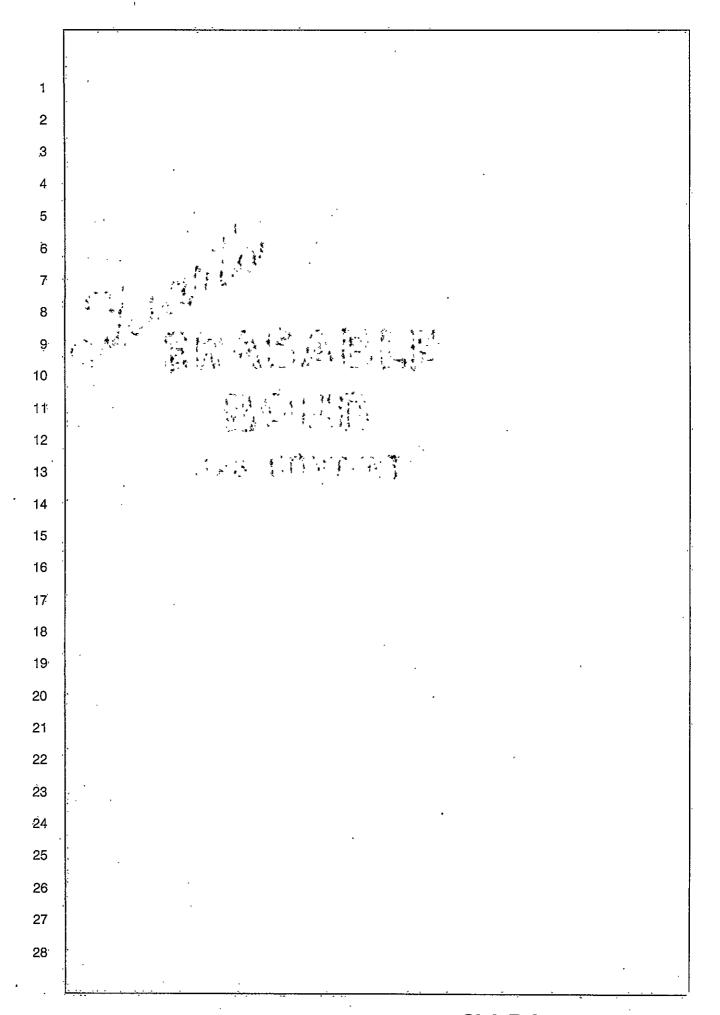
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2. HON. EDWARD A. HINZ, JR., JUDGE 3 DEPARTMENT NO. 130 ---OÖO---5 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 6 Plaintiff, NO. A253156 8 leslie van houten. 9 . Defendent. 10 11 12 13 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 14 Wednesday, April 6, 1977 15 Volume 7 16 Pages 1001 to 1162, incl. 17 18 19 20 (See Volume 1.) APPEARANCES: 21 22 23 25. EMANUEL J. SANZO, C.S.R. No. 1267 26 LOIS R. JOHNSON, C.S.R. No. 812 Official Reportors 27 .28

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1	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEIGHSDAY, APRIL 6, 1977, 10:27 A.M.
2	DEPARTMENT NO. 130 HOM. EINIARD A. HINZ, JR., JUDGE
з .	wife solds sound
4	(Appearances as heretofore noted.)
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6	THE COURT: Good morning, ladics and gentlemen.
7	This is the case of People versus Van Houten.
8	Let the record show the defendant is present,
9	represented by counsel, the Reople are represented by counsel,
10	the jury penal has been proviously sworn.
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2-1 ľ At this time would the clerk please call the first 2 12 into the jury box. 3 THE CLERK: John B. Bledsoe, B-1-e-d-s-o-e. THE BAILIFF: Step this way, sir. THE CLERK: Alphonso Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r. 5 6 Mrs. Belinda J. Reyes, R-c-y-c-s. Mrs. Dorothy M. Holloway, H-c-1-1-c-w-a-y. 7 Mrs. Lois M. Adams, A-d-a-m-s. 8 George D. Heishman, H-e-i-s-h-m-a-n. 9 William A. Williams, W-1-1-1-1-a-m-s. 10 Ezel B. Waters, W-a-t-e-r-s, 11 James Swan, S-w-a-n. 12 Joni C. Titus, first name is J-o-n-i, middle 13 initial C., last name T-i-t-u-s. 14 Ramon D. Moreno, M-o-r-q-n-o. 15 Harold W. McKinley, M-c-capital K-i-n-l-e-y. 16 3 £1 17 18 19 A REAL SAMELLE 20 21 22 23 A STATE OF THE STA 24 25 26 27 28

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THE COURT: All right.

Ladies and gentlemen, at this time I'm going to question the prospective jurous who are seated in the jury box concerning their qualifications to serve as jurous in this case.

I want all members of the jury panel, not only those 12 now sected in the jury box, but all the remainder of the panel to listen carafully and pay close attention to the questions; and you should indicate in your mind how your answers might be to those questions.

If and when you are later called into the jury bon, it may not be necessary than for the Court to repeat each and every question to each successive jurer.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, in the trial of this case each side is entitled to have a fair, unbiased and unprejudiced jury.

If there is any fact or any reason why any of you might be biased or prejudiced in any way, that is, either for or against the People of the State of California, you must disclose such reasons when you are asked to do so. In fact, it is your duty to make this disclosure.

low, we have already exemined all the juxors in this courtroom on two issues. One relates to publicity; the other relates to the hardship issue.

The Court does not propose to go into those matters again.

I have previously stated the here of the case.

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1	It's the People of the State of California versus
2	Leolie Van Houten.
3	Mice Van Houten has previously been introduced to
4	all of you.
5	Now, directing this to the 12 seated in the jury
6	box, is there any meder of the jury panel who is acquainted
7	with the defendant, Leelie Van Houten? If so, would you raise
8 ;	your hand.
9	(No response.)
10	THE COURTS All rights thank you.
11	We have already impulsed about whether you had
12	heard her neme and the matters of publicity.
13.	Hr. Maswell Keith, who represents Miss Van Houten,
14	This previously been introduced to all of you.
15	Is there any member of the jury panel who in
16	acquainted with or knows Mr. Keith prior to coming into court
17	on this mather? If so, raise your hand.
1Ŗ .	(DO Emponer.)
19	THE COURT's Thank you.
20	The People in this case are represented by
21	Mr. Stephen Kay, deputy district attorney. He has previously
22	been introduced to you.
'23 '	Is there anyone who knows or is acquainted with
24	Mr. Kay prior to coming into court on this case? If so, would
25	you raise your hand.
26	(No response.)
27	THE COURT - Thank you.
28	Many, the mount has proved being the first

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As you	recall,	the Ir	dictment	i is in	three	counts.
AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	raine de Service de Se Service de Service de		Maria de la Maria	ا أن فيان	ند. ندن پلاد آس	
COUNT !	II charge	the in	priez, t	the man	cer or	

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Leng LaBianca,

Indictment in this matter.

Count VII charges the mirder of Rosemary LaBlanca.

And Count VIII charges conspiracy to counit

murder.

As I previously stated to you, the defendant has pleaded not quilty to each of these counts; and it will be the question of her quilt or innocence of these charges that you will be asked to decide, if you are selected as a trial jurns in this case.

Now, directing this to the 12 of you in the jury box:

Having heard the charges which have been filed against the defendant, is there may member of the jury panel who feels that he cannot give this defendant a fair trial solely because of the nature of the charges against her? If so, would you make your hand.

(No response.)

THE COURT: All right; thank you.

Mow, during the course of this trial there will be numerous witnesses called to testify; and at this time I am going to read a list of the prospective witnesses.

I want to mention two things in regard to this list: One, the fact that commone's name is read does not necessarily mean that they are going to be a witness: furthermore, there may be and will likely be some witnesses called in this matter who are not on this list.

But I want to read this list of witnesses so that at least as to these we can determine whether or not any of you have heard of or are acquainted with these witnesses.

All right; the list is as follows; this is the tentative witness list:

Buth Stivick.

John Fokisnos.

Susan Struthers.

Joe Dorgan.

Officer Villiam Rodriguez.

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1	Sgt. Edward Cline.
2	Sgt. Danny Galindo.
3	Figs. Gary II. Broads.
.4	igt. Barold Dollan,
5 .	Dr. David Ketsuyama.
6	Hr. Joseph Granado.
7	Barold Trace
8:	Sinds mention.
9	Payle Rossig.
10	Disne Take.
11	Barbara Boyt.
12	Paul Patkins.
13	Cres Jacobers.
14 .	Sgt. Bill Glesson.
15	Deguty George Kipley.
16	David Stauber.
17	MA MAY: "Mat's "Steubor," it is pronounced.
18	THE COURTS "Standor"?
19	JR. KAY: Yes.
20	THE COURTS How do you spell that?
2†	MR. KAY: S-t-W-U-D-W-X.
22	THE COURT: All right: thank you.
23	Cot. Mil Sartucha.
24	Col. Paul Tate.
25	Wilfred Forent.
26	Officer Jerry DeRoss.
27	Cgt. William Wisenhort.
28	Dr. Thomas Noguchi.

1	Dr. Josl Fort.
2	Dr. Ronald Marketan.
3 .	Sgb. Nike McGonn.
4	Egt. Hike Mielson.
5	Dr. Joseph Roh, Red-h.
6	All right. Now, asking the 12 presently seated
7	in the jury box, are there any of you that have heard of or
8	are acquainted with any of these withesses? If so, would
9	you raise your hand.
10 .	MR. MILLER: I have heard of some of them.
11 .	THE COURT: All right. Lot's please see your hands,
12	
13	Anyhody else?
14	All right; Mr. Miller, Mrs. Reyes and Mr. Bledson.
15	and is it Mins or Mrs. Altura
16	Mes. Critis: Mas.
17	THE CAURT: Mrs. Titus.
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All right. First, Mr. Bledsoe, which of those 1 4-1 prospective witnesses have you heard of? 2 MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I've heard of Dr. Noguchi, is it? 3 THE COURT: Yes, Dr. Thomas Noguch1? MR. BLEDSOE: Right. And also -- did you mention Linda 5, Kasabian? 6 THE COURT: Yes. MR. BLEDSOE: Okay. I've heard also of that name. THE COURT: Those two --9 MR. BLEDSOE: Those two are the only two that I --10 THE COURT: Those two? 1.1 MR. BLEDSOE: Right. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 Now, let's take Dr. Thomas Noguchi first. 14 Are you personally acquainted with him? 15 MR. BLEDSOE: No. 16 THE COURT: Have you ever had occasion to talk to him? 17 MR. BLEDSOE: No.I have not. THE COURT: All right, And in regard to Linda Rasabian, 19 are you personally acquainted with her? 20 MR. BLEDSOE: No, I am not. 21 THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to talk to her? 22 MR. BLEDSOE: No, I have not. 23 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 24 Mr. Miller, which witnesses do you recognize? 25. MR. MILLER: Dr. Noguchi and several of the -- I think 26 you said Kasabian and Watkins or Watson, 27 THE COURTS Paul Watkins? 28

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MR. MILLER! Watkins A.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, in regard to Dr. Noguchi, or in regard to each of these that you have just named, are you personally acquainted with any of the three of them?

MR. MILLER: No.

THE COURT: And have you ever personally talked to any of them?

MR. MILLER: No.

THE COURT: I take it, then, that you have just heard their names; is that correct?

MR. MILLER: That's right.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mrs. Reyes, which witnesses --

MRS. REYES: Linda Kasabian.

THE COURT: Is that the only one?

MRS. REYES: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, are you personally acquainted with her?

MRS. REYES: No, sir.

THE COURT: You have just heard her name, I take it?

MRS. REYES: Yes.

THE COURT: You have never talked with her?

MRS. REYES: No.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

And Mrs. Titus?

MRS. TITUS: Yes. Linda Kasabian and Dr. Noguchi.

THE COURT: Are you personally acquainted with either

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one of those two?

MRS. TITUS: Neither, Just heard,

THE COURT: And you have never talked to either one of them?

MRS. TITUS: No.

THE COURT: You have just heard their names; is that correct?

MRS. TITUS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

All right. Do any of the 12 of you have any belief or feelings toward any of the parties, attorneys, or witnesses that would make it impossible or difficult for you to act fairly and impartially both as to the defendant and as to the People; if so, would you raise your hand.

(No response.)

All right. Do any of you have any interest in the outcome of this case; if so, would you raise your hand.

(No response.)

All right, thank you.

Now, at this time I would like to inquire as to the 12 concerning prior jury service, first in regard to those who have served at any time as a juror on a criminal case, whether it be in the superior court, municipal court, justice court, or federal court.

All right. Could I see the hands of any of those of you who have previously served as a juror in a criminal case.

(Show of hands.)

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Miller and Mrs. Holloway,

Mr. Waters and Mr. Moreno, and Mr. McKinley.
Are there any others?
(No response.)
All right, thank you.
All right, Mr. Miller, how many criminal cases
have you served on as a juror?
MR. MILLER: Two, I think.
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THE COURT: And without --

Well, let me first ask you this: What was the nature of the charges in the two cases?

MR. MILLER: One was on a murder case and another on a rape case.

THE COURT: All right. And were those two cases held in Los Angeles County?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: I take it they are both superior court cases?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Without telling me the result of either of the cases, was a jury able to arrive at a verdict in each of the cases?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURTY All right.

Now, have you ever served as a juror in any other criminal cases?

MR. MILLER: Not that I can remember, no.

THE COURT: And when did you serve on those two cases?

MR. MILLER: Around '70, I think; around the year 1970.

THE COURT: All right.

And have you ever previously served as a juror in a civil case?

MR. MILLER: No.

THE COURT: All right,

Now, would you be able to put to one side whatever you heard by way of testimony and whatever you heard by way of

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instructions in those two prior cases and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the court will give you?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, I notice that one of the cases you mentioned was a murder case.

MR. HILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right,

Now, I want to be sure that you are aware that you are not in any way to consider or compare this case with that one.

Do you understand?

MR. MILLER: True, yes.

THE COURT: And that you are to put that matter completely out of your mind insofar as the testimony is concerned and the instructions.

Do you understand that?

MR. MILLER: Right.

THE COURT: Can you do that for us?

MR. MILLER: Oh, yes.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mrs. Holloway, how many criminal cases have you served on as a juror?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: There were two.

THE COURT: And what was the nature of the charges?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Assault, both of them.

THE COURT: Were those in the superior court, municipal

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MRS. HOLLOWAY: In superfor.

THE COURT: All right,

Without telling me the result, was the jury able to arrive at a verdict in each of those cases?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Have you ever served as a jurgr in a civil case? MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: And how many civil cases?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: One.

THE COURT: And when was that?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: 73.

THE COURT: And what did that involve, in brief?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: It was an ex-policeman, and he had cut his finger off, part of his finger, with a Black and Decker power saw.

THE COURT: It was a lawsuit for personal injury; is that correct?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: And was the jury able to arrive at a conclusion in that case?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, do you understand the difference in the burden of proof as between a civil and a criminal case?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand in a civil case the burden is by a proponderance of the evidence, which means slightly

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1	more one way or the other?
2	Do you understand that?
3	MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Do you understand that in this criminal
5	case the burden of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt?
6	Do you understand that?
7.	MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.
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THE COURT: And that is a much higher burden than by a prependerance of the evidence.

Would you agree with that?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, for your benefit, as well as the other jurors here, I want to at this time define the presumption of innocence, reasonable doubt, and burden of proof that applies in this and every criminal case.

"A defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown, he is entitled to an acquittal. This presumption places upon the state the burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

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

Now, Mrs. Holloway, will you be able to follow

"Reasonable doubt is defined as

that instruction in this case? 1 2 MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I will. THE COURT: All right, thank you. 4 Now, would you be able to put completely to one side the testimony and instructions you received in the two 5 6 prior criminal cases and the one prior civil case you sat on and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented 8 in this courtroom and the instructions the court will give you? 9 MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes. 10 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 11 Mr. Waters, how many criminal cases have you 12 served on? 13 MR. WATERS: One, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: And what was the nature of the charges? 15 HR. WATERS: Two charges, oral copulation and rape. 16 THE COURT: And without telling me the result, was the 17 jury able to arrive at a verdict in this case? 18 MR. WATERS: On one. 19 THE COURT: On one count? 20 MR. WATERS: Yes. 21 On one count and not on the other; is that THE COURT: 22 correct? 23 Yes. MR. WATERS: 24 THE COURT: When did you sit on that case? 25 I think it was about '73, about three years MR. WATERS: 26 ago. 27 THE COURT: Was that in the Los Angeles Superior Court? 28

MR. WATERS: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you ever served as a juror in a civil case?

> MR. WATERS: Yes.

THE COURT: And how many civil cases?

MR. WATERS: One.

THE COURT: And what did that case involve, in brief?

MR. WATERS: An accident.

1	THE COURT: Automobile accident?
2-	MR. WATERS: Automobile accident with a bicycle.
3 '	THE COURT: Was the jury able to resolve that matter?
4	MR. WATERS! It was settled before we went into court.
5	THE COURT: It was what?
6	MR. WATERS: It was settled.
7	THE COURT: It was settled before the jury retired to
8	deliberate?
9	MR. WATERS: Yes, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: All right.
11	Have you ever served as a juror in any other
12	cases?
13 .	MR. WATERS: No.
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	Do you understand the difference in the burden of
16	proof as between a civil and a criminal case?
17	MR. WATERS: Yes.
18	THE COURT: And do you also understand that in a
19	criminal case, unlike a civil case, all 12 jurors must agree
20	before the jury may return a verdict?
21	Do you understand that?
22	MR. WATERS: Yes.
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	Now, would you be able to put to one side all the
25 ·	testimony and instructions you received in the prior criminal
26	and civil cases that you sat on as a juror
27	MR. WATERS: Yes.
28	THE COURT: end decide this case solely on the

4-13	1	evidence to be presented in this court and the instructions
	2	the court will give you?
	3	HR. WATERS: Yes.
	4	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
	5	Mr. Moreno, how many criminal cases have you
	6.	served on?
	7	MR. MORENO: One.
	8	THE COURT: And what was the nature of the charges?
	9 1	MR. MORENO: Kidnapping, robbery.
	10	THE COURT: And without telling me the result, was the
	11	jury able to arrive at a verdict in that case?
	12	MR. MORENO: Yes.
	13	THE COURT: Approximately when did you sit on that case?
	14	MR. MORENO: 1972.
1	15	THE COURT: And was that in the Los Angeles Superior
	1 6	Court?
	17	MR. MORENO: Yes, It was.
	1,8	THE COURT: Have you ever sat as a juror on any civil
	19	cases?
	20	MR. MORENO: Yes, I have.
	21	THE COURT: And how many civil cases?
	22	MR. MORENO: Three cases. They were both settled before
	2 3	the jury had to deliberate on them.
	24.	THE COURT: In other words, you were chosen as a juror
	25	in three civil cases?
	26	MR. MORENO: Yes.
	27	THE COURT: Is that correct?
	28	MR. MORENO: Yes.

1 But before any of those three were given to THE COURT: 2 the jury to decide the matters were settled; is that correct? 3 MR. MORENO: Correct. 4 THE COURT; All right. Now, would you be able to put --5 6 Well, let me ask you this: Do you understand the difference in the burden of proof as between a civil and a 7 R criminal case? MR. MORENO: Yes, I do. 9 THE COURT: And you further understand that in a 10 criminal case all 12 jurors must agree before the jury may 11 return a verdict? 12 MR. MORENO: Right, yes. 13 THE COURT: Now, would you be able to put to one side 14 all the evidence and instructions you received in the prior 15 criminal case and the prior three civil cases and decide this 16 case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom 17 and the instructions the court would give you? 18 MR. MORENO: 19. All right, thank you. THE COURT: 20 Mr. McKinley, how many criminal cases have you sat 21 混合 经有关时间 on as a juror? 22 MR. MC KINLEY: One. 23 And what was the nature of the charge? THE COURT: 24 MR. MC KINLEY: Well, it was a holdup with a gun. 25THE COURT: All right. 26 And without celling me the result, was the jury 27 able to arrive at a verdict? **28**

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MR. MC KINLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: And when did you sit on this case?

MR. MC KINLEY: It was '71, I think, about that time.

That was in the Los Angeles Superior Court? THE COURT:

It was in Pasadona. MR. MC KINLEY:

THE COURT: All right.

And have you ever sat as a juror on a civil case?

MR. MC KINLEY: No.

THE COURT: All right,

Now, would you be able to put completely to one side the testimony and instructions you received in that prior criminal case and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the court would give you?

MR. MC KINLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Now, is there anyone I've overlooked who has served as a juror in a criminal case?

Mr. Waters?

MR. WATERS: Yes. There was another criminal case I was It was solicitation.

Fr. C. F. C. Till

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WATERS: That slipped my mind.

THE COURT! When was that?

MR. WATERS: That was at the same time, 173.

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THE COUNT: Was that in the Superior or Municipal Court? MR. MATERS: The Superior.

THE COUNTY Now, without telling me the result in regard to that case, was the jury able to arrive at a verdict?

MR. WATERS: Yes.

THE COURT ALL right.

Now, would you be able to put to one side whatever tentimony and instructions you heard in that prior case, and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the court would give you?

MR. WATERS! YOU.

. THE COURT: Is there anyone who has served on a criminal case that I have not spoken to?

(No response.)

THE COURT: All right; thank you

Now I would like to see the hands of any of you meated in the jury box who have previously served on a civil case but never on a criminal case.

> In there anyone that falls into that category? Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

THE COURT: And Mrs. Titus.

I believe I elresdy talked to you, haven't I? MRS. TIME: No. not on this matter.

THE COURT: Oh, I beyon't. I see.

Is there anyone wise who has surved on a civil jury and never on a criminal case?

(No response.)

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THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Williams, how many civil cases have you sat

MR. WILLIAMS: Two, Your Honor.

THE COUNTY What were the nature of those two cases?

NR. WILLIAMS: It was minor traffic offenses, along this line, in '73.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

THE COURT: Was someone charged with a violation of the Vehicle Code?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes,

And also there was bedily -- not bedily injury, but financial amounts being asked from one party to the other.

THE COURT: So these were civil tases for money due to traffic accidents.

MR. WELLENS: Yes.

THE COURT: I Beek

Do you understand the difference in the buiden of proof as between a civil and a criminal case?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

THE COURT: And would you be able to put completely to one side the testimony and instructions you received in those prior civil cases, and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the court would give you?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

WIN COURT: All right; thank you.

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	Mc.	Tibus,	how many	civil	Cason	have	Jou	served
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MRS. TING: Two.

on?

THE COURT: What were the nature of those cases?

WELL TIME: One was an eminent domain, and the other
one -- having to do with property, top.

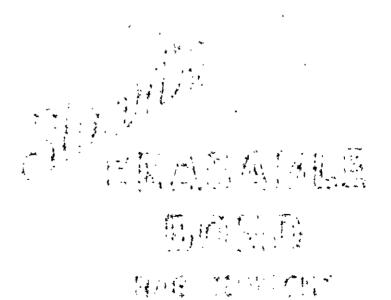
THE COURSE Now, was the jury able to excive at a conclusion as to each of those cases?

MED. TITUS: Yes.

THE COURT: And when did you serve on those cases?
MED. TEXTS: About '72, I think, '73.
THE COURT: ALL right.

Now, do you understand the difference of burden of proof as between a civil and a criminal case?

MRS. TITUE: Yes, I do.



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THE COURT: Could you put to one side whatever you heard by way of testimony and instructions in those prior civil cases, and decide this case solely on the evidence to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the court would give you?

MRS. TITUS: Yes, I can.

THE COURT: All right; thank you.

In these anyone in the jury box who has served on a case as a juror that I have not talked to?

(No response.)

THE COURT: All right; thank you.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the fact that a defendant is in court for trial or that charges have been filled against her is no evidence whatsoever of her guit.

The jurous are to consider only the evidence properly received in this courtroom in determining the quilt or innocence of the defendant.

As I have stated the defendant has been arraigned on the three counts and has entered a plea of not quilty, which is a complete denial, making it necessary for the People, acting through the District Attorney, to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the case against the defendant.

Until and unless this is done the presumption of innocence applies.

Now I want to direct the following question to the 12 of you seated in the jury box; and that relates to this:

Have any of you or any member of your family or any close friends, to your knowledge, ever been arrested for

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or charged with offenses similar to those in this case? If so, could I see your hands.

(Na response.)

THE COURTS All right; thank you.

Have any of you or any member of your family or any close friends, to your knowledge, ever been a complaining witness or a victim of a crime similar to those alleged in this case?

(No response.)

THE COURT: All right; thank you.

Now I want to inquire about any connection you might have with law enforcement.

And by "law enforcement" I mean not only Sheriff Offices, Police Departments, but also district attorney's offices, attorney general's offices, highway patrol or any federal law enforcement agency.

Have any of you or any member of your family or any close friends to your knowledge had any less enforcement training or experience or been a member or employed by any less enforcement agency? If so, could I see your hands, please.

(Show of hands.)

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	THE COURT: All right; Mr. Moreno.
. 2	In there mayone else?
3	(Show of hunds.)
4	MR. BLEDSOE: I have a quantion.
5 ·	THE COURT: And Mr. Bladaca.
6	All right, Mr. Bledson, what is the nature of the
7	connection with last enforcement?
8	MR. BUDDOOK: I had a question. When you say "foully
9	members," is that issediate family or, say, uncles and
10	THE COURT: Well, that would include uncless. Any
11	reintive.
. 12	MR. BLEDSOF: Okay.
13	Yes; I have two relatives who are policemen.
14	THE COURTS By whom are they employed?
15	MR. BLILLSOE: Los Angeles.
16	THE COURTS And what relation are they to you?
17	MR. HIRDSOR; One is a cousin and the other is an uncle.
18	THE COURT: Now, in regard to the cousin, how often do
19	you see him?
. 20	MR. BUSDSON: Once every mix months, maybe.
21	THE COURT: And how often do you see your uncle that's
25	in las autoroment?
23	MR. BLEDGOE: Probably less. Maybe
<u>;</u> 24	THE COURTS DO YOU ever discuss the nature of their work
25	with these?
26	MR. BLEDSOK: Yes, somethat.
27	this court. All right.
28	The state of the s

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27[°] 28 see them each would be about twice a year; is that correct?

Who BERDSOR: Possibly.

THE COURT: Now, would you be able to listen to the testimony of a police officer or any other law enforcement officer, and judge his credibility by the same standard that you would use as to any other witness?

MR. BLEUSON: (Pause.) Ton, I believe so.

THE COURT: All right. Now, you understand that it is important that all witnesses be judged by the same standard; and that's the reason for the question.

Now, do you have any doubt about whether you could do that?

ME. BLEDSOE: No.

THE COURT: Mould you have any difficulty or would you be embarransed in returning a verdict either for or against the side which called a police officer as a witness?

MR. BUFUSOR: No.

THE COURT: All rights thank you.

Tet me mak one additional question concerning that:

Would you be able to put completely to one side

the fact that you have a cousin and uncle that are with a

police department, and decide this case solely on the evidence
to be presented in this courtroom and the instructions the

court would give you?

M. BLEDSON, Yen,

THE COURT: All rights thank you.

Mr. Morano, what is your connection with law

enforcement?

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MR.	MOTERIO :	My	brother	15	×	police	officer	in	Orange
County.									

THE COURT: And how often do you see him?

... MORENO: About once a year.

THE COURTY and do you discuss the nature of his work with him?

MR. MOREMO: No.

THE COURT: All right.

Would you be able to listen to the testimony of a police officer or any other law enforcement officer, and judge his credibility by the same standard that you would use as to any other witness?

MR. MORENO: You.

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As I'm sure you are all aware, the jurous are really judges of the facts.

And it's your duty to pass on the credibility of the witnesses and to find the facts as you see them in regard to the definitions of the offenses and various other matters that you will be instructed on.

That is your responsibility, and that is your duty, and no one will do that for you.

Under our system, the court must instruct you in the law that applies to this case; and the court at the conclusion of the case will instruct the jury in the law that applies insofar as the definition of the crimes are concerned, the instructions regarding credibility of witnesses and other matters relating to this case.

And it is important that I have your assurance that you will follow the court's instructions whether you personally agree with those instructions of law or not.

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Now, would any of you have any difficulty in doing that?

(No response.)

THE COURT: If so, would you raise your hand.

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Bledsoe?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes.

There may very well be with me some problems related to the law and a religious perspective.

You know, I have to toy with that or work -- consider that question.

THE COURT: All right.

Well, let me ask you this: Are you saying that you would have difficulty in following the court's instructions in regard to certain legal matters?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I'm saying that when it came to those matters that may very well conflict with my own religious belief, then I would certainly have to wrestle with those kinds of things.

THE COURT: Well, in other words, you are indicating, and I don't want to put words in your mouth, and correct me if I'm wrong, but you seem to be indicating that there could be circumstances under which you would have difficulty following the court's instructions due to other religious matters; is that correct?

MR. BLEDSOE: That is possible, yes.

THE COURT: All right. Will counsel approach the bench, please.

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1	Could we have the court reporter.
2	(The following proceedings were held
3	at the bench:)
4	THE COURT: Do counsel want to stipulate in regard to
5	this juror?
6	MR. KEITH: No. Your Honor, I'd like to Inquire further -
7	THE COURT: All right.
8	MR. KEITH: what he has in mind.
9	THE COURT: All right. I'll inquire, then.
10	MR. NAY: I'd like to make a request of the court at a
11	convenient time. I have to go to the bathroom. You know, I
12	could quit in a few minutes or something.
13	MR. KEITH: Any time he wants to go to the bathroom
14	THE COURT: Do you want me to finish with him?
15	MR. KAY: Sure, yes.
16	THE COURT: Okay, all right.
17	(The following proceedings were held
18	in open court:)
19	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Bledsoe, can you indicate to
20.	the court what areas of the law that might be a problem.
2 1:	MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I don't know if I can be specific
22	about it, but I would think that, you know, if it was a matter
23	in which I was caused to make a decision about a particular
24	law matter, it might be in conflict with a religious belief.
25	If, for example, I was instructed on some point
26	of law that conflicted.
27	THE COURT: Well, do you have any idea what that might
28	be?

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MR. BLEDSOE: No, I don't have any idea at this point.

THE COURT: Have you previously served as a juror?

MR. BLEDSOE: No, I have not.

THE COURT: All right.

Do you foresee any problem in regard to the definition of murder?

MR. BLEDSOE: No.

THE COURT: Would this relate to any definition of any crime?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes, I believe so.

THE COURT: Can you give me an example?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, in terms of a crime, but certainly whether or not it is murder or whatever, it would be an act committed, you know, against another individual or another person. And I just feel that possibly, in having certain religious perspectives, once I had to make a decision about the guilt or innocence of an individual there might be some problems in terms of a conflict between what the law's definition would be as opposed to what my religious perspective would be.

THE COURT: Well, in regard --

Well, let me ask you this: In regard to the presumption of innocence and burden of proof which the court has read to you, do you have any religious problem with that?

MR. BLEDSOE: No, I do not.

THE COURT: The court has read excerpts from the indictment in this case which relates to two counts of murder and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

Are any of those alleged crimes such that it would cause you problems in regard to your religious beliefs? MR. BLEDSOE: Not in making a decision based on the evidence alone, on the evidence that would be presented. don't feel that I would have any problems in that respect. I would think that there may very well be a ingreater problem if it came to a cortain type of sentencing. This kind of thing.

1	THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor? Your Honor, he's thinking
2	of the
3	MR. KEITH: Your Honor, may we approach the bench?
4	THE COURT: Yes, will counsel approach the bench.
5	(The following proceedings were held
6	at the bench:)
7	MR. KEITH: He thinks this is a death penalty case.
8	THE COURT: Yes, I think so, too.
9.	Well, I'm going to straighten him out on that.
10	MR. KAY: You can say the court
11	MR. KEITH: That's what Leslie was
12	MR. KAY: has struck down the death penalty. There
. 13	is no death penalty law any more.
14	THE COURT: As to this case, yes, all right.
15	(The following proceedings were held
16	in open court:)
17	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Bledsoe, the jury will be
18	instructed in this case that they are not to consider the
19	matter of punishment or penalty in regard to this case and
20	in arriving at a verdict.
21	Would you have any problem following that
22	instruction?
23	MR. BLEDSOE: No, I would not.
24	THE COURT: All right. And do you further understand
25	that in regard to this case, and I think this may be something
26	that was bothering you, does it have to do with whether or
27	not the death penalty is in issue in this case?
28	MR. BLEDSCE: I think there is certainly an overtone of

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this in this case.

THE COURT: Let me disabuse you of that. In regard to this case, the death penalty is not possible. The maximum sentence imposed under law in this case does not include the death penalty.

The death penalty was found unconstitutional, and unless and until a new statute is enacted, that is not a penalty in the State of California in regard to the crimes alleged in this case or any other case. And if the statute is reenacted, it would apply only to crimes committed after the date of the new statute.

So knowing that, would you have any problems in regard to religious matters and the court's instructions?

MR. BLEDSOE: I don't -- I can't think of any at this point, no.

THE COURT: In other words, your concern related to punishment; is that correct?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I think that was some of my concern. Certainly that was one of the key things that I was concerned about.

THE COURT: Well, you understand there is no death penalty possibility in this case, don't you?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, do you still have any other questions in your mind about religious problems in regard to instructions?

MR. BLEDSOE: Not at this point, no.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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Now, in regard to any of the other jurors, are there any problems concerning that?

All right. Do I have the assurance of each of the 12 jurors now seated in the jury box that they will follow the instructions as the court gives them to the jurors, whether they personally agree with the instructions or not? Do I have your assurance; if not, would you raise your hand.

(No response.)

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I think you all understand that the court has to instruct you on the law, whether the court personally agrees with the law or not; and if any of us, judges, jurors, or anyone else, doesn't agree with the law, the place to change it is in the legislature and not in the courtroom. And the system that we have requires the court to instruct you on the law that applies, and it requires that each juror follow the law as you are instructed.

All right. At this time the court is going to take a brief recess until 20 minutes past the hour.

Each of the jurors are again reminded not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone else, not to form any opinion concerning this matter or express any opinion concerning this matter until the case is finally given to you.

In addition, it would be inappropriate for any of you to read, hear, or in any way consider any publicity in the news media about this matter.

All right. The court will be in recess until 11:20. All jurors, defendant, and counsel are ordered to return at that time.

Court is in recess. (Recess taken.)

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THE COURT: People versus Van Houten.

Let the record show the defendant is present, represented by counsel, the People are represented by counsel, the 12 prospective jurors are in the jury box. the remainder of the panel is in the sudience section of the courtroom.

What I would like to start now with each juror is to ask certain personal data.

The items are listed on the chart on the board. so I would like to start with you first, Mr. Bladron.

Would you state each of the items there as set

MR. MINDSON: My name is John B. Bladson.

My date of birth is February 9, 1943.

I live in Pasadens.

I am presently separated.

I have three children, ages 9, 8 and 4.

My present occupation: I'm an employment counselor with the State of California.

THE COURTS All right. What was your wife's occupation. if it was outside the home?

MR. BLIDGOR: Well, she worked occusionally as a Headstart preschool instructor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Miller, would you please give us the personal

MR. MILIAR: My name is Alphonso J. Miller. My date of birth; December 9, 1926.

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I have two some, 19 and 16.

My occupation: I am a superintendent of station operations for the U.S. Postal Service.

THE COURT: And what was your husband's occupation? MAG. HOLLOWAY: Automotive assembler.

THE COURTY All right; thank you.

Mrs. Adams, please.

MAG. ADAMS: My name is Lois M. Adams.

My date of birth is Jamuary 3rd, 1936.

I live in the City of Bl Segundo.

I am married.

I have two daughters, ages 19 and 20.

and my bushand works for Chrygon Oil.

And I do secretarial work at United Airlines.

1	THE COURT: Fine; thank you.
2, 3	Mr. Hainbann, plans.
	MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, George D. Heishman.
4 .	October 13, 1930.
5:	I live in the Palms area, West L.A.
. 6	I'm single
7	Occupation: Mail carrier U.S. Nostal Service.
Ŗ	THE COURT! TOWN YOU.
9	And Mr. Williams.
10	MR. WITHIAMS: My name in William A. Williams.
11	Date of birth, 9-3-38.
1,2	I live at 1794
13	THE COURT: Not I don't need your address. I just want
14:	to know the area of residence.
15	MR. WILLIAMS: Low Angeles.
16	THE COURT: What part of los Angeles?
1.7	MR. WILLIAMS: Bunkington Back.
18	THE COURT: All right; thank you.
19	MR. WILLIAMS Chay.
20. 21	I am single at the time.
22	Mo children.
23	Occupation: A County amployee, machanical
24	department.
25	THE COURSE ALL right.
26	dave you previously been married?
27	M. WILLIAMS Yes.
28	THE COURT: All right. What was your wife's occupation?
	MR. WILLIAMS: At the time it was bousewife.

1 THE COURT: All right; thank you. 2 Mr. Waters, please. 3 MR. WATERS: My name is East B. Waters. 4 Date of birth: Angust 19th, 40. 5 I live in the Carson area. 6 I su married. 7 My wife is presently unemployed. She did work 8 as an electronic associat. 9 I have one child, age 7. 10 My openiation is a waterworks mechanic for the 11 City of los Appeles. 12 THE COURTS ALL Tight. 13 What was your date of birth, please? 14 MR. WATERS: August 19, 40; August the 19th, 1940. 15 THE COURT: All right; thank you. 16 Mr. Svan, planse. 17 MR. SWAM: My mame is Junior Swam. 18 Date of birth: August 17th, 1922. A sm married. I have five children, four boys and one girl, 30, 28, 26 and 19. And my occupation is a laborar for the City of Los Angeles. 24 My wife is a beautician. 25 THE COURT: All right; thank you. 26 Mrs. Titus, planes. 27 MRS. TITOS: Joni C. Titus.

12-22-38.

7-6 Pico-Cranshaw area. 1 Married no children. 2 U.S. Postal Service, clark steno. Ì My husband is self-employed as a trucker. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. 5 Mr. Moreno, please, 6 7 HR. MORRING: Remon John Moreno. October 7, 1934. 8 9 City of Monterey Fark. 10 Single, no children. 11 Electronics technician, 22 years. 12 THE COURT: And by whom are you employed? 13 MR. MORENO: Pacific telephone. 14 THE CHURT: All right; thank you. 15 And Mr. McKinley, please. 16 MR. MCKINLEY: Harold W. McKinley. 17 July lat, 1908. 18 I live in Pasadena, 19 I am married. .20 Two daughters, 38 and 40. Betired. And my wife is a housewife. 23 THE COURTS And what was your employment before you 24 retired?
25 R. McKINIEK: I worked for the City of Pasadens, city THE COURT: All right; thank you.

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Now I want to direct this question to all 12 of

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you seated in the jury boxs

Do any of you know of any reason or has anything occurred to you during this period of questioning or at any time that might make you doubtful about whether you could be completely fair and impartial in this case? If so, would you raise your hand.

(Show of hands.)

THE COURT: No. McKinley.

MR. MCKIMUSY: Well, I just feel that I do have my doubts because I have a pretty set opinion on this.

I didn't think I did before, but the more I think about it -- I just don't think I could be fair enough on it.

1,	in the court all right.
2	In that hased on what you have seen, read or
3	heard about this metter before coming into court?
4	MR. MCKINLEY: Yes
5.	THE COURTE ALL right.
6.	You previously were questioned concerning that
7	
8	MR. MCKINIEY: That's right.
9	THE COURT: Now apparently you are indicating that you
10	have a different
11	MR. MCKINIER: I have had I just thought about it
12	more, and I just feel that way now. I have a practy strong
13	opinion about it.
14	THE COURT: Are you saying based on what you have read,
15	seen or heard about this matter, that you have formed an
16	opinion as to the defendant's guilt or innocence?
17	ME. MONTHLEY: Yes, wir.
18	THE COURT: All right.
19	Is that opinion such that it would take testingny
20 :	in order to overcome the opinion you have?
21	MR. MATHEMY: Yes, it would.
22	THE CHRT: All right: thank you.
23	Has anything occurred to any of the others of you
24 ;	that might cause you to have my doubts about whether you
25	could be completely fair and impartial in this case?
26	Does anyone have any reseon why they should not
27	sit on this case, based on anything we have covered or anythin
28	that's occurred to you?

(No xesponse.) THE COURT: All right; thank you, Will counsel approach the bench, please. .2Ò

1	1	(The following proceedings were held
	2	at the bench:)
	3 .	THE COURT: All right. Will counsel stipulate in regard
	4.	to Mr. McKinley?
	5 (MR. KEITH: Yes, Your Honor.
•	·6	MR. KAY: So stipulated.
	7	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
	8 . ,	(The following proceedings were held
	·9 .	in open courti)
	10	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Harold W. McKinley, you are
	11	excused from further service upon this case. The court wants
	12	to thank you for your attendance.
	13	You are to report to the fifth floor jury room.
<u>~</u>	14	Thank you.
	15 .	All right. Will the clerk please cell the next
	16	juror into Seat No. 12,
	17	THE CLERK: Evelyn M. Manning, M-a-n-n-1-n-g.
	18	THE BAILIFF: Just take the scat that was vacated by
	19	Mr. McKinley.
	.20	THE COURT: All right, is it Miss or Mrs. ?
	21 .	MRS. MANNING: Mrs.
	22	THE COURT: Mrs. Manning, did you hear the questions that
	23	I just asked the panel?
	24	MRS, MANNING: Yes, sir.
	25	THE COURT: And 1f I were to ask you those same questions
	26	would your answers be substantially the same?
	27	MRS. MANNING: Yes.
_	28	THE COURT: All right.
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Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be 1 fair and impartial as to both the defendant and the 2. prosecution in this case? 3 MRS. MANNING: No. 4 THE COURT: All right. 5 Would you please give us your personal data as 6 set forth on the board, please, 7 MRS. MANNING: Evelyn Manning. My date of birth is 8 April 24, 1920. I live in Sunland. I'm married. I have two 9 sons, 25 and 20. I'm an accountant for a hospital. My husband 10 has his own business, tire service and sales. 11 THE COURT: All right. Have you previously served as a 12 juror? 13 MRS. MANNING: No, sir. 14 THE COURT: Do you have any close relationship with law 15 enforcement, as I previously stated? 16 MRS. MANNING: No. 1.7 THE COURT: Have you ever been arrested for or charged 18 with an offense similar to those in this case? 19 MRS. MANNING: No. 20 THE COURT: Have you over been a witness to or a victim 21 of any crime similar to those charged in this case? 22 MRS. MANNING! No. sir. 23 THE COURTY All rights 24 As you sit there now, can you think of any reason 25 why you couldn't be fair and impartial as to both sides in 26 this matter? 27 MRS. MANNING: No. 611 28

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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Mr. Keith, you may inquire of the panel for cause.

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MR. KEITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

4 5 Ladies and gentlemen of the prospective jury,

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beliefs and attitudes and some of your experiences that are

I am going to ask you a few questions about some of your

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being asked not to be prying but to try and determine, as

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best we can, your state of mind towards sitting on a jury in

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this case and being fair and impartial and open-minded over

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and above the questions that we asked you in the past few

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days regarding your exposure to publicity.

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I'11 start with Mr. Bledsoe.

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Let's see. Mr. Bledsoe, you knew the names of

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Dr. Noguchi and Linda Kasabian by reason of the publicity --

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is that correct? -- not because of any casual acquaintance

16

Is that correct?

with either of those individuals.

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MR. BLEDSOE: That is correct,

ment other than your cousin and uncle?

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MR. KEITH: Now, do you have any friends in law enforce-

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MR. BLEDSOE: Not that I'm aware of.

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MR. KEITH: And by law enforcement, I'm including

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deputy district attorneys, attorneys general, with all due respect to His Honor.

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Do you have any -- I take it you don't know or

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consider yourself as close friends with any persons who are

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prosecutors?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, not close friends. But in the type

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of work that I've done with the state, of course, I've had connections with the courts, and I've formed certain connections with persons who were connected with probation or law Land to Marine enforcement.

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MR. KEITH: You are an employment counselor for the State of California.

"Could you tell us something about what you do.

MR. BLEDSOE: Mainly employment counseling has to do with trying to assist persons who are unemployed or who are thinking to make a vocational change or adjustment within that employment to come up with the right data, the right information, the right input to rake a reasonable decision.

MRS REITH: Do you work mostly with young people?

MR. BLEDSOE: No, work with all ages. But --

im. KEITH: Do you -- Excuso me, I didn't mean to interrupt you.

MR. BLEDSOE: With all age groups and all persons who are seeking employment.

However, there are times when it is necessary to try and deal with cortain matters that would probably affect that person in a negative way if they went on a job or prior to getting employment.

MR. KEITH: I take it you probably encounter persons seeking employment who have had previous encounters with the law and perhaps have been incarcerated.

MR. BLEDSOE: That is correct.

MR. KEITH: And you also, in seeking jobs for such people, contact law enforcement agencies to determine more about these people and their skills and their artitudes and their employability.

MR. BLEDSOE: That's correct.

And prior to that assignment, I was also involved

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with assisting those individuisls to try and resolve some of the small legal natters in reference to problems that they had.

MR. KEITH: There may well be an issue in this case involving the taking the drugs.

You probably deal with people who have had drug problems in the past.

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Would that be a fair statement?

In the event the evidence showed that Hiss Van Houten had taken drugs in her lifetime, would that in some way militare against you giving her a fair trial?

significant and not entitled to be considered; I'm just saying ipso facto simply because drugs may well be involved, would that so prejudice you against her that you would find it difficult to resolve the other issues that may be presented in the case fairly?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I don't think the fact that drugs might enter into the case would affect me.

You know, I have certain feelings about drugs and their uses, my own personal feelings.

MR. KEITH: Has any relative or member of your family or close friend, other than the people with whom you deal on a day-to-day basis as a result of your particular employment, been involved with the abuse of drugs?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes.

MR. REITH: Did you understand the distinction I made?

You did tell me, and it is almost obvious, that in

1057 seeking employment for people many of them probably have had drug problems. What I'm getting at, has somebody close to you had a drug problem? MR. DLEDSOE: Well, I've had cousing and relatives who have had problems with drugs, yes. MR. KEITH: Have you made any particular atudy of the use and abuse of drugs such as LSD, speed, marijuans, heroin? MR. BLEDEOE: No. Only as a passing reference in Classes. trists or psychologists? MR. BLEDSOZ: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Do you also in your work deal with psychia-

MR. "KEITHY. It is very possible, if not probable, that there will be numerous psychiatrists and perhaps some psychologists testifying in this case.

Would that fact standing alone make it difficult for you to be fair with Leslie as a result of your exposure to psychiatrists and psychologists in the past and in the prosent pursuant to your employment?

MR. BLEDSOC: I don't believe so.

MR. REITH: What I'm getting at is this: Do you feel that the art or science of psychiatry is something that is needed in this world, or do you feel that psychiatrists are by and large charlatans, or do you feel that they profess to know more than they really do, or that the human mind isn't subject to psychiatric analysis?

In other words, are you turned off by psychiatrists?

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That's the simple way to do it.

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I'm not turned on by them.

(Laughter.)

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MR. KEITH: Would you be inclined not to give the testimony of a psychiatrist the weight that it might otherwise deserve because you are not turned on by the psychiatrists that you have encountered?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I feel that I would consider their testimony with the same weight as anybody else's.

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27 28 testimony of a psychiatrist and the reasons for his opinion and the opinion he gives is the gospel, mind you.

I'm simply asking if because you apparently are rather indifferent towards psychiatrists you would tend to

MR. KEDIS: I'm not trying to tell you that the

rather indifferent towards psychiatrists you would tend to disbelieve their opinions and the reasons given therefor, even though their opinion might in actual fact be very sound?

Do you understand what I am getting at? Mr. BLEDSOE: Yeu.

MR. KEITH: All right; can you answer that quartien.

MR. MEDSOR: Well, no, I don't think that I would play down the opinion of the testimony of a psychiatrist just because of, you know, certain exposure to them before.

MR. KEITH: Incidentally -- Let me ask you this -- I me getting back to the subject of drugs.

No you think the use and abuse of drugs are a good thing or had thing, or it depends on the individual?

MR. BLEDSON: I think it's bad.

Mi. NEITH: I'm talking about illegally obtained drugs.
I'm not talking about prescription drugs.

MR. BLEDGOE: Well, some of those are bad, too.

MR. KEITH: Well, I'm assuming that when you obtain a drug on a prescription from a doctor and you use the prescription according to the doctor's instructions or directions, that — at least I'm assuming this — that has a beneyolant effect.

I'm talking about contraband, by and large.
MR. BLEDSOR: I would generally --

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MR. KETTH! You can go --

MR. BUEDSOS: -- feel that drug abuse in any form would be bad.

MR. HEITH: If the myldence in this case showed that

Leslie almost the use of certain drugs, would that — I'm

going to use your — would that militate against your being
fair to her?

In other words, would that prejudice you against

I'm not trying to suggest that the abuse of druge would not be an issue in this case and to disregard it.

I'm saying, would you be so prejudiced against her that you would be unable to consider the part, maybe, that the abuse of drugs played in Lealie's life?

Do you understand what I am getting at? I'm doing the best I can.

M. BLEDSON: Yes.

Now I can say no, you know. At the time, if that pomes about, then, I suppose I would have to deal with certain feelings at that point.

Right now I don't see it as being a problem. MR. HEITH: All right.

Have you ever encountered in your professional capacity as an employment counselor persons who have abused ISD, acid?

MR. BLEDSOE: Not that I can recall, no.

MR. KEITH: Have you or any -- I will change the subject of any members of your family or close friends been a witness

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. to a serious crime?

MR. BLEDSOE: No.

MR. KETHE You told His Honor that neither you nor members of your family had been a witness or the victim of a serious crise.

I forgot whether he maked about friends. If he did, you will have to excuse me: I didn't --

MR. BLIDSON: No friends that I can recall:

MR. MEITH: All right.

And in connection with the people you deal with in law enforcement, has that — which is a part of your occupational duties, I present, your exposure to police officers and probation officers — has that put you in a trame of mind that, oh, you might have your judgment affected in some manner towards him You Montan?

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I don't know quite how to put it to get across what I mean; but you may be so . law-and-order oriented, as far as I know, that everybody is quilty regardless of the facts.

I don't want anybody to be in that kind of a state of mind, of course. That's what I am getting at.

MR. DEDSOE: I don't feel that I am in that state of mind.

Mr. KEITH: All right.

Have you ever studied or been exposed to certain, oh, I suppose you could possibly call them religious movements, such as Hare Kirshna, Reverend Moon, scientology, that kind of thing?

MR. DIEDSOE: None of those.

PR. REIM: Or any kind of religious beliefs where thought control was exercised.

MR. BUEDOUS: Well, not thought control in the sense that --

MR. KEIM: I don't want — I really don't want to impulse into your religious beliefs and convictions. I think that's highly improper, and I don't mean to.

I simply want to find out whether you made any kind of study or have been exposed to groups or organizations that seem to espouse a form of thought control. like Here Kirshna.

MA BLEDSOM: NO.

Mr. KETTH: Have you heard of those --

M. MIDEON: Yes, I have.

Mr. KETTH: But you have made no particular study of

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their methodology or their beliefs? M. BLEESON: No.

3 MR. RETHE The evidence in this case will no doubt show that Miss Van Houten for awhile, a poriod of perhaps two years, at the most, led shippie style of life. Her life style was what most of up term being a hippie.

> Would that in and of itself affect your judgment against her?

MR. BLEDGOE: Woll. I have a little problem when you use the term "hippie" somewhat of a definitional problem.

I have a certain definition in my own mind and ---Mr. KETTHY Well, your definition is probably more accurate than mine. You can use your own definition.

But the led a biserre life style. I think the evidence will show that.

My constion is, would her life style alone prejudice you against her so you'd be unable or find it difficult to give her a fair trial?

MR. DEEDSOE: I don't feel that it would.

MR. KETTH: Now, in the event you are selected as a trial juror, you may be exposed to some rather grussome photographs.

Would that, and that alone, so prejudice you against Miss Van Houten that you would be unable to consider fairly the other lesses in the past?

I don't necessarily may that photographs don't have significance or may have significance in certain respects -I am maying -- and should not be considered by you.

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What I am saying is, would the photographs alone to projudice you against her that you would be unable to consider the other issues presented in the case?

NR. BLEDSOR: No. not the photographs alone.

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MR. KEITH: Now, the evidence in this case will undoubtedly show that Miss Van Houten was involved with Charlie Manson.

Would that fact, and that fact alone, without considering any other facts in the case, so prejudice you against her that you couldn't give her a fair trial?

In other words, are you going to say anybody associated with Manson is as guilty as sin and forget it --

MR. BLEDSOE: No.

MR. KEITH: -- guilty.

You are not going to feel that way, are you?

UR. BLEDSOE: No.

MR. HEITH: Do you promise me that simply because there may have been association with Manson you won't take that fact, and that fact alone, and decide the case and not consider all the evidence?

You wouldn't do that, would you? MR. BLEDSOE: No, not that fact alone.

MR. KEITH: I'm not suggesting again that her association with Menson is not relative. We've got to draw a distinction.

What I am suggesting is if that association is shown, you will just forget about the other facets and issues in the case and say, "Guilty."

You won't do that, will you?

MR. BLEDSOE: No.

MR. KEITH: On that subject, will you promise me that you will maintain your individual opinion throughout this case, if you are selected as a trial jurge, right on into the

jury room during deliberations, and you won't change your mind about the facts and the legal issues and apply those facts simply because you are in the minority and the majority may be against you?

Juror, Mr. Bledsoc, through thick and thin, unless you are shown by reason and logic through discussions with other jurors that the opinion you once held was erroneous; then, of course, you should change it.

But are you simply going to change your mind through whim, caprice, arbitrariness, or the pressures of other jurors who may have a different opinion?

HR. BLEDSOE: I don't feel that I would.

MR. KEITH: You can promise me you will maintain your open mind throughout the case right on through the defense and won't close your mind at the end of the prosecution's case?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I can say that I would hope not to.

MR. REITH: In other words '--

MR. BLEDSDE: To ask a promise of that is kind of reaching.

MR. KEITH: Well, we are entitled to a juror with an open mind and that doesn't make up his mind about the case until the time for deliberations occurs. And that occurs after all the evidence has been presented and both sides have rested and after the actorneys have argued the case and after you have been instructed in the law by His Honor.

Then you go back and you decide the case.

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What I'm asking you is can you keep an open mind until the time comes to decide the case. Then you make up your mind. MR. BLEDSOE: 5. 1,8 3

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MR. KRITH: I don't think the question I originally put was too artful. The second one is clearer, I think.

And once you get back in the jury room, would you promise me that you could maintain your individual opinion through thick and thin, unless your opinion is shown to be erroncous as a result of the reasonable and logical discussions on the law and the facts with the other jurors?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Okay.

THE COURT: Would this be a convenient time to recess, Mr. Keith?

MR. KEITH: It is fine. I didn't realize it was noon. THE COURT: All right.

Ladies and gentlemen, at this time we are going to recess in this matter until 1:30. All jurors, those 12 scated in the box and the rest of you on the panel, at 1:30 are to report to the courtroom 106 on the minth floor.

Bear in wind during this recess that you are not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone else, and you are not to form any opinion concerning this matter or express any opinion concerning this matter until the case is finally given to you.

Furthermore, it would be inappropriate for any of you to read, see, or hear any news media accounts of this matter.

Let me further admonish you that you may, out in the hallway or around the court building, see the attorneys involved in this case, the judge, or other people. We are not going to stop and talk to you, because we don't want to create any impression that we are discussing this case with you.

So do not think the attorneys are unfriendly or anyone clse just because we don't stop and chat. We want to do our best to not even create the semblance of the issue that we are talking to you about the case.

You must not talk to anybody about this case, about that is going on in the courtroom, or anything that occurs in the case until you are discharged in the matter. And then, as I said, you can talk to anybody you want to or you don't have to.

But while the case is in progress, up until the time you retire to deliberate, you must not engage in any conversations concerning this case or form any opinion concerning it.

All right. Have a nice lunch hour. We'll see you at 1:30, all jurors, in Room 106.

Counsel and defendant are ordered to be back at

Court is in recess.

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(At 12:05 p.m. a recess was taken

until 1:30 p.m. of the same day.)

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DEPARTHERS NO. 230

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1977, 1:50 P.N. BON. EDWARD A. HIMZ, JR., JUDGE

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(Appearances as heretofore noted.)

THE COURT: People versus Van Houten.

Let the record show the defendant is present, represented by counsel, the People are represented by counsel, the prospective jurous are present.

You may remme, Mr. Keith.

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MR. KUITH: Thank you, Your Bonor,

Well, I'm almost through with you, Mr. Bladson.

Mr. Bladsoe, in the event you entertained a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of Miss Van Buctan, would you have any hesitation in bringing in that wardict, if that was the decision of your conscience and your heart and your reason, for my reason whatecover, such as fear of esparrassment in the community or maybe even fear of Manson or fear of -or any situation that might make it difficult for you to bring back a verdick that you thought was right and just.

MR. BLEDSOE: No.

Mi. KETTILL DO YOU have any quarrel whatsouver, Mr. Blodson, with the principles of lew that have so far been enunciated by the court, such as presumption of innocence. proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and that the prosecution does have the burden of proof?

Do you have any quarrel with those principles? ME. BLENSON: None.

The state of the second was to be instructed as to a doctrine of diminished responsibility for a crime -- and I won't go into it right now! that's up to the court to instruct you on - but in the event such an instruction was given to you as the law, would you have any quarrel with such an instruction? And it's diminished responsibility or capacity by reason of mental filmess, mental defect, trauma or otherwise.

> Could you follow such an instruction? HR. BLEEFOE: I think so. I don't feel that --

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NR. KEIZH: I'm not proporting to instruct you now as to the law that will be given you by His Honor, but in the event such an instruction were proffered by the court, and I'm paraphrasing it very penerally, that account could be less responsible for committing an offense than they otherwise would be because of mental illness, would you be willing to follow such an instruction?

MR. BLEDSOE: Yes.

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Mr. KETTH: Then apply it to the facts of the case? MR. MLEDSOR: (No response.)

MR. KEITH: You would be willing to do that?

Mr. BLEDSOE: Yes, I think so.

MR. KETTH: Is there anything, Mr. Bledsoe, that you might share with us concerning your ability to be fair, openminded and importial towards leslie Van Honton that hasn't been touched upon?

We can't spend hours -- I have spent long enough as it is -- hours probing into the depths of your mind and probing into your background and experience.

But is there anything you can think of as you sit there now that might make it difficult for you to be fair to Miss Van Houten and to follow the law as given to you from the bench and to listen to the facts and evaluate them dispassionately?

HR. BLEDSOE: NO.

I don't think at this point there is anything I could say that I feel would influence me to be unfair to Miss Van Honten.

I do question cometimes my own shallowness in terms of view in certain kinds of ---

M. KEITH: Conduct?

MR. BLEDSDE: -- matters, conduct, if you will, feelings with reference to certain behavior.

And I think this is screething that possibly each individual has to waigh, no matter what,

MR. KEITH: When you say -- when you use the word

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"shallowness," could you expatiate on that somewhat. I'm not quite sure what you mean. I'm not --

MR. BLEDSON: As I have attempted to share with you honestly, you know, there are times where I feel that there is just so much to deal with.

And various kinds of things may influence an individual at one point, and at some later point may not influence the individual the same way.

Mt. KEIM: I appreciate that. I think I understand what you men.

You don't know, and I can't tell you, all the facets of this case because it isn't the appropriate time.

You will get that from the witness stand.

I can give you some indication, as I have been doing, in order to obtain an indication from you as to your feeling about those subjects.

And I'm sure some things will influence you more than others, and you can't prognosticate now.

So I understand that. I appreciate your candor.
Would you be kind enough to pass the microphone
to Mr. Miller, please.

Mr. Miller, you don't have any relatives or members of your family in law enforcement; but are you close friends with anybody involved in law enforcement?

MR. MILLER: Not that I know of.

MR. KEIMs Have any friends of yours ever been the victims or witnesses to a serious crime?

MR. MILLER: Not that I know of.

1	Mr. KEITH: And you work as an autopsy technician, I
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4.	MR. KEIMI: Do you know Dr. Moguchi? You probably know
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MR. KEITH: All right.

And do you know Dr. Katsuyama?

HR. MILLER: No. I don't know him.

MR. KEITH: Or of him?

MR. MILLER: No, I don't think so.

MR. REITH: Well, he's a medical examiner --

MR. MILLER: Surc.

MR. REITH: -- for the County of Los Angeles, as I'm sure you are aware.

MR. KAY: Not now. It's San Diego.

MR. KEITH: Well, all right, San Diego County,

NR. KAY: Years ago he was.

MR. KEITH: Time has passed. It's flown.

Thank you.

Bearing in mind, though, there will undoubtedly be autopsy surgeons testifying in this case and having in mind your knowledge, presumably, of autopsies, would that in any way affect you?

. MR. MILLER: No.

MR. KEITH: I wouldn't think so.

MR. MILLER: I don't think so.

MR. KEITH: It might make it more interesting, I don't know.

MR. MILLER: I don't think so.

MR. KEITH: Mave you or any members of your family or close friends over dealt with psychiatrists on a doctor-patient relationship?

MR. MILLER's Dealt with psychiatrists?

į 1 I have a friend who is a psychiatric MILLER: technician; I don't if we don't talk work, but he is a .3 psych technician. 4 MR. REITH: Do you know any psychiatrists other than a 5 psychiatric technician? 6 UR. VIELLER: By name, yes, 7 MR. KEITH: With --8 HR. MILLER: Only in my work. MR. KUITH: Yes, I understand. 10 With what hospital are you affiliated? I'm sorry 11 I missed that. 12 The Veterans Hospital in West Los Angeles. HR. HILLER: 13 MR. KEITH: Do you know a Dr. Keith Dieman, or know of 14 Dim? 15 MR. MILLER: Ditmanl 16 MR. KEITH: Yes. 17 I don't think so. The name does sound MR. MILLER: 18 familiar, but I don't know him. 19 MR. KEITH: In the event Dr. Ditmen testifies in this 20 case, and it turns out that he did at one time, I believe he 21 did, I'm not so sure of this, have some affiliation with the 22 Voterans Administration Hospital as a psychiatrist, would that 23 bother you any? 24 MR. MILLER: No. 25 Do you feel that the art of psychiatry -- I MR. KCITH: 26 believe it is an art -- has a place in the sun? 27 MR. MILLER: It has its place, I believe, yes.,

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MR. KEITH: What I'm getting at is, as I asked	
Mr. Bledsoc, in the event psychiatrists do testify in behal	, , ,
of Hiss Van Houton, are you going to tend to disregard thei	*
opinions and their reasons therefor because you yourself ar	, e
either indifferent to or dislike psychiatry in general?	
MR. WILLER: Well, I don't dislike it, and by the san	30
token I don't	
MR. KEITH: You have never made any particular study?	Ì

MR, KEITH; Fill you be able to listen to psychiatric testimony -

MR. MILLER: Sure.

MR. KEITH: -- and give it the weight you feet it deserves

MR. MILLER: Sure.

MR. KEITH: -- and not close your mind to it?

MR. MILLER: Definitely.

Would you be able to do that? MR. KEITH:

MR. MILLER: Sure.

MR. KEITH: In your occupation, have you ever had any exposure to persons who have used or abused drugs?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. REITH: And is this in the course of the autopsics you assist in?

MR. MILLERY TEB.

And you are familiar with toxicological MR. KEITH: reports that accompany autopsies?

> MR. MILLERS Yes

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MR. KEITH: And I take it you are familiar that --Let me put it this way: On occasion I presume the toxicological report will come back affirmative for the presence of drugs in the system? MR. MILLER: Yes. nai contant

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MR. REITH: Have you performed autopsies on persons who have overdosed --

MR. MILLER: YEB.

-- and died as a result? MR. KEITH:

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. KEITH: And I take it you have a dim view, as most of us do, of the abuse of drugs, or haven't you given that any particular --

MR. MILLER: No. I haven't.

MR. KLITH: -- attention?

· Okay. In the event the evidence indicates that Miss Van Houten had been at one time an abuser of drugs. primarily acid; LSD ---

Have you heard of LSD, by the way?

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. KEITH: -- would you simply disregard the other issues present in the case and say, "Ch, she's a drug user. to beck with her --"

MRI MILLER: Not at all, no.

MR. KEITH: "-- chumbs down"?

MR. HILLER! No. 12 3

ERE. KEITHS And in the event the cvidence shows she maintained for a period of, oh, approximately two years, a year and a half, a rather blearre life style, might be determined a hippin life style, would you hold that against her to the point where you would disregard other evidence and thumbs down?

MR. MILLER: No.

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MR. HEITH: Have you ever been acquainted with or made any study of or had any exposure to certain religious — I den't know whether you would really call it religious or not but cortain beliefs espoused by the Harc Krishna people or Reverend Moon or scientology or other sects that espouse a certain form of thought control?

MR. HILLER: No.

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	MR.	KULTUI :	Do You	Know	anybody	that	has	been	involved
in	those	type of	activit	AN?					

MR. MINUEL: Not to my knowing.

MR. KETTELL I PROMISE YOU beard the questions I was making Mr. Bledsoe.

Did any of those questions being to mind something that you think you ought to share with the court and counsel in this case that we haven't touched upon?

MR. MILLER: No. I thought you were quite thorough and -Mic Kirms for instance, if you are selected as a trial juror ...

Well, you are the last person to sak the question I was coing to ask. I was going to ask you about -- if you vay some gruesome pictures, would that affect you.

In your business that wouldn't bother you in the slightest.

MR. MILLER: Mr.

(Laughter.)

MR. REITH: Do you think you will be able to keep an open wind, if you are selected as a trial juror, throughout the entire presentation of the evidence, including the defense avidance?

MR. MILLERY SUITA

MR. REITH: And hot just listen to the presention's case and then forget about the rest of it.

MR. MILLER: I think I pould

MR. KEITH: You wouldn't do that, would you? MR. MILLER: No. I wouldn't.

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1	M. RETME Not without listening to the evidence.
2	MILE MILLERY SUZE.
з [MR. MUITER But I'm sure the evidence will show that;
4	and I want to find out if you are just going to draw the
5	blinds
6	MR. MILLERY NO.
7	MR. XELDE: door that myldenos comes out-
8	To you think you would be able to return a
9	werdict in favor of Miss Van Mouten in the event your heart
10	and conscience and mind believes it was a proper werdist.
1	despite any possible pressures you may feel from other
12	sporess, without being more specific?
13	MR. MILLER: If I felt that the evidence that you
14	presented outstaighed
15	MR. KEITH: You would have the courage of your
16 .	convictions, is what I we saying.
17 <i>′</i>	M. MILLER: Sure: right.
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1	MR. KEITH: Incidentally, do you understand Miss Van Hout
.2	done not have to prove her imposmos?
3	ME MILLIAN SAME
4	MR. REIGH: You remlike that she does not under the law;
5	that the presecution has the burden to prove her guilty beyond
6	a responsible doubt, and under our law the doesn't have to
7	prove anything.
8	MR. MINIST. I WINDERSTRUG.
9	MR. EFICE: It's true I'm here and she is here to
10	paramade your and I suppose this is the burden, if you can
11	call it that, that there is a resconding doubt.
12	But if we can term that as a burden, that's the
1:32	extent of it. We don't have to prove innocence at all.
14	It's the resonable doubt we are talking about.
15	Do you understand that?
16	MR. MITTERY YES.
17	Me. KETTH: And you would be willing to follow that
18	Drecept, that connect?
19. ;	ME. MITTER: I feel I can.
20	MR. KETHE Could you pass the microphone to
21 22	Min. Reyen, plane.
22 23	Let's see; Mrs. Reyes, you were recently married.
23 24	It was his something originally.
25	
26 26	M. Rilli All right.
20 '27'	And you are a housewife. Have you ever been
ب 28	employed outside the home?

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1	MR. KEITH: And in what capacity?
.2	MRS. REYES: My last job was - I was working with the
3	Air Pollution Control District as a student worker, as a
4	typist clark.
5 .	MR. KEITH: And how long ago was it since you stopped
6	working for A.P.C., or whatever you call it?
7 :	MAS. REYES: I quit that job the last week of
8	December of *76.
9: '	PR. KETTEL AND
10	MEG. MEYES: So I haven't been working for about three
11	
12	MR. KEIRS: As a result of you
13	How long did you happen to work there, by the
14	
15	MES. RETES; Two and a half years.
16	MR. KHITH: And as a result of having that job, did
1.7	You meet many law enforcement officers?
18 ,	MEG. RETES: No. not law enforcement officers.
19	THE COURTS Just air pollution control officers?
20	MS. REYES: They were I worked with inspectors,
21	field inspectors.
22	MR. KETTER Looking for smog.
23 ⁻	MANUEL TONE
24	(Imaghter.)
25	M. KEIMI: I was why you could have some trouble.
26	Okay. Do you number among your friends or does
27	Your bushend number smong his friends any law enforcement
28	people?

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	Main marks and have
	Mit. KETTELL Do you know angloody well that has ever
	been the victim of a socious offense of a vithese to one?
	MAS. MITTER BO. I baren t.
	MR. KELTER And has anybody in your family or anybody
	else that you are close to ever been a patient of a
	paychtatciat?
	MAG. REYEG: Not that I know of.
•	MR. KEITE: Do you know any psychiatrists as friends,
	or does your husband know any?
	MRS. REYES: As friends? MG, Six.
	MR. KETTH: Do you know any at all?
	MRS. REYES: Instructors.
	MR. KETMI: Did you take psychiatry in school or
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	MRS. REYES: I was required to take certain courses in
	paychology.
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1	Mr. Killi: In psychology.
2	MRS. REVES: Yes.
3	IR. XEITH: and did you enjoy the courses?
4	MRG. REYES: Yes.
.5 .	Mt. KEITH: How long ago was that that you took the
6 '	courses in psychology?
7	MC. RITID: About a year ago.
8	MR. KEITHE Was it an advanced course or beginning
9	course, or advanced and beginning?
10	MRS. REVES: They were required courses; that's all I
11:	Can day.
12	I wouldn't say they were advanced, no.
13 -	MR. KEITH HOW many courses did you take; one, two,
14 .	
15	MG. RIEG: Approximately three or four different
16	
17 '	Mr. KETMI: And did you learn did you study the
18	complexities of the mind in those courses?
19	. DES. DIYES: Yes, schembet.
20	MR. KEITH: And as a result of that exposure to
21	psychology, which appears to have been rather intense, have
22	you formed any opinion about psychiatry in general?
23	You don't have to tall me what it is I will get
24	to that.
25	MRS. REYES: Yes, I have formed opinions.
26 ·	MR. METER: Do you feel that psychiatry and psychiatrists
	have a proper function in society?
28	AREA REFERENCE TO AND A STATE OF THE STATE O

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MR. KEITH: And you wouldn't tend, then, just to disbelieve the opinions and the reasons therefor of psychiatrists simply because they are psychiatrists.

Did you understand that question?

MES. NEYES: No. I didn't. Could you repeat it?

MES. NEYES: In all likelihood medical doctors

specializing in psychiatry will appear at this trial and testify in behalf of Miss Van Houten.

My question is, would you tend to disregard what they may simply because they are psychiatrists?

Now, I'm not suggesting — I will go further:
I'm not suggesting that you have to believe everything they
may.

If you feel it does not bear close scruting.

What I am saying is, would you tend or have a tendency to distagard their testisony because you don't like psychiatrists, you think they are charlatens or they don't know what they are talking about?

MRS. REVES: I would listen to the testimony of the psychiatrists.

MR. KEYER: You are telling me that you do feel that psychiatry, as I said to Mr. Miller, has a place in the sun? MRS. REYES: Yes. I do.

MR. MEITH: Have you made any other — or studied psychology from other sources than the classrooms, such as read books that weren't required reading?

1915, REXEST I usually stuck to the required readings.

	1	Mr. reruit all right.
	2	I'm woodering if your interest in psychology
	3	may have continued subsequent to your leaving college.
	4	MRS. MEYES: I have interest in it, yes.
	5	MR. KEITH: Do you know anybody well, that is,
	6	members of your family or close friends who have used or
	7	abused drugs illegelly?
	8	MAG & DATER & MO.
	9.	MR. KEITH: Do you have an opinion now that anyhody
	10.	that may have abused drugs illegally should be given no
	11	consideration regardless of the circumstances?
	12	
	13;	MR. METHE No consideration
	14	MAS. REYES: Is that what you said?
	15	MR. ENLESS: Yes.
	16	MRS. REVES: No. I don't believe that.
	17	MR. KETTHE In other words, the evidence will no doubt
	18	show that Miss Van Houten at one time did abuse drugs.
	19	primarily LSD.
,	. 20	Would you be inclined to give her no
	2.1,	consideration whatsoever, not even give her the benefit of the
	22 ·	presuption of innocence if
樣	23	MS. REVES: No.
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MR. KEITH! - the evidence so showed?

along with all the other evidence?

I'm not suggesting you not attach significance if you so -- if you believed that the use of drugs is significant. I'm not suggesting you do not attach significance to it.

What I am asking you is to consider such evidence along with all the other evidence in the case in reaching your decision if you are selected as a trial juror and not simply put her down because the evidence did show that she may have abused LSD and other forms of drugs.

MRS. REYES: I would try to consider all the evidence, not just limit myself to one area.

MR. MEITH: All right. That's well stated. That's well stated.

but would her use of drugs, if that be a fact, so turn you off against her that you wouldn't consider all the other evidence?

MRS. REYES: No.

MR. KEITH: We've talked about her life style back in the late 'GOs, sort of a hippie-type life style, would that so upset you that you would be inclined to not give her a fair trial --

MRS. REYES: No.

MR. MEITH: -- because of that alone?

MRS. REYES: No.

MR. WEITH: Now, her life style itself at that time may have significance and relevance, understand, but I'm merely

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trying to find out if you are so disenchanted with people who may have been what has been termed a hippic in years gone by that this will militate against your ability to be fair towards her and consider all the evidence in context?

ERS. REVES: As I said before, no, I don't believe so, anyway.

the Fare Krishna, the movement, or Reverend Moon, or other organizations that seem to engage in a cortain amount of thought control?

MAS. REYES: I really don't. I do not know too much about them. I've heard of them, I've heard of each of them. But not enough.

MR. HEITH: You have made no particular effort to find out their methodology or beliefs, I take it?

MRS. REYES: Or their beliefs, no.

MR. SEITH: Is there anything you can think of, Nrs. Reyes, that you would like to share with us that we haven't asked you about, or the other jurers about, that brings to mind scaething, some factor, which you believe may make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial and keep an open mind throughout this case and maintain your individual opinion?

MRS. PEYES: I do not believe so, sir.

MRS. REYES: I don't know, I've never seen grussome pictures.

MR. KEITH: You never have?

MRS. REYES: No.

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MR. KEITH: Have you ever been a picture of a dead person?

MRS. REYES: No, come to think of it. I don't think so. Well -- No.

ME. KEITH: Well, if you did, do you think you would be so herrified that you would be inclined to close your mind to everything disp that you may hear from the witness stand?

*HRS REYES: No.

TAR. REITH: Do you think you could handle it all right?

MRS. REYES: Yes.

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MR. REITH: And do you think you could give the photographs, if some are shown to you, the relevance they deserve and not -- (gestures) -- not become so inflamed with passion that you can't judge the case dispassionately?

Do you think that would happen?

MRS. REYES: I den't think so, no.

MR. KEITH: Would you hesitate to bring back a verdict in favor of Miss Van Houten if you felt that your verdict was in accord with your heart and your conscience and your mind, even though it could possibly be an unpopular verdict?

MRS. REVES: I would express my opinion.

MR. KEITH: Would you have any trouble bringing back a verdict in her favor, even though you felt the community at large might think otherwise and you could be embarrassed?

MRS. REYES: I don't believe so, no.

is probably the best way to put it.

MRS. REYES: Yes, sir.

MR. KEITH Would you be able to follow the law as given to you from the bench scrupulously even though you may disagree with certain areas of it?

MRS. REVES: I'm not sure I know what you mean.

MR. KEITE: All right.

You don't have any quarrel with the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence that His Honor has already enunciated, do you?

MRS. REYES: No.

MR. REITH: And there may be other instructions. I'm

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sure there will be facets of the case that it is not necessary to co into in depth right at the moment, because that's His Honor's obligation at the end of the case to instruct you as to all the law applicable to the facts as presented in the jury room -- "jury room" -- the witness box, excuse me -- but let's suppose you are instucted that due to mental illness or mental defect or some other reasons concone can, under proper circumstances, be less responsible for certain crimes or offenses than someone else who is in their right mind.

Would you be willing to follow such an instruction? ims. Reves: I would follow instructions.

FR. REITH: Now, there is nothing you can think of, Mrs. Reyes, right now which you feel would make you besitant. the slightest bit hositant, about giving Miss Van Houten a fair triel?

MRS. REYES: No, sir.

MR. KEITH: Would you be kind enough to pass the microphone to -

That is Mrs. Hollowny, is it not? MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

MR. REITHIE Do you have any friends in law enforcement, you or -- you are divorced --

Do you personally have any friends in law enforce-I'm not talking about relatives now.

MRS. HOLLOWAY!! No. sir.

tik. KEITH: And I'm including district attorneys and city attorneys and prosecutors and --

MRS. MOLLOWAY: No, I don't.

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MR. REITH: -- along with police officers.

Has anyone near or dear to you ever been the victim or a witness to a serious crime?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No.

MR. KEITH: And has anybody close to you ever been treated by a psychiatrist?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No, never.

MR. KEITH: Do you know any psychiatrists?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No. I do not.

MR. KEITH: Have you studied psychiatry or psychology at all, such as Mrs. Reyes has?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I've had psychology in school,

MR. KEITH: Would that be in college or high --

HRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

MRS. HOLLOWAY: I attended college at L. A. City College at El Camino.

MR. REITH: And did you take an interest in psychology at the time, or did you just take the course because it was required?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Because it was required.

MR. KEITH: And have you continued to have any interest in psychology since you left college?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No.

MR. KEITH: Is it your belief that psychiatry is -- woll, how should I put it -- do you think that psychiatrists in general don't perform a proper and valuable social function?

1985. HOLLOWAY: I think it has its place.

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: TR. KETTH: Would you be inclined to disbelieve the testimony of psychiatrists simply because they are medical doctors specializing in that field and for no other reason?

MRS. HOLLOWAY:

Would you be willing to listen to their MR. KEITH: opinions and listen to their reasons therefor and attach such significance and such credibility to their testimony as you believe it deserves and not simply disregard their testimony . because you may be indifferent to or know very little about or take very little interest in psychiatry?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I would listen to their testimentes and I would not disregard any of their testimonies.

MR. RELTH: Thank you.

Do you know anyone, Mrs. Holiday -- Holloway -- who has abused drugs illegally?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No, not to my knowledge.

HR. KEITH: Have you over read or made any particular study of drug abuse?

MRS. HOLLOWAY:

MR. KEITH: Do you feel that someone who has abused drugs illegally deserves little. If any, consideration in your mind?

MRS. HOLLOWAY:

MR. KEITH: In the event the evidence indicates that the abuse of drugs, particularly LSD, plays a significant part in this case, would you be willing to listen to that eyidence and attach such importance or such moment to such testimony as you feel it deserves and not just disregard it?

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MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I would think so.

MR. KEITH: And if in the event the evidence indicates that Miss Van Houten herself abused drugs, particularly LSD, would you be inclined to give her no further consideration because of that fact alone?

URS: HOLLOWAY: No, I wouldn't.

MR. KEITH: Or would you consider her use of drugs in the context of all the facts in the case and give such use the significance and the meaning that you feel it is entitled to?

MRS. HOLLOWAY:

MR. REITH: Would you hold it against Hiss Van Houten if the evidence indicated that she did live for a year or so in a rather bizarre life style?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No, I wouldn't.

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27 28 MR. KEITH: Would you be inclined to give her little, if any, consideration if the evidence indicated that she led a life generally attributed to hippies?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No.

MR. KEITH: Such evidence may have relevance in this case. I'm not asking you to judge that now.

But would you give it such relevance that you believed such testimony deserved, and not just simply disregard it and disregard lessie because she did follow that kind of a life?

MRG. BOLLOWAY: No. I wouldn't disregard it.

M. KEITH: In the event some of the evidence in this case, including photographs, was rather grussoms, do you think that would affect you in such a manner that you'd be inclined to close your mind towards other evidence?

MRS. MOLLOWAY: I have not seen any grussoms photographs.
I have seen plotograp of dead persons.

So I don't know.

MR. FEITH: But what I am asking is, if you say some mather unfortunate pictures, would that so inflame you that you would be unable to give Lealie the benefit of your fairness and your importiality?

MRS. BOLLOWAY: No, I don't think so.

MR. RETHER I'm not just talking about pictures; I'm talking about other evidence --

MRS . HOLLOWAY: No.

FR: KRITE: -- that would be of, let's say, a rather -"grussome" is as good a word as any -- of a rather grussome

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mature, something you ordinarily don't discuss in polite society.

Do you think that would so affect your judgment you couldn't be fair to her?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: I don't think so.

Mr. KETH: Do you feel you would be able to keep an open mind throughout the case and not just close it once the prosecution had presented its avidence?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

MM. KETTER In the event Miss Van Houton testifies in this case — she is the defendant, now — do you think — as you know — do you think you would be able to give her the benefit of her testimony, or just simply disrepard it because of her particular especity in this case, the defendant?

MS. HOLLOWAY: I would give her the benefit of her testimony.

MR. KEITH: You would weigh her testimony by the same standards that you would any other witness, would you not, and not be inclined to give her testimony less credibility because she was a defendant?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: No.

MR. KEITEL AND ---

MRS. BOLLOWAY: I would try to be falm.

MR. KRITH: When you say "try," do you think you can be fair?

MES. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I do think I can be fair.

M. KEITH: Do you have any quarral with the principles of law that have been enunciated so far by Him Honor?

ME. HOLLOWAY: 15.

MR. KENTI: In the event you are instructed by His Honor that some people, due to mental illness, mental defect or other reasons, have what's called a diminished capacity or diminished responsibility, vis-a-vis, the commission of a crime, that you can follow that instruction?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

MR. RETTH: And simply not disregard it because the facts of this case may be unfortunate in certain respecta?

MRS. HOLLOWAY: Yes, I can follow it.

MR. KRITH: Would you have the rourage of your convictions to return a verdict in favor of Miss Van Bouten, if you honestly believed there was a reasonable doubt, and not be deterred from that - from returning such a verdict because of pressures from the community or election that we don't know about, feelings, pressures, enbarrasement, homiliation?

Verdick might be considered by you an unpopular one?

MES. BOLLOWY: You X could.

MR. KIIM: You wouldn't be deterred from that course, would you, for any reason whatsoever?

MRS. HOLLKMAY: Not if I thought within my own mind that this is, you know, what I thought.

I wouldn't change it, no.

MR. KEITH: Would you be kind spough to pass the microphone, please, to Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Adems, you have two daughters, 19 and 202

1 MRS. ADAMS: Yes, Dir. 2 MR. KETHI: And what do they do. if I may mak? 3 MRS. ADMS: They are in college. 4 Mt. REITHY Whereabouts? 5 MRS ATTAKET IL CAMINO. 6 MR. KETTHIE What area of the County do you live? 7 I know you told His Honor, but I didn't get a 8 chance to write it down. 9 MRS. ADAMS: The South Bay area. 10 MR. KEITH: Now, without belaboring too much all the 11 questions to you, all the questions I have been asking the 12 other four prospective jurous, are there any of the questions 13 I have asked and the ensuers to them which would be substantially 14 different in your case than theirs were? 15 MRS. ADAMS: NO. 16 17 18 19 20 The state of the s 21 PAR THATELY 22 23. 24 25. 26 27 28

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	MR. SE	CTIL 1	I realize	there !	are o	ertain	ATTR	thet	the
other	juror.	have,	bacauss	of their	r bac	kground	in and		
occup	ations,	have	different	anner.	s, of	har-	ulty.		

But generally speaking ---

MAS. ADAMS: No.

Mr. KETHE Have you ever meen any bloody pictures Sections in your lifetime?

MES. ADAMS: No. not really.

MR. KETTEL Do you think you would be so upset if some were shown to you in the course of this trial that you couldn't dudon --

MRS. ADAMS: I don't think so.

Mr. KEITH: You are sure of that?

Was. ADAMS: Well, I'm not positive, but I don't think EÒ.

MR. REIMI: Do you think you could control your emotions and decide this case from the factor

MRS. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. KEITH; You really have to be able to do that because that's what we are entitled to.

You can't let your emotions get out of control and decide the case on that.

You have to decide the case according to the facture secording to the law and according to your heart and conscience and your mind, not on any high emptions.

Do you think you can set saids any emotions ---I much, we are all human beinger we have such. MRS. ADAMS . Yes.

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MR. KEITH: I went to find out if you can set any such feelings saids in the event that you are possessed of them, as you may well be -- you can't tell me now; I don't expect you to be able to -- and decide this case on the facts?

MRS. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. KEIDE: Do you think you would be able to keep an open mind throughout the case?

MRG. ADAMS: I think so.

MR. KEITH: And do you think you'd be able to maintain your individual opinion once the case was given to you for deliberations, and not change your mind simply because a majority of jurous were against you or because you wanted to get back home, or for any other reason, short of changing your mind because of logic and reason and discussions with other jurous, where you because convinced that the opinion oxiginally held was exponents?

MES. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. Killik: Do you know any psychiatriate?

MRS. ACAMS: No. sir.

Mr. Kelth: Have you ever studied psychology or psychiatry?

MAG. ADMES: NO. GLE.

MR. MAINE: Have you ever had anyone in your family or close Erlands treated by a psychiatrist?

MES. ADAMS: No.

MR. KEDIS: Have you over talked to one?

MRS. ADMIS: No.

MR. KETTI: Have you ever taken any courses in

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1	psychology? Or did I already ask you that question?
2	MRS. ADMS: Yes, you have. Mo. I have not.
3	MA. NETTH: Do you know anybody who has used or abused
4	druge illegally?
5	MAS. ADAMS: No.
6	MR. REITH: Or legally, somebody obtaining a prescription
7	perfectly legally, and everdose.
8	Do you know anybody like that?
9	MES. ADAME: My.
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CieloDrive.com A R C H I V E S

1	MR. KEITH: Have you ever discussed with your daughters
Ż	or any other relatives drug abuse?
3.	MRS. ADAMS: Yes, with my daughters.
4	MR. KEITH: Have you ever heard of the drug known as
5	ISD, or wrid, before?
-6	NRG. ADAMS: Mo.
7	MR. KEITH: Have you ever talked to your daughters about
8	the use of scid?
9	MES. ADAMS: Yes.
10	MR. KEITH: You told them not to do it, I presume.
11	MRS - ADAMS : Yes -
12	MR. KETTH: In the event the evidence indicated that
13	Miss Van Houten used acid, or LSD, excessively, would that
14	make you feel she should be given no consideration whatsoever
15	MS. ADMIS: No.
16	MR. KEITHE And thumbs down, the sees expression I have
17	Year Sean
18	MAS. ADAMS: MO.
19	MR. KERTH: Would you consider that evidence along with
20	all the other evidence in deciding the case?
21	MRS. ADAMS: Certainly.
22	MR. KEITHE And would you give the use of druge in this
23	case the weight that you felt it was entitled to?
24	ME ADAMS: Yes.
25	MR. KEITH: And you wouldn't simply just disregard all
26	the other evidence in this case simply because the evidence
27	showed that Miss Yan Houten did use ISD?
28	Mas. Alvanie Bo.

MR. KEITH: And say, "he, she's quilty, she's taken

MRS. ADAMS: No.

MR. MITTHE WOULD the same --

Would you give me the same answer if her life style at one time was very much different than you probably led on that your daughters lead now?

ME. ADAMS: Would I feel differently; is that what

Mr. KETTH: I will sak the question.

In the event the evidence indicated Miss Van Houten lived as a hippie for a year or two, would that incline you to give her less consideration as a defendant them she might otherwise descrips?

MES. ADAMS: NO.

MM. REIMS: Would you consider that evidence in the light of all the other evidence and consider that evidence, in the event it appears relevant, as it bears on your ultimate decision in this case?

MRS. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: In the event the evidence in this case indicated that Miss Yen Houten did have an association—involvement with Charlie Manson — everybody has beard of him, and he's a had guy — would you say she's bad. Too bad, Miss Yan Houten, guilty*?

MRS. ADMES: NO.

MR. KEITH: You think you'd be strong enough to consider her case separately from that of Charlie Mangon's case?

MMS. ADAMS: Certainly.

Mi. KEIM: And decide her came on the facts presented in this court, and not because you feel that everybody that may have been associated with Mr. Mancon is of necessity as evil as he was?

MRS. ADMS: (Shakes head negatively.)

MR. KETTE: I'm not saking you not to consider

Mr. Mandon's role, by may means.

I'm making if you would be inclined to give Leslie less consideration than what she really ought to have because of such an association?

MRS. ADAMS: No. I -MRS. REITH: You wouldn't do that, would you?
MRS. ADAMS: No. I don't think so.

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MR. KEITH: In the event you were instructed by the court that someone can be less responsible for a crime than you otherwise might think by reason of mental illness, mental defect, or some other cause, do you think that you would be able to follow that instruction if you thought the facts morited its being followed?

MRS. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Do you know of any other rule of law that we've been talking about that you have any quarrel with? MRS. ADAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: Do you have any quarrel with the law of diminished responsibility or capacity --

MRS. ADAMS: No.

-- due to the factors that I've previously MR. RETTH:

inentioned.

Would you have any heattation in returning a verdict in favor of Miss Van Houten if you felt in your heart, mind and conscience that she was entitled to it because you might believe that it could be an unpopular decision in the community?

> MRS. ADAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: Or from any other pressures?

MRS. ADAMS: No, I don't believe so.

MR. HEITH: Would you be kind enough to pass the microphone to Mr. Heishman.

Let's see, you are a mail carrier, right?

MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, sir,

MR. KEITH: And how long have you been a mail carrier?

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1 .	MR. HEISHMAN: Twenty-one years.
2	MR. KEITH: How old are you now? I didn't write that
3	down.
4:	MR. HEISHMAN: Forty-six.
5	MR. KEITH: What were you before you were a mail carrier
6.	MR. HEISHMAN: I was in the U. S. Air Force.
7	MR. REITH; In what capacity?
. 8.	HR. HEISHMAN: I was a flight line medic in Korea.
ġ	MR. KEITH: You had medical training, then?
10	MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, first aid mostly.
11	MR. KEITH: Have you made any special study in your
. 12	lifetime of psychiatry or psychology?
13.	MR. HEISHMAN: No, sir.
14	MR. KEITH: Your job in the sir force didn't depend on
15	such knowledge, I presume?
16	MR. HEISHMAN: No. mir.
<u>1</u> ,7	MR. KEITH: How long were you in the air force?
18	MR. HEISHMAN: Four years.
19	MR. KEITH: I presume you attended the wounded when they
20 🔻	returned from missions?
21,	MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, sir.
.22**	MR. REITH! Have you ever been married?
23	MR. HEISHMAN: Yes.
24	MR. REITH! Do you have any children by that marriage or
25	any other marriage?
26	ME, HEISHMAN: No. sir.
27	MR. KEITH: When were you divorced?
28	MR. HEISHMAN: In 1970.

MR. KELTH: Have you had any contact or exposure with psychiatry or psychology?

MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.

MR. KEITH: Have any friends or relatives of yours ever been treated by psychiatrists?

MR. HEISHHAN: Not to my knowledge.

MR. KEITH; Do you have any friends in law enforcement?

MR. HEISHMAN: No.

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MR; REITH . What was the occupation of your former wife, if she had any occupation cutside the home?

MR. MEISHMAN: She was a -- something like a salesperson. International Rectifier.

MR. KEITH: International what?

International Rectifier. MR. HEISHMAN:

MR. KEITH: Do you know enything about scientology or the Hare Krishua organization or Reverend Moon or people that engage in some sort of thought control?

MR. HEISHMAN: No: no. sir. They had a church in my area where I live in Falms,

MR. KEITH: Where is Palms?

MR. HEISHMAN: In West L. A. near Culver City.

MR. KEITH: Did you ever come in contact with any Korean prisoners of war?

> MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.

MR. KEITH: Americans who were Korcan prisoners of war? HR. HEISHMAN: No. sir: I didn't.

HR. KEITH: Do you think you'd have trouble being fair to Hisk Van Houten if you saw some gruesome photographs or listened to some rather gruesome evidence?

I don't believe so. MR. HEISHMAN:

MR. KEITH: I suppose you have seen blood before in your lifet

MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. REITH: Would you have any trouble or difficulty of any sort giving Miss Van Houten a fair trial because she had used drugs in the past?

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MR. HEISHMAN: I don't believe so.

MR. KEITH: Or lived a hippie life style for a year and a half, two years?

HE. HEISHMAN: I don't believe so, sir.

MR. KEITH: Would you have any trouble giving Miss Van double a fair trial because of an association with Manson?

MR. HEISHMAN: NO.

'ME REITH: I'm not suggesting that Mr. Manson may not be an important factor in this case, but I'm wondering if, in the event the evidence showed that she was involved with him, that would so upset you that you would not listen to any other testimony and simply convict her for that association alone.

MR. HEISHMAN: No, I would not.

MR. KEITH: Do you have any training in law at all?

MR. HEISHMAN: No, sir.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you could follow the instructions given you by His Honor from the bench on the law, even though you may disagree with some of the law that may apply to this case?

MR. HEISHMAN: I believe so.

MR. KEITH: That's what happens.

You have never been a juror before, have you?
HR. HEISHMAN: No, sir; I haven't.

MR. KEITH: Well, the prosecution puts its case on first, because they've got the burden of proof.

MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, I understand.

MR. KEITH: They've got to prove the case beyond a

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reasonable doubt; we do not have to prove anything.

MR. HEISHMAN: I understand that.

MR. KEITH: That does not mean we may not. We will. But we don't have to. We are under no obligation to do so other than raise a reasonable doubt in your mind.

And then once the prosecution has put on its testimony, then the defense goes forward, and then there is also — could possibly be rebuttal testimony by the prosecution and then we get a chance to rebut what he's trying to rebut.

It doesn't go on ad infinitum, mind you, but that is a possibility in this case.

And then the attorneys argue, and then the court instructs you as to the law, and then you go in and deliberate. You talk about the case and built session with all 11 other jurors and make up your minds and come back with a verdict, if you can reach a unanimous agreement.

That's the way it goes.

Do you think you are going to be able to keep an open mind throughout the case?

MR. HEISHMAN: I believe so, sir.

MR. KEITH: And do you think you will be able to maintain your individual opinion in the event you are selected as a trial juror once you retire to the jury room?

MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. KEITH: You won't change your mind just because a majority of the jurors are against you, have a different opinion?

MR. HEISHMAN: No, I wouldn't, unless it was pointed out

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and was proven.

I'm not suggesting your shouldn't have full, MR. REITH: free, and honest discussions.

MR. HEISHMAN: Right.

MR. SEITH: That's what you are there for.

But I'm only suggesting that you shouldn't -more than suggesting -- you really shouldn't change your mind mercly because you want to get home --

MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.

Both Williams

MR. KEITH: -- and have the case over.

Did I ask you, because I forget sometimes, did I ask you if you knew anybody that had been a drug user? MR. HEISHMAN: I do not believe you did, no.

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18-8	1	MR. KEITH: Well, do you?
	2	MR. REISHMAN: No, I don't.
	. 3	MR. REITH: Have you ever made any particular study
	4	of drug use or abuse?
	5	MR. HEISHMAN: No. wir.
	.6	MR. KEITH: Have you ever heard of LSD before?
	7	MR. HEISHMAN: Yes, sir.
	8.∕	MR. KEITH: And do you know anybody that has ever used
	9.	. <u>\$</u> #\$
	10	MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.
	11	MR. KEITH: Have you read about LSD?
	12	MR. HEISHMAN: Yea, eir.
•	13	MR. REITH: Have you formed any opinions as to what it
	14	can do to you?
	15 .	MR. HEISHMAN: No. I have not.
	16	MR. KEITH: Did you read
• •	17	How did you come to read about LSD, just in the
	18	newspapers?
•	19	MR. HEISHMAN: That's all, yes.
13b	20	MR. KEITH: You don't feel, do you, that psychiatrists
	21	are all charlatens and shouldn't be believed?
	22	MR. HEISHMAN: No. I don't.
	23 .	MR. KEITH: You haven't had any exposure to psychiatry,
•	24	have you?
•	. 25.	MR. HEISHMAN: No.
	26	WR. VEITH: Do you feel that psychiatrists don't perform
	27,	a proper and valuable function in society?
	28	MR. HEISHMAN: I believe they perform well.

MR. KEITH: Do you think if you felt you were mentally ill you would want to see a psychiatrist?

MR, HEISHMAN: If he could help me; yes, wir.

MR. KELTH: Pardon me?

MR. HEISHMAN: If he could help me; yes, sir.

MR. KEITH: Do you know anybody that has been under psychiatric treatment?

MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.

MR. KEITH: Would you believe psychiatric testimony if it is presented in this case and you fult it warranted your belief, or would you just close your ears to it because you thought that you felt psychiatrists were, in general, lacking in knowlege of the workings of the human mind?

MR. HEISHMAN: No, I wouldn't close my cars to it.

MR. KEITH: Do you feel that psychiatry is in such an infant stage that you would be inclined to disregard the opinions of psychiatrists and reasons therefor because you feel right new nobody knows enough about the human mind to express an opinion as to what goes on in there?

MR. HEISHMAN: No, I don't believe that.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you would have the courage of your convictions, as the other jurors have told me they have, and do you think you would not hesitate to return a verdict in favor of Miss Van Houten if your mind and conscience and your heart believed that was a proper verdict?

MR. HEISHMAN: I believe I could.

MR. KEITH: Even though you might feel your verdict would be unpopular in the community?

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MR. HEISHMAN: I still say I could.

MR. REITH: You wouldn't have any hesitation, would you? MR. HEISHMAN: No. sir.

MR. KEITH: Is there anything you would like to share with us now that heen't been touched upon that you believe might militate against your giving Leelie a fair trial?

MR. HEISHMAN: Not that I could think of.

MR. KEITH: Would you like to pass the microphone --

THE COURT: I think this might be an appropriate time to take the afternoon recess.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, bear in mind during this recess that you are not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone else; you are not to form any opinion concerning this matter or express any opinion concerning this matter until the case is finally given to you.

Further, you must not allow yourselves to read, see, or hear any news media accounts of this matter.

Court will be in recess until 10 minutes past 3:00.

All jurges, defendant, and counsel are ordered to return at that time.

Court is in recess. (Recess taken.)

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COURT	People	MAXAUM	Van	Houten.

Let the record about the defendant is present, represented by counsel, the prospective jurges are present.

You may resume, Mr. Kelth.

Mr. KRITER Thank you, Your Bonox,

Let's meet we have Mr. Williams now.

ME HILLIAMS: THE

MR. KRITE: Do we have a microphone?
WHE BAILIFF: I will get that.

(Brist pause.)

Mr. KEITH: Hr. William, how long have you been a County employee?

MR. WILLIAMS: Approximately 10 years.

Mr. Kelthir what did you do before that?

MR. WILLIAMS: I was in beauty and barber supplies.

MR. REITH: As a wholesmian?

MR. WILLIAMS: MO: I was a laborer as well as a salasman.

MR. KETHI: West company?

MR. WILLIAMS: From the exet it was State Beauty and Barber Supply.

And I worked for Bottman's Beauty and Barber Supply.

MA. KETHI: Now long have you been divorced?

MA. WILLIAMS: Approximately 11 years.

MR. KETTHE Have you ever been in the service?

MR. WILLIAMS: MO.

MR. KEITH: Do you know any people in law enforcement, like police officers?

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2 ;	MR. MEIM: Do you know any psychiatriate?
3 .	MR. WILLIAMS: No.
· 4	MR. KETHE HAVE you or any close friends of yours or
5 ,	relatives ever been treated by a psychiatrist?
6	MR. HILLIAMS: No.
7	MR. KEIDI: Or a psychologist.
8	MR. VELLENS: NO.
·9 ·	IR. EXITE Or somebody engaged in the field of mental
10	health, generally,
11	MR. WILLIAMS: NO.
12	M. REIM: Do you feel that medical doctors who
13	specialize in psychiatry do not perform a valuable social
14	Tunction?
15 (MR. PERSTANS: I do not feel that
16	I feel that they do have their
17	MA RETURN Proper place.
18 ;	M. VIIIAMS: Correct.
1.9	MR. KEITHE And do you feel that if someone is mentally
20:	111, that the place to go is to a psychiatrist?
21	MA. VIIIIAM: Yes.
22	M. KRITH: Do you feel that paychistrists do their
23 24	very best to help people who have mental or emotional
2 4 . 25.	
26	MR. WILLIAMS: COMPACE.
27	M. Mill: In other words, in the event psychiatrists
28	testify in this case on behalf of Miss Van Houten, you're not
	going to disregard their tentimony, are you, because you have

1 ,	an opinion about psychiatry which might belittle that
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3	Because you don't have such an opinion; is that
4 .	zight?
5	MA, WILLIAMS: Correct,
6.	Mr. KERRI, Have you or anybody close to you ever been
.7	the victim or a witness of or to a serious crime?
8	M. WILLIAMS: No.
9	MR. KEITH: I'm not talking about homicides necessarily,
10	or you wouldn't be here.
11	But I'm talking about mobbers or burglary or thaft.
12	MR. WILLIAMS: Well, robbery say, burglary. My
13 .	flances they have broken in on her, and there was quite a
14 .	few things ripped off there.
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1	MR. KRIME: Is this your present finness?
2	M. Williams Zee.
3	MR. KETTE: What does she do?
4	M. WILLIAMS: She is a County employee also.
5	M. Krime in what departments
6 _?	M. WILLIAMS: Department of Social Services.
7 .	MR. KEITH: And what is the function, generally, of the
8.	Department of Social Services?
9	Mi, Williams The function in general is
10	Actually, she is in the welface section of it;
11	which she is a social worker, and distributes County funds
12	to the medy.
13	MR. KERRE Does she come in contact, if you know, with
14	people who are mentally disturbed?
15	M. Williams. Mrt to my knowledge.
16	MR. KEIM: If she does, she doesn't discuss it with
17	290 •
18	MR. WINGIAMS: CONTROL:
19	MR. KETTH: Has she come in contact with any police
20	personnell
21	MR. WILLIAMS: Not to my knowledge.
22 ,	MR. KEITH: If she does, she doesn't discust it with you.
23	MAR WITH TANK CONTROLS
24	MR. REITH And does the own in contact with people who
25 26	have you afoul of the les in some respects?
26 27	MR. WILLIAMS: No, not really.
27 00	MR. KENNE Does she come in contact with people who have
28	A Company of the Comp

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.1	MR. WILLIAMS: Mo, not to my knowledge.
2	MR. KETON: All right.
3	And do you know anybody that has almost drugs,
4	legally or illegally?
5	M. WILLIAMS: Mot personally, no.
Ģ.	MR. KEINI: Have you reed any articles about drug
7	Abuse?
8	M. WILLIAMS: Yes, I have.
9	MR. KEITH: Have you taken any special interest in
10	drug abuse or
11.	MR. WILLIAMS: Mr apacial interest to the extent where
12	I would become involved with them myself.
13	But I read and try to keep up on the actual.
14	destruction that it can do to you when it's used improperly.
15	MR. KEITH: Have you ever read about LSD?
16	M. WILLIAMS I DAVE.
17	MR. KEITH: And do you have some idea of what that can
18	do to you?
19	M. WILLIAMS: Yes, I do.
20	M. KETTEL And in the event the evidence in this case
21	indicated that Laslis was an abuser of 150, not to mention
22	other drugs, like marijume, would you tend to give her less
23	consideration in her mind (sic) than her case would prhervise
24	Company of the second of the s
25	MR. WILLIAMS: No. I wouldn't
26	M. KEITH: Would you consider her abuse of drugs in
27	the context of which it is presented rather than almply
28	MR. WITHCIAMS: Right.

MR. KEIM: - rether than simply, oh, gut her down because of it and not consider any other facets or issues in the case? MR. WILLIAMS: No. I wouldn't. 7. 14.

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MR. KEITH: Do you have an opinion that LSD can be a destructive drug?

MR. WILLIAMS: If used improperly. If administered improperly.

MR. KEITH: You have an opinion that it can, under cortain circumstances, be used therapeutically?

MR. WILLIAMS: Correct.

MR. REITH: Do you feel or believe, Mr. Williams, that you could give Miss Van Houten the benefit of your individual opinion, if you are selected as a trial juror, during the deliberation phase of the case?

MR. VILLIAMS: I do.

MR. REITH: You have sat on juries before, haven't you, in civil cases?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

MR. KELTH: You, of course, understand the difference in the burden of proof?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: But you understand how a lawsuit progresses; one side puts on its testimony, then the other side, and everybody argues, and then the court instructs you as to the law and you deliberate.

Once deliberations are commenced, do you feel you could maintain your individual opinion about the care?

MR. WILLIAMS; I do.

NR. KEITH: And you do feel, I'm sure, that you can keep an open mind throughout the case until the deliberation phase --NR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: -- and not shut your mind to the defense after the prosecution has completed its case?

MR. WILLIAMS: Correct,

MR. KEITH: Do you know anything about, oh, these sects called Hare Krishna or Reverend Moon's followers or scientology or others that may practice a certain form of thought control?

MR. WILLIAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: Would you be inclined to be unfair and prejudiced against hiss Van Houten simply because the evidence "simply" is not a very good word — in the event the evidence showed that she was involved with Manson?

MR. VILLIAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: I mean, would you say to yourself, 'Well, anybody associated with Manson deserves the worst that can happen to them," without regard to any other evidence in this case?

MR. WILLIAMS! No.

tase; and he will have a role, not as a witness but he will have a role; in the manner in which it is presented by both sides and not simply say "Guilty by assocation"?

MR. WILLIAMS; Correct.

MR. KEITH: Incidentally, if you don't understand a question I ask, don't hesitate to tell se, and I'll rephrase it.

MR. WILLIAMS: Would you rephrase that last one again?
You nade it rather long there, so I got off the track.

(Laughter.)

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MR. KEITH: If I can.

All right. You have indicated that simply because the evidence may show Miss Van Housen had been associated or involved with Manson, that you wouldn't hold that against her to the point where you wouldn't consider any other evidence. in the case.

And that's about all I wanted to ask you, although more simply put.

MR. WILLIAMS: Oh, okay. Thank you.

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MR. KEITH: And I also should ask you whether you would be able to consider Manson's role in this case in the context in which it is presented and not just say. "Well, everybody associated with him is bad," period, and forget about all the other issues that may be presented here?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, yes, I would consider Manson's role in its own context.

MR. KEITH: Good.

Now, in the event the evidence indicated Leslie

Led a rather bizzare life style for a period of a year and a

half or so, would you so hold that against her you'd be unable

to give her a fair trial?

MR. WILLIAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: Now, her life style may well have relevance to the issues in the case. I'm not asking you to cast it aside and not think about it in the event you deem it to be a relevant point. I'm simply asking if you would be so prejudiced against her because she did lead a bizarre life style that you couldn't consider the nature of the way she lived in the context of all the other facts of the case and tend to give her less consideration than she night otherwise deserve.

You would not do that, would you?

MR. VILLIAMS: No. I would weigh that to the evidence that is being presented.

MR. KEITH: New, in some of these things that I'm saying I don't mean to suggest or infer or insinuate that they may not be relevant. That's not the point. I'm trying to find out

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If you would give such weight, such moment, such significance to some of these things, like the presence of Manson and drugs. that you couldn't listen to anything else.

And you would not do that, would you?

MR. WILLIAMS: No. ...

RR. KEITH: In the event you saw some bloody pictures and heard some gruesome evidence, would that tend to compel. you or to influence you to close your mind as to Leslie --

MR. WILLIAMS: No.

-- and her guilt or innocence and believe simply because there is some blood and gore in this case that she's more likely guilty then innocent despite the other facts that may be presented.

You wouldn't do that, would you?

MR. WILLIAMS: No.

MR. KEITH: Have you ever seen any bloody pictures before?

> MR. WILLIAMS: Quite a few.

MR. KEITH: In what -- Well, how did that come about? That's casily said.

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, through the movies and various other aspects in life; vehicle accidents.

MR. KEITH: You have never witnessed any serious crine. though, have you?

MR. WILLIAMS:

MR. KEITH: Would you be kind enough to pass the migrophone, please, to Mr. Waters,

Mr. Maters, I forgot to write down what your

occupation is. 1 MR. WATERS: Well, I'm employed by the City of Los 2 Angeles, Department of Water and Power; as a water works 3. mechanic. MR. KEITH: And your wife is an electronic assembler? 5 MR. WATERS: No, she is presently unemployed. That's 6 what she's been doing. 7 MR. KEITH: And you live in Carson? 8 MR. WATERS: Yes. You have one child seven years old? 10 MR. WATERS: 11 MR. : KEITH: Have you ever been in the service? 12 MR. WATERS: Yes, I have. 13 MR. KEITH: How long ago? 14 MR. WATERS: I got out in 1962. 15 DATE OF THE PARTY 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

, (MR. KRITER: Have you ever been in contact?
- ∤	Mr. Waters: No. I haven't.
3	MR. MEITHE Are you a member of any veterans' organizations?
4	MR. WATERS: Veterans organizations? No.
5	M. KEITH: How long have you been with the Department.
6	of Water and Power?
7	MR. WATERS: It's about a little over seven years.
8	Mr. KEITH: And what did you do before that?
9	MR. WATERS: I worked for California Boto-Graves
o	Company as a paper handler.
1	MR. KHIZH: Do you rusher among your close friends or
2	associates any mombers of law enforcement, such as police
3:	officers, district attorneys, city attorneys?
4	MR. WATERS: Well, I have a friend that's on the
5 ;	Los Angeles Cheriff's Department. He's on the Sheriff's
6	
17	Mr. KEITH: and how long have you known him?
8	MR. WATERS: I'd may off and on about maybe tan years.
19	M. Kelthe have you ever talked to him about law
20	enforcement problems?
21	MARKET NO.
22	Mis RETHE Have you seem talked to him about law and
23	Oxider:
24	
25	MR. KEING: Have you ever talked to him about crime in
26	the streets?
27	MR. WATERS: No.
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ME.	MATERIA	250 *	Ť	don	Ł.
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treated by a psychiatrist?

MR. VATERS : NO.

MR. KETTEL Do you believe in psychiatrists?

MR. WATERS' Yes, I do.

I had a course in Compton Junior College in Psychology I.

> MR. KEITH: Have you kept up with psychology nince them? MR. WATERS: No. I haven't.

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MR. REIMS: Do you feel that psychiatrists perform a valuable function in society?

MR. WATERS: Yes, I do.

MR. KRITH: And if you know somebody you thought was mentally ill or disturbed or emotionally disturbed, would you suggest that they see a psychiatrist?

MR. MATERS: XMM, I would.

MR. XEITER I take it, then, that in the event there is some psychiatric testimony in this case in behalf of Miss Van Houten, you wouldn't disregard it because you had a low opinion of psychiatrists?

Mr. Marirs: No. I wouldn't.

HR. KEITH: You'd listen and consider their testimony in the same manner as you would may other expert.

M. WATERS YOU

MR. KEINS: I'm not going to go into how you are supposed to consider the testimony of supert witnesses, that's up to His Botor.

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But you wouldn't just simply disregard their testimony because they were redical doctors practicing psychiatry.

MR. NATURE: No.

MR. KEXTH: And you would give their opinions and the reasons therefor the weight you thought they deperted.

MR. WATERS: Yes.

We. No. No. 200: Do you have any querral at the present time with the legal concepts that you have heard somewhat, such as the presumption of innocence, proof beyond a reasonable doubt, the prosecution has the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and that Miss Van Houten doesn't have to prove her innocence, she doesn't have to prove anything, it's all up to the prosecution?

be inclined not to give her any benefit whatsoever, and again thumbs down simply because of the way she lived?

MR. WAZERS: NO.

MR. REITH: I'm not suggesting, again, as I have suggested to others — I said to others that that kind of communal life style is not relevant.

I'm not suggesting that at all. But you may take, you may take issue with the manner in which she lived at one time and say to yourself, "I wouldn't want any child of mine living in that manner. That's pretty swint."

MR. WATERS: No. I wouldn't say khat.

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MR. KBICH: That's all right if you said that, that's all right.

But what I am saying is, would you consider that syldence for the relevance that it's offered for, for the meaning and significance that it is offered for, and not just consider it -- and not just disregard the purpose of that kind of testimony.

ME. WATERS: I will have an open mind. I wouldn't.

MR. REXTE: Do you think you will be able to keep an open mind throughout the case?

MR. WATERS: Yes.

Mr. Kelik: And you think you will be able to maintain an individual opinion in the event you are selected as a justor and you reach the deliberations stage?

MR. MATERIAL YEAR,

MR. MEINI: And you believe that you wouldn't just change your mind because you were in the minority and there was a majority of jurors who had a different opinion.

In other words, you wouldn't change your mind arbitrarily, would you?

MR. WATERS: No.

Mr. Elim: You would mant to be convinced, after discussions with the other jurous, that your opinion first held was erroneous before you'd change it.

IN HATTUS TORE

Mr. KRIMER Lat me ask you, Mr. Waters:

The evidence may show that Manson had a wary strange belief, that he talked about insistently ---

1 You have read the book - I forget whether you 2 read "Helter Skelter" or not. 3 Mr. Waters: No. I didn't reed it. MR. XIIII: You have heard of the book, though, 5 MR. WATERS: Yes, I have heard of it. 6 Me. KEITH: And I forget whether you saw the T.Y. 7 picture Helter Skelter. 8 MR. MATERS: No. I didn't see the movie. 9: Mr. XIIII: Manson -- I think the evidence may well 10 show that Manson believed in what you might term an 11 Armageddon that he called "helter skelter," in which there was 12 soing to be a race war, blacks against whites, and that this 13 was the belief he foleted on numerous people in his --1:4. M. KAY: Well, I'm going to object to that. There is 15 no evidence that he foisted any belief on anybody. 16 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 1.7 You may rephrase the question. 18 MR. KEITH: All right. 19: In the event, Mr. Vaters that Manage Delinyed 20 there would be a revolution between the blacks and the whites, 21 and in the event the evidence indicates that Mine Van Houten 22 bolisved that there was going to be that same revolution. 23 there was going to be a civil war -- and I don't want to go 24 into it my further -- would that bother you to the extent 25 that you'd be unable to keep an open and fair mind towards her? 26 MR. WATERS: No. I wouldn't. It wouldn't bother me at 27 TII. 28 Mr. KEITH: We are talking about a race war now, blacks

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ites.

Mr. William It won't bother pe.

Mr. Kermi. Would you like to -- Well, let me sak you one more question:

is there anything, now that you have been sitting in the low for mehile, that you would like to share with us regarding a possible inability on your part to be fair and impartial towards laulie?

MR. WATERS: NO.

1	12. Killi: Because I have been at this long enough,
2	and I suppose we could keep going on for hours with one
3	prospective juror, asking them questions, a multitude of
4	questions sixut themselves and their attitudes.
5	" I can't do that. I shouldn't do it.
6	So I have to sek you to level with us and tell us
7	if there is anything that has propped up in your mind that's
'8·	going to cause you difficulty in being fair?
9	MA WARRIES & MO.
0	Me. Reffer All right.
:j (Do you think you'd hesitate to return a verdict
2	in favor of Miss van Mouten even though you thought it might
3	be an unpopular one in the community?
4	MR. WATERS: Mr. I wouldn't hesitate.
5	MR. REITH: Can you think of any reason why you'd
6	healtate to return a verdict in her favor if that's the way
. 7	you falt, if that's the way your sind and your beart and
l.8 ·	Your conscience reacted to the evidence?
19	Do you think there is anything that would cause
20	you to have reservations about returning such a verdict?
21	MR. WATERS: NO.
22	M. KELTELY Whank you.
23	Will you pass the microphone from to Mr. Sean.
24 `	Is that right, Mr. Sent?
25,	MR. SWAM: Yes, wit.
26	Mi. KEITH: You have five children, and they are all
27	grown now?
28	MR. SWAM: Yes, they are:

	mage and the second sec
1	MR. NUTTHE Could you tall me what they do, if you
2	
3	(Taughter.)
4	MR. STANY Well, one is in the service, one works for
5.	the L.A. International Airport.
6	The other two just lay around.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MR. REIMI; I know what you mean. That's only four.
9	I have got down here you have got five.
10:	MR. SWEW: Yes; my daughter is in San Francisco. She
11	Lives in Frisco.
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12-1 MR. KEITH: What does she do? 1 2 She works for the social service up there, MR. SWAN: 3 MR. REITH: Is she the eldest child? MR. SWAN: Yes, she is. MR. KEITH: She's 307 5 MR. SWAN: Yes. ÷ 6 MR. KELTH: What is the youngest -- I've lost track. got 30, 28, 26, 19, and I missed somebody. 8 MR. SWAN: 18. 9 MR. KEITH; Who are the ones that hang around, the 19 10 and 18 --11 MR. SWAN: The one that's 19, the one that's 25. 12 MR. KEITH: Woll, it isn't always easy to get jobs 13 nowadays. 14 MR. SWANT That's true. 15 MR. KEITH: Do you work for the City of Los Angeles? 16 MR. SHAN: Yes, I do. 17 Mr. Keliki And then I didn't got down what you did for 18 the city, I'm serry, 1911 11 19 MR. SWANT I was a Laborer. 20 MR. KEITH: A laborer? 21 MR. SWAN; 22 MR. KEITH: In construction? 23. MR. SWAN: Yes, construction. 24 FIR. KEITH: And your wife is a beautician? 25 MR. SWANT Yes, she is. $2\tilde{6}$ MR. KEITH: How long have you been with the City of Los 27 Augeles? 28

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1	MR. SWAN: Twenty-six years.	
2	MR. KEITH: Have you ever been in the service?	
3	MR. SWAN: Yes, I have.	
4	MR. KEITH: Norld War II?	
, 5	MR. SWAN: Yes, it was.	
6	HR. REITH: What did you do in World War II?	
7	MR. SWAN: I was a drill instructor and I was a cook.	
8	MR. REITH: An instructor?	
.9	MR. SWAN: A drill instructor and a cook.	
10	MR. KEITH: Are you a member of any veterans organization	one
11	MR. SWAN: No. I'm not.	
12	MR. KEITH: Never have been?	
13	MR. SWAM: No, I haven't,	
14	MR. KEITH: Do you know any police officers?	.
15.	MR. SWAN: No, not offhand.	
16	NR. BEITH: And do you know any psychiatrists?	
17	MR. SNAN: No, I don't.	
18	HR. KEITH: Has anybody in your family or any close	
19	friends ever been treated by a psychiatrist?	
20	MR. SUAN: No, they haven't.	
21	MR. KETTH: What do you think of psychiatrists in	
22	general? I mean, there's good doctors and bad doctors, like);
23	there's good people in every field and inferior people. But	
24	MR. SUAN: Well, I Suers they're all right.	
25 /* 26	MR KELTH: You never had occasion to think about it	
27	MR. SKANI No. never.	
28	MR. KEITH: Well, do you think psychiatrists could form	Z

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useful function in society now that you have had a chance to think about it?

MR. SWAN: I think they will.

MR. KEITH: Well, would you be inclined to advise someone whom you thought was mentally ill or disturbed to go to a psychiatrist?

MR. SUAN: Definitely I would.

MR. KEITH: Would you go to one yourself if you thought you were in trouble upstairs?

MR. SWAN: I sure would.

MR. KEITH: You wouldn't be inclined, then, to disregard the testimony of psychiatrists in the event they appeared in Miss Van Houten's behalf?

MR. SWAN: No. I do not believe so.

MR. KEITH: You would listen to their testimony and give it the weight you thought it deserved?

MR. SWAN: That I would.

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MR, KEITH; You wouldn't simply put them down, would you, because it is a field you don't know much about --MR. SWAN:

MR. KEITH: -- diree you hadn't thought about it much? MR. SWAN: Ho, I wouldn't do that.

MR. KEITH: In the event the evidence indicated Miss Van-Houten was involved with Manson, would you hold that against her to the point where you wouldn't listen to any other evidence --

MR. SWAN: No. I wouldn't.

MR. KEITH: -- and just decide she was guilty by association?

You wouldn't do that, would you?

MR. SWAN: No. I wouldn't.

In the event the cyldence indicated Manson MR. KEITH: advocated a race war between the blacks and whites and that Miss Van Houten believed in that, would that, in and of itself, simply turn you off against her?

MR. SWANT No. it wouldn't.

MR. KEITH: Would you consider that evidence in the light of all the other evidence in the case in deciding her guilt or innocence?

MR. SWAH: No.

MR. KEITH: Or would you be inclined to give her position less consideration than it otherwise would deserve because she did believe that a race war was imminent?

MR. SWAIL: No, I don't believe so.

MR. REITH: Nould you be inclined to give Miss Ven Houten

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less consideration than she really did descrive because she lived a bizarro life style back in the late '60s, like a hippie sort of?

> MR. SWAN Well --

MR. KEITH: Or would you consider that evidence along with all the other evidence --

MR. SWANT TO .

MR. KEITH: -- in --

MR. SWAH: No, I wouldn't.

MR. KEITH: I'm not suggesting such evidence isn't relevent. I'm just suggesting or asking you if you would be upset and irritated and engry and hostile because she lived a kind of life that you yourself wouldn't want to see your children Live for a year and a half or so.

MR. SWAN: Bo, I wouldn't.

MR. KETTH: Has anybody in your family or amongst your close fitteeds or children of your close friends ever been involved in drug abuse?

MR. SWAN; No, not that I know of,

MR. KEITH: Have you done any reading on the use of illegal drugs?

MR. SWAM: I read some now and then. I've heard about some.

MR. KEITH: But you haven't made any special effort to learn about drug abuse?

No. I haven't. MR. SWAN:

MR. KEITH: Have you ever heard of LSD?

MR. SWAN: Yes, I have.

MR. REITH: And do you know anything about its qualities	?
NR. SWAN: No. I don't.	
MR. KEITH: Do you know anything about what it can do	
ou?	
MR. SWAN: No more than what I've heard.	
MR. KEITH: Pardon me?	
MR. SWAN: No more than what I've heard.	
MR. KEITH: Well, you have heard something about LSD,	
MR. SWAN: Yes, I have.	
MR. REITH: And it's also known as acid.	
Have you heard that impression or that term?	
MR. SWAH: I'm not quite for sure.	
MR. KEITH: Well, all right. That's not important,	
But having read and heard about LSD, have you	
ed any opinion about what it might do to somebody who	
dt chronically?	
NR. SWAM: I have read it would do you in.	

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MR. KEITH: Very good.

(Laughtor.)

In the event you saw some very bloody MR. KEITH: pictures, do you think that would upset you to the point where you couldn't give Leslie a fair trial?

MR. SNAN: No.

MR. KEITH: Or heard some gory evidence?

MR. SWAN: No, it would not.

MR. KEITH: Have you ever seen pictures of dead people before?

MR. SUANT You, I have.

MR. KEITH: And, incidentally, have you ever, or any members of your family or friends, ever been the victims or witnesses to a serious crime, and that's I'm not just talking about homicide but robbery or burglary or theft?

MR. SWAN: No, I beven't.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you are going to be able to keep an open mind throughout this case and not close it at the end of the prosecution's case and just say, "She's guilty," without listening to the defense?

> I believe so, HIR. SWAN!

MR. KEITH: Do you think you are going to be able to maintain your individual opinion ---

MR. SUAN: Yes, I will.

MRIFKEITHS -- in the jury room once the case is handed to you for deliberations?

HR. SWAN: Yes, I would,

MR. KEITH: Let's see.

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You haven't been on a jury before, have you? MR. SWAN: No, I have never been on a jury. I've been a witness.

MR. XEITH: You have been a witness in a case?

No more than for the City of Los Angeles. MR. SWAN:

MR. REITH: Pardon me?

MR. SWAN: No more than for the City of Los Angeles. I've been on the witness stand...

bik. KEITH: Is this a civil or criminal case?

MR. SWAN: CIVIL.

MR. KEITH: Damage suit?

MR. SWANS Yes.

MR. KEITH: So you have some idea of how cases progress?

MR. SWAN: Yes, I do.

MR. REITH: Do you have any quarrel with any of the rules of law that you have heard so far today or on the other days you have been here?

MR. SWAU: No, I haven't.

HR. KEITH: And do you have any quarrel with a rule of law that says someone can be less responsible for a criminal act than someone clac due to mental disease, illness, defect, or other causes?

HR. SWAN: No.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you could follow that rule of law? And I'm paraphrasing it very loosely.

No you think you could follow such a rule of law --

MR. SWAN! Yes.

MR. KEITH: -- if the court decides that that is

1	applicable to this case?
2	MRI SWAN'S Yea, I believe so.
.3	MR. KEITH: Pardon me?
4-1	MR. SNAM: Yes, I believe so.
1	MR. KEITH: Would you have any quarrel with it?
6	MR. SWAN: No.
7	MR. KEITH: Do you believe you can follow a principle of
8	law that, in essence, says that if I'm of sound mind and shoot
9 (you, I may be guilty of one type of offense, but if I'm nuts
.0	and shoot you, I may be guilty of something less?
1	Do you think you can follow that kind of a rule
.2	of law?
3	MR. SWAN: Yes, I
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MR. KEITH: Do you think you would have any hemitation about returning a verdict in favor of Miss Van Houten --

MR. SWAN'S No --

MR. KEITH: Now, wait a minute, wait a minute. I've got to finish that. You probably heard it.

-- even though you feel it might be unpopular in the community or unpopular with some of your friends or acquaintances?

Do you think you'd have the guts to do that?

NR . SPAN: Year I

MR. KEITH: Well, you look like you would, but I got to hear it from you. Huh?,

MR. SWAM! Yes, I would.

MR. KEITH! All right.

Now, is there anything you can think of, being serious, really, anything you can think of that you would like to share with us about your capacity to act as a fair and impartial juror that we haven't delved into yet?

Because I don't want to stand here asking questions all afternoon.

MR. SWAN: No, I haven't.

MR. KEITH: You are positive of that?

MR. SWAN: Yea, I am.

MR. KEITH: Don't be embarrassed about it.

MR. SWAM: No.

MR. KEITH: See, this is the only chance we have to find out what your state of mind is toward the prosecution or toward Miss Van Houten. And we've got -- we should know if

į	there is anything practically in your subconscious mind that
2.	you would like to tell us about.
.3.	MR. SWAN: No. I don't have onything.
. 4 :	MR. KEITH: Thank you very rouch.
.5	Would you pass the microphone to
6	Is that Mrs. Titus?
.7	MRS. TITUS: Mrs., yes.
8	MR. KEITH: Do you have an occupation outside the home,
9	Mrs. Titus?
Ì0'	MRS. TITUS: Yes, I do.
11	MR. KEITH: What is that? I didn't get it down, I'm
12	sorry.
13	MES. TITUS: U. S. Postal Service.
14	MR. KEITH: How long have you lad that job?
15	MRS. TITUS: A little over ten years.
16	MR. KEITH: And what did you do before them?
17	MRS, TITUS: I worked in adoption institution.
18	MR. KEITH: How long?
19	MRS. TITUS: About five years, I think.
20	MR. KEITH: And your husband is a trucker?
21	MRS. ATTUS! Yes, truck tire service repair work.
22	MR. KEITH: I'm sorry, I just put down trucker. That's
2 3 ·	vrong. He runs
24	He has his own business
25,	MRS. TITUS: Right.
. 26	MR. KEITH: as a truck tire ser-ice?
27	MRS. TITUS: Yes.
28	MR. KEITH: And you don't have any children?
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MRS. TITUS: No. 1 MR. KEITH: When you were in school -- maybe you are 2` still in school, I don't know - did you ever take any 3 courses in psychology? MRS. TITUS: Yes, I did. 5 MR. KEITH: How long ago was that? 6: MRS. TITUS: Homo. 7 MR. KEITH: Don't answer that. 8. 10 11 12 . 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 **22**. 23 24 25 26 **Ź**7 28

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Mie Kellijs	Have you kept up to	th psychology and
psychiatry, or re-	ed books or article	th psychology and about those aubjects?
Mas. Winish	Articles and so f	

MR. MULTI: And what's your feeling about medical doctors who practice psychiatry?

MRS. TITUS: I think there is a place for all of them.

MR. KRITH: You wouldn't disregard the testimony of
psychiatristo; in the event they appear in Miss Van Houten's
behalf, simply because they have that profession?

MRS. TITUS: No.

MR. KETTH: You are not disparaging that profession, are you?

As a matter of fact, you feel it's a good and proper and socially valuable profession; is that right?

MRS. TITUS: Yes. I do.

MR. KEITH: And would you hemitate to send somebody that you thought was mentally sick to a psychiatrist for treatment?

MRS. TIME: Just this morning I advised by husband to

(Laughter.)

M. KEITH: Good for you.

Well, is he going to do it?

MAS. TITUS: If I have a black eye in the morning you'll know.

(Laughter.)

MR. MEITH: I don't mean to be prying, but --

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YOU?

MA. KKITH: I just want to know if you have any —

You see, if you selected as a justor we'd like
you to really be able to concentrate on the case; and if you
have got problems at home, or something, that might be
difficult.

and I healtate to sek such a question, but I'll ask it anyway.

Is there a problem that may make it difficult for you to devote your attention to this case?

MRS. TIRES: Int the record slow I was kidding.

PR. KAY: That's in case your husband reads the record, but?

MES. TITUS: Right.

(Laughter.)

MR. KERTH: Whether you were kidding or not, you still feel that psychiatrists are --

MS. TITLE: Are very important.

HR. KEXTHE All zight; good.

And you wouldn't disregard their testimony, would

MRS TITUS: No. I vouldn't.

MR. KEITH: And you would listen to it cerefully, as you would all the testimony of any other witness in this case.

MRS. TITUS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Would you be inclined to deny or depriso Leslie the benefit of her testimony. In the event six tentifies in this case, simply because she is a defendant

1	and charged with these offenses?
2;	me, titus, no.
3	MR. KETTE: You understand, as the judge told you,
4	the fact that she is charged with these offenses and is here
5 ,	avaiting trial is no evidence whatsoever of her quilt.
6	MRS. TITUS: Yas.
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1	in regard and you feel that's a proper rule of law?
2	Mes. Ting; Yes.
3 .	M. MINIS You don't have my quarrel with that rule
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5	MRJ. TITOS: No quarrel, no.
.6	MR. MITTHE Do you have any quarrel with any of the
7	other law that has been enunciated from the bench?
8. :	MES, TIMUS In this particular case?
9	MAL KETTELL X60.
10	MAG. TINIS: MO.
11	MR. MITTE: Do you have any quarrel with the diminished
12	capacity law?
13	You have beard me discuss it with all the other
14	dispropries 7
15	MRS. TINGS: No. I don't.
16 .	M. MEINE: Do you think you could follow that law if
17	you ware so instructed?
18	MAS, TITUS; Yes, I could,
19	MR. KEITHY And do you feel that's a had lawy that
20	posebody who is not mentally well is less responsible for
21	certain acts than somebody who is mentally sound?
22	MRS. TIME: No. I think that all cases should be tried
23	and judged on the nois case.
· ·24	MR. KETHER Very trues but you don't have any quartel
25	with the law the general proposition
26	MAS. TITUS: MO.
27	MR. KEITH: with the law that states that someone
28	may be less responsible for an act than someone else because

	1	of a mental illness or discase?
723a#	2	MRG. WIVES, Mo. I have no quarrol.
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MR. KEITH: Do you have any exposure with drug abuse? Not yourself, of course, but friends and relatives.

MRS. TITUS: No. I don't know of any.

MR. KEITH: Have you read anything about LSD or other drugs that people take?

MRS. TITUS: Yes, I have.

MR. KEITH: You have heard about these things on television or radio?

MRS. TITUS: Yes.

MR. KEITH: And have you ever heard of LSD before?

WRS. TITUS: Yes, I have.

MR. REITH: Have you ever read about it?

MRS. TITUS: Yes, I have read articles.

MR. KEITH: And have you read articles recently about it, or over the years?

MRS. TITUS: Over the years, yes.

MR. KEITH: Do you have an opinion about what it can do to somebody?

MRS. TITUS: Yes, I do.

MR. KEITH: Do you think it's your opinion now that it is a totally therapeutic drug?

Do you know what I mean when I use that term, "therapeutic"?

MRS. TITUS: Yes,

No. I don't think it's a therapeutic drug.

MR. REITH: Have you done any reading or heard about some groups that practice sort of a form of thought control under the guise of a religious sect, such as Hare Krishma or

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Reverend Moon or scientalogy or perhaps other groups that espouse the same principle?

MRS TITUS! No

MR. KEITH: Do you know anything about that?

MRS. IITUS: No. I don't.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you'd be so upset if you sav bloody pictures that you would have a difficult time being fair with Leglie?

In other words, would your passions be inflamed, your emotions --

(Laughing) No. After I come to, no. HRS. TITUS: MR. KEITH: All right.

-- that you couldn't consider any other evidence in the case?

> MRS. TITUS: No:

MR. KEITH: Can you think of anything else that in your experience and background and thought processes and learning you would like to share with us that you think might have a bearing on your capacity or qualifications to be a fair jurer?

MRS. TITUS: Other then the fact that I would weigh all evidence.

Well, that's what you are supposed to do. MR. KEITH:

MRS. TITUS: To make a decision.

MR. REITH No! I'm talking about something --

MRS. TITUS: No. I don't.

- in your upbringing or your experience. MR. KEITH:

MRS. TITUS: No.

MR. KEITH: Do you think you can keep an open mind

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throughout the case and maintain your individual opinion?

You know, I have been talking about this to the

other jurors.

Do you think you can do those things all right? MRS. TITUS: Yes, I could.

MR. KEITH: Okay.

Let me ask you this one other thing that I have asked some jurors. I probably should have asked all of them, but I will ask you.

There may well be evidence in this case that Manson advocated there was going to be a race war between blacks and whites.

But the fact that he advocated such a state of affairs, and if the evidence shows that Miss Van Houten believed there was going to be a race war — which Manson called "helrer-skelter," incidentally—would that so affect your judgment that you would give leslie less consideration than she would otherwise deserve?

MRS. TITUS! No.

NR. KEITH: Do you feel that any involvement by Miss Van Houten with Manson would so affect your mind that you couldn't think of anything else and would find her guilty by association?

In other words, Manson is a bad fellow, and anybody that was associated with him is equally as bad. Down the tubes.

Would you have that state of mind?

MRS. TITUS: No. 1 NR. KEITH: Or do you know? 2 MRS. TITUS: 3 I don't have any further questions. MR. KEITH: Would you like to pass --5 THE COURT: I think this might be an appropriate time 6 to take the recess. 7 All right. Ladies and gentlemen, let me advice .8 you again that you are not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone cise, you are not to fore any 10 opinion concerning this matter or express any opinion 11 concerning this matter until the case is finally given to you. 12 Furthermore, you must not allow yourselves to 🔑 13 read, see, or hear any news media accounts about this case or 14. any matters connected with it. --15 The court at this time will be in recess until 16. tomorrow morning. 17 All jurors are to return to Department 106 -- not 18 this courtroom, 106 -- tomorrow morning at 9:45. 19 Haye a good evening. 20. Counsel and the defendant to be present at 10 a.m. The court is in recess. 22 (At 4:05 p.m. an adjournment was taken until **2**3 · Thursday, April 7, 1977, at 10 a.m.) 24 25 26 27

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