURT: Are you marking off now what you will
.0	eliminate?
1	MR. MANZELIA: Yes, your Honor.
2	"Q Now, can you describe what happened?"
.3	MR. KANAREK: That's out of context.
.4 <sup>:</sup>	MR. MANZELIA: "You said you heard " would you let
5	me finish, Mr. Kanarek?
6	MR. KANAREK: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm trying to get the
17	Court
18	MR. MANZELIA: It's very hard for Mr. Williams to take
19	down my questions and enswers, just as I'm reading them,
20	without you interrupting all the time.
21	MR. KANAREK: Well, Mr. Williams is capable of taking
22	care of himself, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Gentlemen, if you will address yourselves
24.	to the Court? We can do without the colloquy between counsel.
25	Go shead with that last question you started on.
26	MR. MANZELLA: Line 17. (Reading.)
27	"Q Now, can you describe what happened?
<b>28</b> . ,	What is the next thing that happened?"

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MR. KANAREK: No, you left some words out.

MR. MANZELLA: Right. I left some words out.

"A Sadie went right into the living room to --"

MR. KANAREK: Now, you left some words out of the question.

MR. MANZELLA: That's right. That's not a question, Mr. Kanarek. Read it.

MR. KANAREK: I -- I'm sorry, your Honor. I apologize. It's -- well, because it's so suggestive --

THE COURT: This is rather informal, but will you stop arguing between yourselves?

And the state of

MR. MANZELLA: I apologize, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's the problem?

MR. KANAREK: The problem is exactly what the question mays.

THE COURT: What does the question say?

MR. KANAREK: The question says this, your Honor.

"Q Now, can you describe what happened? You said you heard some footsteps. What is the next thing that happened?"

MR. MANZELLA: I left out --

MR. KANAREK: And that -- I object, because, first of all, this is -- this is not -- this is not -- is assuming facts that are not in evidence.

You Honor struck the previous reference to somebody coming up the steps, and it's assuming facts not in evidence.

MR. MANZELLA: That's exactly --

MR. KANAREK; And it's ambiguous.

MR. MANZELLA: That's exactly why --

MR. KANAREK: And it's out of context, and it's not

Mr. Manson's fault that -- that he wasn't present at that trial.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, that's exactly why I left the statement out of the question.

Now, Mr. Kanarek just read it so that he could object to it.

THE COURT: All right. The Gourt will strike it. It is a statement, not a question.

MR. MANZELLA: That's right. And this is why I left it

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MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor --

MR. MANZELLA: Now, the question on line 17:

"Q Now, can you describe what happened?

What is the next thing that happened?"

MR. KANAREK: Well, just a minute.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A Sadie --"

MR. KANAREK: All right. Go shead. Go shead.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A Sadie went right into the living room to see who it was. And Bobby and Gary and I went to the door, and Charlie and Bruce came in."

MR. KANAREK: All right. I ask that the -- first of

THE COURT: " -- to see who it was"?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, right.

THE COURT: All right. That will be stricken. Scratch that out in your transcript.

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

MR. KANAREK: And I object to the question, because of the taking out of words which were actually uttered; that is, it's -- it's an editing which is improper.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: So the answer is:

"A And Bobby and Gary and I went to the door, and Charlie and Bruce came in.

"Q And by 'Charlie,' who do you mean?

4d-3 ĦΑ Charles Manson. 1 And by 'Bruce, ' who do you mean? HO ηΛ Bruce Davis." 3 Line 1, page 1405. And what is the next thing that you observed, or was done in your presence?" 6 7 MR. KANAREK: That's compound, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Overruled. 9 MR. KANAREK: And it's ambiguous as to --10 MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.) 11 πÀ Then there was a -- there was a sort 12. of a -- just a rush fight and -- way into the 13 living room."; 14 MR. KANAREK: I ask that that be stricken, what a 15 "rush" fight is, That can be anybody's -- I mean, it's just 16 conjecture. It's a statement which is so ambiguous that no 17 one can understand what it means. 18 MR. MANZELLA: It's not conjecture, your Honor. She was 19 asked what was done in her presence, not to speculate as to 20 what may have been outside her presence. 21 MR. KANAREK: But a "rush" fight --22 THE COURT: Well, the witness apparently knew what a 23 rush fight was. The objection is overruled. 24 MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.) 25 Well, now, before there was a rush fight 26 in the living room, was there any conversation 27 between Mr. Hinman and Mr. Manson? 28 "A Everything just happened right at once."

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MR. KANAREK: Then I ask that that be stricken as not 4d-4 responsive to the question. THE COURT: Sustained. 4e fls. 3 111 111 1111 

1	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
2	"o, Can you just tell us in your own words
3	what happened?
4	"A They came in and it was just you know,
5	everything they just just wound up in the
6	living room pushing, you know."
7	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I ask that that statement be
8	stricken on the grounds that it's it's been it's not
9	responsive to the question.
10	The question merely solicits, "Can you just tell
11	us in your own words what happened?"
12	And the answer is "Yes" or "No." It's obvious
13	she can't. So the answer should have been, "No."
14	And that question, the answer is not responsive,
15	along with the other vices.
16	THE COURT: Overruled.
17	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
18	"Q Now, when you say Mr. Manson came into
19	the house, did he have anything with him?
20	"A He had a sword.
21	"Q Was this a long sword or a short sword
22	or what?
23	"A Fairly short.
24	"Q And did Mr. Davis have any weapon with
25	him?
26	"A He might have had a knife."
27	MR. KANAREK: I would ask that that
28	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I've struck that question

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ie-2	1	and answer.
	2	THE COURT: A11 right.
	3	MR. MANZELJA: All right.
	4	Line 26, page 1405. (Reading.)
	5 ;	o Okay. And then you say that a struggle
	ć	occurred in the living room?
	7	"A Uhm-ham, " 1, 1
	8	MR. KANAREK: Wait. That's not so. The answer is
	ģ	u-h-m dash h-m-m.
	10 <sup>-</sup>	And I contend that that's un it has no
	11	it lacks meaning.
	12	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor
	13	MR. KANAREK: We don't know how that "Uhm-hmm" or
	14	whatever it is, just what that
	15	THE COURT: It's "Uhm-hmm."
	16	MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor
	17	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, if I could be heard just
	18.	briefly? The next question and answer clears the whole thing
	19	up,
	20	THE COURT: All right.
	21	Do you want to strike the "Uhm-hmm"?
	22	MR. MANZELLA: Fine.
	23	"Q And is that your answer is yes?
	24	<sup>π</sup> Λ Yeah. **
	25	MR. KANAREK: That's leading and suggestive, all of
	26	that.
	27	MR. MANZELLA: In other words, she says that her answer
•	28	was "Yes" to that question.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will allow you to 4e-3 1 keep the "Uhm-hom" in there, then, that question and enswer. 2 MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.) 3 nG. And, Miss Brunner, where were you during 4 a portion of the struggle? 5 In the kitchen." б MR. KANAREK: Well, that's ambiguous, as to what portion-7 MR. MANZELLA: All right. I'll strike it. 8 THE COURT: If you wish to strike it, you may. But it 9 seems to me to refer to the struggle that she's talking about. 10 MR. MANZELLA: All right. I'll leave it in, then. 11 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, it's our objection 12 that --13 THE COURT: Yes, I know. It will be overruled. 14 15 MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.) ITO 16 And what is the next thing that you remember seeing or doing?" 17 MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous as to time, your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Overruled. 20 MR. MANZELIA: (Reading.) 21 ΠA Charlie came out to the kitchen with his 22 finger out and asked me to bandage it up." 23 MR. KANAREK: And I ask that that "And asked me to 24 bandage it up," that that be stricken on the grounds of hearsay. 26 THE COURT: Overruled. 4f fla. 27

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MR. MANZELLA: All right, your Honor. I have skipped over to line 21 of page 1407.

"Q All right. What is the next thing you remember happening, Miss Brunner, after you bandaged Mr. Manson's thumb -- or finger; excuse me.

"A When I was doing that, Sadie was bandaging Gary's ear. And they went into the living room, and Charlie and Gary talked for a while."

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that is not responsive to the question, that part, "When I was doing that, Sadie was bandaging Gary's ear." Because the solicitation in the question is, "What is the next thing you remember happening, Miss Brunner, after you bandaged Mr. Manson's thumb -- or finger; excuse me."

And so the question asks for what happened next, what happened afterwards; and she says, "When I was doing that, Sadie was bandaging Gary's ear."

That's not responsive to the question. The question, as I say, was for what happened afterwards.

"And they went into the living room, and Charlie and Cary talked for a while."

That also --

THE COURT: Overruled. I think it's sufficiently responsive.

MR. MANZELLA: The question on --

MR. KANAREK: Well, it's our position that --

MR. MANZELIA: The question on line 4, page 1408:

"Q Did Mr. Hinman, up to that point, ever

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"ask any of you persons to leave the house?"

MR. KANAREK: That is ambiguous as to time.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A He asked Sadie and Bobby and I to leave.

"Q Did he ask it more than once?

"A Yeah.

"Q Do you remember his words, Miss Brunner?

"A He asked us to go and just forget about the whole thing.

"Q And I take it you didn't go; is that correct?

"A That's right.

"Q All right. Now, you say that Sadie bandaged Gary's ear. Did you later --"

MR. KANAREK: Well, just a minute, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: -- "later see Mr. Hinman's ear?"

MR. KANAREK: This question --

MR. MANZELIA: (Reading.)

"A The next day."

MR. KANAREK: --is ambiguous, in that the use of the word "you" can be either singular or plural, and you can't tell from that question whether it means directed to Miss Brunner individually or the group collectively.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA; (Reading.)

"A The next day."

MR. KANAREK: Well, let me see. Just a minute.

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(Pause in the proceedings.)

MR. MANZELLA: Well --

MR. KANAREK: Well, we object to the question as -- as well, I --

THE COURT: What is the question again?

MR. MANZELLA: Well, your Honor, the question is:

All right. Now, you say that Sadie bandaged Gary's ear. Did you later see Mr. Himman's ear?

> ÍΙΛ The next day."

MR. KANAREK: Of course, our position is that that -that reference to Sadie bandaging Gary's ear shouldn't be in there, but your Honor has ruled differently on the preceding question.

. It's our position that that --

THE COURT: Well, it is a statement, not a question.

I'Il strike that statement, --

MR. MANZELIA: All right.

MR. KANAREK: The part now that --

THE COURT: The part of the question that was a statement

MR. KANAREK: Very well. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

> ЯK The next day.

MQ. And can you describe the condition of his ear and face?

ΠÀ He had -- his ear was cut in two, and he had a cut running down his cheek.

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Do you remember which side of the

I think it was the left side."

IIR. KANAREK: Well, that, your Honor, if I may -- well, all right; I will withdraw --

"I think it was the left side" is probably acceptable as being a best -- the best testimony of a witness.

Is that what you are referring to?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. But --

The objection will be overruled.

"O. ` All right. And how long did

Mr. Manson and Mr. Davis stay in the house?

I don't really know. It was -- it was still dark when they left. But I don't know how many, like hours or what."

MR. KANAREK: Now, that is -- you see, there's no reference to any previous light, your Honor; and so that statement of hers is -- is just not --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MANZELLA: The next three questions make that clear. 

THE COURT: Very well. Let's hear them.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q ''' Now, as I understand it, you came there near midnight on Friday in the latter part of July; is that right?

> uД. Uhm-hmm."

Again, it's that u-h-m hyphen h-m-m, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it's leading and suggestive; and 1 not only that, the -- the purported answer is not recognizable 2 in the English language as being -- as meaning anything, even by slang. THE COURT: Well, is it clarified later? Go ahead. MR. MANZELLA: It certainly is. THE COURT: "Q And Mr. Manson appeared 7 when it was dark, that same evening, or the early morning hours; is that correct? "A Yeah." 40 MR. KANAREK: Leading and suggestive. That is clearly a 11 12 leading and suggestive question. MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, could you instruct Mr. Kanarek 13 just to wait until I finish reading the question or the answer, 14 15 so that we could get the whole thing out? 16 THE COURT: All right. The Court would permit those 17 last three questions to come in. I think that, taken all 18 together, they're explanatory of each other. 19 MR. KANAREK: Does your Honor prefer that I enunciate the 20 objection after the answers? I'll be glad to do that. I 21 thought that you wanted me to enunciate the objection before the 22 answer. 23 THE COURT: Yes, you are doing all right. Don't interrupt, 24 however. Don't interrupt the question. 25 Go ahead. 26 MR. MANZELLA: "Q And he left before it got light! is that correct?" 28 MR. KANAREK: Leading and suggestive.

1	THE COURT: OverFuled,
2	MR. MANZELLA: "A. Right.
3	"Q , And did he leave with Mr. Davis?
4	<sup>h</sup> A. Yeah.*
5,	THE COURT: The one previously, the form of it does
6	seem to be leading and suggestive.
7	"And he left" is more or less a statement by
8	Mr. Katz.
9	I'll strike it.
10	MR. MANZELLA: All right.
11	THE COURT: I'll strike the question and answer.
12	MR. MANZELLA: "Q And did he leave with Mr. Davis?
13	"A Yeah.
14	"Q. And can you tell us in what vehicles
15	they left in?"
16	MR. KANAREK: That's assuming facts not in evidence,
17	that there's more than one vehicle; and and that they left
18	in vehicles at all, your Honor.
19	MR. MANZELLA: It's clarified by the question, your
20	Honor.
21	THE COURT: Overruled.
22	MR. KANAREK: Well
23	THE COURT: By the answer, do you mean?
24	MR. MANZELLA: By the answer.
25	MR. KANAREK; Yeah.
26.	MR. MANZELLA: "A I don't know what they came
27	in. But when they left, they took the Fiat with
28	them."

MR. KANAREK: Well, I object to the -- I object to the question, as well as the answer, as not being -- not responsive even. It isn't what they came in, it's what they left in, was what the question solicited.

MR. MANZELLA: And this is what the answer was: "But when they left, they took the Fiat with them."

Is the objection overruled, your Honor, or --She was asked, "And can you tell us in what vehicles they left?"

She threw in, gratuitously, "I don't know what they came in." But then she did answer the question by saying: "But when they left, they took the Fiat with them."

I could strike that first portion of the answer, if you'd like.

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MR. KANAREK: But the question assumes facts not in evidence that they left in vehicles or a vehicle. The fact --

MR. MANZELLA: But, your Honor, the answer clarifies that the fact — the fact becomes in evidence when the question is answered by saying, "When they left, they took the Fiat with them."

THE COURT: Well --

MR. KANAREK: Hardly.

THE COURT: The Court, if we are ruling in response to an objection made at the time of trial, might sustain the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: I agree. But I'm saying in this situation, again, we're not interested in Katz's questions, we're interested in Miss Brunner's.

MR. KANAREK: Mr. Manzella has a strange theory that you can somehow or other dignify this unreal procedure by --

THE COURT: The purpose of this --

MR. MANZELLA: I don't even know what he is talking about, your Honor.

THE COURT: I can't say I am aware of what Mr. Kanarek is talking about either.

MR. KANAREK: But what I am saying --

eliminating any gross ambiguities, any unfairness, from the statement that might come from some misconstruction. But I can't say that it is coming in under 1291 and, therefore, would be subject to the same objections that it would be if it were a question asked at the time of trial, as long as it is a fair response, fair and ascertainable response to a question

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which made sense, the Court would think it would be admissible.

MR. KANAREK: Then, that's a fundamental denial of due process under the Fourteenth Amendment, because in our system of jurisprudence questions, as the jury instruction indicates, are to lend meaning to the answer. And for Mr. Hanzella to say we're only asking about Mary Brunner's --

THE COURT: Suppose this were a question-and-answer session given to a -- in a statement to a police officer or a District Attorney's investigator?

MR. KANAREK: It has to have the fundamental -THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. KANAREK: If they don't ask --

THE COURT: Certainly under the case of People vs. Green, as a prior inconsistent statement, it would be admissible whether it was by way of direct or cross-examination that she made the statement or whether it was a statement that she made to a policeman on the street.

MR. KANAREK: But, your Honor, if the prosecution transcript, whether it be police report or testimony, if it doesn't have the fundamental correctness as far as our law of evidence is concerned, it just can't go in. That's just one of the facts of life. You can't bootstrap yourself and take erroneous, improper questions and put them in a police report and by the devise of 1235 and 770, get them into evidence. This would be unthinkable, because there would be a premium on asking improper and prejudicial questions. And certainly the law doesn't contemplate that.

THE COURT: Well, the Court doesn't construe this

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particular exchange that we are talking about as being unfair or prejudicial or grossly improper.

The question, although it might have been objectionable --

MR. KANAREK: Due process certainly does not allow -we allege the process does not allow improper questions to
come in because of the fact that Mary Brunner is not here in
court or whatever the reason may be that -- upon whatever basis
the District Attorney is advocating this transcript.

We still have our fundamental law in the Evidence Code and that has to be comported with as to each question.

That's our view. And that's our advocacy to the Court.

THE COURT: The Court will overrule the objection.

The question and the answer taken together make sense, and they're not unfair.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q" -- Line 4, Page 1410 -- "All right."

MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, what was your -- oh, you're skipping.

MR. MANZELLA: Line 4, Page 1410, "Q" --

MR. KANAREK: Well, then, I -- just if I may have a moment, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, if there's anything that you wish to have or have added here, the Court will hear from you, Mr. Kanarek, or from you, Mr. Manzella.

MR. KANAREK: In other words, the last question was at 1409. That is the reference was to the Fiat, is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: Fiat, correct.

MR. KANAREK: And then, you're going from --MR. MANZELLA: No. I am not. Oh, I skipped some questions on 1409, Line 22. "And were there any keys taken from the house?" MR. KANAREK: And now, I'll object to that, your Honor. The question is ambiguous and calls for a conclusion. No б It is hearsay. There's no showing that this foundation. woman was percipient -- when they say: "And were there any keys taken from the house?" And on top of it all, it is leading and suggestive.  $\mathbf{n}$ 

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THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. KANAREK: Now, would you -- do you want that answer in, Mr. Manzella?

THE COURT: What was the answer?

MR. MANZELLA: "A. Yeah, Gary's keys."

Well, that's straight conclusion, your MR. KANAREK: Honor. There's no showing that she can make that conclusion. There's nothing in the record.

MR. MANZELLA: I'll strike it, the question and answer.

THE COURT: All right. I think it is properly stricken.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q" -- Line 26, "And to that point

had any pink slips been signed by Mr. Hinman when

Mr. Manson and Mr. Davis took the Fiat?"

MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, I must object to that.

MR. MANZELLA: I withdraw the question and answer.

"Q" -- Line 4, Page 1410.

"Now, what happened during the early morning hours of Saturday? Did somebody go to sleep?" MR. KANAREK: It is compound and, furthermore, your Honor, it is leading and suggestion.

MR. MANZELLA: All right, I'll leave off the last question, "Did somebody go to sleep?" There were two questions asked.

Now, what happened during the early "O. morning hours of Saturday?

"A. Yeah. We all went to sleep at one point or another."

MR. KANAREK: That's the vice of a leading and

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 suggestive question. She stated that because the word "sleep" was mentioned and --

THE COURT: All right, I'll sustain the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, if I might say this, again,
I think the point is we're interested in Mary Brunner's
statement and not Mr. Katz's questions. Now, if she said they
all went to sleep at one time or another during the early
morning hours of Saturday, it really doesn't make any
difference what the question was, whether it was leading and
suggestive or not.

In other words, I'm trying to think of an example where a witness, say, at a traffic accident -- the witness -- the owner and driver of a car testifies at a trial, says, "I wasn't responsible for the accident. I didn't go through the red light," or something like that.

But at the scene of the accident, when he stumbles out of his car at the scene of the accident, a passerby comes by and says, "What's your name?" The driver says, -- the defendant in that case -- says, "My gosh, I went through that light. I didn't mean to hit her. I'm sorry."

That's not only an admission against interest but a prior inconsistent statement. What difference did it make what the question was that brought about the answer?

MR. KANAREK: The big difference --

MR. MANZELLA: As long as the answer makes sense. In other words, as long as the question and answer relate to each other and it makes sense, and it doesn't destroy the sense of the answer so that really the statement is really

something other than what it is. And I submit in this case, 1 asking what happened in the early morning hours of Saturday, 2 did somebody go to sleep, and her answer, "We all went to sleep at one point or another," gives the whole sense of her statement, 5 That is, sometime during the early morning hours of Saturday 6 they all went to sleep. 7 MR. KANAREK: But, your Honor, the answer is in response 8 to the --9 THE COURT: I think I'll sustain the objection. 10 MR. MANZELLA: All right, I'll strike it. I'll withdraw 11 it. 12 Line 2, Page 1411 -- Line 2, Page 1411: 13 nO. Did anybody stay up that night to 14 watch Gary?" 15 MR. KANAREK: That calls for a conclusion, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Overruled. 17 MR. KANAREK: It is ambiguous and --18 MR. MANZELLA: "A. Somebody was awake all night 19 long. " 20 MR. KANAREK: I ask that be stricken as a conclusion on 21 her part. How could she be both awake and asleep, and how 22 could she know if somebody was awake all night long if she was 23 sleeping? 24 Overruled. THE COURT: 25 MR. MANZELLA: "Q" -- Line 3, Page 1412: 26 "O. And did anything unusual happen, say, 27 in the morning, during the daylight hours on 28 Saturday?

Nothing much happened all day "A Saturday." MR. KANAREK: Well, that's not responsive. The answer is either -- it solicits a yes or no, and I ask it be stricken on that ground. THE COURT: It is a form of no. The objection is over-ruled. 

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1	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
2	"Q" Page 1413, "And what was the condition of
3	Mr. Hirman?"
4	MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous as to time.
5	THE COURT: I assume she's talking about Saturday
6	morning. Overruled.
7	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
8	"A He had that cut on his face, but other
9	than that heves pretty good.
10	"Q But his ear had been severed; is that
11	right? <sup>it</sup>
12	MR. KANAREK: That is leading and suggestive and it
13	furthermore solicits a conclusion and is ambiguous, because
14	the word "sever" may be different have a different meaning
15	to different individuals. "Severed."
16	I don't mean to belabor it, your Honor, but I'm
17	sure your Honor
18	THE COURT: Overruled.
19	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
20	"A Right.
21	"Q And he had those head injuries; is that
22	correct?"
23	MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous as to the word "those,"
24	your Honor, and it is leading and suggestive.
25	THE COURT: Sustained:
26	MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)
27	MR. KANAREK: Ambiguous as thippap dooftsay?also
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ambiguous as to -- in its request for conduct or language.

THE COURT: Overruled.

## MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A He just laid there most of the day, you know, slept quite a bit and talked once in a while."

MR. KANAREK: Ask that be stricken, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. KANAREK: On the grounds it is not responsive to the question.

## MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"Q And was there any further request by Mr. Himman to leave the house?

"A He went to the ..." --

MR. KANAREK: Now, that is assuming facts not in evidence. I don't recall there being any prior request that he leave the house.

MR. MANZELLA: There was, your Honor.

MR. KANAREK: I don't remember that. I'm --

THE COURT: The question was, was there any request that Mr. Himman leave the house?

MR. KANAREK: The question: "Was there any further request by Mr. Himman," and I don't recall the record revealing at this point any prior request.

MR. MANZELIA: All right, "Q", line 4, page 1408,
"Did Mr. Himman, up to that point, ever
ask any of you persons to leave the house?

"A He asked Sadie and Bobby and I to leave."

MR. KANAREK: Well --

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MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

II O Did he ask it more than once?

fΙΑ Yeah."

MR. KANAREK: Well, that's ambiguous, then, as to whether Mr. Hinman is asking that he leave the house or other people leave the house, and the question is patently ambiguous.

THE COURT: That seems to be true.

MR. MANZELLA: Let me read the answer.

"He went to the door once and it was locked, and then he came back and we all went and laid down."

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

And you say Mr. Himman went to the door. ΠĢ. Did somebody stop him from going through the door?" THE COURT: She would not have said that if that was stricken previously, "Did he --" --

MR. MANZELLA: She didn't say that. That was a question Mr. Katz asked. What she said was "The door was locked and we all heard him going and we all ran toward the door and he just went back in the living room." That's what she said.

THE COURT: All right, I'll strike all of that. Go on to some other --

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

Did you stay Saturday night?

n A Yeah, right."

MR. KANAREK: Where are you?

MR. MANZELLA: Page 1414. Page 1414, lines 13 and 14. 5b-4  $^{11}O_{11}$ Line 21, "Did you again sleep Saturday night at Mr. Hinman's house? πĂ Yeah. nQ ' And did Mr. Hinman sleep there, too? € 5 ήA Yeah. 6 "Q What was done about food? 7 πA 8 I think there was enough through Saturday. 5c fls. I think Sadie went to the store Sunday." 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 27 28

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MR. KANAREK: And I ask that last question and answer be stricken, your Honor, as to what was done about food. It is a statement of conjecture. It is not a statement of any -- there's no positive tone in the statement.

MR. MANZELIA: But, again, your Honor, the question tells or relates to food and gives meaning to the question, if we care about the meaning of the question. But the statement says what was done about food.

MR. KANAREK: But the answer doesn't say what was done about food, and it is merely her state of mind.

THE COURT: Well, it is certainly an ambiguous question. MR. MANZELLA: It certainly is, your Honor.

THE GOURT: But coupling it with the enswer, it does make sense. The Court will leave it in.

MR. MANZELLA: Line 2, page 1416:

"Q Incidentally, during this period of time, were any phone calls received at the house?"

MR. KANAREK: That calls -- there's no foundation, your Honor. It is ambiguous.

THE COURT: What is the response?

MR. MANZELLA: "Yeah, a few; not too many. I don't know, two or three, maybe."

THE COURT: The Court overrules the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"Q Who answered the phone?

 $^{\rm II}\Lambda$  I answered it once, and Sadie did the other times.

"Q And was there snything unusual about her

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"voice when Sadie answered the phone?"

MR. KANAREK: I'll object to that, your Honor, on the grounds it solicits a conclusion.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A Some time she used an English accent.

"Q And did you hear what she said when she was talking on the phone?"

MR. KANAREK: What?

MR. MANZELLA: "-- when she was talking on the phone?"

MR. KANAREK: Well, if I may, as to that, as to the English accent, the answer was where "some time she used an English accent," that statement in the context of these proceedings is -- it is so undefinite, your Honor, that it has no -- it is a statement of conjecture.

THE COURT: It seems fair to the Court. She's obviously referring to the telephone call and the answer is in response to the telephone call.

MR. KANAREK: Does that mean she used an English accent throughout one phone call or during an entire phone call or what? I mean, the statement -- you don't know what it means when she says "some time she used an English accent."

THE COURT: The Court will permit it to remain.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"Q And did you hear what she said when she was talking on the phone?

IIAII --

MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous as to time. According

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to her, Sadie answered the phone the other times. It is a compound -- it is asking for a lump statement as to --

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A Said Gary had gone to Colorado because one of his parents was sick and that he had said that she could stay at the house but she wasn't to have anybody else over."

MR. KANAREK: I object on the grounds of hearsay, improper foundation.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. KANAREK: And, also, ambiguous as to time.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: Now, your Honor, I've skipped over to line 26, page 1417.

"Q Did anybody look for property and things of value in Mr. Hinman's house?"

MR. KANAREK: Now, that is calling for a conclusion.

MR. MANZELLA: That objection was made and overruled. That objection was made to that question and overruled in the trial transcript. The answer came after the objection was overruled.

THE COURT: What was the enswer?

MR. MANZELLA: "We looked in the living room."

MR. KANAREK: And who is "we," your Honor? Does it include Mr. Manson? And it is very prejudicial.

THE COURT: What is the next question?

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

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"And where did you look in the living room?"

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. MANZELLA: (Reading.)

"A There is a tin box there.

"Q Did you find anything in the tin box?

"A About 20 bucks and the pink slips to

the car."

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I ask all of this be stricken on the grounds we don't know whether -- the ambiguity is very vital as far as Mr. Manson, because was he present when this occurred or was he not present? And so this ambiguity is not just trivia. It is very important. And when she says "we," who is being included there?

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MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I don't understand that argument at all, so it is hard to respond to it. Mr. Manson wasn't at the house at the time, so I don't understand what the argument has to do with Mr. Manson. It may be ambiguous as to whether it includes Beausoleil, Brunner and Atkins, but it --

MR. KANAREK: Not so.

MR. MANZELIA: But it is not ambiguous as to Mr. Manson because we've already established Mr. Manson has left the house.

MR. KANAREK: Well, no, your Honor, because that is certainly not so. At the bottom of page 1417, Mr. Katz states "Did anybody look for property and things of value in Mr. Hinman's house?"

That is ambiguous as to time. Was Mr. Manson there at the house at that time or not? That's very critical in connection with Mr. Manson's position before this court.

THE COURT: Did the answers clarify --

MR. MANZELLA: I think they do, because as you go on you get to the point where she was asked:

"And was this after or before he had been slashed across the face and had the injuries to his head?

"A This was sometime Saturday or Sunday.

og So, this would have been after he sustained

those injuries?

"A Yeah."

MR. KANAREK: Well --

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THE COURT: And the other parts of the testimony explains that Mr. Manson left?

MR. MANZELLA: That's right.

THE COURT: After having -- he wasn't there Saturday and Sunday?

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I don't know how Mr. Manzella can make that interpretation.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, that's what the evidence -- you know, that's what it says.

MR. KANAREK: No, it has to do with signing the pink slips, Mr. Manzella. It has nothing to do -- how can you misrepresent to the Court? It has nothing to do, whatsoever

THE COURT: Gentlemen, confine yourself --

MR. KANAREK: Well, I apologize, your Honor, but I would welcome your Honor's looking at this at this point.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I'm going to read these, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Well, hopefully, the Court will sustain the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: I'm saying, I'm going to read them now.

MR. KANAREK: Begin at page 1417 at the bottom.

MR. MANZELLA: No, I will not. I will begin where I left off.

MR. KANAREK: Well, at this point --

THE COURT: We'll come back to your objection. From line 26, page 1417?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Where are you now, Mr. Manzella?

1		MR. MANZELLA: The last question I read, your Honor,	
2	was:	"Did you find anything in the tin box?	
.3		"A About 20 bucks and the pink slips to the	
4	•	car.	
5		"Q Now, with reference to pink slips, how	
6		many pink slips did you find?	
7		"A Two pink slips and two white slips or	
8		something like that.	
9		"Q And was there anything done with the pink	
10		slips and the white slips?	
11		"A Gary signed them.	
12		"Q And how did it come to pass that Gary	
13		Himman signed the pink slips?	
14		"A Bobby asked him to.	
15		"Q And did Gary sign it?	
16		"A Yeah.	
17		"Q And was this after or before he had been	
18	,	slashed across the face and had the injuries to his	
19		head?	
20		"A This was sometime Saturday or Sunday.	
.21		"Q So, this would have been after he	
22		sustained those injuries?"	
23		MR. KANAREK: That's leading and suggestive, your Honor.	
24	Clear	rly leading and suggestive.	
25		MR. MANZELLA: The point is, your Honor, Bobby Beausole	.1
26.	aske	Mr. Himmen to sign the pink slips after he was slashed	
27		s the face and had the injuries to his head. The	
28		rence is clear at this time Mr. Manson has left the house	
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and he's not included.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that is not so, because the -THE COURT: How would you interpret it from everything
it says?

MR. KANAREK: And it says, well -- "Was it after or before." And looking at the bottom of page 1418, "And was this after or before he had been slashed across the face and had the injuries to his head?"

"A This was sometime Saturday or Sunday."

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Now, clearly, in the context of these - I'm sure Mr. Manzella is going to argue that Mr. Manson was there on Saturday. He's going to argue that. And this was sometime Saturday or Sunday.

And so then this next question:

"So, this would have been after he sustained those injuries?"

It is leading and suggestive and the previous question is ambiguous. And it isn't tied down. And it is not -- I mean, it is patent --

THE COURT: Looking at the pattern of the objections and considering how the answers came in, the Court believes that the objection should be overruled. The Court overrules the objection to the entire line and allows them in.

MR. KANAREK: Where is the last you read from, Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: Line 4, page 1419.

All right, down to line 24, page 1419.

"Q Was there a call made any time during the day on Sunday to the Spahn Ranch from Mr. Hinman's house?"

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that's hearsay. That solicits a conclusion. There's no foundation that she was present. It is calling --

THE COURT: Go shead.

MR. KANAREK: Yes.

THE COURT: Go ahead and state your objection.

MR. KANAREK: Well, plus the others, your Honor. It

1	is there's no showing that
2	THE COURT: What does she respond to that?
3	MR. MANZELLA; She said:
4	"A During the evening.
5	"Q During the evening.
6	"And who made that call?
7	"A Bobby."
8	MR. KANAREK: That's a conclusion on her part, your
9	Honor. It is hearsay. There's nothing in this record
10	THE COURT: Go shead with the reading of it.
11	MR. KANAREK: Pardon?
12	MR. MANZELLA: All right.
13	MR. KANAREK: What's that?
14	THE COURT: I'll hold the ruling for just a minute.
15	MR. MANZELIA: All right.
16	"Q And did he tell you what the nature of
17	the call was?"
18	MR. KANAREK: That solicits a conclusion, your Honor,
19	and hearsay.
20	MR. MANZELLA: "No. He said later that we were going
21	to kill that night.
23	"Q Did he say who he was going to kill?
24:	"A Gary."
25	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor
26	THE COURT: All right, the Churt will strike that about
27	the phone call.
28	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I think the part about the
-	nhone call with the I never intended to read the part

about the phone call with the -- I never intended to read the part about the statements. I think with regard to the phone call, she can testify to that, because she was present at the time the phone call was made.

MR. KAMAREK: There's no showing in this regard such was the case. They merely solicited a conclusion from her, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: She was asked -- she was in the house with the other persons and she was asked "Was there a call made at any time during the day on Sunday to the Spahn Ranch from Mr. Hinman's house?"

She said: "During the evening." That is on Sunday.

"And who made that call?"
She answers: "Bobby."

And she says that he didn't tell her about the call. All he said was that later he was going to kill that night.

"And did he tell you what the nature of the call was?"

The answer is, "No."

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it is clear --

MR. MANZELLA: She was present when the call was made. She didn't find out about it from Bobby Beausoleil. She was present when the call was made because when she was asked "And did he tell you what the nature of the call was?" She said, "No. He said later that we were going to kill that night."

I'm not offering the statement of Bobby Beausoleil.
I'm offering it to point out the fact she knows a call was
made and Bobby Beausoleil made it. The foundation is there.

THE COURT: It is certainly a very nebulous type of response on the part of the witness, and I think that whole thing should be stricken. It doesn't make sense, really,

MR. MANZELLA: Well, your Honor, I think it makes sense in that she was present when a telephone call was made.

THE COURT: I -- well, I can't discern that's true, that statement that she heard the call.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes.

THE COURT: And her response is that he didn't tell her what the call was about, and he did later make some comments.

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

THE COURT: Which would lead you, perhaps, to infer that maybe there were some instructions from somebody to go shead and kill Himman.

MR. MANZELIA: But my point --

THE COURT: That's what makes it appear to me to be unfair.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, all I'm asking for is the telephone call. I'm not asking for Bobby Beausoleil's statements. All I'm asking is that the testimony come in with regard to the fact that Bobby made a telephone call.

I'm not asking that the conversation they had later about -- she obviously relates it to the telephone call, but my point is I am relating it to the foundation about her -- about Bobby

making the telephone call. I agree -- I'm not going to read the question and answer with regard to the conversation with Bobby, about their going to kill that night, but I think it does lay the foundation for the fact that her testimony about Bobby made a telephone call that evening -- I'm just using the other as a foundation.

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THE COURT: Well, point out to me the strongest part of it, which would indicate that.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, her answer was -- the question was:
"Was a call made from Hinman's house?"

She says: "During the evening."

During the evening. And who made that call?

"A Bobby,"

And the next question is: "And did he tell you what the nature of the call was?"

And she says: "No. He said later that we were going to kill that night."

The point being that at the -- it seems that she relates what she and Bobby talked about later that night, after the telephone call; but that -- it certainly seems obvious from her answer, "No, he didn't tell me about the call, but he did say later we were going to kill that night."

She knew he made the call, but didn't know what it was about until later when they talked about it.

MR. KANAREK: There's no such showing in the record.

MR. MANZELLA: I'm not saying that it's testified to that way. I am saying that's the inference you draw from what the testimony was, that she was present when Bobby made a call, but that she didn't know anything about it until later, when he said, "We are going to kill tonight."

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, such a --

THE COURT: Go on to something else.

MR. MANZELLA: Okay.

1	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, your Honor is striking all
2	that?
3	THE COURT: Well, the Court yes, I think that should be
4	stricken.
5	MR. MANZELLA: The next thing is, we get to Sunday, your
6	Honor, and there's a well, I start with Line 4, Page 1423.
7	"Q Now, what's the next thing that happened
8	after dinner?
9	"A. Then I was doing"
10	MR. KANAREK: Well, that's ambiguous as to time, as to
11	what date we are talking about, your Honor,
12	MR. MANZELLA: Well, it's not really ambiguous, but it
13	sure leaves a hell of a lot out of I'm sorry; it leaves a
14	lot of the questions and answers out.
15	But I thought that most of the the rest of the
16	questions and answers, your Honor, were objectionable. That's
17	why I didn't include them.
18	THE COURT: Well, can you pick it up on that page?
19	MR. MANZELLA: All right. I think so.
20	(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Manzella
<b>21</b>	perused the transcript.)
22	MR. MANZELLA: All right, your Honor. I could do this:
23	"Q Now," this is on Page 1419, Line 12.
24	"Q Now, would you continue telling us what
25	happened on Sunday at Mr. Hinman's house?
26	· "A. When?
27	"Q Let me ask you this:"
28	MR. KANAREK: Just a minute.

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MR. MANZELLA: -- "Did you have breakfast at 1 Mr. Hinman's house? "A. Yeah." 3 MR. KANAREK: Are you talking about Line 14 -- Page 1419? 5 MR. MANZELLA: Yeah. MR. KANAREK: Where's that? 7 MR. MANZELLA: On Line 12. All right. "Did you have breakfast at Mr. Hinman's 8 9 house? 10  $^{\dagger t}A_{-}$ Yeah." MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I can't understand. 11 12 He has skipped, and now is he going back and asking for that to 13 be in, or what? Or are you just reading --14 THE COURT: He is asking that Line 12, on Page 1419 --15 MR, KANAREK: Well, I'll object. "Would you continue 16 telling us what happened on Sunday at Mr. Hinman's 17 house?" That's calling for a narrative. 18 THE COURT: Overruled. 19 MR. KANAREK: And then she answers, "When?" 20 THE COURT: Overruled. 21 MR. MANZELLA: I am trying to put the questions together 22 that get the next question I want to read into context. 23 24 25 26 27 28

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MR.	KANARI	K.	Well,	, I	do	-	I	đo	object	to	this
editorial:	izing,	lf	your	HOI	nor	ple	38	æ.			

MR. MANZELLA: It's not editorializing, Mr. Kanarek. These are questions and answers in the transcript.

"Q Now, did you have some dinner there?

"A. Yeah.

"Q Now, had somebody gone out --"

MR. KANAREK: Where are you?

MR. MANZELLA: Page 1421, Lines 5 and 6.

MR. KANAREK: Just a minute.

MR. MANZELLA: Through Line 12.

"O And who cooked dinner?

"A I did."

MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous, your Honor. "Now, did you have some dinner there?" It's ambiguous as to time.

MR. MANZELLA: No, it isn't. Your Honor, with the rest of the questions, it's right in context. It makes it flow along nicely.

THE COURT: I'll overrule it.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q. And who cooked dinner?

"A I did."

MR. KANAREK: Well, that's ambiguous as to time.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q And did you eat there?

"A. Yeah."

MR. KAMAREK: That's ambiguous as to time.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MANZELLA: On Line 4, Page 1423.

"Q Now, what's the next thing that

1 grounds of a conclusion. .2 THE COURT: I'll leave it all in. It appears to be a 3 fair and understandable account. 4 MR. MANZELLA: Line 8, Page 1424. 5 And what's the next thing that б happened? 7 HA. We started cleaning the house." 8 MR. KANAREK: That's ambiguous as to time, your Honor, 9 that question. 10 THE COURT: Overruled. 11 When you say 'cleaning the MR. MANZELLA: ηO. ' 12 house,' what did you do in that connection? 13 Wiped fingerprints off and gathered up 14 all the stuff together. 15 And what did you use to glean the house 16 of fingerprints? 17 Dishcloths and wash rags, 18 And who was doing this? **40.** 19 Sadie and I." ·nA. 20 Line 3, Page 1426. 21 "Q Now, did Mr. Hinman ever chant in 22 your presence? 23 ΠA. Yeah, quite a bit the whole weekend." 24 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I would like to go back to Line 25, Page 1423, after Miss Brunner answered, "He was 26 bleeding from the chest." 27 "Q What was the next thing that was said 28 or done?

1	"A. He got up and went in the bathroom.	
2	"Q by he, who do you mean?	
3	"A. Gary."	
4	MR. KANAREK: I don't see	
5	MR. MANZELLA: "Q And did he walk unassisted	
6	to the bathroom?	
7	"A. Yeah.	
8	"Q And how did he appear to you to be?	
9	"A. Like maybe in shock or something.	
10	"Q And what's the next thing that"	
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1	MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I ask that all of that
2	statement, "Like maybe in shock or something," that that
3	THE COURT: All right. That will go out.
4	MR. MANZELLA: All right. Line 25, Page 1424.
5	™Q You mentioned about cleaning the garbage
6	up. What did you have reference to?
7	"A A lot of bandages and also the kitchen
8	garbage from the last couple of days.
9	"Q And what was Mr. Hinman doing at that
10	time?
Ļ1	"A. He went back in the living room and
12.	laid down."
13	Line 3, Page 1426.
14	"Q Now, did Mr. Hinman ever chant in your
15	presence?
16	"A Yeah, quite a bit the whole weekend.
17	"Q And when he returned from the bathroom
18	to the living room area, did he chant?
9	"A. Yeah.
20	"Q Did somebody ask him to chant?"
21	MR. KANAREK: No. *Did anybody
2	MR. MANZELLA: Yes. "Did anybody ask him to chant?
:3	"A Bobby asked him to chant sometime,
4	"Q And how was he laying on the floor?
5	Was he on his back or was he on his stomach?
6	"A. On his back."
7	"Q And what is the next thing that
8	happened after you cleaned up the house?

II A. Well, by then, Gary sort of, like, went into a coma or something. Went -- you know, he wasn't -- he was just laying there breathing. but he had his eyes shut.

"And Bobby called the ranch to see if anybody was there with a car -- "

MR. KANAREK: Now, your Honor --

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, may I finish the answer first?

MR. KANAREK: Well -- very well, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: I mean, I am into it now. I would like SEE 1.5501 to finish it.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. MANZELLA: "And Bobby called the ranch to see if anybody was there with a car that could come get us, but there wasn't.

"So he took everything, and Sadie and I went out into the tree room and then -- then Bobby came out and said, 'It's all over. Let's go. ""

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I ask that all of that be stricken on the grounds that it's a narrative. It states -it's a statement; there's improper foundation for it. There's -- about Bobby calling the ranch, that's hearsay; and it -there's no showing that this woman was percipient to the matters that are set forth in that answer.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, she's percipient to all of the material that went on in the house for the entire weekend.

MR. KANAREK: Not necessarily. That is not --

MR. MANZELLA: And there's no reason to doubt that she's

1	a percipient witness to what she testified to.
2	MR. KANAREK: Well, there's no
3	MR. MANZELLA: She hasn't testified to anything that she
4	didn't see.
5	MR. KANAREK; That's that is not established by this
6	record, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Not clearly established by all of her
8	testimony, I would agree with you, Mr. Kanarek. But the Court
9	will overrule your objection and allow that last answer to
10	come in.
11	MR. MANZELLA: Line 7, Page 1427.
12	"Q When Bobby came out, was the door closed
13	behind him?
14	"A Yeah, he shut it behind him."
15	MR. KANAREK: Just a minute. That is not you didn't
16.	read that right, Mr. Manzella.
17	MR. MANZELLA: My eyes are getting blurry.
18	"Q When Bobby came out, was the door
19	closed?
20	"A Yeah, he shut it behind him."
21	MR. KANAREK: Now, that's ambiguous as to time, your
22	Honor,
23	THE COURT: Overruled,
24	MR. KANAREK: when he came out from where?
25	MR. MANZELLA: "Q Now, did anything happen
26	which caused somebody to go back into the house?"
27	MR. KANAREK: Calling for a conclusion, your Honor.
28	THE COURT: Well, it does. What is the answer?

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MR. MANZELLA: "Gary started breathing real loud.
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2
                          And do you know what caused him to
                . "Q.
           start breathing real loud?"
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                  I'll strike that.
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Question, Line 16 --

Well, your Honor said that that's a conclusion.

THE COURT: Well, let's go on, however, and see if
there's --

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

"Q What happened after that?"
Wait a minute. Strike that. Line 16, Page 1428.

"Q Well, can you describe the breathing to

us?

"A. It was just a loud raspy breathing."

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that --

MR. MANZELLA: She certainly can -- she's just saying what she heard, your Honor; that's all.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that is not -- there's no showing in this record that this woman was percipient to this breathing episode. It's just not in the record.

THE COURT: Well, what--

MR. MANZELLA: As your Honor knows, she's asked if she can describe it, and she's asked what happened.

THE COURT: That last question, gentlemen, is not objectionable. The Court believes that she could describe the breathing, as loud and rasping.

Go ahead.

MR. MANZELLA: "Q What happened after that?

"A Bobby went back in through the kitchen window.

"Q And was that kitchen window locked or what?

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1	"A. No, it just swings open.
2	"Q Is there any reason why he did not go
3	back through the door?"
4	MR. KANAREK: Solicits a conclusion.
5	MR. MANZELLA: Well, that's true.
6	I wouldn't want to adopt any of these questions as
7	my own.
8	THE COURT: Well, the
9	MR. MANZELLA: I'll strike the question. It is
10	conclusionary.
11	I don't know why he asked the question that way.
12	He could have asked: "Was the door locked?"
13	MR. KANAREK: Well, he asked if there was any
14	THE COURT: Very well. Regarding this as coming under
15	1291, and strictly as former testimony, I would say that I
16	would have to sustain the objection.
17	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
18	THE COURT: But I think again that we must look at it
19	to determine whether or not the questions are sensible, or
20	whether they're so ambiguous that the jury couldn't get a fair
21	meaning from the answer, standing together with the question.
22	T will permit the answer to the question and
23	answer to remain in, beginning at that point where, "Did
24	something cause somebody to go back in?"
25	MR. MANZELLA: [All right.
26	THE COURT: Certainly, that was a question which called
27	for a conclusion, but I will permit that question to go in.
28	MR. MANZELLA: All right.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Now, where do you go from there? There was a point at which you started to talk about the question as being conclusionary, and you didn't know why they were asked --

MR. MANZELLA: That was the question, your Honor.

"Is there any reason why he did not go back through the door?"

You know, I thought -- you know -- I -- the questions have been asked that way, you know, and I -- I think it would have been easier for me now if he'd asked the questions a little bit differently then.

All right. I am now on Page -- at Line 7, Page

MR. KANAREK: Very well. Then that's stricken as a conclusion; is that correct, your Honor?

THE COURT: What are you talking about, when you say "That's it"?

MR. KANAREK: "Is there any reason why he did not go back through the door?"

Counsel has conceded that's asking for a conclusion.

THE COURT: Yes. And the Court sees it as being a bad
question, but I am going to permit it in, together with the
answer that follows.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor -- then what -- what your Honor passed over temporarily, at Page 1427, that question, "Now, did anybody -- did anything happen which caused somebody to go back into the house?" which is at Line 9 --

THE COURT: Well, that's the one I meant.

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MR. MANZELLA: Oh.

MR. KANAREK: "A Gary started breathing real loud."

That is soliciting a conclusion, for somebody -MR. MANZELLA: It is, It is, your Honor, but my point
still is that, under Section 1235, we are interested in Mary's
statements, that Gary started breathing real loud.

MR. KANARLK: Your Honor, that --

MR. MANZELLA: And I think we need the question to make some sense out of it.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, if it isn't there, it isn't there. We still -- we are not to toss our law of evidence into the ashcan, because the District Attorney chooses not to question Mary Brunner properly in front of the jury.

And it's a denial of due process --

MR. MANZELLA: I would have --

MR. KANAREK: -- to Mr. Manson under the Fourteenth

Amendment, for this deviation. It's a procedural due process
that he's entitled to, the protection of the Evidence Code.

THE COURT: What is the question?

MR. MANZELLA: I don't know. Which one are we talking about, your Honor?

THE COURT: "Did something cause somebody to go back in the house?"

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, the question is:

"When Bobby came out, was the door closed?"

"A Yeah, he shut it behind him.

"Q Now, did anything happen which caused somebody to go back into the house?

"A Gary started breathing real loud."

MR. KANAREK: And that's --

MR. MANZELLA: Now, I think at most the question is ambiguous, because she may have been going back into the house because of somebody's breathing real loud, which would have been proper. I think at most, it's ambiguous.

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MR. KANAREK: But if the District Attorney can't ask a proper question in the Bobby Beausoleil trial, there's no reason why we have to use it here.

MR. MANZELLA: I resent being lumped with the fellow who asked these questions at the Bobby Beausoleil trial.

THE COURT: Well, as the Court has said before, if this were the statement of a police officer -- that is, if this were statements given by the declarant as a result of questioning by a police officer, sometimes the police officers' questions are not couched in proper terms, nor are they questions which would be proper, if they were uttered from a counsel table, by able counsel.

And yet, it would be logical if such a statement were to be allowed in -- permissible in evidence, under the case of People vs. Green -- and, as I believe it would be, then certainly this should be allowed, if it makes sense; and if it's un-- not capable of being misconstrued by the jury to the defendant's disadvantage.

MR. MANZELLA: Right.

MR. KANAREK: I must respectfully disagree with the Court in its analysis. And if I may have a moment, your Honor? The reason is -- People vs. Green is a case wherein there was nothing about the California law of evidence per se.

It was a constitutional question. Obviously, it had a federal question, or it wouldn't have been before the United States Supreme Court. And there was nothing in that case about police officer testimony, from police reports and that kind of thing.

As your Honor knows, it involved a preliminary 1 hearing. 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. KANAREK: Involving lawyers and testimony in court. And it's our belief that -- that 1235 and 770 -- and whatever 5 we are speaking of in connection with the Evidence Code -- does 6 not mean that we forget the rest of the Evidence Code; 7 And if it -- if a police report doesn't have the 8 fundamental characteristics that are necessary -- that is, in 9 its questions and answers -- then it just doesn't go in, 10 regardless. It has to have other attributes besides --11 besides just being a police report. 12 1235 doesn't mean that it's a bushel basket, by 13 14 means of which all kinds of improper colloquy can then be 15 brought before the trier of fact and used to put a defendant 16 in the gas chamber. 17 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Manzella, 18 MR, MANZELLA: Line 7, Page 1429. 19 "Q 20 MR. KANAREK: Well, has your Honor ruled on --21 THE COURT: Yes. The Court is going to permit that 22 series of questions and answers. 23 MR. KANAREK: At the top of Page 1427, that "Now, did 24 anything happen which caused somebody ---25 THE COURT: Yes. 26 MR. KANAREK: -- "somebody to go back into the house?" 27 And then that conclusionary question is --28 THE COURT: Yes. The Court agrees that it is

1	conclusionary.
2	MR. MANZELLA: Yes. Line 7, Page 1429.
3	"Q And did you enter the house again?
4	"A. Yeah.
5	"Q Did Sadie?
6	"A. Yeah.
7	"Q And did you go into the living room?
8	"A Yeah.
9	"Q And who else was in the living room
10	besides yourself and Sadie?
11	"A Bobby and Gary.
12	"Q And where was Bobby in relation to
13	Gary?
14	"A Well, at some time I saw him put a
15	pillow over Gary's head, so that the breathing
16	wouldn't be so loud."
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MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that -- that question 1 solicits a statement of positioning. It doesn't --2 THE COURT: "So that the breathing wouldn't be so loud," 3 I'll strike that. MR. MANZELLA: It will be stricken, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. MANZELLA: Okay. 7 And about this same time, were you "Q 8 asked to do anything with the pillow? 9 "A Yeah. Then he was going to go in 10 the kitchen. And he asked me to hold the pillow." 11 MR. KANAREK: Well, that's a -- your Honor, that is 12 soliciting a conclusion. And it's also indefinite, as to --13 it's ambiguous as to who was soliciting that something be done 14 15 with the pillow. MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Who asked you? 16 . "A. Bobby." 17 I am answering Mr. Kanarek's objection, your 18 Monor, just by reading the next question and answer. 19 MR. KANAREK: But that question is before, your Honor; 20 21 that is the vice of --THE COURT: Would you read the question, the first 22 23 question that Mr. Kanarek is objecting to? 24 uo. And about this same time, MR. MANZELLA: were you asked to do anything with the pillow? 26 "A. Yeah. Then he was going to go in the 27 kitchen. And he asked me to holu the pillow." 28 MR. KANAREK: The only thing that can answer that

1	question is "yes" or "no," your Honor. And the rest of that
2	should be stricken as not responsive.
3	THE COURT: "Then he was going to go in the kitchen"
4	will be stricken, and I will leave the rest of it.
5	MR. KANAREK: "And he asked me to hold the pillow,"
6	your Honor is going to leave that?
7	THE COURT: Yes.
8	MR. MANZELLA: "Q And who asked you?
9	"A. Bobby.
10	"Q And did you do so?
11	"A. For a couple of minutes. And then
12	or, for less; I don't know for how long. And then
13	he called me to come in the kitchen."
14	MR. KANAREK: Now, that answer, the answer I ask
15	that the answer be stricken. "And did you do so?" That can be
15 16	that the answer be stricken. "And did you do so?" That can be answered "yes" or "no."
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16	answered "yes" or "no."
16 17	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.
16 17 18	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q Was Gary"
16 17 18 19	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.
16 17 18 19 20	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.
16 17 18 19 20 21	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q Was Gary still breathing at
16 17 18 19 20 21	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary still breathing at the time you had the pillow over his face?"
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary still breathing at the time you had the pillow over his face?"  I'll strike that.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary still breathing at the time you had the pillow over his face?"  I'll strike that.  MR. KANAREK: No foundation.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	answered "yes" or "no."  THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary"  MR. KANAREK: It's not responsive. That's my point.  THE COURT: I understood your point, Mr. Kanarek.  MR. MANZELLA: "Q. Was Gary still breathing at the time you had the pillow over his face?"  I'll strike that.  MR. KANAREK: No foundation.  MR. MANZELLA: I'll strike that.

1	Now, okay. Going over to Page 1431, Line 2.
2,	"Q All right. Now, how did you exit the
3	house?"
4	MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, I'm sorry. I didn't get
5	that. What page, now?
6	MR. MANZELLA: Line 2, Page 1431.
7	"Q" All right. Now, how did you exit the
8.	house?
9	"A. Out the tree room and down the front
10	steps, "
11	Line 10. "Q All right. Did you have the
12	gun with you?
13	"A. Yeah,
14	"Q Who had the gun?
15.	"A, I did.
16	"Q All right. And did you lock the house
17	again?
18	"A. Yeah, I imagine.
19	"Q All right. And did you use some form of
20	transportation to get from Mr. Hinman's house
21	to Spahn Ranch?
22	"A Gary's Volkswagen."
23	MR. KANAREK: Well, I ask that that part about Gary's
24	Volkswagen, that that be stricken, your Honor. There's no
25 	foundation to show that she knew that this was Gary's Volks-
26	wagen.
27	MR. MANZELLA: She had the pink slips at that point,
28	vour Honor

1	MR. KANAREK: But there's no showing that there's no
2	I think the Volkswagen is the greatest
3	THE COURT: What follows that?
4	MR. MANZELLA: "Q And can you describe that
5	Volkswagen for us?
6	"A. It was red and white with an eagle on
7	the side."
8	That shows in the photographs that we have already
9 :	marked, the red and white VW with the eagle on the side.
10	"Q And how did they start the vehicle?"
11 12	THE COURT: Just one second.
13	MR. MANZELLA: Oh. I'm sorry.
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THE COURT: It is true that the statement that it is Gary's Volkswagen -- it is her conclusion.

MR. MANZELLA: I can atrike the name "Gary's," and just say "Volkswagen."

MR. KANAREK: That's objectionable.

MR. MANZELLA: Of course, he'll object. We are entitled to say a Volkswagen, because that's what she said. If he doesn't want the word "Gary's" --

MR. KANAREK; We don't have to have the question at all.

THE COURT: The Court would prefer not editing what she says.

MR. MANZELLA: The next question is:

"And can you describe that Volkswagen for us?"

She says, "It was red and white with an eagle on the side."

THE COURT: I think I'll sustain the objection unless you can suggest some way that it can read properly without altering her answer.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I don't -- I can strike "Gary's," and put "a" in there, "a Volkswagen." If you don't want to edit it, I don't see what is so important about it saying "Gary's Volkswagen." I don't see what difference it makes.

MR. KANAREK: I don't understand Mr. Manzella. I suppose you could have a case and decide it over the cracker barrel.

Well, your Honor, I don't think Mr. Manzella has a right to insult the Court and leave as he did, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Manzella.

Is Mr. Kanarek finished? MR. MANZELLA:

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, it is my point she said she left in a Volkswagen and the next question is:

"Can you describe that Volkswagen for us?" And without her saying it is a Volkswagen, the rest of the questions don't make any sense.

So my point is that I want to get in somehow that she says one time it was a Volkswagen involved.

THE COURT: What follows?

MR. MANZELIA: "And can you describe that Volkswagen for us?

пΑ It was read and white with an eagle on the side.

> iiO And how did they start the vehicle?

MA Hot-wired it.

 $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{H}}$ Who hot-wired it?

ηV Bobby and I."

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, -- and may I -- if they don't have the right question and answer, if it doesn't conform to the law, it just can't be used, no matter how much IIr. Manzella might like to have it used. This is the nature --

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, Mr. Kanarek keeps referring to Section 1291, former testimony.

MR. KANAREK: I'm not referring to 1291. There are other portions of that Evidence Gode besides 1235 and 770. We have admissibility based upon other factors.

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	THE	COURT:	Where	does	the	testimony	go	from	there,
Mr.	Manze	11a?							

MR. MANZELLA: I skip over, your Honor, to page 1433, line 20.

THE COURT: Is there any further reference to the automobile?

MR. MANZELIA: Yes.

And I say, "And thereafter did you go back to the Spahn Ranch in the Volkswagen microbus?" And, "A Yes." And that's the last question.

MR. KANAREK: Well, from the bottom of 1431, your Honor, I must -- I -- where is Mr. Manzella at this time, if I may ask the Court, from the bottom of 1431, then where does he go?

THE COURT: What was the -- what were the questions that preceded that last answer of Miss Brunner?

MR. MANZELIA: You mean the last answer I just read, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MANZELIA: About did you go back to the Spalm Ranch in the microbus?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: All right, starting on 1431:

"Now, how did you exit the house?

"A Out the tree room and down the front

steps.

"Q Did you have the gun with you?

"A Yeah,

"Q And did you lock the house again?

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 MR. KANAREK: That's leading and suggestive. The previous colloquy he read, I wasn't objecting, because I understand your Honor is getting the continuity; am I correct?

THE COURT: Yes, that's right.

MR. KANAREK: But this very last question is soliciting-it is a leading and suggestive question.

"I see. And thereafter did you go back to the Spahn Ranch in the Volkswagen microbus?

"A Yes."

That is clearly leading and suggestive.

MR. MANZELIA: It is also her statement, your Honor, she did go back to the Spahn Ranch in the microbus. And under Section 1235 we're entitled to have it come in.

THE COURT: The Court would permit that last statement "Did you go-" in response to the -- in response to that question.

However, what bothers the Court is her conclusion that it was Gary's Volkswagen. The next question would not make sense, however, would it?

MR. MANZELIA: Right.

THE COURT: And the Court believes that we cannot engage in editing her statement.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, it is my position she laid a foundation for her conclusion that it was Gary's Volkswagen when she described the Volkswagen for the jury in the Beauso-leil case, when she described the Volkswagen. And based on all of the other testimony, that she was present at the house, she knew Gary Himman, the pink slips and so forth,

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that she lay the foundation for the conclusion it was Gary's Volkswagen. That would be my position, your Honor, and that therefore she could say the words "Gary" or the word "Gary's" or that it was Gary's Volkswagen.

THE COURT: All right, the Court will permit it in. We'll overrule the objection.

MR. MANZELLA: All right, that's all I have.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I have a couple of points that I would like to present to the Court.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Mr. Manzella -- and I do this -- again, it is a Hobson's choice kind of thing. I'm not advocating this transcript, but Mr. Manzella has left out a couple of places here, and in view of the Court allowing this in, I have no alternative.

At page 1419 ---

THE COURT: What line?

MR. KANAREK: Lines 5 and -- through 7.

THE COURT: What does it say?

MR. KANAREK: (Reading.)

"Q And did you look for any other things of value in the house?

"A No, not really."

THE COURT: That was -- where would that fit in?
MR. KANAREK: That fits in after the pink slip.

In other words, they came across the pink slips, and I can see why Mr. Manzella has deliberately not asked the Court to do that, and that is part of the vice here. I don't

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went to appear to be authenticating anything that this lady is doing in this Beausoleil proceeding, but it tends to show --

THE COURT: Very well, the Court will permit that to be read, then, Mr. Manzella, those lines to be read along with the other lines.

MR. KANAREK: Which the Court allowed the top of page 1419.

THE COURT: The top of page 1419.

MR. KANAREK: And also, your Honor, Mr. Manzella significantly left out at page 1431 --

THE COURT: Well, don't argue. Just tell me what you wish to add.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I say, it is a Hobson's choice.

I am on the horns of a dilemma, and in view of your Honor allowing these matters in, I have no alternative.

THE COURT: Go shead.

MR. KANAREK: He left out, at page 1431, lines 12 and 13, wherein he asked -- wherein the colloquy is at 10 and 11.

"Q All right. Did you have the gun with you?

"A Yeah.

"Q Who had the gun?

"A I did."

MR. MANZELLAr I read those, your Honor. I didn't leave those out.

MR. KANAREK: I don't believe he did.

MR. MANZELLA: Your recollection is faulty.

MR. KANAREK: It is not underlined in the copy that I have and Mr. Manzella supposedly underlined that which he

is requesting ---

MR. MANZELLA: That is irrelevant.

THE COURT: We will admit those lines in.

MR. KANAREK: Well, as I say -- that's it. I want to -I mean, I want the record to reflect that I am asking for
those only because of the fact that the Court is allowing this
material in.

THE COURT: Yes, I understand that.

All right, gentlemen --

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MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, once again we would renew our request that this not be read to the jury at this time because Mary Brunner may be here. I understand that there is a bench warrant --

THE COURT: Ye

THE COURT: Yes, there is a bench warrant --

MR. KANAREK: -- which has been released, is that correct

THE COURT: Yes, it has been released. And if she shows up, the Court would permit either or both of you to make a motion to reopen, if you wish, in view of our discussion in respect to this Beausolell transcript.

So, if she appears -- well, I'll decide that when and if she does as to whether or not I'll permit you to reopen.

All right, 9:45. I believe I told the jury 9:40.

MR. MANZELIA: Your Honor, I thought it was 10:00
o'clock.

THE COURT: No, I believe it was 9:45, and I told the jury to be here at 9:40. That's my recollection.

(Whereupon, at 5:45 o'clock p.m. an adjournment was taken until the following day, Tuesday, August 17, 1971, at 9:45 o'clock a.m.)

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