SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 DEPARTMENT NO. 106 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE 3 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 5 Plaintiff. 6 No. A-267861 vs. 7 CHARLES MANSON, 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 12 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 13 Monday, September 27, 1971 14 VOLUME 50 15 16 17 APPEARANCES: 18 JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA, 19 For the People: Deputy District Attorney 20 For Defendant Manson: IRVING A. KANAREK, Esq. 21 DEFENSE: HOYT

BINDER (MIRIAM)

WHITELEY 22 23 24 25 26 MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. 27 ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. Official Court Reporters 28

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DEFENDANT'S WITNESSES:	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROS
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BINDER, Miriam	7735	, -	• • • •	1
WHITELEY, Paul J.	7775		, '	•
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	EXHIB	ITS	·•	
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1	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1971 10:03 AM
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4	THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
5.	(Murmurs of "Good morning, your Honor," from the
6	members of the jury.)
7	THE COURT: Good to see you all. I hope you enjoyed
8	your long weekend.
9	I see that everyone is present. The record may
10	so show. All the jurors and alternates are present. Mr.
11	Kanarek is present.
12	(Whereupon the following proceedings were had
13	at the bench among Court and counsel and the
14	defendant, outside the hearing of the jury:)
15	THE COURT: That's all right. I'm going to assume
16	that Mr. Manson is going to conduct himself
17	THE DEFENDANT: You shouldn't assume that.
18	THE COURT: Do you believe that you just a minute,
19	until counsel get here.
20	(Continuing) that you will not be able to
21	restrain yourself then, today?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, it's my position that I
23	have the right to put on a defense.
24	THE COURT: The Court anticipates motions from your
25	counsel this morning.
26	THE DEFENDANT: It's not my counsel.
27	THE COURT: And thereafter, would anticipate that the
28	defense may proceed.

1 THE DEFENDANT: It's not my counsel. THE COURT: Now, I am -- I brought you out here now to 2. 3 allow you to state to me whether or not you will or will not be quiet today. 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: This is not my counsel. THE COURT: The Court does not wish you again to 6 7 interrupt the proceedings. 8 (Indicating.) You see what I'm doing? THE DEFENDANT: I'm washing my hands. It's my turn to wash my hands. 10 Now, it's like -- I can do the best I can do 11 for you. 12 If you'll accept setting on yourself, there 13 ain't nothing I can do. You know, like I am screaming at the 14 top of my voice. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Manson, will you be quiet now? 16 THE DEFENDANT: No. I won t be quiet. 17 THE COURT: All right. Then you will have to remain 18 in the retaining cell. 19 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 20 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had 21 in open court, within the presence and hearing of the 22 jury:) 23 THE COURT: Mr. Manzella? MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Anything further from the People? 26 MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor. Subject to the --27 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may we approach the bench? 28 MR. MANZELLA: Subject to the --

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MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, may we approach the bench, before counsel makes the next statement? THE COURT: Yes, you may. As fls. ð

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

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. We will oppose any reopening on the part of the People for any purpose whatso-ever. I don't know -- what counsel has in mind, but I oppose any -- he either rests now or he doesn't.

And I oppose any kind of "subject to" or anything like that.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELIA: Yes, your Honor. As I've indicated last week, the People had one witness that they wished to call, that they were unable to contact. And that the People would like to rest at this time, subject to reopening to call that one witness.

The witness' testimony is not lengthy, but I would like to call that witness --

THE COURT: And what does it concern?

MR. MANZELLA: It concerns a conversation with Mr. Manson had at Spahn Ranch, in late August of 1969, in which the witness asked Mr. Manson if he had seen Shorty Shea, and Mr. Manson replied that Shea got a job offer in San Francisco, which was better than the job offer that he got from Frank Retz; and that Manson gave him some money to go to San Francisco, and that Shea left and went to San Francisco.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor cannot --

THE COURT: I'll allow you to make your motion at a

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later time, and if -- I will not state to you at this time whether I will permit you to reopen, but --

MR. KANAREK: Well, I went to --

THE COURT: -- but you may simply at this time rest, and state that you rest.

And if you have such a motion at a later time, why, I'll allow you to make it.

MR. KANAREK: I would like to state this.

THE COURT: You needn't be heard.

MR. KANAREK: Based on the -- it's a due process point, as outlined in People vs. Carter, and I would like to make it emphatically known that we --

THE COURT: The Court doesn't believe it's necessary for you to make any statement at this time.

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

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. The People have no further evidence to present, other than that already discussed, and the People rest.

THE COURT: The People rest at this time?
MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have -- you have offered into evidence all of the items heretofore marked for identification. The Court has received all of such items except 16, 39 and 40, 49, 66, 69, 79, 84. All the other items heretofore marked for identification, except those I have specifically

named --

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- as being excluded, are received.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, I think your Honor -- I am sure inadvertently -- has, in connection with some of the items -- it's not quite the way your Honor indicated.

I wonder if -- could we approach the bench? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

THE COURT: Yes, I did at one time exclude 39 and 40. You asked that they be received, and I did receive them.

Is that what you mean?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor. I am talking about the clothing. I don't think that that demarcation has been made, as the clothing which was identified and the clothing that was not identified.

Your Honor was going to strike -- or remove -THE COURT: If you recall, I asked that both of you -that both of you take a hand in eliminating those things.
And if you need it, I will assist you in connection with it.

But some of them have been identified; some of the items have been identified in photographs and visually.

And it will be up to both of you to determine which of the items of clothing are to be excluded from the trunks -- from the footlockers.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: So let's do that today.

MR. KANAREK: Well, with that provision. I mean, I just didn't want the record to reveal that we were agreeing to all of that clothing going in.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, those items that are left, we'll simply exclude from the footlockers.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, that's what I mean. It's our position that -- thank you.

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

THE COURT: The Court stated that 39 and 40 for identification had been excluded. The Court does retract that. Those two items are admitted into evidence.

Additionally, there are certain items of clothing in the footlockers, 65-F and -G, which items of clothing have been excluded by the Court. I think that does clarify it.

The People rest.

Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. I think your Honor wishes that these other proceedings take place outside the presence of the jury.

THE COURT: What other proceedings?

MR. KANAREK: Well, does your Honor wish me to -- I would like to enunciate --

THE COURT: At this time, do you wish to -MR. KANAREK: May we do that at the bench, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

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

MR. KANAREK: Here, we have a --

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THE COURT: You still have in mind making a motion under 1118?

MR. KANAREK: Oh, yes. I have it all prepared, that's right.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. KANAREK: The point is this, though. I do make a motion to sequester the jury, for this reason. As your Honor knows --

THE COURT: Sequester the jury, what?

MR. KANAREK: Sequester the jury, for this reason.

As your Honor knows, 1118.1 contemplates that the Court sit as a juror. The language of it — of 1118.1, the Court is not — it's not just a matter of whether or not there's a corpus delicti or a prima facie case or something like that. I'm sure your Honor is very familiar with that language, which says that the Court must decide whether a jury would find the defendant not guilty, based on the present posture of the evidence.

Now, with Mr. -- with the press in the audience, I have every reason to believe that, in the unlikely event that your Honor denies the motion, that that will be put in the paper, that your Honor is deciding this motion.

And since that really is a very important point -that is, that your Honor is sitting, trying to decide what
the jury should do -- that that invades Mr. Manson's right
to a fair trial.

And the only way you can do that, to prevent that, is to sequester the jury; or, in the alternative -- and/or;

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I should put it that way, because we have already asked that the jury be sequestered -- that your Honor order that -- that no one in the courtroom repeat, out of the courtroom, anything that occurs; that it not be allowed to be printed in any newspaper, or disseminated to the public, --

THE COURT: Well --

MR. KANAREK: -- because I feel that there is little likelihood that this jury is not in fact getting this information.

THE COURT; The Court denies both motions. The Court believes that the jurors will follow the Court's admonition; that they will not see or read anything from the media concerning the trial.

MR. KANAREK: Well, then --

THE COURT: And the Court would deny the motions.

The Court believes that the press should have access to this trial.

MR. KANAREK: Well, they should not --

THE COURT: An open and public trial.

MR. KANAREK: They should not disseminate it; that's our point, your Honor. To disseminate it denies Mr. Manson a fair trial, due process and equal protection, under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, and under California due process.

That's our position.

THE COURT: Very well. The Court denies each motion.

The Court would excuse the jury now, if you wish to make your argument.

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

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

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the Court will excuse you now until a quarter of 11:00; approximately a half hour.

You may return at that time. During the recess, remember the same admonition pertains: You are not to discuss this amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to discuss it with you, nor are you to form or express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you.

I'll see you back here in half an hour.

(Whereupon, the jury exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had;)

THE COURT: Since the jury isn't present, the Court would permit Mr. Manson to be out in the courtroom.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

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(Whereupon, the defendant was ushered into the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Mr. Manson, the Court will permit you to be in the courtroom, since the jury are not present.

However, the Court would ask that you not interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

(Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Kanarek and the bailiff.)

MR, KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. I will -- first of all, your Honor, I do ask your Honor -- well, I'll cover each count separately.

Your Honor, first, I'll cover the alleged murder count concerning Gary Hinman. Now, in that count, your Honor, as your Honor well knows, there is no evidence to connect Mr. Manson to the events at the Hinman home, absent testimony of people who would be accomplices.

There's no question about it, that the -- the only testimony purportedly linking Mr. Manson with the Hinman event is the testimony of accomplices; and included in that would be conduct and physical items of evidence which are predicated upon testimony of accomplices.

Now, if we begin, we find -- first of all, we find that Mr. Manson has been alleged to have associated with people who are people that he was supposedly living with at the ranch.

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Now, these people are people that --that is, the people that the prosecution has chosen are people that they chose more or less arbitrarily; that is, they chose a certain - a certain group of people to file charges on.

They chose not to file charges on Ella Jo Bailey; they chose not to file charges on other individuals as well.

But that does not mean that the people involved, as far as testimony concerning Mr. Manson is concerned, that they're not accomplices.

To be an accomplice does not require that someone actually be indicted — although there's a code section that defines an accomplice as a co-defendant, in the same — in the same Information or Indictment, but it is not — it is not necessary that the accomplice in fact be indicted, if the person is de facto an accomplice; that is, that the prosecution cannot get around the rule concerning accomplices, by merely failing to indict a particular person, or failing to bring a particular person before the Court.

And if we look -- if we look at all of the evidence -- if we look, for instance, around Page 4120, we have a very critical portion of the evidence which is not tied up.

Now, I'll get to that in another -- in another context; namely, the conspiracy context. But we have -- and it's around Page 4120 -- testimony about this girl with the British accent, who made the statement concerning Mr. Hinman being in Colorado and all of that.

The only way -- we, of course, objected to these statements, on the grounds of no foundation and all of that;

that is, the -- there -- you just can't put on a telephone conversation and saddle Mr. Manson with that telephone conversation, unless, somehow, Mr. Manson is connected with it.

And this is the very reason for the exclusionary rules, is that the jury not be allowed to go haywire when there is no foundation. And there is absolutely nothing to show that that conversation had anything to do with Mr. Manson, or even anybody that Mr. Manson knew.

The only way -- the only way that that conversation can be used is via the accomplice route; namely, Mary Brunner, who is clearly an accomplice.

Now, it's most interesting to note -- it's most interesting to note, in -- I wonder if I could have the Court file, your Honor?

Thank you.

The first one?

(Whereupon, a discussion off the record ensued at the bench between the Court and the clerk.)

THE COURT: The filing cabinet is temporarily blocked off, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: -I wanted -- I needed the Court files.

THE COURT: Well, what was your reference here? You were speaking of the -- of Mary Brunner.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That the Maintenance Department is doing some work in that antercom, --

MR, KANAREK: Very well.

THE COURT: -- and they have blocked off the filing

cabinet, temporarily. MR. KANAREK I -- by way of illustration, I wanted to quote the exact language in --THE COURT: Incidentally, you indicated to me that your argument would take about a half hour, and I excused the jury, but for only a half hour. MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. I --THE COURT: I am sure you are calculating that. Go ahead. AD . i3 · 3/

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MR. KANAREK: Well, I am -- I will try to -- it -maybe, by way of stipulation, we can -- we can deem that each
and every conversation has been objected to. In other words,
I have gone through; and if we can --

THE COURT: Well, the record speaks for itself.

MR. KANAREK: Well, you see, I am adverting -- well, I am -- I am addressing the Court now to a -- something different than the continuity of --

THE COURT: Will you get to it? What are you talking about?

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I wanted the Court file.

THE COURT: You are talking about an accomplice.

MR, KANAREK: Your Honor is mentioning a half hour, and I am trying to tell the Court that I am -- in order to cooperate with the Court, and the Court's request for a half hour, I was suggesting that we reach a stipulation, that I had made the motion at this time for -- as to each and every conversation, act and bit of conduct, attributable to alleged co-conspirators, and others --

THE DEFENDANT: I've tried to communicate with him for two years.

MR. KANAREK: -- so that we would have a stipulation that I made a motion to strike all of those, on the basis that they're not connected up, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, just go ahead with your argument.

MR. KANAREK: Very well. I was answering the Court. Your Honor mentioned a half hour: that's all.

THE COURT: Well, you were referring to Mary Brunner as

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an accomplice.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. Now, the file --

THE COURT: And then you began to talk about the record.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. I wanted to talk about --

THE COURT: I mean, began to talk about the file.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. I wanted to pinpoint to the Court, so that I am sure the Court would agree with me, that Mary Brunner is an accomplice. And yet Mary Brunner is not named in this indictment.

THE COURT: Well, now, the Court agrees with your premise. And you've spent considerable time announcing it to the Court, that a person need not be filed against by way of Information or Indictment, in order to be an accomplice.

MR. KANAREK: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: All right.

THE COURT: I agree, that's correct. Now, let's get on with it.

MR. KANAREK: Now, the fact of the matter is that your Honor then must view the evidence against Mr. Manson as a Jury would view it, in view of the language of the — of 1118; and clearly, as — if you — if you take the instructions concerning accomplice, that — all of the cautionary instructions that are involved in connection with the accomplice, it is clear that a jury would find Mr. Manson not guilty of murder, in connection with — in connection with the Gary Hinman matter.

THE COURT: 1118 says that in a case tried before a

jury, the Court, on motion of the defendant — or on its own motion — at the close of the evidence on either side, before the case is submitted to the jury for decision, shall order the entry of a judgment of acquittal of one or more of the offenses charged in the accusatory pleading, if the evidence then before the Court is insufficient to sustain a conviction of such offense or offenses on appeal.

All right. Go ahead.

MR. KANAREK: Yes. And so therefore, it — there is clearly not enough evidence to sustain a conviction against Mr. Manson. The Court — the Court would — on appeal would look at it as a jury would look at it, and then determine that there is not sufficient evidence to convict him.

Because if you take away everything that's dependent upon the accomplice, and all of the accomplice -- all of the accomplices involved, there just isn't enough evidence to convict Mr. Manson.

The interesting point, the one interesting point, is involved with the alleged statement that Mr. Manson made to Sergeant Whiteley. There is nothing in this record — there is nothing in this record to show anything concerning murder, even if you accept that statement. All it is is an assault. If you accept that, it doesn't show any murder.

The prosecution evidence clearly shows that, whatever injury occurred by virtue of -- of that particular act, the cutting of Mr. Hinman's cheek would certainly not constitute murder.

The most that it would constitute would be an

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assault. And that's something for us to consider. An assault is sometimes either GBI, or assault with a deadly weapon; but certainly, not murder. The prosecution has failed to show even the time of death. The prosecution -- Mr. -- Dr. Katsuyama testified he was told by the police officers when Mr. Hinman died. AE La transfer of

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Mr. Manson's conduct in connection with the automobile is clearly -- it's clearly conduct that does not indicate that he was after Mr. Himman for his money or for anything else

Mr. Manson, according to the prosecution's own evidence, gave away the automobile. He didn't even try to sell it; didn't try to get any money out of it at all.

Clearly, the prosecution's theory about Mr.
Manson wanting to have something to do with getting money from
Mr. Himman is -- is erroneous. It's without any -- it's -it's just lacking any substance.

Furthermore, when we look at -- I mean, proceeding on to the conspiracy count, there is nothing in the evidence to show any kind of conspiracy on the part of Mr. Manson or anyone else, to rob Gary Himman.

If we go through the record and strike all of these conversations that have no connection with Mr. Manson whatsoever, everything that occurred at the house there, between Mary Brunner, allegedly, and Susan Atkins and Gary Hinman and Bobby Besusoleil, Mr. Manson had nothing to do with that.

And there is no connecting Mr. Manson with any of that, absent some kind of a showing that Mr. Manson had knowledge of this, or condoned it, or wished it.

So there is no showing of any conspiracy. Now,

I would at this time -- I would at this time, in the interests
of dispatch, solicit the -- well, I'll find out.

(Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between

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Mr. Kanarek and Mr. Manzella.)

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, in the interests of dispatch, I have asked the District Attorney to stipulate that these many conversations that have been alluded to be deemed -- that it be deemed that I made a motion, as to each of them, on the basis of no foundation, and on the basis that the law of conspiracy has not been met, in connecting these conversations up to Mr. Manson.

All right. I would welcome then, in order not to have to go through --

THE COURT: Well, the record speaks for itself.

As I have said, the Court recalls that -- I can't recall each specific objection, but the Court recalls that you did raise objections to most of the conversations, if not all.

MR. KANAREK: Very well, then, your Honor.

THE COURT: I do have some --

MR. KANAREK: The point is --

THE COURT: I do have some notes in respect to that, that point.

Go ahead.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. Since a conspiracy contemplates an illicit agreement or arrangement between the people involved, a conversation or series of conversations or conduct must be used in order to find a conspiracy.

Now, if you -- you must first prove a conspiracy, before you can use -- that is, there must be a corpus delicti of conspiracy, before you can use the statements of a

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defendant to find him guilty of conspiracy.

In other words, the law of corpus delicti applies to conspiracy, just as well as it does to murder. And there is no corpus delicti of conspiracy in this record, to show any kind of arrangement to commit robbery concerning Gary Himman.

Now, the count of conspiracy is just not substantiated by the evidence. You have to -- as I say, you have to first show a conspiracy. Where is the conspiracy?

All that we have concerning the conspiracy is an alleged bit of evidence by Ella Jo Bailey, a person who has been granted concessions and been granted immunity from prosecution in another state -- the State of Washington.

And without -- without that testimony, there is nothing to show any kind of conspiracy. And that testimony, there's nothing to show any conspiracy.

The law of accomplice applies to conspiracy,

Just as well as to any other crime. And the -- the only thing
we have are statements of a -- of a group of alleged
accomplices.

That's will we have concerning conspiracy, as far as Mr. Manson is concerned. And furthermore, we have no statements of Mr. Manson, to connect up Mr. Manson to any crime of conspiracy.

The prosecution's own witness, Mary Brunner, testified that Bobby Beausoleil sent her -- sent her to the home.

She says that Bobby Beausoleil sent her. She

doesn't say -- she doesn't say that Mr. Manson sent her; She says Bobby Beausoleil sent her. I mean, there just isn't anything to show any conspiracy or any agreement on the part of -- in connection with anything Mr. Af fin. Manson did, to rob or murder Gary Hinman.

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Going on to the Shea case, there is, first of all, nothing to even show that Mr. Shea is not alive at the present time. Mr. Shea was an itinerant person. There -- there's no corpus delicti concerning Mr. Shea.

And without -- without belaboring it, it is clear that Mr. Shea was a person who wendered back and forth across the country, and -- and had many occupations. The record shows that he even has a wife -- had a wife that the prosecution, for some reason or another, didn't bring before this Court. We had to bring it up during cross-examination of witnesses.

He has a daughter; he has a daughter that the prosecution chose not to bring before this Court, that we had to bring by way of -- bring up by way of cross-examination of witnesses.

So that there's no showing that Mr. -- that Mr. Shea has passed away or is not living.

Assuming that you get over that hurdle, there's no showing that Mr. Manson had anything to do with the killing of Shorty Shea. There's nothing in the record, except statements by Brooks Poston and Paul Watkins, attributed to Mr. Manson.

These are -- these are people that are -- that are -- that are -- that have been heavy drug users. The record is clear that Mr. Poston was out of it for weeks at a time.

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 Mr. Watkins was a person who was a very, very avid drug user. So there's nothing to connect Mr. Manson with the alleged Shea murder.

Again, we would ask that all of the statements and all of this conduct that has nothing to do with Mr.

Menson, that's irrelevant and immaterial, -- for instance, the arrests on the 10th up at Barker Ranch. What have they got to do with Mr. Manson? All of this action on the part of the People that the Court has allowed in the record, where Mr.

Manson wasn't even present. Clearly, there's nothing to show that Mr. Manson had anything to do with the murder of Shorty Shea. I mean, it is just so obvious that it defies description.

So it is our request, your Honor, that your Honor enter a judgment of not guilty as to each and every one of the counts.

THE COURT; The People.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the Court has already read 1118.1 as it applies to the standard to be used by the Court. I wanted to make it clear that the People's position is that the Court does not look at the evidence as the jury looks at the evidence, but rather the Court looks at the evidence to determine whether, as a matter of law, the evidence is sufficient to sustain a conviction on appeal; that's decidedly not the way the jury would look at the evidence. Their test is beyond a reasonable doubt, and that is not the test that is applied to the Court on an 1118.1 motion.

My second point is that I disagree that the only testimony supporting Mr. Manson's responsibility for the

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Bailey is not an accomplice. She did not participate in the killing of Gary Hinman and, in fact, she refused to go to the Hinman home when Charles Manson told her to go to the Hinman home. Her testimony concerned admissions made by Mr. Manson the day after Beausoleil, Brunner and Atkins returned to Spahn Ranch, and since she was not an accomplice, the testimony with regard to Mr. Manson's admissions corroborates the testimony of Mary Brunner, who the People concede is an accomplice.

Hinman murder is the testimony of an accomplice. Ella Jo

Furthermore, we have the testimony of Sergeant Paul Whiteley, who is also not an accomplice. He testified to admissions made by Charles Manson.

And, finally, the disposition or the exercise of dominion and control of Mr. Manson over Gary Hinman's property.

Now, the law requires only slight corroboration of the accomplice's testimony.

Now, conceding that Mary Brunner's testimony was that of an accomplice, the admissions of Mr. Manson made to Ella Jo Bailey, the admissions made to Sergeant Whiteley and his handling of the disposition and exercise and dominion and control over Hinman's property after Hinman was killed, satisfies the slight corroboration requirements which is necessary.

The third point with regard to the testimony of a conspiracy, the evidence establishes that prior to the killing of Hinman Mr. Manson made statements at the Devil's Canyon campsite with regard to obtaining money from persons.

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Second, he made statements to Ella Jo Bailey telling her to go to the Hinman residence.

Thirdly, he had a meeting with Robert Beausoleil at the ranch prior to the time Beausoleil, Brunner, and Atkins left to go to Hinman's home.

Fourthly, Charles Manson made a trip to Hinman's home with Bruce Davis in order to force Hinman's cooperation.

Fifth, Mr. Manson attacked Mr. Hinman at Hinman's home sometime during the three-day period that Hinman was kept a prisoner in his home.

And, finally, for the purposes of this motion, Mr. Manson's exercise of dominion and control over Hinman's personal property, which was obtained after Hinman was killed; all of those things, Mr. Manson's statements and his participation with the other persons involved in the killing of Gary Hinman would be sufficient to sustain a conviction on appeal, conviction of the conspiracy count and Count II of the Indictment.

Finally, with regard to the Shea killing, the evidence by comparison with other no-body cases, is sufficient for the jury to find that Hinman is dead; that is, the evidence with regard to the corpus delicti.

The law requires before an admission may be introduced, the law requires that there be a prima facie evidence of the corpus delicti. Once there is prima facie evidence of the corpus delicti, then the Court is correct in allowing admissions of the defendant to go before the jury.

Now, once the admissions go before the jury, then,

evidence in the case to determine whether the elements of the crime had been proved.

In the case of People vs. McMonigle, and that's spelled M-c capital M-o-n-i-g-l-e, a 29 Cal. 2d 730, at Page 738, the Court — the California Supreme Court said, "It is apparent from this review of the cases that the general trend of author—ity has been to hold that upon prima facie proof of the corpus delicti, the extrajudicial statements, admissions or confessions of the accused may be admitted in evidence, and having been so properly admitted, they may, with the other evidence, be considered by the jury in its determination of whether or not all the elements of the crime and the connection therewith of the accused has been established to a moral certainty and beyond all reasonable doubt."

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 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Moving party.

MR. KANAREK: It is our view that this code section may

McMonigle was cited with approval in People vs.

Duncan, 51 Cal. 2d 523, at Page 528, in which the California

Supreme Court said, "Once prima facie proof of a corpus delicti
is made, the extrajudicial statements, admissions and

confessions of a defendant may be considered in determining

whether all the elements of the crime have been established."

The District Court of Appeals, in 1969, cited the Duncan case with approval at 274 Cal. Ap. 2d 905 at Page 910, in which the Court quoted the paragraph I've quoted from Duncan, and cited Duncan with approval.

Donald Shea socially, in business and otherwise, establishes or satisfies the requirement that as a matter of law the jury's finding that Shea was dead could be sustained on appeal.

Mr. Manson upon prima facie showing of the corpus delicti, and now that those admissions have been admitted, they may be considered by all the other evidence in the case by the jury in determining whether a homicide was committed and, if so, what was the degree of the homicide and who was responsible for that homicide.

So that based upon all the evidence which is before the jury at this time, it seems that there is sufficient evidence for the jury to convict and sustain that conviction upon an appeal.

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say sustained on appeal. I know that that section has not been interpreted, and there's very little interpretation of it because it is a relatively new section.

avoid the necessity of having to go forward and put on a defense, if the Court feels, citing as an appellate court, that there is no need to proceed. And it is our view that the Court has the obligation to take this case away from the jury and enter judgments of not guilty on behalf of Mr. Manson as to each of these counts because of the failure of proof by the People.

Now, when Mr. Manzella says that Ella Jo Bailey is not an accomplice, it defies the very theory of the prosecution.

The thing that they have hung on Mr. Manson's back for a couple of years now, is this "Family" thing. This "Family." They can't have it both ways.

In one breath they — they — they contribute to Mr. Manson the control over all of these people and everybody is together, and it is all just one unit, and they can't take Ella Jo Bailey out of that unit, your Honor, for the purpose of trying to make her not an accomplice when he says she is not an accomplice. As a matter of law, she is an accomplice by virtue of their constantly bringing up this Family bit time after time after time.

And it is not for Mr. Manzella to say she's not an accomplice. It is our position that she will be an accomplice, that she is an accomplice, and —— and in the unlikely event your Honor doesn't grant these motions, we're

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entitled to an instruction that she's an accomplice. She has to be an accomplice. By virtue of their proof, by virtue of their bringing in — for instance, why would they bring in the October 10th raid when Mr. Manson wasn't even present at Barker Ranch, to try to get across that everybody is one, and everybody is working together, and Ella Jo Bailey is just as much a part of that package as Mr. Manson, Mary Brunner, Bobby Beausoleil, Bruce Davis, from the prosecution viewpoint, and so it is a question to be determined as to whether or not she's an accomplice. And it is our position that she is an accomplice.

When counsel says that you can use it, and he quotes the Duncan case which I'm sure your Honor will agree was not a no-body case — in the Duncan case there was definitely a — there was definitely a — a — uh, there was no evidence about that the lady died. You still have to prove the corpus delicti independent of the purported statements of the defendant.

Now, this Court has permitted over objection statements attributed to Mr. Manson before there was any showing of any corpus delicti.

Your Honor allowed that order of proof to become sort of the fact of life of this case. But that still doesn't ---

THE COURT: Yes, the Court doesn't -- did permit in, in both counts, that is all the three counts, certain state-ments, purportedly admissions of the defendant, to come in, altering the order of proof as the Court believes it has a right to do.

MR. KANAREK: Well, but you see, it is our belief that this is an abuse of discretion because it -- it gets blurred in the jury's mind. And by your Honor allowing that to take place --

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 THE COURT: Of course, it is rare, isn't it, in a conspiracy case, that that doesn't occur?

MR. KANAREK: Pardon?

THE COURT: It is rare, in a conspiracy case, that that doesn't occur?

MR. KANAREK: Well, you see, your Honor, a statement can have a double purpose. A statement can be used to prove a conspiracy, but it -- and it can be used, if it is a statement of a defendant, to the defendant to the conspiracy.

In other words, it has --

THE COURT: That's what I mean, basically.

MR. KANAREK: But the point is, in this case -- in this case, in connection with the substantive counts -- well, the Shea case, for instance, there's no conspiracy alleged in the Shea case. It is a violation of due process and equal protection.

And the notice of the prosecution to go on any kind of conspiracy theory, as far as Shea is concerned, and we do so allege a men has a right to know what the charges are against him, and you can't go trying to prove something by virtue of a conspiracy when there is no conspiracy alleged. You have a right to prepare and defend on a conspiracy theory, if that's the prosecution theory. But they have not alleged a conspiracy as to the Shea case. And so there is — there is no corpus delicti. There is nothing to show — there is nothing to show that Mr. Shea has passed away.

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And so I think counsel's quotation from the Duncan case is not -- I mean, it just has no pertinency here in this particular case because it is so important.

That's the reason historically that the corpus delicti rule came into being, is so somebody would not be convicted when there is no body. There has to first be -- there has to be a crime proved -- whether it is murder, conspiracy or sitting on the sidewalk, you still have to have the corpus delicti of the crime and that just doesn't exist.

THE COURT: Thank you, gentlemen.

The Court finds that there is sufficient evidence, direct and circumstantial, to warrant a denial of a motion under Section 1118.1 on all three counts, and the Court, accordingly, denies the motion.

Do you wish a short recess, about ten minutes?

MR. KANAREK: Very well, your Honor.

THE COURT: In ten minutes let's have the jury present and let's proceed.

Are you ready to proceed?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

(Morning recess.)

THE COURT: The record may show the jury and alternates are all present. Mr. Kanarek for the defendant, and Mr. Manzella for the People.

Mr. Kanarek, do you wish to make an opening statement?

MR. KANAREK: No. your Honor.

THE COURT: Call your first witness.

MR. KANAREK: The first witness is a tape, your Honor, 1b-3 1 that we have. 2 THE COURT: All right, in regard to the tape, do you gentlemen wish to approach the bench? MR. KANAREK: Yes. 5 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had б at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the 7 hearing of the jury:) R THE COURT: All right, what you seek to do at this time Q is to play a tape of --10 MR. KANAREK: Mark --11 12 THE COURT: What person? 13 MR. KANAREK: Mark Arneson, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Mark Arneson. 15 And is the foundation stipulated to in respect 16 to the tape? 17 MR. MANZELLA: That it is Mark Arneson, yes, your Honor. 18 MR. KANAREK: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And we can announce that it is stipulated that Mark Arneson is the person that was talking on the tape? 20 21 Is it a soliloguy or --22 MR. KANAREK: No, it is a question and answer --23 THE COURT: Question and answer? 24 MR. KANAREK: Question and answer between -- there's a 25 certain portion between Mr. Guenther and a person named . 26 Palmer. 27 THE COURT: Mr. Guenther is a detective? 28 MR. KANAREK: And Palmer is also law enforcement.

1b-4	1	THE COURT: All right. Palmer.
	2	MR. KANAREK; Is also a
	3	THE COURT: All right, can we play
	4	MR. KANAREK: There's a very short portion that I told
,	5	MR. MANZELLA: Well, I would object to the conversa-
	.6.	tion between Guenther and Palmer. They weren't witnesses in
**	7	the case.
	8	MR. KANAREK: No, it is Guenther and Armeson. Guenther
	9	and Palmer were there at the time.
	10	MR. MANZELLA: All right.
	11	THE COURT: I understood Mr. Kanarek to mean that
	12	Arneson is speaking in each case in response to questions by
	13	either Guenther
_	14	MR. KANAREK: Right.
	15	THE COURT: or Palmer.
•	16	MR. KANAREK: Right,
	17	THE COURT: Is that right?
	18	On what date did that take place?
le fls.	19	MR. KANAREK: 3-13-70. March 13, 1970.
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THE COURT: Where?

MR. KANAREK: Where it was? It was some law enforcement-THE COURT: You needn't -- you're not concerned about
where it was?

As to March 13, 1970 --

MR. KANAREK: It was in a police facility.

THE COURT: If you don't know the gist of the --

MR. KANAREK: Well, it was a police facility.

MR. MANZELLA: I don't know where it was.

MR. KANAREK: Well, Mr. Whiteley is here, he knows.

THE COURT: It is unimportant?

MR. MANZELLA: To me, it is.

MR. KANAREK: Well, yes, it was a police facility.

THE COURT: Find out where it is if you want the background.

MR. KANAREK: All right.

Well, Mr. Whiteley said he'd be here in -- to assist in playing --

MR. MANZELIA: I think Sergeant Whiteley thought your first witness was going to be Barbara Hoyt and Sergeant Whiteley went down to the Grogan trial in Department 107 for a few minutes at Mr. Katz' request.

MR. KANAREK: Oh, well, I'll call Barbara Hoyt.

THE COURT: Where is Barbara Hoyt?

MR. MANZELLA: I believe she's in the bailiff's office.

THE COURT: Don't you wish to proceed with --

MR. KANAREK: Well, he's not here to play the tape.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Also, your Honor asked that they obtain Barbara Hoyt's mother and Mr. Manzella tells me he has not done this.

MR. MANZELLA: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: What was the problem? Were you unable to?

MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor, I just refused to get

Barbara Hoyt's mother for Mr. Kanarek.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. MANZELLA: The reason is --

THE COURT: The Court didn't order --

MR. MANZELLA: The subpoens process is available to Mr. Kanarek.

Secondly, these witnesses, persons who are not witnesses for us, are not required to appear for Mr. Kanarek on my phone call without subpoens.

And, thirdly, that I will be glad to cooperate with Mr. Kanarek in getting in witnesses who have testified, who I called as my witnesses because I am prepared to -- strike that -- because we have the facilities and the previous contact with them to make it easy for myself and my investigators to get them in. But that I don't want to be in a position of having to be an investigator for Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: That is hardly the point.

MR. MANZELLA: I've got Barbara Hoyt in. But I have not asked Mrs. Hoyt to appear.

THE COURT: Do you want to proceed --

MR. KANAREK: It is hardly the point.

THE COURT: -- as to the --

MR. KANAREK: There is a Manson syndrome, and it is not 1 just like going down and subpoenaing a witness, your Honor. THE COURT: Do you have Mrs. Hoyt's present address? 3 MR. KANAREK: I believe it is the same as Barbara's. 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 MR. MANZELLA: That's right. 7 THE COURT: You'll have to subpoens her. Я MR. KANAREK: Well, all right, your Honor. 9 The point is, as I say, I will -- I know what it 10 is, after the District Attorney has brainwashed the said 11 people, your Honor, that's why your Honor asked Mr. Manzella --12 this is hardly an ordinary situation with this synthetic 13 fear that everyone has of Mr. Manson. 14 THE COURT: Don't interpret what the Court did in 15 asking Mr. Manzella to supply you with this information 16 concerning Mrs. Hoyt's whereabouts as conceding that your 17 view of this is correct. 18 MR. KANAREK: We've continually asked under Smith vs. 19 Illinois to get addresses --20 THE COURT: To what? MR. KANAREK: Under Smith vs. Illinois. THE COURT: To what? 23 MR. KANAREK: To get addresses. MR. MANZELLA: Mrs. Hoyt is available, your Honor. 25 know she is. And she lives with Berbara. 26 MR. KANAREK: If she is, all right. As I say --27 THE COURT: Well, get your subpoens out and the Court 28 will direct the Sheriff's Department to serve her.

been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified 1 as follows: 2 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KANAREK: 5 Miss Hoyt, do you have your contact lenses on б at this point? 7 Yes. A 8 Is that right? Q 9 And directing your attention to the time when the 10 people from the ranch, in the summer of 1969, went to the 11 desert, were you at the Spahn Ranch at that time? 12 When they went to the desert? A 13 Q Yes. 14 A Yes. 15 And you went to the desert, too? Q 16 ld fls. A Yes. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1	Q And at the time that you went to the desert,
2	were there police automobiles in the immediate vicinity?
3	A Of the ranch?
4	Q Yes.
5	A Yes.
6	Q And there were three or four or five police
7	automobiles that were located well, you tell us.
8	A Well, they were
9	Q Where were they located?
10	A The ranch was below, and then with the police
11	cars, and we were up and saw the police cars below watching
12	the ranch, and we watched the police cars watching the ranch.
13	Q And the police automobiles were located at a
14	place that was on a road immediately adjacent to the ranch,
15	is that right, right near the ranch?
16	A Uh, I don't think I noticed.
17	(Whereupon, from within the holding tank the
18	Defendant Manson made an inaudible comment.)
19	THE COURT: Mr. Manson, now, you'll have to be quiet.
20	THE DEFENDANT: (From within the holding tank.) This
21	is not my defense.
22	THE COURT: Do not interrupt these proceedings or the
23	door will have to be closed.
24	THE DEFENDANT: You wonder why your pentitentiaries
25 26	is raising hell, because we're not getting no justice and
20 27	we're going to keep on raising hell until we get some justice.
28	That lawyer belongs to the Judge. He does what the Judge
40	says for him to do.

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_	1	Q And they were they were all around the ranch
	2	at all times, right?
	3	A Well, I don't know if they were all around the
	4	ranch. I just saw a couple of police cars in that place.
*	5	Q On the road?
	6	A Uh, I didn't notice if they were right on the
······································	7	road.
	8	Uh, you know, those pull out things on a road,
	9	like it was flat. They were just parked there.
	10	(Whereupon, Mr. Kanarek conferred with Mr.
	11	Manzella at the counsel table, outside the hearing
	12	of the jury:)
	13	MR. MANZELLA: May I have a moment, your Honor?
	14	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
	15	(Whereupon, Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kanarek left
*	16	the courtroom and went into the antechambers of the
2 £1s.	17	courtroom.)
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(Whereupon, a discussion off the record ensued at the bench between the Court and Mr. Kanarek.)

THE COURT: We will be in recess for a few minutes, ladies and gentlemen. During the recess, you are admonished not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the matter, nor are you to form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you.

You may just remain in place. It will just be a few minutes.

(Short recess.)

THE COURT: Miss Hoyt, will you step down for a minute? You may stay in the courtroom, in the back there, beyond the rail.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, could she be outside the courtroom, while this other evidence is presented?

THE COURT: All right. Very well. Wherever you were before, will you return there, then, Miss Hoyt? And we'll call you back to testify at a later time, possibly this afternoon.

All right. Now, you wish to proceed with that tape that you mentioned, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, it's going to take Sergeant Whiteley a few minutes to set up the tape.

THE COURT: How long will it take to play?

MR. KANAREK: Oh, very briefly, after it's set up. It's just a few moments of tape, is all, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we'll just

continue this recess for another -- what, ten minutes? 1 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. 2 MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, perhaps your Honor could 3 inform the jury that, due to the construction, we are having 4 these problems of --5 THE COURT: You need about five or ten minutes, Sergeant Whiteley? 7 SERGEANT WHITELEY: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Five or ten minutes. And you may be 9 10 excused. You may stay in place or move around, whichever you 11 wish. 12 (Recess.) 13 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: It's now seven to 12:00. Is there any point 15 in --16 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. We have just a very short 17 portion, which -- which will take probably less than a minute. 18 THE COURT: All right. 19 MR. KANAREK: And then we can --20 THE COURT: All right. The record will show that all of 21 the jurors and alternates are present, in the case of People 22 against Mr. Manson. Mr. Kanarek is present for the defendant. 23 and Mr. Manzella for the People. 24 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. This is --25 THE COURT: May it be stipulated --26 MR. KANAREK: Yes. Would your Honor state the 27 stipulation? 28 THE COURT: It has been stipulated by and between

Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kanarek, ladies and gentlemen, that there 1 is on this tape which is about to be played the voice of 2 Mark Arneson, who was a witness for the People in this case; 3 that Mr. Arneson held a conversation with Mr. Guenther and Mr. Palmer on March 13th of 1970; that that conversation was taped: 7 That the tape that is about to be played -- or the 8 portions of the tape that are about to be played -- accurately reflect the conversation that took place at that time. 10 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 11 MR. MANZELLA: So stipulated. 12 MR. KANAREK: Mr. Guenther and Mr. Palmer --13 THE COURT: So stipulated? 14 MR. KANAREK: Yes. 15 (Continuing) -- are police officers; and the 16 voices that will be heard are in fact Mr. Guenther and 17 Mr. Arneson. 18 THE COURT: So stipulated? 19 MR. MANZELLA: Sostipulated, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Will you identify, then, 21 gentlemen, the voice of Arneson? 22 MR. KANAREK: The person asking the question that is 23 going to be asked is the police officer, --THE COURT: All right. 25 MR. KANAREK: -- Guenther: and the answerer is Mr. 26 Arneson. 27 THE COURT: That sufficiently identifies it? 28 MR. KANAREK: Yes. The context will -- will explain itself. your Honor.

Very well. Then, Sergeant Whiteley, would THE COURT: you play that tape for Mr. Kanarek? 13.

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(Whereupon, the tape recording was played as 2a-1 1 follows:) Dα Do you know any other names he's known by?" MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, that is not --5 SERGEANT WHITELEY: It's coming now. 6 7 (Whereupon, the tape was played as follows:) Я (Unintelligible.) 9 ma Okay. Can you tell me when you 10 got the bus? Can you remember the date that you 11 got the bus? 12 ПΔ. Uh -- see, what happens --13 Well, think about that. IIQ. 14 "A (Unintelligible.)" 15 THE COURT: All right. That's it? Were any of you 16 able to understand -- were there any of you who did not under-17 stand that tape? 18 I can see five or six hands. 19 Perhaps. Mr. Kuczera, we could turn all the air 20 conditioners off. 21 THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: And we could boost the sound a bit, and 23 perhaps that will do it, so that we can understand it. It was not understandable to me, either, ladies and gentlemen. (Whereupon, the tape was played as follows:) 26 (Unintelligible.) 27 "Q ... Let's go back to that. Do you 28 remember when Charlie gave you the bus?

(Unintelligible.)

to hear that now?

(The members of the jury indicating affirmatively.)

THE COURT: Yes. They all nodded affirmatively, that
they were able to hear the portion played.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Williams, were you able to take it?

THE REPORTER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, is there anything further that the defendant wishes to offer at this time?

MR. KANAREK: Well, not since it's the noon hour. We have the --

THE COURT: All right. We'll recess until 2:00 o'clock, ladies and gentlemen. I think that perhaps -- well, there are other matters that have to be called at that time.

So, ladies and gentlemen, the Court admonishes you that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, nor permit anyone else to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you to form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you.

See you at 2:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 11:59, an adjournment was taken until 2:00 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1971 2:13 P.M. 2b-1 2 3 THE COURT: Are you gentlemen ready to proceed? MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 5 6 Your Honor --7 (Proceedings had on an unrelated matter.) 8 THE COURT: All right. In the case of People vs. 9 Manson, the record will show that the jurors are all present, 10 and Mr. Kanarek for the defendant, Mr. Manzella for the 11 People. 12 Mr. Kanarek? 13 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. We have snother tape --14 well, actually, part of the same tape -- of Mr. Arnegon, 15 which is going to be played. And this is the statement of 16 Officer Guenther, speaking to Mr. Arneson. 17 THE COURT: Is this part of the same conversation on 18 March 13th, gentlemen? 19 MR. KANAREK: Yes, it is, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: So stipulated? 21 MR. MANZELLA: So stipulated, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Very well. 23 MR. KANAREK: I think, if the air conditioners are 24 turned off, we can --25 THE COURT: Yes, it helped last time. We'll see what 26 we can do this time. 27 (Pause in the proceedings.) 28 THE COURT: All right. You may .proceed, Sergeant --

1	do you wish Sergeant Whiteley to play the tape?
2	MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Very well.
4 .	(Whereupon, the tape was played as follows:)
Š	"The other guy (unintelligible)
6	car kind of (unintelligible) and (unintelli-
4 .	gible) here's a good jack"
8	MR. KANAREK: Now, I'm ready to play. If you'll just
9 .	back up?
10	(Whereupon, the tape was played as follows:)
11	"(Unintelligible) but I'll tell you
12	that you got the car at the end of July, or the
13	first part of August.
14	"A Is that right?
15	"Q Yeah."
16	MR. KANAREK: That's the end, your Honor. The your
17	Honor, may we approach the bench for a moment?
18	THE COURT: Could you run through it once more? I'm
19 20	not sure everybody heard it.
21	Is there anyone who did not understand?
22	MR. KANAREK: It's supposed to begin
23	THE COURT: You're with me, if you didn't understand
24	it, because I had the same problem.
25	MR. KANAREK: Would your Honor inquire, did the jury
26	THE COURT: No, some of them have already indicated
27	three or four of them indicated that they did not understand.
28	(Whereupon the tape was played as follows:)
	"(Untelligible) Now, while"

MR. KANAREK: Now, right at that point, stop. 1 Just bring it back just a little bit to the word 2 "Now." 3 (Whereupon the tape was played as follows: Now, I'm going to tell you -- and you'll ... à just have to believe -- (unintelligible) -- it's been 6. a long time back, I know, but I'll tell you that you 7 got the car at the end of July or the first part of 8 August. 9 II A 10 Is that right? HQ. 11 Yeah." MR. KANAREK: That's the end. All right. 12 13 THE COURT: Very well. MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may that, beginning with the 15 word "Now," be read to the jury by Mr. Williams, in case 16 perhaps someone was not able to catch it? THE COURT: Is there snyone who did not understand the 17 18 tape as it came out the second time? 19 JUROR NO. 11: Very clearly. 20 JUROR NO. 5: I didn't. 21 THE COURT: Very well. Mr. Wilson didn't. So let's 2c fls. play it once more. 23 25 26 27 28

(Whereupon, the tape was played as follows:

am going to tell you -- and you'll just have to believe that what I tell you is true -- it's been a long time back for you, I know, but I'll tell you that you got the car at the end of July or the first part of August.

"A Is that right?

"Q Yeah."

JUROR NO. 5: I heard it that time.

THE COURT: I think everyone now on the jury heard it and understood it; is that correct?

It not; we'll play it again.

(No negative responses.)

THE COURT: Everyone indicates that he or she has heard it.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

Next order of proof, your Honor, is: I have a Certificate of Registry of Marriage. It's a certified copy from the Recorder of Los Angeles County, showing the marriage of one Donald Jerome Shea to one Phyllis Arline Gaston, on May the 15th, 1959, your Honor. May this be -- I -- may this be marked for identification at this time?

I've shown it to Mr. Manzella.

THE COURT: What is the defendant's next in order?

THE CLERK: I.

THE COURT: It will be marked as Defendant's I for identification.

(Whereupon, a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Kanarek and Sergeant Whiteley.)

MR, KANAREK: Your Honor, out of order, I would like to put on Miriam Binder. We have another tape to be heard from, but the lady has requested that -- and I believe it's agreeable; she's here in the hallway -- that she be put on first. She has been subpoensed.

THE COURT: You may bring her in.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please?

You do solemnly swear the testimony you may give in the cause now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

MIRIAM BINDER.

called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, having been sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated.

THE BAILIFF: Just state and spell your name, please.

THE WITNESS: Miriam Binder.

THE CLERK: Would you spell it, please?

THE WITNESS: M-1-r-1-a-m; B-1-n-d-e-r.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Are you the wife, presently, of Jerry Binder?

1	A. That's right.
2	Q Is it true that you are living separate and apart,
3	however, from Mr. Binder?
4	A. That's true.
5	Q You live on in the area near Sunset and
6	Gardner in Los Angeles?
7	A. Correct.
8	Q And is it true, Mrs. Binder, that you and your
9	husband separated before July 1, 1969?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q Is that true?
12	A. That's true.
13	Q Is it true, Mrs. Binder, that on or about I'll
14	withdraw that.
15	Directing your attention to the time after August
16	16, 1969, did you have a conversation with Donald Jerome Shea,
17	otherwise known as Shorty Shea?
18	A. Yes.
19	And in that conversation, were there statements
20	made by Donald Shea that he was afraid of his wife's boy friend?
21	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. The question is
.22	leading.
23	THE COURT: Sustained.
24	Q BY MR. KANAREK: Did you, Mrs. Binder, discuss
25	with Mr. Shea any fear that he had of being killed by a boy
26	friend of his wife
27	A. No.
28	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there an objection? MR. MANZELLA: Yes, there was an objection, your Honor, - I don't know if the witness answered the question or not. THE WITNESS: I said: No. MR. MANZELLA: There is an objection, however. THE COURT: All right. The -- I think I did hear the answer before the objection came in. The objection is overruled.

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	Q	BY	MR.	KAN	AREK:	Dld	you	have	A CC	nive	rset	Lon	with
Mr.	She	in wh	ich :	you	discus	sed s	i boy	/ frie	nd c	f h	Ls wi	Lfe	Niki?
	MR.	MANZ	elja:	: 0	bjecti	on, j	our	Honox	, it	is	not	re!	levant
and	it is	lead	ing.										

MR. KANAREK: It is most relevant to show the state of mind of Mr. Shea, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is leading, Mr. Kanarek. Objection sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Shea wherein the boy friend of Mr. Shea was discussed?

MR. MANZELIA: Objection, your Honor, it is leading and ; it calls for a conclusion or an opinion on the part of the witness.

MR. KANAREK: But on equal protection of the law, your Honor, in view --

THE COURT; Just a minute, Mr. Kanarek. Would you wait until I have ruled on it? If I wish to hear argument I'll tell you to come to the bench.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Would you state the question again, please?

MR. KANAREK: I would ask that it be read, your Honor. THE COURT: Yes, read the question.

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

"Q BY MR. KANAREK: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Shew wherein the boy friend of Mr. Shew was

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, on the grounds it is not relevant.

MR. KANAREK: It shows his state of mind, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just a minute, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may approach the bench and I'll hear argument at the bench.

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

THE COURT: Okay, what's the basis of your objection?

MR. MANZELLA: My objection is on the grounds that if
the testimony is being offered for the truth of the matter
asserted, No. 1, it is hearsay and, No. 2, it is not relevant
and should be excluded under a series of cases that I'll cite
to the Court.

The second ground for my objection is that if it is being offered for state of mind, the testimony will be that Shea said that his wife said that he'd better get out of there because her ex-boy friend or former boy friend was going to kill Shea. That testimony is not admissible under the state of mind exception to the hearsay rule because Shea's fear, if any, is not in issue in this case.

If fear is, -- fear was in issue, then, I would have been permitted to put on the statements that Shea made to other people about his fear of Charles Manson. I have not been able to put on those statements because his fear is not in issue.

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Isn't his fear in issue in this way, if he THE COURT: were afraid, then he'd be less likely to stay within the area? You have indicated that he would be unlikely to stay in the area because of his connections with the movie industry. because of ties, friendships that he had in the area and the contacts that he had here with people whom he kept in touch with?

MR. MANZELLA: We11 --

THE COURT: Now, isn't this admissible to show that he was in fear and that, therefore, he might be inclined to leave? MR. MANZELLA: There are several answers.

The first is that I have not shown that Mr. Shea would tend to stay in the Los Angeles area because of these people.

For example, he was prepared to go to Phoenix, Arizona, to make a television picture.

My evidence has been introduced to show that he would remain in contact with these people.

He has also gone to Massachusetts to visit his mother almost every year.

So my evidence is not -- my contention is not that he would remain in the Los Angeles area, but that he would contact these people with whom he has remained in contact with, these people that he has contacted all over the country, not only here, but in Arizona and Massachusetts,

So that my second is, fear is itself, is not in issue, and under the Merkouris doctrine statements of fear were permitted to prove the acts of the defendant.

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In other words, if a person was in fear, if the victim made statements that he was in fear, then that evidence could be used to prove that there was some basis for his fear, some basis, in fact, for his fear and that, therefore, the person that he feared was likely to have been responsible for his death.

The Merkouris doctrine was overruled by Section 1250 of the Evidence Code, in that specifically it states that statements of fear on the part of the victim introduced through a third party, that is by hearsay, are admissible if the fear itself is in issue and the situations in which fear is in issue most clearly is in self-defense situations where the defense is self-defense. In this case the only reason the testimony has been offered is to show that there is a possibility some third person is responsible for Shea's death. And the cases that I am prepared to cite to the Court clearly hold that there's got to be more evidence than that to permit that evidence to be introduced before the jury.

THE COURT: Well, in this note under Section 1250 of the Evidence Code, regarding the Merkouris case, 52 Cal. 2d 672, the Court permitted the statements relating threats by the defendant to show the victim's mental state.

In other words, to prove the truth of the matters stated in those statements.

MR. MANZELLA: That's correct.

THE COURT: And we're not interested in this instance in proving the truth of the matters, but we're inquiring as to whether or not Mr. Shea had any fear.

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She, this witness, is about to relate that he did entertain some fear as to one of these persons, is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: No, that's not correct. The testimony will be that Shea told her that his wife told him that __ Niki Shea told him that her boy friend may be or was out to kill Shea. There's no statements of fear from Shea himself to this witness, but, rather, Shea related to this witness statements that Shea's wife related to him with regard to her ex-boy friend was out to get Shea. There are no statements by Shea to this witness that he was in fear.

THE COURT: Well, is there any statement from him indicating any concern over it at all?

Mr. Kanark, do you anticipate that ---

MR. KANAREK: Well, this witness is less than cooperative, your Honor. She's a prosecution ---

THE COURT: You've talked with her?

MR. KANAREK: I've talked with her, but --

THE COURT: And you have her written statements?

MR. KANAREK: I have a purported discovery ---

THE COURT: A written statement?

MR. KANAREK: Well, it is not her written statement, it is someone's synopsis of --

THE COURT: Of her written statement?

MR. KANAREK: It is not question and answer.

THE COURT: All right, what do you purport to receive from her from the witness stand? Simply what Mr. --

MR. KANAREK: Well, I can --

THE COURT: -- what Mr. Manzella said?

MR. KANAREK: I can't make a representation to the Court because of the witness! -- she's just being -- she's a prosecution-oriented witness.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek --

MR. KANAREK: What I am saying, I can only represent to the Court the discovery that has been given to me, which we allege is a failure of due process and we allege it is a denial of a fair trial. It is not a question and answer, it is just a synopsis. And Mr. Manzella is telling the Court what the synopsis says. The piece of paper I have says it the way Mr. Manzella says it.

What I am saying is, she is obviously a prosecutionoriented witness, so I can't make a representation to --- I'm not going to tell the Court something is such when it isn't.

I have reason to believe that I -- that -- the only subject matter I have reason to believe is what's written down on a paper.

THE COURT: That's about all I am asking you.

MR. KANAREK: Mr. Manzella is telling — is — what he is saying at this point is — does reflect what the discovery is. I will show you — I got the paper, but it is not question and answer, and that's the vice of this type of discovery, in that it is someone's — in the Sheriff's Department — synopsis of it, so I would make a motion for an evidentiary hearing outside the presence of the jury wherein we would find out what the question and answer would be outside the presence of the jury, when they furnish discovery in this

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THE COURT: I think that I misunderstood what was said in the first instance, but if there was some expression of fear on his part, then, it might be a legitimate inference that because of that fear he might possibly leave the area or leave town.

But simply because a threat has been made to him, would not carry enough weight, in my opinion, to raise the inference that he was afraid and that, therefore, he left.

And I would agree, otherwise it would be inadmissible.

MR. KANAREK: Well, I contend it is admissible.

THE COURT: In what way?

MR. KANAREK: The inference -- you --

THE COURT: What inference?

MR. KANAREK: You don't need --

THE COURT: That inference --

MR. KANAREK: You can certainly believe --

THE COURT: -- can be taken from such testimony?

MR. KANAREK: Well, if I tell X who was a -- well, without getting too algebraic about it, if Mr. -- if Mr. A --

THE COURT: Yes, use -- use --

MR. KANAREK: Using these exact parts, if Mr. -- if Mr. --

THE COURT: Mr. Shea.

MR. KANAREK: -- if Mr. Shea hears something about someone going to kill him --

THE COURT: If Mr. Shea hears a boy friend is going to kill him --

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MR. KANAREK: If Mr. Shea hears that his wife's boy friend is going to kill him, you don't have the words per se, but the inference is that regardless of the verbalization.

You can deduce that kind of fear from such verbalizing --

MR. MANZELLA: Well, I contend, of course, that that's not true. The state of mind exception to the hearsay rule is designed to permit expressions of state of mind on the part of victims where their fear is in issue. In this case you don't have an expression of fear on the part of Shea. All you have is Shea relating what somebody else told him about yet what somebody else is going to do, and it is not a statement of Shea's state of mind. And that on that very elementary level, it is not admissible because it is not what it is purported to be, that is, a statement of fear. It is not a statement of fear on the part of Shea.

MR. KANAREK: Then, what I would urge, is the jury be excused and that we take — have an evidentiary hearing outside the presence of the jury, of this woman, because what I allege— classically, this is the way the prosecution gives us the statements, is in essay form, where somebody synopsizes and, so therefore, I view this of such importance that I do make a motion that we have an evidentiary hearing.

THE COURT: I'll grant you a short recess and ask you -- ask her to talk to you, talk to both of you, and see ---

MR. KANAREK: May we have the evidentiary hearing? I don't think -- the woman is so prosecution-oriented --

THE COURT: The Court is not going to provide that kind of discovery, but would allow you to talk to her in view of

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your statement you didn't have an opportunity to talk to her, in the presence of Mr. Manzella.

Mr. Manzella, you may ask her what she would reply, and if it is more or less as you have stated it would be, I can't see any point in permitting the question.

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

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, we'll recess for just five minutes.

You may, if you would, -- would you leave the courtroom now, during that period?

Would you stay on the witness stand?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And during the recess, you are admonished that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you to form or express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you.

We'll take ten, and perhaps we can go a little longer this afternoon.

(Afternoon recess.)

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THE COURT: All right. The record will show that the jurors are all present; that Mr. Kanarek's present, and Mr. Manzella.

You may proceed.

MR. MANZELLA: May we approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: Was she -- what was the conversation?

MR. KANAREK: This is what she said. She says that she would testify that Niki said that -- that Donald Shea said that Niki went back to the apartment -- pardon me. I'll start over again.

That she would testify that Donald Shea would testify -- told her that he, Donald Shea, went back to the apartment on Wilcox and found a note written by Niki saying she feared for David's -- for Donald's life; that she, Niki, feared for Donald's life, and that's why she, Niki, was leaving him, Donald Shea.

Niki said she had a boy friend that came for her, and she had to leave. That's what she would testify to.

Now, as far as the -- it's my belief that, by his relating that statement, that this is a statement -- by him, in fact, of his fear.

THE COURT: I don't see it. Do the People ---

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 THE COURT: Do the People concede that this --

MR. MANZELLA: No. It's my position that not only is it not a statement of fear on the part of Donald Shea, but it's clearly a statement of fear made to him on the part of somebody else, whose state of mind is totally irrelevant to this case. That is, the state of mind of Niki Shea.

It's totally irrelevant to this case. Donald Shea did not make an expression of fear in this conversation.

THE COURT: Conceivably -- I think that I would have to sustain the objection. I can't see the basis on which it could be admissible.

Do you have any others to suggest?

MR. KANAREK: Well -- well, your Honor, it's -- it's -- it's clearly within the purview of the type of statements that your Honor has been allowing in, on state of mind.

THE COURT: The Court has permitted a number of types of evidence to come in, to show Mr. Shea's state of mind, in respect to whether or not he intended to pursue a movie career;

The Court has allowed the People to show some of his conduct to show by the inferences that arise therefrom that he would be likely to stay in the area, and would not be inclined to absent himself without notifying somebody;

But I don't think that you have here an inference that -- any proper inference that he was afraid and might leave as a result of what was said to him by his then wife.

And that's -- that basically is your contention, isn't it?

MR. KANAREK: Well, uh --

THE COURT: That it shows fear, and state of mind on 1 his part which would cause him to leave the area? 2 MR. KANAREK: It's a circumstance that -- under due 3 process and equal protection, that --4 THE COURT: Is that basically it? 5 ŝ MR. KANAREK: Well, I don't know what you mean by 6 "basically." It is certainly -- certainly --7 THE COURT: You are offering it for what purpose? 8 MR. KANAREK: Well. I am offering it to show his state 9 of mind. 10 THE COURT: Concerning what? 11 MR. KANAREK: Concerning his fear. 12 THE COURT: Fear? 13 MR. KANAREK: Among other things. It shows a general 14 atmosphere surrounding him and Niki. 15 THE COURT: If you were to offer it to show the atmosphere 16 surrounding him and Niki -- that is, if you were to offer it to 17 ٠**٤** show that Niki said, "I am leaving because there has been a 18 19 threat against you," then it's offered to prove the truth of what was said, isn't it? And it's second party-third party 20 21 hearsay, really; isn't that right? 22 (No response.) MR. KANAREK: THE COURT: I can't see that it's admissible. I'll 24. sustain the objection. 4a fla. 25 26 27

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48-1 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in 1 open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury:) 2 BY MR. KANAREK: 3 Miss Binder -- Mrs. Binder; I'm sorry -- did 4 5 Mr. Shea tell you that he went to the apartment on Wilcox, at a 6 time when Niki was not there? Correct. 7 8 And did he say that he found a note written by 9 Niki? 10 A. Yes. 11 Did he say what date that was, that that occurred? 12 Oh, that must have been the day that he took me to 13 the ear doctor; about August the 19th -- no, I think before that 14 time. Maybe a little bit. 15 THE COURT: Sometime in August? 16 THE WITNESS: The earlier part of August. 17 THE COURT: Of 1969? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. 19 Q BY MR. KANAREK: And Mrs. Binder, did Donald state 20 that in this note, Niki said --21 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor --22 BY MR. KANAREK: -- she was leaving --23 MR. MANZELLA; Your Honor, excuse me. 24 BY MR. KANAREK: -- Donald? 25 MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor. The Court has 26 already ruled on this. 27 MR. KANAREK: No. not at all, your Honor. This is offered 28 on -- this is not the issue that we were discussing at the

bench. This is -- this goes to the state of mind of Donald 1 Shea, on the very subject matter that counsel has elicited testimony from, as other .--3 THE COURT: Just a moment. Would you restate your 4 question? 5 And again, let me ask you: Not to argue unless 7 I ask you to approach the bench. 8 MR. KANAREK: Yes. your Honor. 9 Well, may that question be read? 10 I think it's -- I think it's a proper question, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Would you read it, Mr. Williams? 12 Read it to the witness. 13 (Whereupon, the record was read by the reporter 14 as follows: 15 ĦΩ And Mrs. Binder, did Donald state 16 that in this note, Niki said. . . . she was leaving 17 . . . Donald?") 18 THE REPORTER: There were certain interruptions in the 19 middle of the question by objections, your Honor, but I think 20 that's it. 21 THE COURT: All right. Would you restate the question? 22 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, my objection is that the 23 question is leading, as it's phrased by Mr. Kanarek; and that 24 it's also been ruled on by the Court. 25 MR. KANAREK: Well, I am trying to -- I am trying to --26 THE COURT: Just a moment, Counsel. Please don't argue. 27 MR. KANAREK: Then may we approach the bench, your Honor? 28 THE COURT: You may ask your question ---

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1 MR. KANAREK: Yes. Thank you. 2 THE COURT: -- as you started to ask it. MR. KANAREK: Thank you. Did Donald tell you, Mrs. Binder, that the note 4 5 that Niki wrote stated that she was -- that she, Niki, was 6 leaving Donald, Donald Shea? 7 MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, on the grounds 8 previously stated: that the question is leading, and that the 9 question has already been ruled on by the Court. 10 MR. KANAREK: Then may I approach the bench, your Honor? 11 THE COURT: No. --12 THE WITNESS: (Unintelligible statement.) 13 THE COURT: No, you may not. 14 MR. KANAREK: I didn't hear what the lady said, your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: Neither did I. Because I wished to overrule 17 the objection. 18 You may answer. 19՝ MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may whatever she said -- I 20. would like to know whatever she said. Perhaps some people on 21 the jury heard it, and some didn't. 22 THE COURT: Did any of the jurors hear what she said? 23. · (No affirmative response.) 24 THE COURT: They have all indicated negatively. 25 MR. KANAREK: And the Court did not hear? 26 THE COURT: No. MR. KANAREK: Well, I would welcome all the jurors 27 28 hearing it, if your Honor so desires.

THE COURT: It need not be repeated. I did not hear, and none of the jurors heard it. MR. KANAREK: Very well, your Honor. 4b \mathbf{II}

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THE COURT: You may answer the question.

Do you wish it read to you?

THE WITNESS: I wish it read to me, yes.

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

"Q Did Donald tell you, Mrs.

Binder, that the note that Niki wrote stated that she was -- that she, Niki, was

leaving Donald, Donald Shea?")

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: And Mrs. Binder, did Niki -- did Donald state that the note stated that a boy friend of Niki's came for her --

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Kanarek. The Court will interrupt you at this point.

MR. KANAREK: Well, then, I would like to approach the bench, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, this -- this is direct condefense of the prosecution's -- one of the main prosecution --

THE COURT: Aren't you arguing the same point now?

MR. KANAREK: No, your Honor. I am not talking about fear now at all.

THE COURT: What are you talking about?

MR. KANAREK: This has to do with -- this directly

rebuts --1 THE COURT: I asked you at the bench whether there was Ź any other reason for having the conversation in. and you said, 3 "No." 4 MR. KANAREK: Well, I have not --5 THE COURT: In effect, except that you --6 MR. KANAREK: No. I'm not talking about -- I'm not 7 8 talking about fear. THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute. 9 MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry. 10 11 12 MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor --13 THE COURT: On what grounds? 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 is that Donald Shea was leaving her. 25 We have a right to introduce --26 27

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THE COURT: Why is the conversation admissible? MR. KANAREK: -- this facet of it is admissible, because it directly rebuts the state of mind inference that your Honor allowed in, that Donald Shea was leaving Niki. This is state of mind evidence to show that Niki was leaving Donald Shea. It's got nothing to do with fear. I am not asking anything about -- I am not asking anything about Donald Shea being afraid of the boy friend. Your Honor noticed, I have skirted that completely. But it directly rebuts the state of mind that he -in other words, the present posture of the People's evidence THE COURT: You mean by that that it's a prior contradictory statement of Mrs. Shea? MR. KANAREK: It goes to the state of mind --

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THE COURT: Is that 1t?

MR. KANAREK: No. No, actually, it's evidence showing the state of mind of Donald Shea, not being what the People say it is. Instead of Donald Shea leaving her, she left him.

Now, we have a right to get that statement by evidence in, in view of the fact that the People's big point is that Donald Shea left her.

This is state of mind evidence to show that Donald — that she left Donald Shea. It's got nothing to do with fear.

THE COURT: The People?

MR. MANZELLA: The People's position is that it's not admissible for these reasons: In the first place, Mr. Kanarek is now bringing in all the parts of the statement that the Court has already ruled that he couldn't get in.

His question included reference to the boy friend.

Now, Mr. Kanarek has already brought out that part of the
statement in which Donald Shea says to this witness that

Niki left a note saying she was leaving him.

Mr. Kanarek has already brought that out. The beginning of the question just asked — the one on which the Court interrupted him — began, I think, with reference to Niki's boy friend.

And that has absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with what Mr. Kanarek is talking about. He is merely trying to get in --

MR. KANAREK: No, that isn't true.

MR. MANZELLA: -- the statement with regard to fear on

the part of Niki Shea, that the Court already ruled not admissible.

MR. KANAREK: No. No. not at all.

MR. MANZELLA: And it's perfectly clear that's what he's trying to do.

MR. KANAREK: No, a person can leave a man without going --

THE COURT: Just a minute.

MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Is it admissible for any reason?

MR. MANZELLA: It's not admissible for any reason, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Is it admissible to rebut what she has said on direct?

MR. MANZELLA: No, your Honor, it's not. Because this isn't a prior inconsistent statement of Niki Shea. It's hear-say as to her. Niki Shea didn't tell this witness that she left Donald a note saying that she was leaving him. Donald Shea told this witness that Niki left a note.

This is being offered for the truth of the matter,

MR. MANZELLA: And it's hearsay.

MR. KANAREK: No.

MR. KANAREK: No, it's not being offered for the truth. It's offered for state of mind.

MR. MANZELLA: Of course, it is.

MR. KANAREK: Because Donald Shea need not ever have known whether or not Niki in fact left with her boy friend. It's offered not for state of mind, strictly; it's offered to prove — pardon me. It's not offered for the truth of the matter asserted; it's clearly state of mind, your Honor.

MR. MANZELLA: There's no showing --

THE COURT: Whose state of mind?

MR. KANAREK: Donald Shea's state of mind, It's clearly his state of mind which would be affected.

And we are not offering it for an in-fact showing.

MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Kanarek already got in that portion of the statement which says that Donald --

THE COURT: Yes, I realize that.

MR. MANZELLA: All right.

THE COURT: And you knew very well that I had ruled on

it, Mr. Kanarek. 1 MR. KANAREK: Well, not from a -- not from a fear stand-2 point. I am skirting the fear completely, your Honor. I am 3 not mentioning enything ---4 THE COURT: Well, you were given the opportunity to say 5 why you wanted it in, before. MR. KANAREK: You spoke of fear, your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: Yes, I know I did. MR. KANAREK: I'm not talking about fear now. 9 THE COURT: I agree with your viewpoint, that this is --10. this is a situation wherein you have Mr. Shea attributing a 11 12' statement to Mrs. Shea in this conversation. 13 And I can't see that it would establish Mr. Shea's 14 state of mind. If it's offered for the truth of what's 15 uttered, it certainly was -- would be hearsay, without an 16 exception. 17 All right. I'll sustain the objection. 18 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had 19 in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury;) 20 (Pause in the proceedings.) 21 MR. KANAREK: May I have a moment, your Honor? 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 (Further pause in the proceedings while Mr. Kanarek 24 conversed with the clerk.) 25 BY MR. KANAREK: Mrs. Binder, here are two 26 guns. Would you look at those guns? Or ---27 THE COURT: 53-A and -B. 28 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

_	Q 1	Would you tell us when, if at all, you no;
1	I'll withdraw	that.
2	,	When did you first see those guns?
3	A .	I wouldn't know one gun from the other.
4. 5		I don't remember seeing these guns.
6	Q.	Did you see Shorty Shea with these guns?
7	A.	No.
8	Q.	Pardon?
9	A.	No.
10	Q	You never saw Shorty Shea with these guns?
11	A.	They don't look like any guns I I wouldn't know
12	one gun from	another.
13	Q :	Do you see Mr. Whiteley, the gentleman seated
14	here in the b	eautiful beige or tan jacket?
15	A	Yes, I do.
16	Q :	Did you tell Mr. Whiteley, on December 1, 1970
17	that you firs	t saw those guns in Donald Shea's possession in
18	1968?	
19	A.	Not those guns.
20	Q	Did you tell Mr. Whiteley that you saw two matched
21	guns in Donal	d Shea's possession in 1968?
22	A.	Yes.
23	4	Well, would you look at those guns and would
24	you pick them	up and maybe look at them?
25	A.	I won't touch them,
26	Q.	I see. You'd prefer not to?
27	A.	I prefer not to.
28	4	Very well. In what way do these guns differ

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1	from the guns that you saw first saw in 1968 in the possession
2	of Donald Shea?
3	A. They didn't have wooden handles; that's all I
4	remember.
5	THE COURT: They did or did not?
6	THE WITNESS: They did not have wooden handles.
7	Q BY MR. KANAREK: You have an aversion to guns;
8	is that right?
9	A. That's correct.
10-	Q And so is it a fair statement, Mrs. Binder, that
11	at no time did you touch the guns you saw with Donald Shea?
12	A. I never touched any gun.
13	Q Now, if these guns you'll notice that these
14	guns are sort of marked up (indicating).
15	If these guns had been shiny and unmarked up
16	if you can visualize that do you think that this coppery
17	color here (indicating) might have appeared to you to be metal?
18	A. No.
19	Q Youdon't think so?
20	A. No.
21	Q But in any event, the guns that you saw had shiny
22	handles; is that right?
23	A. They were kind of pearl.
24	Q Pardon?
25	A Pearl handles.
26	Q They were pearl handles?
27	Ä. Yes.
28	Q You mean that the guns that you saw were ivory

		1	colored or white in this area (indicating)?
		2	A. Yes.
		3	Q Well, then, were they to your thinking, is
		4	ivory or white the same as metal?
	4	5	A. No, they were definitely not. I've never seen
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5-1	1	Q	Well, when you say you've never seen these, you
	2	are limiting	your observation to the handles?
	3	A	That's right.
	4	Q	And your your feeling is that if something is
	5	pearl that i	t is metal, is that correct?
5	6	A	That's right.
ě	7	Q	So when you say "metal," you meant pearl, pearl
4	8	handled?	
	9	A	Correct.
	10	Q	Now, other than that, though, if I may if I may
	11	just open ar	d pull the gun back this way.
	12		The rest of the gun looks the same, is that correct?
	13.	A	I don't remember.
	14	Q	I see.
)	15		The guns that you saw, in any event, you first saw
ř	16	in December	of 1968?
	17	Å	That's right.
}	18	Q	Is that correct?
	19	A	That's right.
•	.20	Q	And before that you had never seen Shorty Shea
	21	with any man	tched guns?
	22	A	No, I did not.
·	23	Q	Is that correct?
•	24	A	That's correct.
	25	Q	At the time that you spoke with Mr. Whiteley,
, S .	26	Mrs. Binder	-
	27	A	Yes.
	28.	Q	were the guns shown to you?
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Q.

You couldn't tell because you paid no attention

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to the rest of the gun? You only paid attention, you are telling us -- or thought you paid attention to the handles?

A That's right.

Q What you recall is being -- but you said the handles were shiny?

A Yes.

Q And that was in -- the first time you ever saw the guns, though, whenever, was in December of 1968?

A That's right.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella.

MR. MANZELLA: No questions, thank you.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, we would ask that this witness not be excused, and I'll approach the bench and explain why, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, you may approach.

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

(Whereupon, the witness conferred with the Court outside the hearing of the jury, which was not reported:)

THE COURT: She says she's ill and needs to leave.

MR. KANAREK: I know, I know, but by not excused, I mean not excused --

MR. MANZELLA: From further testimony.

MR. KANAREK: I'm not asking that she stay here now, but I contemplate -- in fact, I am going to ask that Magdalene

you.

Shee be brought here in view of this testimony concerning -- and then, I undoubtedly will need her testimony further, and so I'm asking that she not be excused.

THE COURT: Keep your office apprised --

MR. KANAREK: Well, I mak that she be ordered back to a date certain, like Friday.

THE COURT: Why Friday?

HR. KANAREK: Well, or Monday. All right, Monday.

THE COURT: I mean, why Monday? Why not tomorrow?

MR. KANAREK: Well, because I need Magdalane - I have
other witnesses coming in tomorrow. But, as I said, I want
Magdalane Shes here.

THE COURT: How about Thursday? We'll order her back for Thursday morning.

MR. KANAREK: Certainly, if that's your Honor's -- very well, I wanted to ask the Court --

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

THE COURT: You be back Thursday morning at 10:00 o'clock.

THE WITNESS: If my doctor allows me to. I missed two doctor's appointments already.

(Whereupon, the Court's further comments were insudible to the reporter.)

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, your Honor, I couldn't hear

THE COURT: I ordered her back for Thursday morning at 10:00 o'clock.

MR. KANAREK: Oh, Mrs. Binder, just a minute.

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

MR. KANAREK: Oh, she has asked me to ask the Court to reimburse her for taxi fare to come down here. I wonder if your Honor would --

THE COURT: Submit an affidavit and the Court will look at it and if it is reasonable, I will do that.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

Mrs. Binder.

(Whereupon, Mr. Kenarek conferred with Mrs. Binder, outside the hearing of the jury, which was not reported:)

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, call your next witness.

Marine Committee Committee

5a-1 MR. KANAREK; Yes, yes, your Honor. Yes, your Honor, 1 we now -- are we now --2 We need Mr. Whiteley. 2 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, there's a witness that's 4 been here waiting quite some time. Barbara Hoyt. 5 THE COURT: Do you wish to go shead with that? 6 MR. KANAREK: Very well, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Barbara Hoyt, then. R MR. KANAREK: That's agreeable, your Honor. Yes, your Honor, way Mrs. Binder be asked to 10 remain outside of the courtroom in view of the -- I know your 11 Honor has ordered --12 THE COURT: If you wish. 13 MR. KANAREK: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Yes, I see that she's left the courtroom. 15 MR. KANAREK: All right, thank you. 16 THE COURT: All right, Miss Hoyt, come forward. 17 Thank you. Take the witness stand. 18 Lean forward and talk into the microphone. 19 20 BARBARA HOWT. 21 testified further as follows: 23

having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. KANAREK:

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Now. Miss Hoyt, do you feel that if we went to the Spahn Ranch and some people -- you turned your back on a 5a-2

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group of people and the group of people screamed, that is individuals screamed, do you feel that you could choose the voice of the individual who screamed, assuming that these were people that you knew?

A I think so.

MR. KANAREK: Then, I make the motion, your Honor, that we go to the Spahn Ranch, have a group of people who are known to Miss Hoyt, and have the area set out what she says, and see -- let the jury determine whether this lady, this girl can choose and decide and pick who is screaming.

THE COURT: The motion is denied.

MR. KANAREK: Well, then, your Honor, I make the motion that we do that in the courtroom. That we pick — that the prosecution be allowed to choose the people that this girl knows and allow them to screen with her back to them and I maintain that she can't pick them out.

THE COURT: Your motion is to have the prosecution select the screamers?

MR. KANAREK: That's right.

THE WITNESS: (Laughing.)

THE COURT: Miss Hoyt.

MR. KANAREK: That is correct.

THE COURT: How many screamers do you want?

MR. KANAREK: Three or four people, and have this girl, with her -- facing the other way. People that she knows.

And I maintain -- well, we'll let the chips drop where they may.

THE COURT: The motion is denied.

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MR. KANAREK: Then, may I approach the bench? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

THE COURT: All right, the Court finds that such an experiment either at the Spahn Ranch or here would not be probative whatever, and that it would not in either case approximate the circumstances which she described.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, if anything, it would be conservative from the prosecution's standpoint. That is, that they would be -- she would be alert, she would be awake, it wouldn't be awakened up out of a sleep. And I think I -- we have a right. It is a denial of a fair trial and due process and equal protection for Mr. Manson for this not to be done, because otherwise -- otherwise we are limited to her subjective vituperative state of mind towards Mr. Manson. She just says it is Shorty Shea. We have a right to show that --

THE COURT: You've cross-examined her about that.

MR. KANAREK: But that's meaningless, though.

THE COURT: You've examined her at length, though, about whether or not she had heard his voice previous to that time and she says she heard him scream, and you've gone into the conversations at length.

The Court denies your motion for the reasons stated.

MR. KANAREK: Well, it denies us a fair trial, your

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Honor.

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

THE COURT: You may continue your direct examination.

MR. KANAREK: In view of the Court's ruling, I have no further questions of this witness, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Manzella?

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

THE COURT: You may step down.

MR. KANAREK: But, your Honor, we ask that she not be excused in view of the fact that, uh, that we -- there is another witness that I am sure your Honor is aware of that we are going to have here. I ask that she not be excused, but the District Attorney will arrange for her to be here at her convenience so that she's not inconvenienced.

THE COURT: Very well, Miss Hoyt, then, would you keep in touch with Mr. Manzella in the event that the Court should need you? The Court may be ordering you back here via telephone.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: Or through the District Attorney's office or to let you know that we are ordering you to be here.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you, Miss Hoyt.

THE COURT: You're excused for today.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, we now have a portion of a tape of Ella Jo Bailey.

THE COURT: Do you have the -- gentlemen, do you wish to

54-5 State *** 1 MR. KANAREK: Yes, may we approach the bench? 2 THE COURT: -- the foundation? If you know it, you may 3 state it, Mr. Kanarok, 4 Do you gentlemen have a stipulation with respect 5 to the foundational background of this tape? 6 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Do you wish to state it, Mr. Kenarak? MR. KANAREK: Hopefully. 10 The Court will permit you to do that. THE COURT: 11 MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: The date, time and place and the people 13 6 fla. hyolyed. 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 23 26 27

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 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, the People would offer to stipulate that the tape is a conversation in which the voice of Ella Jo Bailey appears; and it was made during the course of an interview held on May 15th of 1970 at Tacoma, Washington.

THE COURT: Very well. Is that agreeable to -MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, yes.

(Whereupon, the tape was played at a very low volume, making the voices on the tape either inaudible or unintelligible, during which time discussions off the record were had at the counsel table between Mr. Kanarek and Sergeant Whiteley.)

THE COURT: Do you need more time, Mr. Kanarek?

MR. KANAREK: Well, yes, your Honor. Evidently.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take our -- it's twenty of 4:00. Let's reassemble at ten minutes to 4:00.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to converse amongst yourselves during the recess, nor are you to converse with anyone else on any subject connected with this matter, nor are you to form or express an opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you.

About ten minutes.

(Mid-afternoon recess.)

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MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

The record will show that the jurors are all present.

MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor. I'll call Officer
Whiteley at this time, and we'll have to pass because of the
condition of the tape recorder or --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KANAREK: Or for mechanical reasons or whatever, so we'll pass that subject, if we may, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. KANAREK: Call Officer Whiteley, your Honor.

PAUL J. WHITELEY,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the defense, having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

- Q Officer, you are the one who has -- you have testified previously in these proceedings, is that correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q Now, directing your strention, Officer, to the two guns that have been spoken of so much in this courtroom.

And you had some fliers and things out that you have told us about previously, right?

A Yes.

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•	Q	Does	your	inve	sti	ation	rev	veal	that	Mr.	She
first	purch	tsed	those	guns	in	Octobe	er,	1968	37		
	A	Yes.									

And, Officer, in connection with your investigation, did your investigation include reading an interview of Barbara Jean Hoyt by the Los Angeles Police Department personnel, Sartuchi and Neilsen.

A Yes.

Q And did that interview reveal that Barbara Jean Hoyt stated --

MR.MANZELLA: Your Honor, excuse me.

Q -- that the screams were from a male --

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'm going to object on the grounds that it is obviously calling for hearsay. Sergeant Whiteley wasn't present at the interview.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: May we approach the bench, your Honor?

THE COURT: No, the objection is sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor is sustaining the objection, then, may I make argument?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. KANAREK: All right.

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

MR. KANAREK: He has testified concerning his -- this investigation, your Honor, and it would seem like this is a flier in the sense to the Los Angeles Police Department.

In other words, he's sending out information to all kinds of people, including the Los Angeles Police Department.

THE COURT: So what is that --

MR. KANAREK: Well, therefore, he got back a reply indicating that Barbara Jean Hoyt heard this -- a male --

THE COURT: From the sounds of it, the objection is that it is hearsay --

MR. KANAREK: Well, that isn't the point. The point is, your Honor is allowing the rankest kind of hearsay on the negative -- your Honor is allowing the negative aspects of it, that he received nothing concerning Mr. Shea.

Now, we have the information that he got from the Los Angeles Police Department --

THE COURT: Concerning a statement by Barbara Hoyt?

MR. KANAREK: Yes, he got all kinds of statements by all kinds of agencies.

THE COURT: I don't know, but it sounds like the objection is well taken.

MR. KANAREK: It isn't a fact of hearsay, your Honor, it is a matter of whether she uttered the statement or not. It is a --

THE COURT: He wasn't percipient to it.

MR. KANAREK: Well, he -- he wasn't percipient to all of the other things wherein he sent fliers and got information of that negative nature that your Honor allowed in. Your Honor allowed all of that in.

THE COURT: All right, the ruling will be the same.

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

THE COURT: The Court sustains the objection.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Officer, I show you a marriage certificate which is Defendant's I for identification, and ask you, have you ever seen that marriage certificate or a copy of it before?

A This particular certificate, no, sir.

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Q I'm not referring to this, in the sense that this exact piece of paper.

But I'm asking for this -- in connection with the -- certificate of registry of marriage, having the local registrar's number 12322, and dated May 15th, 1959, did you see that certificate of registry of marriage on any other piece of paper, before this instant in time?

A No. sir.

Q Did you -- you have told us about -- well, that might be argumentative. I'll rephrase it.

Did you search the Hall of Records for any marriages of Donald Jerome Shea, right here at Temple and Broadway, in Los Angeles, California?

A I was aware of this marriage.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, may that be stricken as not responsive to my question? I am asking about --

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK; May I have an answer?

THE COURT: The motion is granted. It's stricken.
It's not responsive.

You may answer it.

THE WITNESS: No.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: And then, prior to this -- this instant in time, or the time that you first saw this particular exhibit that's Defendant's I, you had not seen the Certificate of Registry of Marriage of Donald Jerome Shes and one Phyllis Ariene Gaston, which occurred on May the 15th, 1959; is that correct?

1	A Yes, I've spoken to her.
2	Q And that would be the grandmother of Karen Arlene
3	Shea; is that right?
4	A I wouldn't know that.
5	Q Well, directing your attention to Karen Arlene
6	Shea, that little girl, have you ever discussed that little
7	girl with the grandmother, Mrs. Shea?
8	A Yes, I have discussed the child with Elizabeth
9 .	Shea?
10	Q Did you discuss the child that we are speaking
11	of, Karen Arlene Shes, prior to the time that this girl's
12	name came up in these proceedings before Judge Choste?
13	A Yes.
14	Q And did you discuss Phyllis Shea? With the mother
15	of Donald Jerome Shes Elizabeth Shes prior to the time
16	that the name Phyllis Shes came up in these proceedings before
17	Judge Choate?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And then, was your state of mind concerning the
20	purported marriage of Magdalene or Niki Shea and Donald
21 22	Jerome Shea such that you believed that that marriage was a
23	nullity? And in fact not legal?
23	MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that
25	on the grounds that it's calling for
26	THE COURT: Sustained,
27	MR. KANAREK: Well, then, may we approach the bench,
28	your Honor?
	THE COURT: No, you may not. The objection is sustained

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MR. KANAREK: Well, I would like to make argument in connection with it, in view of other evidence that has come in before --

THE COURT: It's incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial; and calling for a conclusion.

The objection is sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Well, Officer, you have -- you as the -- you are the chief investigating officer in this case?

A Yes.

Q You brought before this court a girl, Magdalene Shea, whom you knew was not the legal wife of Donald Jerome Shea; is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I object to that on the grounds that the evidence with regard to the relationship is in, and Sergeant Whiteley cannot give his opinion.

MR. KANAREK: Then I would like to make argument to the Court, your Honor, --

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: -- because of the posture of the People's evidence in this case.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Well, may I approach the bench, your Honor?

THE COURT: No, you may not.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Did you search the records of the County of Los Angeles, to determine whether or not the marriage of Magdalene or Niki Shea with Donald Jerome Shea

1	was a legal marriage?
9 fls.	A No, sir, I did not.
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a And ---

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I would like to approach the bench, if I may, before I ask the next question, so that I can --

THE COURT: All right, you may approach the bench.
MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

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

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, it is my position that since the People have made much about an investigation concerning Donald Jerome Shea ---

THE COURT: You may ask him what he did to investigate it, but asking him questions in the form that you have been putting them is asking for legal conclusions which in some cases a lawyer might have a difficult time resolving.

MR. KANAREK: Well, it seems to me that we have a right to determine the state — in other words, your Honor has allowed in evidence where Mr. Whiteley has been allowed to testify that he got back a bunch of negatives from — so it is really not offered — it is not offered for the truth of the matter asserted. It is offered to show state of mind.

THE COURT: You want to find out why he didn't investigate the marriage?

MR. KANAREK: No, no, I'm offering it to show -- I'm offering it to show his state of mind and the lack of the -- lack of the sincerity of the investigation. I'm not offering -- I'm not offering it for the truth of whether or not --

THE COURT: Well, ask him --

MR. KANAREK: Whether or not Shorty Shea was legally married to one person or the other.

THE COURT: Well, that's what you are asking him.

MR. KANAREK: Well, no, but only to show -- only to show the state of mind of the investigating officer to show that that --

THE COURT: I think you can ask him another way. The Court believes that an inquiry as to the extent of his investigation is quite possibly relevant and material. Perhaps better asked on cross-examination, but you may pursue it. But the objection certainly is a valid one when you ask for a legal conclusion.

All right.

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

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Officer, have you, in your investigation, found that Phyllis Shea and Karen Arlene Shea live in the vicinity of Napa, California?

A. I know that they live up North somewhere, but I can't remember exactly where it is off the top of my head.

Q Well, when you say "up north," by that do you mean Northern California?

- A I mean north of Los Angeles.
- Q When you say "north," you mean north of Los Angeles and south of Yreka?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q So -- and can you pinpoint it with greater accuracy

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gone personally to the State of Massachusetts to your knowledge? No, sir. 2 Has any representative of the Los Angeles -- or 3 I'll ask you whether you have gone to Northern California in 4 connection with any interviews of Phyllis Shea? 5 б No, sir. Have you gone to Northern California in 7 8 connection with any interviews of Karen Arlene Shea? 9 A. No. 10 Has any law enforcement officer of the Sheriff's Department of Los Angeles County-gone to Northern California to 11 12 interview Phyllis Shea? 13 No. sir. 14 Or has any law enforcement officer of 15 Los Angeles County gone to Northern California to interview 16 Karen Arlene Shea? 17 No, sir. 18 MR. KANAREK: Well, then, your Honor, I would ask that; 19 we have this information here. 20 THE COURT: The Court will recess now, ladies and gentlemen, until 9:30 tomorrow morning. 22 The Court received a request this morning from --23 the Court received a request this morning that we recess on Wednesday to observe and permit the observance of a religious 25 holiday on that day, and in reference to this request, the 26 Court -- the Court will do that. I dislike wasting a day, but 27 it is a religious holiday of some importance to a segment of 28 our population and the Court is inclined to grant the request.

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.27 Accordingly, you can plan, on Wadnesday, being

The Court's estimate that the case might end at the conclusion of this month will not be far off, I think.

All right. I'll see you tomorrow morning, then, at 9:30.

Remember the admonition that I have heretofore given you. Don't discuss this case amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to discuss it with you; nor are you to form or express any opinion on the matter until the matter is finally submitted to you.

Let me caution you that in the next 24 hours, since the People rested today -- since they formally rested, there might be some news articles; there might be some comments on the radio or television.

Perhaps you could minimize your reading of newspapers and your watching of television or listening to radio over the next 24 hours; and you will thereby not be surprised by any statement that might be forthcoming from any of the news media, particularly from television or radio.

The Court would remind you that you're -- it's your solemn obligation as jurors to avoid hearing, seeing or reading enything in connection with this case, or any other case in which Mr. Manson might be involved.

Thank you. Good night: I'll see you tomorrow morning at 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 4:27 o'clock p.m., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 9:30 o'clock a.m. of the following morning, Tuesday, September 28, 1971.)