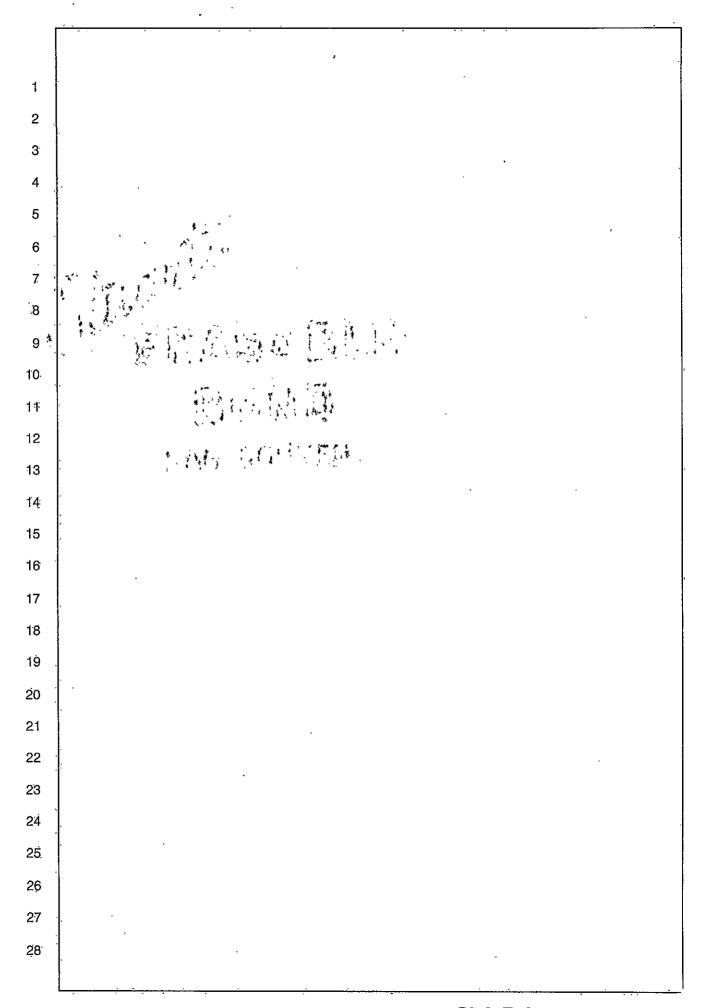
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 HON. EDWARD A. HINZ, JR., JUDGE 3 DEPARTMENT NO. 130 4 ----5 6 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 7 Flaintiff; 8 NO. A253156 LESLIE VAN HOUTEN, ₫0 <sup>€</sup> Defendant. FREFORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Tuesday, May 17, 1977 Volume 27 Pages 3878 to 3999, incl. 18 19 20 (See Volume 1.) AFFEARANCES: 21 ,22 23 24 25 EHANUEL J. SANZO, C.S.R. BO. 1267 26 LOIS R. JOHNSON, C.S.R. No. 812 Official Reporters 27



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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1977, 10:22 A.M. 1. HON. EDWARD A. HINZ. JR., JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. (Appearances as heretofore noted.) THE COURT: Good norning, ladies and gentlemen. All right. People versus Van Houten. Let the record show the defendant is present, represented by counsel, the Poople are represented by counsel, the jurors are in their assigned places. Mr. Kay, you may call your hext witness. 1Ž WAR COUNTED 28.

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MR, KAY: Thank you.

Your Monor, at this time Mr. Keith and I have a couple of stipulations that we've agreed to -- entered into.

The first is a stipulation concerning the testimony of Colonel Paul Tate.

MR. REITH: May we approach the bench before he reads 1t? MR. KAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Yos, will counsel approach the bench.

(The following proceedings were held at the bench:)

MR. KEITH: May the court please, I want to preserve my objection to the testimony of Mr. -- of Colonel Tate, which is being introduced by way of a stipulation.

If Your Honor recalls, we discussed this.

I'm willing to stipulate to Colonel Tate's testimony, but'l don't agree that it is admissible, and I've made my objection herotofore.

whother or not the evidence is admissible at this trial.

MR. KEITH: Yes.

Insabuch as Miss Van Houten is not charged with the Tate howledges and not --

And I don't believe it is the People's theory that she joined any conspiracy, if there were a conspiracy, until after the Tate homicidos.

And, therefore, I object on the grounds that — I object to a stipulation on the grounds its prejudicial effect exceeds its probative value.

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And while I'm here, I'll object to the stipulation involving the father, I believe, of Steven Parent.

MR. KAY: Wilfred Parent, W-1-1-f-r-e-d Parent.

MR. REITH: On the same grounds that its prejudicial effect far outweighs any probative value even under the Weiss case, Feople v. Weiss, W-c-i-s-s.

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I suppose at this time I could object to the testimony of the police officers Hr. Kay is about to call after this stipulation.

However, I think it would be more appropriate to wait until they are called and I will ask to approach the bench again.

THE COURT: All right.

So the record is clear, the matter of the admissibility of the co-colled Tate homicides in relation to the count of conspiracy has already been gone into on the record. Mr. Keith's objections have been overruled on that, on 352 grounds.

The record should be clear that Mr. Keith, while he is stipulating to the testimony of Paul Tete and Wilfred Parent, is doing this --

FR. KEITH: Under protest:

to its admissibility.

And Mr. Keith intends to preserve any and all appellate review of that matter, as to the admissibility of the matter.

He has agreed to the stipulations rather than having him call the witnesses.

And that's the limit of it; isn't that correct? FR. KEITH: Yes, may the Court please.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RAY: I do intend on the pictures of the victims in life -- not the death pictures, but the pictures in life --

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I do intend to offer them into evidence after the stipulations to that they can be passed among the jurers so that they can see -- just as I did with the Labiancas -- so that they can see what the victims locked like in life.

MM. KEITH: All right. I will enter an objection now to the relevancy of the pictures of the victims of the so-called Tate homicides.

THE COURT: All right, I am going to reserve ruling on the admissibility of any further exhibits concerning photographs until the entire case is in.

You are almost there, and --

MR. KAY: Well ---

THE COURT: -- and I will take that up. Because there are going to be numerous photographs; and I will wait to look at all of them in order to determine what should be and shouldn't be admitted.

So I will sustain the objection at this time, that is, to the admissibility of those photographs for the purpose of passing them to the jury,

MR. KEITH: May I bring up one other matter?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KEITH: Unrelated, although significant.

SAME ASSESSED.

I caused to be subpoensed one Greg Jackobsen, who was initially a witness for the prosecution, under subpoens to the prosecution. He was excused by the prosecution.

I caused him to be subposned. The return day is today in this department at 10:00 a.m.

I don't see him. I'm not going to make an issue 1 of it right now; it's only 10:25; but I wanted to advise the 2 court. 3 THE COURT: When you want to make an issue of it let's 4 get it on the record. 5 MR. KEITH: All right; yes. 6 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Keith's objection is 7 overruled relating to the stipulations of Paul Tate and 8 Wilfred Parent on both the conspiracy objection and the 352 9 objection. 10 The court has weighed this previously, and gives 11 it the same weight here, and determines its probative value 12 is greator than any projudicial effect it may have. It is 13 not time consuming, 14 All right; thank you. 15 MR. KEITHI One other thing. 16. You don't see Jackobsen in the audience, do you? 17 I'm not sure I would recognize him. I'm not sure ---18 19 MR. KAY: No. I don't see him. 20 MR. KEITH: All right; thank you. THE COURT: All right. 21 22 (The following proceedings were held in 23, open court in the presence of the jury:) 24 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Kay, you may proceed. 25 NR: KAY: Counsel, may it be stipulated that Paul Tate 26 be deemed duly sworn and called as a witness, and that he 27 testified that he is the father of Sharon Marie Tate; 28 That the last time he saw his daughter alive was

on July 20th, 1969, at the time of the first moon landing; At that time he and his wife and other members of his family visited Shoron at the house she and her husband were renting, located at 10050 Cielo Drive in the City of Los Angelent At that time Sharon was 26 years old and eight Ż months pregnant; Jay Sebring, Abigail Folger and Voytek Frykowski were all present at this time; these people were close friends of Sharon and her husband. I have a photograph, Your Honor, of a female, May this be marked as People's next in order. People's 2347 THE COURT: 134. MR. KAY: Oh, 194; excuse he. THE COURT: It may be so marked. ART MANY STATE 

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MR. KAY: And he identifies -- he'll testify that People's 134 is a photograph of his daughter Sharon Tate in life.

And I have another photograph of a male.

May this be marked as People's 1357

It may be so marked.

THE COURT:

MR. KAY: And Colonel Tate testifies that People's 135 is a photograph of Jay Sebring in life.

I have another photograph of a female and a male. Way this be marked as People's 136?

THE COURT: Yes, it may be so marked.

MR. RAY: And Colonel Tate testifies that People's 136 is a photograph of Abigail Folger on the left of the picture and Voytek Frykewski on the right of the picture in life.

And further that Colonel Tate testifies that People's 77 for identification, which has already been identified in this trial, is a picture of the house that Sharon and her husband were renting at 10050 Cielo Drive in the City of los Angeles.

So stipulated, counsel?

MR. KEITH: So scipulated.

THE COURT: The court accepts the stipulation.

MR. RAY! The next scipulation:

Counsel, may it be stipulated that Wilfred Parent, first name spolled W-i-l-f-r-e-d, Parent, P-a-r-e-n-t, be deemed to be called and sworn as a witness, and that he testifies that he is the father of Steven Parent.

I have a photograph here, Your Honor, of a young

man and a young girl. 1 May this be marked as People's 137 for identi-2 fication? 3 It may be so marked. THE CCURT: 4 MR. KAY: Mr. Parent tootifies that Poople's 137 is a 5 photograph of his son Steven and Steven's girlfriend Tina. 6 The last time that he saw his son alive war on 7 Friday, August the 3th, 1969, at their hope in El Monte; 8 9 That his son is pictured in People's 78 for identification, which has already been identified at this 10 11 trial, and that his son's car is a 1965 white Rambler, which is pictured in People's 53. 12 13 And I have another photograph here, Your Honor, of 14 a white Rembler. 15 May this be marked Feople's 138 for identification? 16 THE COURT: It may be so marked. 17 MR. KAY: And his son's car is also pictured in Feople's 18 138 for identification. 19 Stoven was 18 years old at the time of his death. 20 So stipulated, counsel? 21 MR. KETTH: Yes. 22 THE COURT'S The court accepts the stipulation. 23 Mr. RAY: At this time the People would call Officer 24 25 JERNY DE ROSA. 26 called as a withes by the People, was sworn and testified 27 28 as follows: THE COUNTRY

THE CLERK! Vould you raise your winht hand, please, 1 2 sir. You do solemnly swear that the testimony you may 3 give in the cause now pending before this court shall be the 4 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help 5 you God. 6 I do. 7 THE VITHESS: 8 THE CLERK: Just take the stand and be seated, please, 9 51T \* 10 MR. KEITH: May we approach the bench? 11 THE COURT: Yea. 12 Will counsel approach the bench, and may we have 13 the court reporter, please. 14 (The following proceedings were held 15 at the bench:) 16 HR. KEITH: May the court please, I anticipate that 17 Mr. DeRosa will testify, as a Los Angeles Police Department 18 officer, that he was one of the first officers at the -- on 19 the scene at the Tate residence after the homicides. 20 And I enticipate that he will testify to his 21 observations at that time, including a depiction of five dead 22 bodies, blood, wounds, ropes around Jay Sebring and Sharon 23 Tata. 24 Generally a gruesome, bloody, gory scene. 25 . I feel that this testimony goes far beyond the 26 bounds of People v. Weiss and related cases; that it serves 27 only to inflage the passions of the jury. It is prejudicial 28 to an extreme, and to such an extreme that it goes far beyond the distates of section 357 of the Evidence Code.
THE COURT: All right.

What is the offer of proof?

MR. KAY: Well, of course, this officer was the first officer on the scene and will describe the scene and will, of course, be corroborating the testimony of Linda Kasabian as to the location of bodies, the woman with the long black hair and the white nightgown, the man with the vest.

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testimony, that Watson was carrying a rope when they were going into the house. The rope, he'll describe, was inside the location around Sharon Tate's neck going over a beam and going over - and wrapped around Jay Sebring's neck.

Also that Steven Parent, if you remember Linda Kasabian's testimony -- it was that Parent was shot by Watson and slumped to the right side of the car.

He will corroborate that when he got there that Parent was slumped to the right side of the car.

He'll further corroborate, by the location of blood on the front porch, that there was blood at the exact location where Linda Kasabian testified she observed Voytek Frykowski, the man with the vest who ran out by the post.

Certainly -- and, of course, his testimony is relevant, too, because Dr. Neguchi's testimony will be based on some of the observations that this officer has made about the cause of death and what happened to the victims.

And, of course, we'll get to Dr. Noguchi after this officer and the other officer.

MR. KEITH: May I respond?

Nobody is disputing Linda Kasabian's testimony in this case. She doesn't need any corroboration. We've already got five dead bodies there from her testimony and other testimony in this case.

I think to say that she needs corroboration by this officer is a specious argument.

Same with - although we haven't reached that point

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but Dr. Noguchi's toutiony, if the dourt allows that stipulation to come into evidence.

He's already proven up the nature and objects and incidents to the conspiracy through Linds Resebian and others. Why is it necessary to add to it?

There is only one logical reason, and that's to prejudice Leelie beyond the bounds of the authorities and the ends of justice.

MR. KAY: Well, of course, it is nice that I've convinced Mr. Keith of the corroboration, but that's not my job. My job is to convince the jury that the witness is correborated, and what they have is two different stories of what happened.

And I have to convince them that Linda Kasabian is a truthful witness, as an accomplice, and that as an accomplice, as a matter of law, I have to corroborate her.

Fart of corroborating an accomplice's testimony is that you have to corroborate her so that the jury is convinced that she is telling the truth. And I have to convince the jury that Linds Kasabian is a truthful witness.

is some independent evidence pointing to the involvement of Loslie. You've already got that through the testimony you read yesterday and previously from the record of the previous trial. And you've got it from Diene Lake's testimony.

You've got ample correboration that no Court of Appeal could eventurn.

And this kind of corroboration is not the kind of corroboration that the law requires. This is pure -- purely

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THE COURT: All right. The court being advised in the matter, since one of the counts is Count VIII, conspiracy, and since there has to be — or it is appropriate for the People to show the similarities between the two as part of the Helter Skolter theory, and since we have the problem of corroboration of an accomplice, which the court must as a matter of law instruct as an accomplice, and the evidence is probative, the objection is overruled.

I will permit the testimony.

(The following proceedings were held in open court in the presence of the jury:)

THE CLERK: Would you give your name for the record.

THE WITHESS: Dokosa, Jerry.

THE CLERK: J-o-r-r-y?

THE VITHEGS: - Yes.

THE CLERK: And would you spell your last name.

THE VITLESS: D-e-R-b-s-a.

THE CLERK! Thank you.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

李林俊 对心。"你是

## BY MR. KAY:

Q Officer DeRosa, what is your occupation and current assignment?

A Police officer for the City of Los Angeles, currently assigned to Community Relations at Rampart Division.

- Q How long have you been a police officer?
- A Approximately 11 years.
- Q Directing your attention to August 9th, 1969, in

1	the morning	hours.
2		Where wore you assigned?
3	. A	West L.A. Patrol.
4	Q	All right.
.5		You were in a black and white?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Uniform?
8	Α	Yes.
9.	Q	And further directing your attention to about
10	0:05 in the	morning.
1,1		Did you receive a call to go to 10050 Cielo Drive?
12	A	Yes, I did.
13	Q	And did you go there?
14	Λ	Yes.
15	Q	And about what time did you arrive?
16	A	Approximately five minutes ofter 9:00, I believe.
17	Q	How, when you
18		Nos. Chapman 187
19	A	Yos.
20	Q	She is the maid at the was the maid at that time
21	at the Tate	residence?
22	A	Yes.
23	<b>.</b>	When you arrived at the scene did you see her there?
24	A	Yee, I did.
25	. Ø	Where did you see her first?
26	٨	I saw her outside the front gate of the residence.
27	Q	And would you describe her condition.
28	A	Hystorical.

1	Q Did you, after seeing her, did you enter the Tate
2	residence?
3	A Yes, I did.
4	Q How did you got in?
5	A I activated the gate button outside the gate
6	it's en electric gate to open the gate.
7	Q You pressed the button.
8	A Yes.
9.	Q And the gate opened?
10.	A Yes.
11	Q When you entered did you have occasion to see a
12	white car?
13	A Yes, I did. I saw α white Rambler stopped in a
14	driveway.
15	And what
16	Now close was this to the gate?
17	A Approximately 20 to 30 feet away from the gate.
18	Q All right,
19	And did you approach this white Rambler?
20	A Yes, I did,
.21	Q What if anything did you see when you approached
22	the Rambler?
23	A I observed a male Caucasian slumped over on the
24	right part of his body in the front seat, and appeared to be
25	. ದೆ <b>ಆ</b> ದರೆ.∗
26	O Did you make any estimation of the age of this
27	male Caucasian that you saw in the white Hambler?
28	A City account of the Bord on the account to an

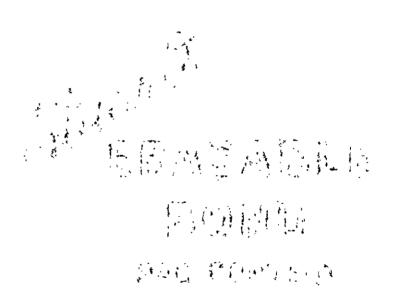
MR. KAY; May I approach the witness with People's 78 and People's 138?

THE COUNT: Yes, you may.

Q BY MR. KAY: Officer DeRosa, first directing your attention to People's 138 for identification.

First, would you describe what you see in that photograph?

A Thic is the white Rambler parked in the driveway of the residence at 150 -- I don't recall the --



1	Q 10050 Cielo Drive?
2	A Right.
3	Q Now, when you approached the vehicle were any of
4	the doors open?
5	A No, they weren't.
6	Q All right.
7	Were any of the windows down in the car?
8	A Just the driver's window.
9	Q Now, showing you People's 78 for identification.
10	Would you describe what you see in that photograph.
11	A This is the male Caucasian that I observed
12	clumped over in the front seat.
13	. Q Slumped over to the right side?
14 ,	A To the right side, yes.
15	Q Is that a fair and accurate photograph of the
16	way you saw him when you got there on August 9th, 1969?
17	A Yes,
1.8	I'R. EAY: Councel, they it be stipulated that People's 78
19	is the picture of Stoven Parent?
20	MR. KEITH: All right,
21	THE COURT: The court accepts the stipulation.
22	Q BY MR. HAY: Now, after making your observations
23	in the white Rambler, what did you do next?
24	A I started to make towards the front of the
25	residence, at which time I observed the garage area to have
26	an apartment type above the garage area,
27`	About that time Officer Wisenhunt arrived; and
28	the both of us checked out the garage area and the apartment

٦	above the garage.
2	Q All right.
3 :	A At which time
4	Q You didn't find anybody there, I take it.
5	A No, there was nobody there.
6. ·	Q All right.
7	Then what did you do?
8	A Valked around towards the front of the residence,
.9	at which time I observed a male and a female Caucasian on the
10 '	lawn. They both appeared to be dead.
11	MR. MAY: May I approach the witness with People's 77,
12	People's 79 and People's 807
13	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
14	Q BY MR. KAY: First showing you People's 77 for
15 ·	identification.
16	Do you recognize the house in that picture?
<b>17</b>	A Yes; this is the house on Cielo Drive.
18	O And is that a fair and accurate photograph of the
19	way it appeared when you arrived there on August 9th, 1969?  A Yes, it is.
20	A Yes, 15-4s.
21	Q All right.
22	And in that photograph do you see the body of
23	the male and female that you observed?
<b>24</b> .	A Yes, I do.
25	Q And where are they located?
<b>26</b>	A One is here (indicating) next to the hedge, which
<b>27</b> .	is the male Caucasian.
28	And the formin flationation in a distance owner from

1	
1 .	him, towards the side of the house (indicating).
2	q Vay over
3	They are both over in the left about the
4	middle the far left of the photograph?
5	A Yes,
6	Q Chowing you People's 80 or, first, People's 79
7 .	for identification,
8	Do you recognize what's depicted in that
9.	photograph?
10	A Yes; this is the female that was out on the front
11	lawn,
12	Q And is that a fair and accurate photograph of the
13	way she appeared when you saw her?
14	A You, it is.
15	Q And what color nightgown was she wearing?
16 .	A White.
17	Q And what color hair does she have?
18	A Dark brown.
1.9	6 Showing you People's 80 for identification.
20	Do you recognize what a deploted in that
21	photograph?
22	A You; this is the male that was on the front lawn.
23	Q He appears to have a vest on?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Is that a fair and accurate photograph of the way
26	he appeared when you saw him there on August 9th, 1969?
27	A Yes, it is,
28	MR. KAY: Counsel, may it be stipulated that People's 79

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is a photograph of Abigail Folger and People's 80 is a photograph of Voytek Frykowski?

UR. KEITH: Yes.

THE COURT: The court accepts the stipulation.

Q BY MR. KAY: All right.

After making the observations of Abigail Folger and Voytek Frykowski, what did you do next?

A I took a position outside the front of the residence while Officer Whisonhunt and another officer, Burbridge, went to the rear of the location.

I waited for them to appear inside the residence, at the front door, at which time I walked towards the front door to enter the residence.



1	When you walked towards the front door did you
₽	make any observations of anything unusual on the front door?
3 .	A Yes, I did.
4	Q And what did you soo?
5	A I saw the word "pig" smeared in blood,
.6	MR. KAY: Your Honor, I have another photograph here.
7.	May it be marked as People's 139 for identification
8	THE COURT: It may be so marked,
9 -	(Brief pause,)
10	MR. KAY: Nay I approach the witness?
1.1	THE COURT; Yes, you may.
12	Q BY MR: RAY: Showing you People's 139 for
13	identification, do you recognize what's depicted in that
14	photograph?
15	A Yes; this is the front door of the residence with
16	the word "pig" ameared in blood on it.
17	Q And is this an accurate photograph of the way
18	the front door appeared to you when you arrived at the Tate
19	residence on August 9th, 1969?
20	A Yos, it is,
21	W Now, when you approached the front door did you
22	have occasion to look at the area of the front porch?
23	A Yes, I did.
24	Q And what if anything unusual did you notice about
25	the area of the front porch?
26	A There were pools and splatterings of blood on the
27	front porch and the entryway of the house.
28	MR. KAY: Your Honor. I have a photograph here of part

1	of the front porch and the front door.
2	May this be marked as People's 140 for
3.	identification?
4	THE COURT: It may be so marked.
5.	(Brief pause.)
6	MR. KAY: May I approach the witness?
7 .	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
.8	Q BY MR. KAY: Officer DeRoss, showing you
9	People's 140 for identification, do you recognize what's
10	deploted in People's 140?
11	A Yes; this is the threshold and the front porch
1.2,	of the house, with the blood splatterings and pools of blood
13	there,
14	And is that an accurate photograph of the way
15	it appeared when you were there on August 9th, 1969?
16 <sup>,</sup>	A Yen, it is,
17	Q Did you have occasion to go inside the front
18	ವಿರ <i>ರ್ಥ</i> ?
19	A Yes, I did.
<b>20</b>	Q And around the area inside the front door was
21	there kind of a little entryway there?
22	A Yes,
23	Q And did you notice enything unusual about the
24	entryway?
25	A Yes; there were also splatterings of blood at that
26	location also.
27	MR. KAY: I have a photograph here, Your Monor.
28	Hay it be marked as People's 141 for

1	identification?
2	THE COURT: Yes, it may be so marked.
3	(Brief pause.)
4	MR. KAY: May I approach the witness?
5	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
6	Q BY MR. KAY: Officer DeRoss, showing you
7	People's 141 for identification, do you recognize what's
8	depicted in that photograph?
9	A Yest this is the entry hall inside the residence,
10 .	and the blood splatterings.
11	And is that a fair and accurate photograph of the
12	way it appeared to you when you entered the front door of the
13	Tate residence on August 9th, 1969?
14 :	A Yes, it is.
15	Q Did you have occasion, after you went through the
16	front door and through the entryway, did you have occasion
17	to enter the living room area or the residence?
18	A Yes, I did.
19	Q And would you plouse describe to the ladies and
20	gentlemen of the jury what you saw when you entered the
21	living room area of the residence.
22	A As I entered the living room area I observed a
23	male and female Caucasian lying on the floor.
24	The female was in her underwear, her bra and
25	pants. She appeared to be doad from multiple stab wounds.
26	There was a rope around her neck that went from
27	her neck up over a beam in the ceiling down to the floor
28	tricin and apparent the pale forescetor, who were deserved and but

a pillowcase or a towel over his head, The rope was connected around his neck also. 持續的發展性質 ,20 2 Problem. Company of the property 

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of a s	ora.				photograph						

May this be marked as People's 142?

THE COURT: It may be so marked.

MR. KAY: May I approach the witness, Your Honor? THE COURT! Yes, you may.

Q | 55 MB. KAY: Showing you People's 142 for identification, do you recognize what is depicted in that photograph?

Yes. This is the female Caucasian with her bra and pants.

Sho's in a pregnant condition.

Q And is that ---

What else do you notice in the photograph there?

Ą The rope that's around her neck and large pools of blood.

Ù And is that an accurate photograph of the way that this girl appeared when you entered the Tate residence on August 9th, 19697

Yes, it is. Ä

MR. KAY: Counsel, may it be stipulated that People's 142 is a photograph of Sharon Tato?

MR. KEITH: Sharon Tate Folanski, I will.

MR. RAY: Yes, so stipulated.

The court accepts the stipulation. THE COURT:

MR. RAY: I have a photograph of a male.

May this be marked as People's 143 for identi-

fication?

THE COURT: Yees

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			t Yes							
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ficatio	in.	what	is dep	icted	in th	nt ph	otograj	hì		

This is the melo Caucasian that was at the opposite end of the rope that the female was connected to, and it has the rope around his neck with a towel covering part of his head.

Q . And is this an accurate photograph of the way this gentleman appeared when you arrived at the -- when you entered the residence on August 9th, 1969?

Yes, it is. A

MR. KAY: Counsel, may it be stipulated that the photoeraph. People's 143, is a photograph of Jay Sebring?

MR. REITH: LCS :

The court accepts the stipulation. THE COURT:

MR. KAY: I have a photograph of a male and female and a long rope suspended in the six.

May this be marked as People's 144 for identification?

> It may be so marked. THE COURT:

MR. KAY: May I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

BY MR. KAY: Officer Dekosa, showing you People's Ω 144 for identification, what's depicted in that photograph?

This is the male and female in the living room with the rope around the female's nack, going along the floor, up over a bean, back down to the floor, over to the male's neck.

1.		The male has the towel over his head.
2	•	They both appear to be dead.
3	Q	That's the same rope, then, that connected both
4	Sharon Tate	and Jay Sebring?
5	A	That's correct.
6	Q	And that photograph, Feople's 144, the last one I
7	shoued you,	is that an accurate photograph of the way the
8	sceno was wi	en you arrived there on August 9th, 1969?
9	A	That's correct.
10	Q	Did you have occasion, after making the obser-
11	vations insi	de the Tate house, to go to another house on the
12	promises?	
13	A	Yes, I did.
14	Q	And where was this other house located in relation
15	to the main	house where Sharon Tate and Jay Sebring were?
16-	A	It was out the side of the house through the
1.7	paster bedro	ch and across from the pool area.
18		And, well, approximately how far would you say
19:	this was fro	om the main house?
2,0	Ä	About 40 yards from the house.
21	Q	liow, did you have occasion to find anyone in that
22 <sup>,</sup>	place?	
23.	A	<b>"我们是我们的一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个</b>
24	Q	And was that William Carretson?
25	A	Yes, it was.
26	Q	The caretaker?
27	A	Yes.
28	ه ا	the he altire?

A Yes, he was.

NR. KAY: I have no further questions of this witness.

THE COURT: You may cross-examine.

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1	Cross-examination
2	DY MR. KEITH:
3	Q Mr. DeRosa, Sharon Tate occupied that house with
4	her husband Roman Polanski; is that right?
5	A Yes, I believe so.
6	Q And he's a movie director, or was?
7	A Yes.
8	MR. KEITH: I don't have anything further,
9	THE COURT: Anything further?
0	MR. KAY: Nothing further.
11	May this witness be
2 -	THE COURT: Any objection to excusing the witness?
3	MR. KEITH: No objection.
14	MR. KAY: Ro.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	You may step down, sir, thank you. You are excused
17 -	MR. KAY: Call the next witness, Sgt. Whisenhunt.
18,	
9	WILLIAM T. WHISENBUNT,
20·	called as a wirness by the People, was sworn and testified
21	, as Zollova
22	THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please.
23 ′	You do solemply swear the testimony you may give
24	in the cause now pending before this court shall be the truth,
25	the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.
26	THE WITNESS: I do.
27 ;	THE CLERK: Just take the stand and be seated, please,

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Full the microphone over, please, directly under your chip, up as chose as you possibly can, and would you give your name for the record, please.

THE WITHESS: William T. Whisenhung, spelled W-h-1-s-c-n-h-u-n-t.

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

Ü Sgt. Whisephunt, what is your current occupation and assignment?

Sergeant of police assigned to personnel division, City of Los Angeles.

MR. KEITH: May we approach the bench again, please? THE COURT: You, will counsel approach the bench.

> (The following proceedings were held at the bench:)

MR. KEITH: Out of an abundance of caution, I'm going to move to strike all of the testimony of the previous witness on the grounds that I proviously stated in objecting to his testisony in the first place.

And I'm also going to raise the same objection to this witness! testimony and adopt the same grounds I have heretofore.

1,4, THE COURT: All right.

as striking the prior witness!

tentimony, that motion is denied.

What is the offer as to this witness now? Rell, this witness will not be cumulative.

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He'll be testifying about finding the screen --

Remember Lindo Rasabian testified that Tox Natson was by a screen by the dining room. And he made a horizontal slit.

The officer will corroborate that, that he did find a screen off the window with a horizontal alit in it.

And he will testify to some of the conditions inside the residence but not as to the bodies or anything. Just as to some of the conditions inside the residence.

MR. KEITH: What conditions? What do you meen?

MR. KAY: About the trails of blood and the stains on the door.

MR. KEITH: Is he going to testify to the dope he found in there?

ifk. KAY: I don't think he found any.

MR. KEITH: Okay, I'll --

THE COURT: Well, let me --

What is the purpose of this witness' testimony?

These things don't corroborate her. The screen might, but as
far as the pools of blood or trails of blood, how does that
corroborate?

MR. KAY: Oh, well, it corroborates her testimony about what Manson said in the bunk room; that it was too messy the night before, and that he was going to go out the night of the LaBianca murders and show then how to do it; that there was too-much fear and panic.

was, that there -- that people were running --

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We found two people out on the lawn. There were --there was blocd all over the place.

And, of course, he went along the second night to show them how it could be done without, you know, having people run all over and creating fear and penic.

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A Yes, I did. Q., All right.

And, of course, this corroborates that he did say those things, because that's -- that was what happened at the Tate residence.

WR. REITH: Now you are getting away from the Weiss theory entirely. You are using this, offering this testimony, as corroboration of Linda Kasabian's testimony primarily?

MR. KAY: Well, in addition to Weiss.

I mean, I've already argued Weiss; but that's the additional ground,

MR. REITH: I just reiterate, she doesn't need any more corrobation than she's already gotten in this case. And, again, this is pure inflammatory testimony.

THE COURT: Well, on the theory of the conspiracy, of course, the objection is overruled. I'll find that the probative value is outweighed by its possible prejudicial It will not be time-consuming. I will permit it. effect.

> (The following proceedings were held in open court in the presence of the jury:)

Q DY MR. KAY: Sgt. Whisenbunt, I take it you were in the courtroom when Officer DeRose testified?

A Yes.

Q And you know Officer DeRosa?

Objection is overruled.

Á Yes

Q

You heard him mention your name while he was testifying?

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1 .	The window was partially opened, and the screen
Ž	had been removed and was sitting underneath the window.
3	MR. KANY Your Hopory I have a photograph here of an
4	open window with the screen on the ground.
5	May it be marked as People's 145 for identifi-
è	cation?
7	Oh, excuse me, I am sorry, it's already been marked
8	as People's 76 in this trial.
9	THE COURT: All right.
10	MR. KAY: May I approach the witness with People's 76?
11	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
12	Nr. Keith, are you with us here?
13	MR. KEITH: Yes, I'm listening to every word.
1.4	THE COURT: All right.
15	You may proceed.
16	MR. KEITH: Perhaps I shouldn't say that, but I'm not
1.7	Q BY MR. KAY: All right, Sgt. Whisenhunt, showing
18	you People's 76 for identification, do you recognize that
19	photograph?
20	A Yce.
21	Q And what is it?
22	A That's the open window leading to the dining room.
23	The screen has been removed and is sitting beneath the window,
24*	Q On that screen did you notice any cuts in the
25	screen?
26	A Yes, I did.
27	Q And would you describe the cut in the screen you
28	saw to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

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1	Yes.
2	The cut in the screen runs horizontal, and it's
3 🔭	approximately six inches from the bettem of the screen.
4	And, as I recall, it is one continuous slit all the
5	way across the width of the screen.
·6 ·	Q All right.
7	And further directing your attention looking
8	inside the window do you see a dining room table?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And do you ace a banker of flowers, looking throug
11	one of the windows?
12	A Yes.
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Yes, I did.

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A I found a trail of blood leading from the front room of the house down the hallway through Sharen fate's bedroom out the back door, with bloody hand smears on the back door as you exit toward the pool area.

And that back door is shown about in the middle of the photograph?

A Yes, that's correct.

NR. KAY: I have another small photograph here showing a portion of the inside of the residence.

Hay it be marked as People's 146?

THE COURT: It may be so marked.

HR. HAY: May I approach the witness. Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

Q by MR. KAY: Sergoant Walsenhunt, showing you People's 145 for identification.

De you recognize what's depicted in that photograph?

A Yes.

And what's depicted there?

A This is the hallway leading from the front room of the Tate residence down into Sharon Tate's bedroom, through Sharon Tate's bedroom out the back door, as previously described in the other photograph, to the pool area.

Q And what if anything unusual did you find throughout that pathway?

A Voll, there was a trail of blood leading through the hallway, as depleted in the photograph.

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THE	COURT	Y	34.	t					

(Briof pause.)

MR. MAY: I don't have any further questions of this witness.

MR. KEITH: I have no questions, Hay we approach the bench? THE COURT! All right.

> You may step down. You are excused. Thank you. (The following proceedings were held at the benchi)

MR. KETTH: The defendant moves to strike the testimony of this witness on the grounds previously stated, plus irrelevance, plus 352 of the Evidence Code, plus --

It only tends to inflame the passions and prejudices of the jury.

I think I'm reiterating that, but nonetheless --THE COURT: All right. The motion to strike the testimony is denied as to all grounds.

MR. KEITH: I could bring up another matter? Mr. Jackobsen is in the courtroom. He just came

I would ask ---

MR. KAY: I'm going to put on Noguchi's stipulation HR. REITH: I didn't realize that. now.

Has Your Honor had an opportunity to look at the proposed stipulation regarding the Coroner-Moguchi.

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pr. Noguchi?

THE COURT: No. I have not,

MR. KEITH: All right. It contains his findings of 51 stab wounds on this person, so many stab wounds, blood, wounds created from blunt instruments — Your Honor can imagine — because every single victim had multiple stab wounds or multiple bludgeon wounds, or both.

This is really carrying this too far. We have already identified five -- six -- five dead bodies in the place.

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We have had the two officers. We have had Linda. He's got his corroboration. He's got six dead bodies.

He's got his "pige" on the front of the house. .
All of these things I objected to previously.

Now it appears to me -- more than it appears to me;

I'm confident we have reached the point where Neguchi's

testimony has got to be offered just for pure inflammatory

purposes.

And the stipulation, or proposed stipultion, is only to prevent, as far as I'm concerned -- and worse, if it is received --

I'm happy to have Your Honor look at it; but I think I am characterizing it properly.

It's an autopsy report. In effect somewhat similar to Dr. Katsuyama's, although there is more blood, there are more wounds, more blood.

And I see no probative value now. Absolutely no probative value.

Linda's been corroborated, if she has to be corroborated. You have got the nature and objects of Helter Skelter. You have got the incidents there to this presumed conspiracy.

You have got the acts and declarations of the alleged co-conspirators -- at least we can draw inferences therefrom -- in the form of the scene at the Tate residence.

The testimony of Dr. Noguchi is not an act of a conspirator or a declaration of a co-conspirator.

It's the result of an act, I suppose; but it's not

the act, as the code provides. 1 And he's thoroughly covered all the other matters 2 pertaining to the contended conspiracy. 3 THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard on the matter? 4 MR. KAY: Well, just briefly. 5 I think that I would be entirely justified in 6 actually calling Dr. Noguchi here and having him testify and 7. introducing coroner's photographs, 8 I'm not proposing to introduce any coroner's 9 photographs. 10 I think that, if anything, I'm being kinder to 11. Hr. Keith than the law requires. 12 But I certainly want to show the cause of death. 13 I have to call a coronor. 14 I have never heard of a murder case where you 15. establish -- except when you haven't found the body -- and I 16 of course tried the Shorty Shoa case and we didn't. 17 But I think it's incumbent upon the prosecutor, 18 if the body has been found, to call the coroner in to 19 20 establish the cause of death. 21 And of course the cause of death in this case is .22 greatly corroborative in tying in the Tate aurders with the 23 labianon murders because of the multiplicity of stab wounds. 24 MR. KEITH: Can anybody dispute the cause of death? 25 The people were dead, 26 IIR. KAY: Well ---27 NR. REITH: They are dead on the lawn and --MR. KAY: Well, people did ---28

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1	III. KEITHE They were covered with wounds.
2	MR. KAY: People die for different respons.
3	fff. KEITH: Oh, boy.
4 .	NR. KAY: And these people die from the same reasons
5	that the LaBiancas died for.
6	And I think it is incumbent that I show that,
7 .	THE COURT: Well, I will overrule the objection.
8	The court so orders. And I will permit the stipulation in
9	lies of the testimony,
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1	The objection is overruled, both on the - the
2	objection based on the Voiss case and also under 352.
.3	MR. KEITH: All right. I will go farther than that:
4	I am entering into this stipulation under duress, under
5.	protest, and with my objections preserved.
6.	THE COURT: Well, the record should so indicate, yes.
7	All right.
8	(The following proceedings were held in
9	open court in the presence of the jury:)
10	MR. KAY: May I have just a noment, Your Monor?
11 .	THE COURT: Yes.
12	(Brief pause.)
13	MR. KAY: At this time, Your Honor, Mr. Keith and I
14	have a stipulation to enter into as to the testimony of
15	Dr. Thomas Noguehl, the Coroner of Los Angeles County.
16	Counsel, may it be atipulated that Dr. Thomas
17	Roguchi be deemed called and every as a vitness in this case;
18	That Dr. Moguchi testifics that he is a doctor
19	duly licensed to practice mudicine in California, and that
20	he is the coroner for the County of Los Angeles:
21	That Dr. Noguchi is an expertly well qualified
22	autopsy surgeon;
23	That on August 9th, 1969, he went to the home
<b>24</b> .	of Sharon Tate, located at 10050 Cielo Drive, and viewed all
25	five bodies in the location where they were found;
26	That he noted that inside the location there was
27	a rope around the neck of Sharon Tate;
28	That this rope extended over a beam in the ceiling

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and then came down and was wropped ground the neck of Jey Sebring, as depicted in the photograph marked People's 144 for identification:

He noted that Sharon Tato had rope burns to her left checkbone; by examining the characteristics of the rope burns he formed the opinion that Sharon Tate's body was suspended in the air; in his opinion the suspension lasted for a short time:

On August 10th, 1969, he personally performed an autopsy on the body of Sharon Tate, as depicted in People's 142 for identification;

He determined the cause of her death to be multiple stab wounds of the chest and back that penetrated the heart, lungs and liver, causing massive hemorrhage;

Sharon Tate was stabled 16 times; five of the wounds in his opinion would have been fatal in and of themselves:

He determined that Sharon Tate was at least eight months pregnant at the time of her death;

On August the 10th, 1969, Dr. Roguehl supervised the autopsy of Ablgail Folger as deploted in People's 79 for identification:

The actual exemination was conducted by Dr. R. C. Henry, a deputy medical examiner;

Dr. Noguchi determined that the cause of death of Abigail Folger was a stab wound of the corta, causing massive hemorrhage; and Abigail Folger was stabbed 26 times, and in Dr. Noguchi's opinion six of the stab wounds would

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have been fatal in and of themselves;

On August the 10th, 1969, Er. Noguchi supervised the autopsy of Jay Sebring, as depicted in People's 143 for identification;

Henry, Deputy Medical Examiner;

Dr. Noguehi determined that the cause of death of Jay Sebring was builtiple stab wounds which caused him to bleed to death:

Jay Sebring was stabled seven times, and in Dr. Noguchi's opinion three of the stab wounds would have been fatal in and of themselves;

Jay Sebring was also shot once, and in Dr. Noguchi's opinion this would was also fatal;

On August the 10th, 1959, Dr. Noguchi supervised the autopsy of Voytek Frykowski that is depicted in People's 80 for Identification;

The actual autopsy was performed by Dr. Gaston Herrers, a deputy medical examiner;

Dr. Hoguchi determined the cause of death to be multiple stab wounds causing massive homorrhage;

Voytek Frykowski was stabbed 51 times, and in Dr. Noguchi's opinion seven of the stab wounds were fatal in and of themselves;

Mr. Frykowski also suffered 13 scalp lacerations that in Dr. Noguchi's opinion collectively could have been facal;

It is Dr. Noguchi's opinion that the scalp wounds were caused by a blunt instrument such as the butt of a gun;

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1	dir. Frykovski was sloo shot twice;
2	The locations of the stab wounds of Mr. Frykovski
3	Dr. Ecguchi found to be as follows:
4	Eleven stab wounds to the chest and abdomen;
5	Fiye stab wounds to the back;
6	Three stab wounds to the right arm;
7	Sixteen stab wounds to the left arm;
8	Five stab wounds to the right hand;
9	Three stab wounds to the left hand;
10	Light stab wounds to the left leg;
11	In Dr. Noguchil's opinion a number of these stab
12	wounds were inflicted after death, and also a number of the
13	stab wounds appeared to be inflicted during the agonal stage;
14	On August 10th, 1969, Dr. Noguchi supervised the
15	autopsy of Steven Parent, as depicted in People's 78 for
16	identification;
17	The actual autopsy was performed by Dr. Geston
18	Herrera, a deputy medical examiner;
19	Dr. Moguchi determined the cause of death to be
20 .	multiple gumshot wounds of the upper chast area;
21	Steven Farent was shot four times with one of the
22	bullets going through his head;
23 <sub>.</sub>	Steven Parent also had a stab wound in his left
24	hand which, in Dr. Noguchi's opinion, is a defense stab wound.
<b>25</b> `	So stipulated, counsel?
26	MR. SEITH: Yes.
27.	THE COURT: All right, the court accepts the stipulation.
28.	MR. KAY: At this time, Your Honor, the People would ask

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the court to take judicial notice of the fact that when the grand jury indicted Wiss Van Houten she was indicted under the name of Leslic Sankston.

MR. MEITH: Oh, I'll object to the court taking judicial notice of that on the grounds of irrelevancy.

What's that got to do with this case?

THE COURT: Well, will counsel approach the bench.

(The following proceedings were held

at the bench:)

some kind of a consciousness of guilt on her part. But I don't think the evidence is sufficient for her being indicted under that name to reach the proportions of that kind of an inference; that merely because she was indicted under the name of Lealie Sankston in and of itself is sufficient to show that in some manner she tended to conceal her identity which, in turn — and her true mane from which, in turn, we can draw the inference that she suffered a consciousness of guilt.

That's a double inference.

I don't think the evidence in this case merits drawing that double inference, and I will object to the court taking judicial notice of that fact on the grounds of irrelevance despite what the Court of Appeal may have said.

MR. RAY: Well, I think, of course, that goes to the weight rather than the admissibility. I think that it is certainly admissible, and what weight the jury gives it is, of course, up to the jury.

THE COURT: Nell, the objection is eastsined.

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The court thinks that it's irrelevant. The name the grand jury used could be for a multitude of reasons which are not relevant here.

There's already been testimony concerning the names that the defendant used at the time of the various arrests, or two arrests, by the police officers.

So the objection is sustained.

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All right. Now, are we at the point where you are going to offer exhibits?

MR. KAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you know those by numbers that you want

MR. KEITH: Not really.

But I'm wondering if we could take a brief recess; that Jackobsen is here and I'd like to confer with him. But I den't want to put him on today.

but I'd like to figure out a date where the court can order him back.

THE COURT: All right. Lot's do this, then: I'll excuse the jury to about 1:30. We will take a ten-minute recess.

Do you have any exhibits that you object to?

MR. KEITH: The only pictures I object to are the bodies,
of course.

THE COURT: Let's check them by number so that the record will be clear as to which items you are objecting to.

MR. KEITH: Yes.

THE COURT: So we'll do that at this time.

MR. KETTM: All right.

MR. EAL: Okay.

MR. KEITH: May I --

THE CLERK: Excuse me, we have a juror out.

THE COURT: I'm going to let them go until 1:30.

THE CLERK: She doesn't have to be here for that, Go

ahead.

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THE COURT: (To the jury) At this time, ladies and gentlemen, the court is going to take a recess insefar as the jury is concerned. You are at this time to retire to the jury room to return to the court at 1:30.

Bear in mind during this recess that you are not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone clac; 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, you must not allow yourselves to road, see, or hear any news media accounts of this matter.

The jury is directed to return to the jury reconst this time. Thank you.

(The jury exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were held:)

THE COURT: All right. Let the record show we are now meeting in the absence of the jury.

Mr. Keith, I understand you want a short recess to confer with a witness.

MR. KEITH: Yes, Your Honor,

THE COURTS And we'll recess at this time for ten

at 20 minutes of 12:00 here when we will discuss the admissibility of exhibits.

So I would like counsel to be prepared at that time to state their objections to any exhibits by number so that the court will know precisely the exhibits to which there

is an objection, All right. The court will recess, then, for ten Ź minutes until 20 minutes of 12:00. Defendant and counsel are ordered to return at that time. Thank you. (Recess taken.) 27-

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THE COURT: People versus Van Houten.

Let the record show the defendant is present and represented by counsel; the People are represented by counsel; we are meeting in the absence of the jury.

MR. KAY: Yes, Your Monor.

At this time the People would move for the introduction of all of the People's exhibits, People's 1 through 146.

I know several of them have already been admitted, but I will move for the admissibility of all of the ones that have not yet been admitted.

THE CLERK: Numbers 49 through 57 were heretofore admitted on April 21st.

MR. KEITH: May I address the court on another brief matter before responding to counsel?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KELTH: Mr. Jackobson, would you come forward.

This is Greg Jackobson, may the court please. I subpoctaed him. He responded promptly.

However, by reason of the exigencies of time I have not had an opportunity to talk to him, nor have I had an opportunity, because of prior commitments of other witnesses, to provide for him as a witness this afternoon.

I would ask that the court excuse Mr. Jackebsen at this time and order him back for not this Thursday but a week from Thursday. That would be May 26th.

THE COURT: All right.

MR REITH At 10 a.m.

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THE COURT: Mr. Jackobsen, you are excused at this time, ť You are ordered to return to this court on May 26th, 10 a.m. 2 You are to appear at that time without further 3 order, notice, or subpoens. 4 Do you understand that? 5 MR. JACKOBSEN: Yes, Bir. 6 THE COURT: All right. That will be the order. 7 8 you. 9 HR. KEITH: Thuriks. 10 THE WITNESS: All right. 11. THE COURT: All right. Now, for the recerd, the court notes that the following exhibits, 49 through 57, were 12 13 introduced on April 21st, '77, and that exhibit 85 that had 14 to do with the lyrics of the songs was admitted on May 3rd, 177. 15 16 None of the other exhibits, so far as my records 17 show, have been admitted as of this dote. 18 All right, Mr. Keith. 19 MR. REITH: I'm going to object to certain photographs. 20 All the photographs are of persons in the posture of death. 21 And this will be exhibits 18, 19, 23, 24 ---22. MR. KAY: Wait, wait, wait. That's too fast. 23 THE COURT: 18, 19 ---MB. KCITH: I didn't realize I could talk too fast. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 78 ---HR. RAY: Wait, wait,

THE COURT: Excuse me. You go from 46, and the next one

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MR. KEITH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okny, thank you.

MR. REITH: 78, 79, 30, and cortain exhibits that were identified today, which would be 134 -- I believe that's a photograph of Sharon Polanski in life. I'm not --

Was that in death or life?

SGT. SARTUCHE: 134 is Sharon Tate.

MR. KEITH: I realize that.

THE COURT: 134 is a photograph of Sharon Tate.

FR. KEITH: It's in life. I'll object to that on the grounds of irrelevance.

135; that's a photograph of Jay Sebring.

136; that's a chotograph of Abigail Folger, I believe.

THE CLERK: Two photos on 136.

THE COURT: Yes. That was Folger and Frykowski.

MR. MEITH: All right. I'll object to those.

I'll object to 135 and 136 collectively on the grounds of irrelevance.

I'll object to 78 -- I believe I've done so.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KEITH: 68 is a photograph of a white Rambler. object to that on the grounds of irrelevance.

THE COURT: That's 68? Okay.

MR. KAY: 68 is the photo of a Standard service station where the wallot was taken.

> 138. THE BAILIFF:

1	in REITH: Well, 138 is a photograph of a white Rambler.					
. 2	A The A A I'll object to that on the grounds of irrelevance.					
3	THE COURT: Wo'll strike 68; that's the service station.					
4	MR. KCITH: Excuse me, but I wrote it down wrong					
5	obvicusly.					
6 .	THE COURT: Okay.					
7	MR. KEITH: 140, blood on the front porch of the					
8	Folanski residence.					
9	141, I've got more blood.					
1 <u>0</u>	142 is a photograph of Sharon Tate in death.					
11	143 is a photograph of Jay Sebring in death.					
12	144 is a photograph of — another photograph of					
13	Shoron Tate in death showing a wore expansive scene of the					
14	Polanski residence; shows a rope around her neck.					
15	145 shows a bedroom at the Polanski residence					
16	with more blood.					
17 .	146 shows a hallway at the Folanski residence with					
18	se crarr or proof.					
19	I'll object to 138, the Rarbler, on the grounds					
20	There is also a photograph of Steven Parent in					
21.* 22.	death and in the white Rambler.					
23	I don't know that I mentioned that or not. I may					
24	have,					
25	THE COURT: Well, thore is a 137 that's a photograph of					
26	Steven Parent.					
27	MR. KEITH: All right.					
28	THE COURT: You have not objected to that,					
, k	MR. KEITH: I do object to that thank you, Your Henor					

on the grounds of irrelevance and on the grounds of 352 of the Evidence Code and under the Weiss case and supporting authorities. THE QLERK: Here is another one. MR. KEITH: Pardon me? THE COURT: What is the number on that? 6 THE CLERK! 78. 7 8 MR. KEITH: Yos, I've already objected to that. THE COURT: That's objected to. That's Steve Parent. 9 MR. KEITH: Yes, I've objected to that. 10 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. KAY: Yee. 13 MR. XELTH: That's what my notes show. What is 137? 14 15 THE COURT: There has been an objection to that already. 16 That is the photo of Steven Parent. 17 MR. KAY: In life. 18 IR. REITH: Yes, I'll object to that on the grounds of 19 irrelevance only --20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 WR. KEITH: -- inesmuch as it is in life. 22 Now, the photographs of the dead bodies and the 23 blood and the gore I object to on the grounds that, number 24 one, their prejudicial effect outweighs any probative value, 25 Number two, many of them are cumulative, 26 particularly the coroner's photos of the LaBiancas, which 27 are voluminous in all positions,

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And I don't think those photographs, even though they are black and white, would tend to aid the jury that much.

There are so many of them that the cumulative effect may be devastating and overly projudicial. Maybo? I suspect it will be.

Those are photographs --

Till COURT: They start with 23, the coroner's photographs.

th. KEITH: Yes, 23 all the way up to 46 I believe are coroner's photographs, with some exceptions, of course.

For instance, 28, which is not a coroner's photograph, apparently; 30 and 31 are not. 37 ---

THE COUNT: Well, now you are confusing me here with the numbers. You ran through numbers staring with 23, and you went up through ---

IR. KEITH: 27.

THE COURT: -- 46.

MIL KEITH: Yes.

THE COURT: They were the numbers; and you skipped a number of them now. You are apparently --

MR. KEITH: No, no; I skipped a number of them purposely because I have examined the list of exhibits and I'm only objecting to the photographs of bodies.

And I believe I covered those photographs in my initial objection, when I said, "28, 30, 31 I don't believe under the evidence -- the exhibit list those are photographs of dead bodies."

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so I'm excepting those in my objection, and I didn't meant to imply that I was objecting to those also.

THE COURT: All right. So the numbers you have given me are the numbers of those exhibits that you object to.

MR. KEITHI YOU.

THE COURT: I want to be sure I have got that.

All rights.

MR. KEITH: Yos. On the grounds that their offect is prejudicial. Some of them are cumulative,

And I am referring primarily to the coroner's photographs. Even though in black and white, they tend to inflame the passions and prejudices of a juror, who is just a human being, and they don't see things like those photographs, which are gruesome, and may lose sight of the evidence.

And the real issue in this case is the state of mind of Mins Van Houten.

Unfortunately the photographs have a tendency to obscure that issue because of the very horror created by seeing those photographs.

Now, most poople, may the court please -- they don't bother me any, and they don't bother you. We have seen hundreds of them.

But most people have never seen a dead body.

Much less -- cither an actual dead body or pictures of dead

bodies, particularly people who have been stabled or besten

to death.

It's an experience that the average lay juror does not go through.

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There is obviously one member of the jury this isn't coing to bother at all. He sees it every day.

But the other 11, including the alternates, haven  $t_{i}$ .

And I believe very sincerely that this kind of evidence has a shock value which may obscure in the minds of the jurors the real issue in this case, and their effect would be prejudicial and inflammatory and would obfuncate the dispassionate mander in which jurors should view the evidence.

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And they can't view Mith Van Houten's state of mind dispassionately when they have these pictures in front of them.

That's why I object on the grounds that their relevance, if any, is far outwelghed by the prejudicial and inflammatory effect those pictures are bound to have.

Furthermore, there is a cumulative effect of the coroner's photographs, which range from 29 through 46, with certain exceptions — that's what I meant when I —

THE COURT: All right.

im. KEITH: -- when I alluded to certain exhibit numbers that I am not objecting to.

And I will cubmit the matter on that grounds.

Your Honor is familiar with the law. I'm sure
you are familiar with my position. And I'm sure you are
familiar with the reaction of lay people to the type of
pictures that the district attorney is offering.

I further object to the phrtographs of the parsons who were killed at the Polanski residence on the additional grounds of relevance.

I believe I have covered it as to these photographs. They would be primarily 78, 79, 80 and certain others.

but also even — even a more severe projudice problem because Miss Van Houten is not charged with the homisides as to the persons in the Polanski residence, which originally were counts I imagine I through V; I'm not preciptly sure.

But she is not charged with those, And to have

those photographs received in evidence would be doubly projudicial and doubly calculated to inclase the passions and projudices of the jury.

THE COURT: All right.

In regard to the photographs of the coroner -IN. KEITH: There are many duplications from every angle.
The repatitiousness or cumulative -- or the cumulation of
those photographs is what I object to.

THE COURT: Well, now, the nature of the injuries sustained do have relevance in this case, don't they?

THE REITH: You will notice I am not objecting to the coroner's diagrams. They certainly do have some relevance.

I'm not saying they don't. I'm saying there is a cumulative effect.

I'm further saying there is a prejudicial effect which outweighs the probative value of those photographs.

Gertainly I cannot sit here and -- stand, rather, and say with any candor that there is not some relevance as to those photographs.

And again you will note I am not objecting to the diagrams drawn by Dr. Ketsuyada and his staff relating to Leno and Rosemary LaDianca, because I certainly intend to use that diagram in argument.

It's the photographs I am objecting to.

THE COURT: All right. In there snything further?

MR. KEITH: No.

THE COURT: All right,

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MR. EAY: Well, just briefly, Your Moror.

I think that the appellate court in the case of People versus Hanson at 51 Cal. App. 3d, at page 159 addressed this lasse.

All of these exhibits that Nr. Keith is objecting to were introduced at the first trial.

And the court specifically found that the probative value did outweigh the prejudicial value under 352. and that they were admissible.

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I think that Hr. Keith standing up here and saying that "The issue in this case is him Yan Houten's state of mind, and therefore these photographs have no bearing on her state of mind" is just absolutely abourd.

Of course they have a bearing on her state of mind.

I think certainly the pictures of Rosemary
LEBiance show her handiwork. And all of the pictures show
malice. And the court pointed that out.

These photographs not only show malice, which is a material issue in this case; they show premeditation.

They show the connection between the Tate and Labianca murders. The fact that these were Helter Skelter murders.

If you remember the way that Hr. Manson described for the Family, long before the murders happened, how the murders were going to take place:

That they were going to be vicious, atrocious murders; bodies were going to be cut up and blood was going to be -- there was going to be writing on the wall in the Victima' blood.

And certainly the type of wounds that the victime in this case suffered go right along with what Mr. Manson told his Family, and they tie in these two murders, the two nights of murders, the Tate and LaDianca murders.

Many of the photographs of course are coroner's photographs; and the court will note that I did not admit colored coroner's photographs, although I have them.

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I admitted the black and white photographs, which I'm ours that Hr. Keith can't complain are as prejudicial as colored coroner's photographs.

Dr. Katsuyana described the wounds, used these photographs. They were taken at his direction.

They all show the nature of the wounds, the stab wounds, the location,

They clearly show malice, and certainly were an aid to Dr. Katsuyama in him testimony.

There's just been a long line of cases in California about the admissibility of photographs.

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page	486	tho	Supreme	Court	tates,	* '	1	1 13	e %.

"Except in rare pases, overy abuse, demonstrative evidence that tends to prove a material issue --"

and certainly these photographs tend to prove a material issue about the state of mind and also the motive of the perpetrators —

"or clarify the circumstances of the orine --"
and of course those photographs cortainly clarify circumstances
of the crime --

"is admissible despite its prejudicial pendency.

"The California Supreme Court has repeatedly held that even color photographs are admissible at criminal trial."

And color photographs of dead bodies, such as People versus Carter, 48 Cal. 2d 737 at page 751;

People versus Love at 53 Cal. 2d 843 at page 852;
People versus Harrison at 59 Cal. 2d page 622;
People versus Hatthis, H-a-t-t-h-i-s, at

63 Cal. 2d 410 at page 423; and

People versus La Verne at 64 Cal. 2d 265.

And then People versus Cruz at 264 Cal. App. 2d

The court there held that,

"Gruesome pictures of the nude body of the victim with multiple cuts and abrasions were held admissible despite the defendant's

stipulation that the cause of death was from gunshot wounds. The court held that the photographs of the wound before the killing were probative of the defendant's state of mind and supported the presecution's theory of premeditation.

In People versus Toth, T-o-t-h, at 182 Cal. App. 2d 819, plus the Harrison and La Verne cases, which I already cited, the courts held:

"The multiplicity of the wounds and severity of the wounds were admissible on the issue of malice aforethought."

And, of course, the Hanson case opinion writton by Judge Vogel at page 150 points that out, that it is admissible on the — the cause of the malice, and also that they — they corroborate the testimony of Linda Kasabian, the photographs at the Tate residence anyway.

The Supreme Court has certainly held in other cases photographs properly admissible that can be argued to be much more gruesome than the ones in our case.

In People versus Reast at 47 Cal. 2d 112 the court held that the photograph was admissible of the female victim, and she was mutilated. Her breats were cut off and the obdomen was cut from the vagina to the navel. And the court held that that photograph of that victim was admissible.

I think that certainly the photographs of the victime at the Tate residence — we've argued about that before — of course, they have to, in my estimation, be admitted to show the location of where they were, the

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identification by Linda Kasabian — if you remember, she identified the man with the vest and where he was standing on the porch and that Tex Vetcon was hitting him over the head. And the specifically identified the photograph of Veytok Frykovski as the man she pay with the west.

And, of course, the photograph does show that the man is wearing a vest.

She tostified that Patricia Krenwinkel was chasing Well. Patricia Krenwinkel with an upraised knife in her hand was chasing a woman that had long dark hair and a white gown.

And clearly the photograph of Abigail Folger shows that Abigail Folger was, in fact, wearing a long, white gown and has long, dark hair.

And Steven Parent. She testified that Mr. Parent was slumped to the right after Tex Watson shot him.

This is certainly corroborated by Officer DeRosa's testimony and the photograph of Steven Parent showing that he was, in fact, slumped to the right side.

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The photographs of Sharon Tate and Jay Sebring go to corroborate Linda Kasabian even further, because the toptified that Tex Wassen was carrying a rope with him up to the house as he was walking up there.

gruesome. I mean, that was the plan. They wanted to inflame the white community so the white people would come down and start killing black people to start this Helter Skelter race war.

And, of course, the rope around Sharon Tate's neck, and then going over the beam and around Jay Sebring's neck, corroborates the -- helps corroborate the testimony of Dr. Noguchi that Sharon Tate was hung, by the rope burns on her face.

Well, was there any other specific exhibit that the court would like to hear? I mean, I think my arguments cover generally all of the exhibits, but if there is any specific exhibit that the court mants to hear, I'll address myself to that.

THE COURT: Well, not at this time.

IR. KAY: Okay.

THE COURT: Anything further, Hr. Keith?

MR. KAY: Thank you. I'll submit it.

MR. KEITH: Only, may the court please, that the photographs of the bodies at the Tate residence and within the Tate residence — I'm including the hallway and the bedroom and the other photographs showing blood — in ruling on counsel's offer into evidence of those photographs, I'd really

like Your Honor to bear in mind that Miss Van Houten is not charged with those hemicides. It is not even contended that she was at the Tate residence at any time.

To me, the introduction of those photographs in particular have little relevance.

Robody is going to contend that Linda Rasabian needs correboration or that we are, or that Dr. Noguchi needs correboration.

THE COURT: Well, the court is obligated to instruct the jury that Linda Kasabian is an accomplice as a matter of law, and that her testimony must be corroborated.

MR. KEITH: But it has been corroborated. It's been corroborated in many different ways, without my belaboring the subject.

And to put in photographs of Sharon Tate in death, and the other individuals who met their deaths, in death, within the residence, with all the blood, seems — and wounds — seems to me to go absolutely far beyond the duty of the court — or the district attorney rather than the court — in attempting to corroborate Linda Kasabian.

If that's his theory and his only theory the inflammatory value of those pictures far, far, far -- you can't say far enough -- outweighs -- outweighs any probative value they may have.

You've got to bear in mind who these jurous are.

They are lay people. I'm repeating myself. They have never seen anything like this except perhaps Mr. Gillespie (sic)

I'm sure has. But other than that, it is going to be

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devastating for them to see those photographs of Sharon Tate.

And that certainly doesn't have relevance to Miss Van Houten's state of mind the next night, because she's not charged with those honicides.

The tendency is going to be overwhelming to prejudice the jurces against her and again to lose sight of what I consider to be the main issue in this case.

THE COURT: All right.

The court is going to ask the clerk to pull those exhibits. And then I'll look at them during the neon hour and review them and make my ruling at 1:30.

So I want to go over each one.

As you know, during the course of the trial, as they were identified, the court has not had a good view of those exhibits. I've seen them only as the witnesses have held them, and particularly the photographs to which you are objecting. The court has not had a view. And in order to adequately and properly review this matter, I'm going to have to take a look at those.

So the court at this time will recess.

If, after looking at them. I have any further questions, I'll give counsel a further opportunity to argue the matter.

The court will recess at this time until 1:30. Defendant and counsel are ordered to be present at that time.

(At 12:10 p.m. a recess was taken until 1:30 p.m. of the same day.)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1977, 1:50 P.M.
DEPARTMENT NO. 1:50 HOW. EDWARD A. HINZ, JR., JUDGE

(Appearances as heretofore noted.)

(The following proceedings were held in open court out of the process of the jury:)

THE COURT: All right, 'People versus Van Houten.

Lot the record show the defendant to present, represented by counsel; we are meeting in the absence of the jury.

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In this motter the court has looked at each of the exhibits that have been objected to by counsel for the defense. Those are the numbers that have previously been put on the record in this matter.

The court in reviewing the photographs, of course, is cognizant that many of them are gruesome. There is no doubt about that. They show a vast encunt of serious fatal injury. They abow -- various photographs show a large abount of blood. They are pictures which are not pleasant to look

There is no doubt that looking at the photographs have an effect on anybody that looks at them.

However, the issue before the court is not whether, given those things, they should not be admitted; the issue is whether the effect of the photographs is such that their prejudicial effect would overcome their probative value.

And, of course, that is the nub of the argument that the court has heard from counsel in this matter.

First, by way of observation, while it is true that the defendant before this court is not charged with the Tate homicides, those are within -- those homicides are within the Count VIII, which is a conspiracy to commit murder, which includes both the Tate and the LaBianes homicides.

The relovance of the photographs is manifest. They of course are important to show the state of mind of the defendant, going to the issue of malice and the other issues and things that have been pointed out by the Court of Appeal, which previously had this case before it.

Each of the exhibite that have been objected to in this case were previously admitted at the other trial. In fact, the envelopes contain each photograph in a separate envelope; and the face of the envelopes shows the exhibit number of the same photograph when it was before the court in the first trial of this defendant along with the trial of the co-defendants.

The court, having reviewed these photographs, and being cognizant of the arguments made, orders that each of the items be admitted into evidence.

The court finds of course, while they are gruesome, that their probative value -- the issues before this court are manifest; they are extremely relevant.

And to adopt the words of the Court of Appeal, "Their relevance outweighs any possibility of prejudicial effect in terms of the law."

All right. I should note for the record in regard to unother exhibit that has not been objected to.

we had an exhibit that was marked for identification. No. 20.

Thereafter that exhibit was remarked in its parts 20-A, -B, -C and -D,

We no longer have an Exhibit 20. Each of those parts -- 20-A is certain hair, 20-B is heir, 20-C relates to

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hair and 20-D are the seven vials of the blood samples.

So the court is going to admit 20-A, -D, -C and

-D. 20 has been remumbered.

So the record should be clear on that.

All right. Could we have the jury brought back,

MR. KEITH: Hay we approach the bench?
THE COURT: Yes.

(The following proposedings were held at the bench:)

THE COURT! Yes.

MR. KEITH: I have my first witness here, and I can put him on now, Mr. Peters, a friend of the Van Houten family and Miss Van Houten.

I don't think he will be too long.

I thought I'd do that now, and maybe after —
I don't have another witness. I thought maybe the court
would like to listen to the tape after.

MR. KAY: Yos.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KAY! I would.

MR. KEITHE After we have discussed this.

THE COURT: All right. Let's do that, then.

MR. HAY: So we can excuse the jury after this witness. then.

THE COURT: Yes. I take it there will be no other witnesses; so we will order them back for 10:00 tomorrow.

MR. REITH: No. I didn't deliberately have any other

13-3 witness come down because of Mr. Kay wanting to listen to the tape, and maybe Your Honor would like to. THE COURT: I understand. There is no problem with that. 生存党 All right, 接触人们在周围上的 · (2) · (2) · (2) · (2) · (3) · (4) 

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27 28 (The following proceedings were held in open court in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Let the record show that we are now meeting in the presence of the jury.

MR. KAY: Yes, Your Honor.

At this point the People will offer into evidence People's 1 through 145 for identification. We'll offer all those items into evidence.

I know that certain items have already been received, but I will offer all the ones that have not yet been actually received into evidence.

THE COURTY All right. The notion is granted.

The court, for the record, admits into evidence People's Exhibits 1 through 19, exhibits 20-A, 20-B, 20-C, and 20-D, exhibits 21 through 43. Exhibits 49 through 57 have previously been admitted.

The court admits exhibits 58 through 84 inclusive. Exhibit 85 has previously been admitted into evidence.

The court admits exhibits 36 through 146 inclusive. MR. RAY: The People will rest at this point, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Case is with the defense.

## DEFENSE

MR. KEITH: Mr. Poters, would you take the stand, please.

GLEN FETERS, 1 2 called as a vitness by the defendant, was sworn and testified 3 as follows: THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please, 4 sir. 5 6 You do solemnly swear the testimony you may give Ż in the cause now pending before this court shall be the truth. the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you Cod. 8 THE WITNESS: I do. { 10 · THE OLERKY Just take the stand and be scated, please, cir. Would you pull the microphene over, please, directly under your chin, up as close as you possibly can, 13 and would you give your name, please, for the record. 15 THE VITNESS: Glen Peters. 16 THE CLERK! Thank you. 17 THE COURT: You may proceed. 18 MR. KEITH: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. KEITH: 22 Mr. Peters, what is your business or occupation 23 at the present time? 24 I'm advertising manager of the magazine division 25 of the Los Angeles Times. 26. And how long have you had that position? Q 27 A About ten years,

Where do you presently reside?

28

Q

. 1	
1.	A 2433 Feirgreen Avenue in Monrovia.
2	Q And how long have you lived at that address, sir?
3	A About twenty years.
4	Q Mr. Peters, do you know Leslie Van Houten?
5	A Yes.
6	Q How long have you known her?
7	A Since she was three years old.
.8	Q And she's presently 27?
, <b>9</b>	A Yes.
10	Q That would be 24 years?
12	A Richt.
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Yes. They adopted two children from Koreat two

1	Korean orpha	me.
2	· Q	Do you remember the year that that occurred?
3	λ	No, I'm sorry, I don't.
4	Q	Uould 1957 or thereabouts sound
5	. Δ	Yeah, probably.
6	Q	sound relatively accurate?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	And do you remember how old these children were
9.	when they we	erc edopted?
10	٨	The boy David must have been about one or two, and
11	the girl may	bo three or four, I would say.
12	1	I haven't thought back on that time for a while,
13	but I think	that's right.
14	ļ. Q	And they are now grown?
15	, A	Yes.
16***	Q	To your knowledge, do Detsy and David still
17	naybe not 1:	Ivo with Mrs. Van Houten, but bear a close relation-
- 18/	ship to her	
19	A	Yes, they have a very close relationship.
20		David is married, and Betsy does not live at home
21	-f	her own place and has a job, goes to school.
,22		And they are very close.
23	Q	Now, in or about 1952 or 1963, did the Van Houtens
24	senior sepa	rate and become divorced?
25	A	Yos.
26	Q	And you were aware of that
27	A	Oh, yes.
28	Q	I take it?

1	A	Uh-huh.
2	Q	Now, incidentally, Leslie was born in 1949, I
3	believe.	
4		You would have mer her initially, say, 1952
5	A	You
6	Q	when she was three.
7	<u> </u>	Did you see Leslie and her parents and the other
8	children oft	en right up to the time and we'll use this as
9	a frame of r	eference right up to the time the Van Houtens
10	enior separ	ated?
11	A	Yes, yes.
12	Q	And you tell us she was in your house regularly?
13	Α	Yes. We were we were very close.
14	·	They didn't live far, as I've indicated, and so
15	we saw a gre	at deal of them.
16		•
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<b>O</b> .	You	went	ÓĽ)	vacations	torether.	T	believe	YOU	said.

A We took vacutions together.

I remember particularly New Year's Eve was always an interesting experience because it was a family experience and New Year's Eve was spent with the kide.

And when Datsy and David were adopted they became a part of that experience.

So we were close, yes,

Mr. Peters, up to the time of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten were you aware of any, let's say, strife between Leslie's parents?

- A No.
- Q Discord?
- A No, not in those terms.

No, it was not -- there was no open discord involved in their experience, nor was there in the divorce.

9 All right.

Now, did their separation and divorce come as a shock to you, or were you -- or did you have some awareness that they were drifting apart?

MR. KAY: Well, I'm going to object; it appears to be irrelevant.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

- Q BY MR. KEITH: Be that as it may, you learned of their separation.
  - A Yes.
  - And was this when Van, or Hr. Van Houten, left?
  - A Yes, Jane told us that he had left, yes,

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1	Q And this was in 1962 or '63, to the best of your
2	recollection.
3 .	A Yes.
4	Q Now, could you describe Leslie for us as a little
5	girl up to the time, let's say, of her parents' separation.
6	A I suppose that the term "normal childhood" is an
7.	overworked clicks, but as if there is such a thing as a
8	normal childhood.
9	But it would certainly describe Leslie. She
10	Her parents were active in the church. She and her brother
11	went to Sunday school.
12	When she started school she did those things that
13	her friends did. She was very popular. She was never in any
14	trouble.
15	I remember particularly the way she loved animals,
1 <b>6</b>	as did her brother.
17	s She had a childhood that was filled with love.
18	9 Incidentally, I neglected Lealie's older brother,
19	His name is Paul?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And do you know how much older he is than Leslie?
22	A (No response.)
23	Q It would be three or four years?
24	A Paul is probably three years older than Leslie.
25	I think he's 30 or 31 now.
26	G Do you know where he resides?
<b>27</b>	A Yes; he lives in San Francisco. The two are vory
28	close.

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Ų.	Did you abse	rvo, Ur. Petoro,	any reaction	in
Leolio when	hor parents	coparated and ul	timately word	divorced?
A	I con't pay	that I observed	any.	

I often thought about it, and thought at the time what on impact that suct have had on the whole family.

They were a close family.

And -- Lut there was no obvious change.

It was a situation, as I say, that was done without serious recriminations, in such a way that it would affect the family. I think both Jane and Van were conscious of that.

- Q Incidentally, Hr. Paters, up to the time of the divorce what was Hr. Van Houten's occupation?
  - A Van was then and still it on automobile auctioneer.
  - And what was Jane's occupation?
- A Hell, Jone during that period was a housewife. She did not work at all. She was --
  - Q At nome later time did olig begome a teacher?
  - A You; she went back to school."
  - Q Was this after the acparation?
- A Yon. The went back to ochool, went to ochool, got a limiter's Degree and is a teacher today.
- Q bid Jano at one time teach -- if you know -retarded or disadvantaged children?
- IR. BAY: Well, I will object. What appears to be irrelevant.

THE COUNT: The objection is sustained.

Q MY Ill. LEITH: Did lire. Van houten go back to

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college	some	time	after	the	divorce?
A	3	es,			

Q	But	up	to	thet	time	sho	had	not	worked,	to	your
knowledge?											

A,	No, she had not worked.									
	She	WAS	vory	busy	in	the	church	and	school,	and
'orth.	and bi	IRV :	with I	ren be	and.	ď				

Q	And	to	your	knowledge	WAS	Van	a	member	or	AA?
A	Yes									

15-5 Had he been from the time you first met him? 0 1 Yes. Van -- Yes, he had been a member of 2 Alcoholics Anonymous whon we first know him, and had been for 3 some time. 4 And was he, to your knowledge, active in that Q. 5 organization? 6 Yes, very active. A 7 And to your knowledge did he speak regularly? 8 Å Yes, he spoke regularly at AA meetings. 9 And he of course was on call when people needed 10 11 holp. He spoke generally during the evenings, if you 12 13 know? 14 More often then not, yes, Sometimes two, three A 15 nights a week. 16 Õ All right. Do you know where Legilo went to high school? 1.7 18 She went to Monrovia High School. A 19· And to your knowledge did she graduate from 机械图等的。 20 Monrovia High School? 21 Ä Yes. 22 Do you remember what year it was she graduated? If not, maybe I can refresh your recollection. 23 24 ٨ to; you better halp me. 25. Q Would 1967 sound ---26 ۸ Yes, yes. 27 Ü All right.

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How, up to the time of her graduation did Lealie

1	remain in her parents, home, or at least after the separation,
2	where Mrs. Van Mouten Lived?
3	A Yes, un-hum.
4	Q I should ask you that: Did Mrs. Van Houten remain
5	in the family home near yours?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And Mr. Van Houten left, of course.
8	A Yes,
9.	Q And did he move to the beach?
10.	A I think he moved to Manhattan Beach, yes.
11	We used to see him from time to time, but I was
12	never down there,
13	Q When you say "We used to see him from time to
14	time," are you talking about yourself and Mrs. Peters?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And he would come up?
17	A He would come up and see the kids and Jane, and
18 <sup>.</sup>	we would more often than not see him.
1,9	Q After Mr. Van Houten left did you continue, you
<b>2</b> 0	and your family, continue to see Hrs. Ven Houten and her
21	children as much as you had in the past?
22	A You. Yes.
23	Q Now, focusing, if I may, on Leslie's freshmen and
24	junior year in Honrovia High School.
25	I take it you saw her quite often during those
26	two years.
27	A Yes.
28	Q And do you have any knowledge of her student

1	activities at all during those years?
2	A Well, the was active in school.
3	She got fairly good grades, as I remember. She
4	was selected and I'm not sure whether she was a junior in
5	high school I suspect she may have been, or maybe a senior -
-6	es a homocoming princess for the final period, the final
7	football game, as I remember.
-8	And the had a very good school experience up until
9	the time that she was a junior, I think.
10	Q To your knowledge did Leplie sometime perhaps
11	beginning in her junior or perhaps sophonoro year have a
12	olose boyfriend?
13	A Yea.
14	Q If you know.
15	A Yes. I knew him, yes.
16	Q Did you ever meet him?
17	A Yes: I not him in her home, as I remember.
18 <sup>-</sup>	Q And do you remember his name?
19	A It was Bob Hackey.
20	Q Do you remember, Mr. Poters, how old Leslie was
21 <sup>,</sup>	when she became attached, let's say, to Dobby Mackey?
22	A Well, she must have been 15 or 16, I would think.
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27	Plant to the part
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i	Q	Somewhere in that area?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	and I gather from your testimony you were aware
4	of their r	elationship; is that correct?
5	Á	Nos.
6	Q`	Wore you aware of the depth of the relationship?
7	A	No. I think not. I was not aware of how deeply
8.	involved t	hey were, but I knew about it and
9	<b>Q</b>	Now, when Leslie was in high school did she
10	continue t	o visit your home as much as the had throughout her
11	carlier ch	dldhoodf
12	Å	No, I think not. She would come by when she was
13	going by c	r when the'd
14		Sometimes if she was riding her bicycle, she'd
15	stop by, a	and we were usually down there on weekends.
1.6	,	int
17	Q	Down where on weekends?
18	A,	At her home. They lived down the street.
19	•	And but she was not in our house as much, but
20	No son a 6	reat deal of her.
" 21 ·	Q	Did you Let me put it this way: Nere you fond
. 22,	of Leslica	Oh, yes; oh, yes.
	1	
24	10	And are you still? Yes.
<b>2</b> 5	A	Yes.
26	S. C. C.	Now, Mr. Peters, did Leslie Graduate from Monrovia
27	High, if y	four know?
28	A	Yes.

2	A I think, as I remember, after she graduated from high school the went down to live with her father for a period. I think about a year.
3.	
•	period. I think about a year.
. 4	歌 - January - 東京 高端と
5	I'm not sure about that.
6	And at that time, to your knowledge, was Van, or
7	Mr. Van Houton, Living in Manhattan Deach?
8	A Yes.
, 9	Q And did Leslie attend a school, to your knowledge,
10	while she was with her father?
14	A Yes. I think it was that poriod that she went to
12	Samyer's Business School.
13	Q All right.
14	Now, did you would it be accurate don't let
15.	me put words in would it be accurate to say that she lived
16	with her father and attended Savyer's Business School subsequen
17	to her graduation from high school in 1967 through to the
18	summer of 1968?
19	A The dates I'm not that familiar with, but that
20	was the sequence of events, yes.
21	Q And did you see very much of her during that year
22	or so when she lived in Manhattan Beach?
23	A Not as much.
24	She would come up to see her mother from time to
25	time, and sometimes wo'd see her. Sometimes we wouldn't.
26	We always heard when she had been up from Jane.
-27	Q Did you observe any change in Leslie's demeanor
28	or attitudes, oh, let's say, from the time she was a senior in

1 .	high school to the time you can her on occasion when she was
2	living in Manhattan Beach?
3	A We moticed some changes.
4	Q You can't very well say 'ne." You have to speak
5 /	for your own nind.
6	A I. I noticed some changes, yes,
7	noticed. And could you tell us what changes you may have
	Well, trying to look back on that period, I
10	remember thinking that there were some things that seemed to
11	be different about hor.
12	Q Was it anything you could put your finger on?
13	A Oh, I really don't think that I could, except she,
14.	I guess as good an expression as I can think of right now,
15	on occasion scemed a bit spaced out.
16	Q Incidentally, did you know anything, assuming that
17	to be the case, about any drug-taking on the part of by
. 18	Loslie, let's say, from the time she was 15 to the time she was
19	through Sawyer's Business School?
20	A I don't know of my own knowledge. We used
21	MR. KAY: Well, I'll object to anything further. It
22	would be hearsay.
23	THE COURT: Well, that's the answer.
24	Fut your next question.
25	Q BY MR. REITH: Did you observe any conduct or
26	attitude on Leslie's part that made you suspicious?
27	A When she would stop by on occasion I would feel
28.	A Very traffected cha capacil survey with

She secmed different.

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There would be -- I couldn't get her concentration I couldn't get her to listen cometimes as wa'd be talking. Or sometimes I would be talking with her, and it would almost be as though she had left me.

But it was not -- I was not in a position to make en evaluation of that, but that certainly was the case.

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	Q	Did ye	ou ob	SCTVC	in th	is pe	rtod	of time	, ar	nd ag	in in
I'm	talking	prode s	her	latter	your	e in	high	school	and	the	2
year	that e	ho liv	cd in	Manha	ttan	Beact	i, any	change	in	her	
atti	tudes o	or beli	o£s?								

A She was -- she became involved, and again my timing -- my time space here may be wrong -- but it seemed to me that she became involved with a sect of some kind.

Would that be the self-realization program?

There were so many of them apringing up then.

And occasionally we would talk about it, and

sometimes I would not understand what she was saying.

But I remember that as a part of this experience.

Q Do you remember anything the may have said about the self-realization program or some other sect that she may have --

A No. no.

Q -- became involved in?

A Nothing specific.

Q You just remember, I take it, her talking about --

A And she was involved. And we would -- she talked, I remember once, about a man who was the leader of the group.

But this was in --

Q This was before Manson?

A Ch, yes, yes.

Q Do you know anything or did you then know anything of your own knowledge about the breakup of her affair with Bobby Mackey?

1	A Did not know any details on that.
2	Q Did you know that they had broken up?
3	A Yes, that they had split.
4 :	Q Did you learn that after the fact, or were you
5	aware of it at the time, or what?
, 6	A I think Jane told us about that,
7	Q All right.
8	Now, at some point, Mr. Peters, did you stop seeing
9	Leslie again; not by choice but because she wasn't around?
10	A She was yes, yes.
,11	Q Insidentally Strike that.
12.	When was that? Can you remember?
13	Well, it is a bit hard to remember specifically.
14.	She was when she noved down to the beach, she would be there
15	and then she would not be there.
16	And she would we would see her and then we
1.7	wouldn't see her for a while.
18 .	Q Was there a time, though, that you didn't see her
19`	at all any more?
20	A Yes, yes, yes,
21	Q And would this have been after she finished
22	Savyer's Business College?
23	A Yes.
24.	Q To your knowledge, and using a term that was
<b>25</b> :	popular at the time, did she drop out?
.26	A Yes.
<b>2</b> 7	Q And did you know where she went?
28	A No.

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All right.

Now, using the sugger of 1968 as a reference point. how long was it before you ever saw her again?

Now, let's assume, for the sake of discussion, she had dropped out in the summer of 1968.

- I can ---
- Would it have been months?
- Yes, it would have been months. Go ahead.
- You were about to say something?
- I know I can tell you I remember that we did not I remember that we -- that she had disappeared.

When you say she disappeared, are you suggesting that har pother didn't even know where she was?

Jane --No.

> Well, I'll object. That calls for a conclusion. THE COURT: Well, the objection is sustained.

BY M. KEITH: When she disappeared, at least you didn't hear from her.

- Or your wife?
- No.
- Or see her?
- Ò Now, you started to say something about that disappearance.
  - The point I wanted to make is that she had dis -ħ

well, she had left. No one -- Jane would tell us that she did not know where she was. Van did not know where she was. At that time was Van still living in Manhattan Beach? Yes A ٠ġ 23, 24. 

1	Q liow, can you remember when the next time is that
2	you saw her or was that you saw her?
3	A I can recember the afternoon that I saw her,
4	which was the last time that I saw her before
5	Q Defore she was arrested?
6	A the first trial.
7	Q Where was that?
8;	A And she had was in the living room of our home.
9	Q 'Do'you remember what year that was?
10	A Well, that must have been that year, '68.
11.	Red there been an intervening number of months
12 1	since +-
13 1	A Yes.
14	Q -since you had seen her?
15	A Yes. We had not seen Les for some months.
16	Q Now, you say you saw her in your home probably the
1.7	latter part of 1968; is that right?
1.8	A Yes.
19	Q And was that the last time you saw her before her
20	first trial?
21 ·	A Yes.
22	Q And did you see her at that time, at or about that
23	time, in any other place but your home?
24 .	A No.
25 -	Q And did the come over to your home alone or with
26	her nother or brothers or sister?
27	A She came up, as I remember, alone. She'd been
28	away for a while, and she just and she wanted to see us.

1	Q Did you converse?
2 <sup>.</sup>	A Yes. We talked for a half-hour or so, I would ~
3	Ences.
4	Q Again, did you notice anything different about
5	her from the time you had last seen her?
6	A Yes, very much. I
7	Q What did you obscrve?
8	A She had a difficult time concentrating on what
9	she was saying.
10	As I remember, I would ask her a question, and
11	she would not give me an answer to that question.
12	I remember when she left I said to my wife that
13	she was
14	MR. KAY: Well, objection as to what he said.
15	MR. KELTH: No, you can't tell us what you said to your
16 .	wife.
17	THE WITNESS: Oh, all right.
18	MR. KEITH: Don't worry about it.
19	THE WITNESS: All right.
20	MR. KEITH: Don't worry. It is how she appeared to you.
21 r.	THE WITHESS: Yes.
,	I felt that she was very different. I felt that
23	she was weird.
24 /	Let me ask you this: How was she dressed, if
26	yeu remember?
27	A I can't remember. I think she No, I wouldn't
28	They were the resident the second

1	Q All right. Let me ask you this: To your knowledge	ŀ
2	had she seen her nother —	
3.	A Yes.	
4	Q on this	
5 .	A Yes, she had spent the night at her mother's	
6	home.	
. 7	Q And had come from her mother's to visit you?	
8	A Yes.	
9,	Q For about a half an hour?	
10	A Yes;	ľ
11	Q And	l
12	A As I remember, this was on a Sunday afternoon, and	
13	I think she had spent Saturday night with her mother and	
14	sieuer and brother.	-
15	Q Do you remember any of the content of her conver-	
16	sation?	
17	A No, I can't.	
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1	Q Don't guess.
2	A No. No. I can't.
3	Q You can tell us, though, that she appeared to
4	you to be weird.
5	A Yes, The scene
6	Well, for some reason. Perhaps It's because the
7	last time I saw her it was the last time I saw her.
8	And she left and to your knowledge went back home?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Did she stay home, to your knowledge, at her
11	nother!s?
1,2	A Not to my knowledge. I think she left that same
13	day. But I'm not certain about that.
14	Q Now, was the next time you saw her when she was
15	in custody charged with these homicides?
16	A Yes.
17 .	Q And would this have been in 1969?
18	A Yos.
19	Q And at that time she was incarcerated at Sybil
20	Brand?
21	A Yss.
.22`	O Did you see her there, visit her at Sybil Brand
23	from time to time?
<sup>.</sup> 24	A Yes; as I remember, I went over every week.
25.	Q And when you visited at Bybil Bradd do you talk
26	on a telephone through a glass partition?
27	A Yes.
28	Q In other words, you have a telephone and Leslie,

1	or any other inmate there, would have a telephone.
2	A Right, through a glass partition. Yes.
3	And did you observe any difference in her then
4	with respect to the way she was as a child or as a high
5 .	school student?
6.	A Oh. you. Oh. you.
<b>7</b>	Q And how would you describe her then, whon you had
8	these conversations at Sybil Brand?
9	A Woll, she could not concentrate at all on what
10	we were saying. She was
11	Q You have to use the "I" rather than the "we."
12	A Okay. She could not concentrate on what I was
13	talking with her about.
14	I remember her head was jorking all the time from
15	side to side; and I couldn't tell at the time if she was
16	looking for someone or what it was.
17	But her conversations were disjointed, and we
18	would have sometime it would be hard to follow just what
19	she wan trying to say.
20 <sup>.</sup>	And then sometimes she was very clear and I could
<b>2</b> 1	understand,
22	Q Did she still appear to you, to use your
23	expression, to be weird?
24	A Oh, yes. Her head wan chaved I think at that time.
25	Q Did you see her on a regular basis while she was
26	at Sybil Brand?
27	And incidentally, that's the woman's jail in

Monterey Park or Montebello?

28

1	A Yes.
2	Q I'm not sure which.
3.	A Yos. Montorey Park I think it is.
4	Q And after Sybil Brand did the go to the California
5	Institute for Vomen at Frontern?
.6	A You
7	Q Would this have been in April or so of 1971?
8	A Yes.
9 .	Q How, are you aware that she was arrested
10	initially, oh, in October 1989?
11	A Your
12 ·	Q And when is the first time you now her after
13	October 1960 at Sybil Brand?
14	Or did you see her some place clue other than
15	Sypil Brand?
16	A No, I did not. Sybil Brand was the only place
17	that I now her after she was arrested. L
18	Q And would this have been in December or so of
19	F 78005
20	A Yes. I think it was around Christmas, when she
21	was arrested.
<u>2</u> 2	Q But when you first saw her
23	A It would have been after the trial started, when
24′	we could see her.
25	It must have been after the trial started.
26	Q This would have been in 1970 or so?
27	A Yes,
28	And did you see her regularly at Sybil Brand on

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1 -	Ç.	And stayed there until her case was reversed.
2.		Yen+
3	Q	And then she came back to Sybil Brand; right?
4	A	Yes.
5.	Q	And whil she was at Fronters that's the
6	woman's ins	titute did you continue to see her on a regular
7	basing	
8	٨	Yes.
9	Q	And how often did you see her at Frontors?
0		I would see Lealte every other Sunday.
11 :	•	Was this religiously throughout almost
12 .	religiously:	
13	. A	Yes.
4 .	Q	Srupulously?
ľ <b>5</b> .	λ	You
16	Q	Now, that would mean you saw Loslie every other
17	Sunday from	about April or May 1971 until December 1976?
18	V	Yes
19. (	į.	When she came back to Sybil Brand.
20	A	Yes; unless I was out of town, or something of
21	that nature	•
22	Q	Incidentally, did you continue throughout all of
23	this to reti	ain your fondness for her?
24	Å	Oh, yes, Yos,
25 .	Q	During the years at Fronters did you observe a
26	change in L	emile?
27	A	Not at Liret,
28		When I first went out, used to go out on Sunday

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1.	o Okay.
2	A I was not present at that time.
3	Q All right,
4	A But
5	Q Tell us about the incident that you felt was
6 ,	significant, without, if you can, going into any conversations
7	where you weren't precent.
8	A And it has no importance.
9	When I would visit Leslie at Frontera, at that
10	time they were in what they call a special security unit.
11	And she would come out to visit me, and we
12	visited in a little room. She wore the clothes that were
13	analgned to her by the prison,
14	I remember a Sunday afternoon, when I went out,
15	when she had on different clothes,
16	And I remember at the time that whon she came out
17	that afternoon to see me in the little room where we visited
18	she said to me that "From now on when you come or when I
19	have visitors I'm going to pretend like I'm going to the
20	store. I'm going to fix my hair and put on clothes, which
21	I have."
Ż2	And that afternoon as I went home I felt possibly
23	that
24	MR. KAY: Well, I will object to his feeling when he
25	was going home.
26	THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
27	MR. KEITH: Pardon me. Your Honor?
28	THE COURT: I say the objection is sustained.

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Q

MR. KEITH: To what, his feeling?

THE COURT: Yes, as to his testimony of his feeling in regard to what he observed.

He can testify to what he saw or heard. That's not part of the --

> I saw - The same say in the same say in THE WITHESS!

MR. KAY: Woll, excuse me; I don't think there is a question pending.

THE COURT: Put your next question, then.

BY HR. KEITH: We are still discussing what Leglie told you.

Yes

So that was the essence of the conversation. So from that point --

> Did -0

> > All right; go ahead.

From that point on when I would visit her, this was always the caso; she was dressed in clothes that were different from prison clother, which she was allowed to have,

And she began to look differently.

Did you observe any change in her, not only in Q her looks and the way she dressed and the way she cared for herself, but in her attitude?

> Á 108:

And what did you observe in that regard over the years?

Blowly, not --

I understand.

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ilfforent	things.							
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I would take books to her, which she would read, and then we'd talk about the books.

talk about that.

But she could -- We could carry on long conversations about things that we were interested in.

1	Q Was this not the case before?
2	A No. it was not the case before.
3	Q Lot me ask you, Mr. Peters: At any time during
4	the many, many visits you made to Fronters did you and Leslie
5	ever discuss Charlie Hanson or her life at the Spahn Ranch or
6	the homidides?
7	A Very little. Practically never, Practically
·8	nover.
9	Q Was this by design on your part?
10	A It was by design on my part,
11.	Q All right.
12	Now, when you were talking about the gradual
1:3	change you noticed in Leslie with respect to her clothes and
14	her appearance, her ability to talk about current affairs
15	and to carry on a conversation and to be interested in
16	various subjects, did that continue?
17 .	A Yes, it did,
18	Q However, I believe you said it took about two
19	years for you to observe
20`	A I think I'm right on the time apan, yes.
21	Q And did she continue to improve, in your opinion
22 '	A Yes.
23	Q in those areas that we have been discussing?
24 ,	A Yes,
25	And if I may say
26	FR. KAY: Well, I will object, unless a question has
27	been asked.
28	tin. REITH: I will ask a question: don't worry.

1	MR. KAY: I'm not, Hr. Keith.
2	Q BY HR. KEITH: You were going to bay something
3	on the subject I presume of Lealie's improvement?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Some specific thing that you that perhaps might
6	have stayed in your memory.
7	have stayed in your memory.  A Well
8 .	Q Or not?
9	A Well, the question - or the point that you
10	raised was did her improvement - did I observe her
11	improvement continue?
12	Q Yes.
13	A And the answer is yes.
14	Q All right.
15	Since her return to Sybil Brand from Frontera
16· ,	by reason of reversal of the previous case, have you
17	continued to see her?
18 :	A Yes,
19	Q At Sybil Brand?
20	Y Zea*
21	Q And you have seen her both through the partition
22	A Yes.
23	Q on the telephone.
24	It's the same system out there now as it was thon.
25	A Yes.
26	Q And you have also seen Loslie with me on two or
27	three occasions.
28	A Yes.

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ને : ,	Q Do you find today
2	incidentally, when you were - Let me put it this
3	wayt
4 .	When you were sceing Leslie at the Sybil Brand
5	initially during the first trial and in those first years at
6	Frontera, you observed her attitude on those occasions, of
7	course.
8	And have you also had an opportunity to observe her
á	attitude towards people and things and institutions today?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And do you find a change?
12	A Yes, yes,
13 .	Q Do you find a change today, would you say, for
14	the better?
15	A Oh, yes; oh, yes.
16	Q Does she appear to you, bearing in mind you have
17	known her and have been very close to her for some 24 years,
18	to be a normal mature young woman despite all the circumstances
19:	MR. RAY: Well, I'll object to that. That calls for a
20	Q BY MR. KEITH: Well, you describe her. You describ
21	her, then, as how you see her today.
22	A In my in
2 <b>3</b> ′ .	Yes, Leslie is a girl who is very aware of not just
24	her own experience but of the world around her. The world.
25	Q This is today you are talking about?
26	A Yes.
27	And with the exception of those experiences that
28	

,	certainly is much as she would have been teday had she not
2 -	gone through those experiences.
3.	WR. KEITH: You may inquire, counsel.
4	THE COURT: You may cross-examine.
5	MR. KAY: Thank you, Your Honor, I just have a few
6	questions.
7	
8.	CROSS-EXAMINATION
ý '	BY MR. KAY:
10	Q Mr. Peters, when you visited her out in Fronters
11	at the special security unit, that was the death row out there
12.	in Frontera, wasn't it?
13	A Yes, yes.
14	Q That's where they had the few women immates that
15	had been sentenced to suffer the death penalty; is that right?
16	A Yes.
1.7	Q And this change that you noticed in Miss Van Houten
18	did that start after the California Supreme Court had over-
19.	turned the death penalty, and she was no longer under the
.20 :	sentence of death?
21	A Yes, I think that's probably true.
22	MR. KAY: All right.
23	I have no further questions.
24	THE COURT: Anything further?
25 :	·
<b>2</b> 6	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
27	BY MR. KEITH:

Nr. Peters, is it your belief that because her

<u>2</u>8√

sentence was commuted to life that this was the catalyst that changed her outlook on things? MR. RAY: Well, I'll object. That calls for a conclusion on this witness' part. THE COURT: Well, the objection is sustained. 1.3 

10 -	Q BY MR. KEITH: IE it your
2	Do you know when the death penalty was overturned
3	by the California Supreme Court?
4	A No. I'm not certain of the date, and I'm not certain how long les had been there at that time.
6	Q Did Leslie ever tell you that her death sentence had been commuted to life?
8	And we talked about that.
10	Q I'm talking now about the change you noticed in
11	Leslie's attitudes, her beliefs, the care she took of herself;
12	is this something that immediately happened after you heard
13	that the death penalty had been everturned?
14	* A No. no. It as I think I indicated, it did not
15	immediately happen at all. There was no sudden emergence of
16 <sup>:</sup>	a different person.
17	It happened over a period,
18	Q And you first noticed such a change and the
19 <sup>-</sup>	beginnings of a change after she'd been there at least two
20	years?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And thereafter was it gradual as opposed to sudden?
23	A Oh, yes. It was a gradual - very gradual change,
24	yes.
25	Q And continued right up to the present time?
26	A Yes, yes.
27	Q Would that be fair to say?
28	A Yes.

1	Q What I'm trying to get at is in answer to the
2	only question ilr. Kay asked you, you said that you implied
3.7	in it, at any rate, that the commutation of her life sentence
14.	of her death sentence to life had something to do with the
5	change in her attitude and beliefs.
6	I wonder, thinking back, if that was actually the
	of this witness, I object.
, 10,.	THE COURT: Well, I'll sustain an objection to the form
11	of the question.
12	Q BY MR. KEITH: Lot me ask it this way: Can you
13	pinpoint the overturning of the death penalty in context with
14	the or at least with reference to the change you saw in
15	Lealie, this gradual change?
16	A Well, as I indicated, the change that occurred in
<b>17</b> .	Leglie was not something that happened instantly.
18	The incident that I mentioned is one that I happe
19	to remember, for some reason or other, vividly.
20	Q I take it you can't pinpoint the exact time of
<b>2</b> 4 )	thet?
22	A No.
23	Q Did it appear to you that the commutation of
24	Leslic's death sentence, which you knew about, gave her some
25	hope for the future?
26	A No, no. There was nothing that
27	I remember vividly the Sunday going out there
28 .	after the death sentence had been overturned. And there was

I happen

1	
i ;	no instant feeling that there was any that she had any hope
2	for anything specifically.
3	Q Do you remember any particular manifestation of
4	joy or exuberance in her
5	A Oh, yes.
6	Q upon learning that she was going to live, at
7	losst?
8	A Sure, Oh, yes, yes,
9	You would suspect that would be only natural, I
10	suppose?
11 11	Of course, of course.
12	MR. KEITH: I have nothing further.
ે <sup>3</sup> 13ે	MR. KAY: I have no further questions.
14	THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
15	Any objection?
16	MR. KEITH: No. Your Honor.
1:7"	THE COURT: All right, sir, you may step down. Thank
18	you.
19	All right, ladios and gentlemen of the jury, the
20	case has moved a little faster than counsel thought concerning
21	witnesses, and so we have run out of witnesses at this time.
22	We will resume temorrow morning at 10 a.m. We'll
23 (	have plenty of witnesses tomorrow.
24	So bear in mind during this recess that you are
<b>25</b> .	not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone
<b>2</b> 6	clse; you are not to form any opinion concerning this matter
27	or express any opinion concerning this matter until the case
28	is finally given to you.

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

All right. All jurors, defendant, and counsel are ordered to return tomorrow morning at 10 a.m.

Have a good evening. Thank you.

(At 2:48 p.m. an adjournment was taken until Ucdnesday, May 18, 1977, at 10 a.m.)