# SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 47

HON, ADOLPH ALEXANDER, JUDGE

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

6024

No. A-253,156

CHARLES WATSON.

Defendant.

Plaintiff.

REPORTER'S DAILY TRANSCRIPT Wednesday, September 15, 1971

VOLUME 24
Pages 3837 - 4027

APPRARANCES:

See Volume 1.

COPY

HAROLD E. COOK, CSR CLAIR VAN VLEGE, CSR Official Reporters

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DEFENDANT'S WITNESSES:	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS
CROCKETT, PAUL	3837-MK			s
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PLYNN, JUAN	3857 <b>-</b> MK	3910-K	3921-MK 3924-MK	3922-K
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# EXHIBITS

(NONE)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971; 9:35 A.M. THE COURT: Good morning. THE JURORS: Good morning. MR. BUGLIOSI: Good morning, your Honor. MR. BUBRICK: Good morning, Judge. THE COURT: People against Wetson. Let the record show all the jurors are present, thankfully; all counsel are present, defendant is present. Mr. Bubrick, you may proceed. MR. BUBRICK: Mr. Keith is going to carry on. THE COURT: Mr. Keith, you may proceed. When I say Bubrick I weam Bubrick or Keith. MR. KEITH: Call Paul Crockett. THE CLERK: Step forward and raise your right hand, please. You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give in the cause now pending before this court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God? THE WITNESS: I do. PAUL CROCKETT.

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called as a witness on behalf of the defendant, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you; take the stand and be seated, and would you state and spell your name, please.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i
1	THE WITNESS: My name is Paul Crockett.	
· <b>2</b>	THE CLERK: Spell it, please.	
. 3	THE WITNESS: P-R-u-1; C-r-o-c-k-e-t-t.	
4		
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
6	BY MR. KEITH:	
7	Q Mr. Grockett, what is your age?	
· <b>8</b> ;	A I am 47.	
<b>9</b> ·	Q Where do you live now?	ļ
10	A I live at Shoshone, California.	
11	Q Where is that, sir?	
12	A That's just on the edge of Death Valley.	
13	Q Is that in Inyo County?	
14	A Inyo County, yes.	
15	Q Have you lived in Shoshone for some period of time?	
Ĭģ	A Since October 2, 1969.	ŀ
17	Q And what is your present occupation, Mr.	
18	Grockett?	ŀ
19	A I am the manager of the Charles Brown Division	
.20	the propage division of the Charles Brown Company.	ŀ
21	Q And at one time could you have described yourself	1
<b>2</b> 2 .	as a miner or a mining engineer?	
<b>23</b>	A No. I wasn't a mining engineer; I was prospector,	ŀ
24	more or less to speak.	
25	Q All right, I was being euphemistic.	
26	And did your prospecting include the area of	
27	Death Valley?	
28	A It did.	
	I.	P

	•
,	Q And the Owens Valley, perhaps?
	A Not Owens Valley, no.
	Q Just the Death Valley; and at some time before
ctobe	er 2, 1969 did you have occasion to meet two young men
12med	Paul Watkins and Brooks Postan?
	A I did.
	Q And when did you first come to know those two
young	men?
	A I met Brooks Posten in the first week of March
ln, 196	59. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Q That was before you had met Paul Watkins?
	Yes.
,	Approximately when did you meet watkins for the
Eirst	time?
	A It would be the latter part of May in the same year
	Q And where did you meet Brooks; was this in some
place	in Death Valley?
	A It was at the Barker Ranch.
	Q And where is the Barker Ranch in relation to
Shosh	one, say?
	A It is about 67 miles.
	Q And were you living at the Barker Ranch at that
time?	
	A Yes.
	Q How long had you lived at the Barker Ranch before,
let's	say, March 1969?
	A That was the beginning.
	Q And was Brooks Posten already living or appear to

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Q	1	All	right.
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And then in May of 1969 did you also meet Paul Watkins at the Barker Ranch?

- A I did,
- Q And did you have conversation with Watkins about Manson?
  - A I did.
- Q And were these along the same lines that you had with Mr. Posten?
  - A Yes.
- Q And I take it then that you were attempting to dissuade Watkins from the life that he had been leading with Manson and his family.
  - A Well, I did.
  - Q You did manage to do so?
  - A Yes.
- Q And from time to time did you go out prospecting with Posten and Watkins?
  - A Well, that is what I called it.
  - Q You mean there was some other purpose?
- A There was a motive behind it, to change the things that were in their head, to give them an opportunity to get away from it.
- Q Did Posten and Watkins talk to you generally about Manson's way of life and his philosophies and helter skelter and the bottomless pit?
- A I had six months of it. I had a pretty good brief on it.

_	Q Mainly from those two boys?
1 .	•
2	A Right.
Ŝ.	Q And did you continue to live at the Barker Ranch
4	from, say, March 1969 to October 1969 when you moved to
5	Shoshone?
6	A There was one period of 8 days that I was gone
7	from there.
8	Q And when you left for this 8-day period were you
9	with any other so-called family members?
10	A They went with me.
11	.Q When you say "they"
12	A Brooks Posten and Paul Watkins.
13.	Q Now you are referring to this episode where you
14	ostensibly took them prospecting but your motive was to try
15	and rid them of Manson's ideas?
<b>16</b> .	A That was my idea, yes.
17	Q From time to time during the period from March to
18	October 1969 did any other members of the so-called Manson
19	family come to the Barker Ranch?
20	A There was two or three of the people came up
21	there that knew Paul Watkins and Brooks.
22	Q Did you ever meet Manson himself?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And when did you meet him for the first time,
25	approximately?
26	A The first week of September 1969,
27	Q Did you ever have any conversations with Mr.
<b>28</b>	Manson?
	1.

1	A Quite a few.
2	Q Private conversations or in a group?
3	A Both.
4	Q And what did Manson tell you about in substance
5	or effect?
6	A Oh, he only related to me what I had already
7	heard.
8	Q You mean Manson talked to you about his experiences
9.	A The whole thing, the whole shot.
10	Q All right.
11	A I mean not the violent aspect of it, but his whole
12	program of what he was doing with the family, his family, and
13	their sweetness. At the time I met him he was playing a nice
14	sweet innocent man.
15	Q Did you debate with him over the rightness of
16	what he was telling you?
17	A You didn't debate with Charlie.
18	Q You just sat and listened most of the time?
19	A No. We would exchange ideas but never use it as
20	a point of contention.
21.	Q . In other words, you didn't actively argue with
22	Manson?
23 24	
24 25	Q Did you ever meet Charles Watson, the defendant in
26	this case?
20 27	A TOBA
.28 .28	Q When did you first meet him approximately?
	A It was in the first week when Charlie came up, the

1	first week of September 1969.
2	Q Did Warson come with Charlie Manson?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Together?
5	A As best I recall he and Charlie came together in
6	the dune buggy rail job that they had.
7	Q And this was at the Barker Ranch?
.8	A Yes.
.g.	Q Did you ever spend such time with Mr. Watson?
10	A Not too much.
n	Q How long dld you know Mr. Watson? Would this be
12.	from the early part of September to the early part of October
13	when you left?
14	A Well, the only time that I really ever, say, had
15	anything to do with Mr. Watson at all was I helped him change
16	the engine on a dume buggy one night.
17	Q And did you ever have any extended conversations
<b>18</b>	with Mr. Watson such as you had with Mr. Manson?
19	A No.
20	Q Now would you describe Mr. Watson?
<b>2</b> ]1	A Well, to me Tex was a nice guy.
22	Would you describe him as I don't want to put
23	words in your mouth, I am not allowed to do that
24	A Well, it just seemed that he was in the wrong
25	place. He just didn't seem like that kind of a guy.
26	Q Did he talk a lot?
.27	A No.
28	Q Was he very quiet?

dune buggy?  A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		·
A No.  Q Did you ever see him in other places at the Barker Ranch, or doing other things besides working on this dune buggy?  A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24	i	A Always.
Q Did you ever see him in other places at the Barker Ranch, or doing other things besides working on this dune buggy?  A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	2	Q Did he ever express any ideas to you?
Barker Ranch, or doing other things besides working on this dune buggy?  A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	3	A. No.
dune buggy?  A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	4	Q Did you ever see him in other places at the
A I rode with him a couple of times up and down the canyon, but no conversations.  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	5	Barker Ranch, or doing other things besides working on this
the canyon, but no conversations.	6	dune buggy?
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	7	A I rode with him a couple of times up and down
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	1	the canyon, but no conversations.
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Goler Canyon?

watershed of the Goler Canyon.

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· · ·	
Q	Did you ride in the dune buggy, or one of your
own vehicl	Les?
A	No. I rode in a dune buggy with he and Charlie.
Q	Manson?
A	Yes.
Q	What were you doing riding up and down the canyon
just ridi	ig, or did you have some purpose in mind?
<b>A</b>	Well, they saked me to go.
; <b>Q</b>	Was there any how many trips did you make with
7	Watson up and down the canyon in a dune buggy?
*	
Q	Oh, any dune buggy.
Q	About, oh, I would say, a half dozen times I went
up and do	on the canyon with them.
<b>Q</b> .	When you speak of canyon, perhaps you could tell
us what co	anyon.
A	This was Goler Canyon.
Q .	And is Goler Canyon somewhere near Barker Ranch?
A	Well, it is the mouth of Goler Canyon comes out
in Panami	nt Valley, which is on the Ballarat side of
Death Val	Ley.
Q	This is all Death Valley we are talking about?
À	Well, actually the Barker Ranch is not in Death
Valley, i	t is about two miles outside of it.
Q	And Barker Ranch is at the mouth, you say, of
•	,

No, it is up in, say, in the higher part of the

ŀ.	d to the Agra of and grid parties Western
2	A Yes.
.8	Q All right. So when you speak of that canyon, you
4	are talking about Goler Canyon; is that correct?
5	A That's the one.
6	Q And on six or so occasions you'd drive up and down
7	Goler Canyon with Watson and Manson?
8	A And other people, too.
,9	Q Other members of Manson's group?
10	A Yes.
ļl	Q And would there be much in the way of conversation
12 .	during these rides?
13	A You mean individual conversations? No, it was
14	just they were all talking about helter-skelter and differ-
15	ent things that were going on.
16	Q Who would do the talking about helter-skelter, all
17	of them, or Manson, primarily?
18	A Well, it's like I said, I never heard Tex voice
19	much opinion about anything; but Manson spoke continuously
20	of it and the other members did, too.
<b>21</b>	Q And could you tell us the names of some of the
22	other members, as you put it, who went on these dune buggy
23	rides with you?
24	A Well, there was Tex, Charlie, which we already
25	have.
26	Q That is Charlie Menson, isn't it?
27	A Right; Charlie Manson.
28	O And by "Tex." you mean Tex Watson?

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any further.

Q Did you ever see any of Manson's people at the Barker Ranch do anything at Manson's request or direction?

A Request or direction? Well, he never did what I would say give direct orders.

Q Did people seem, appear, though, to do things that he asked them to do?

A Oh, quite frequently.

Q And would there appear to be some sort of almost like a brainwave between Manson and his followers?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for a conclusion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KEITH: Could you describe for us, Mr. Crockett, how Manson would ask, or get people to do things for him?

A Well, he used what he called motion.

Q All right, tell us about that.

A And he used to promise Brooks and Paul when they got to be super-duper like him, he would pass the motion on to them, and this seemed to be one of his mainstays that he spoke about quite frequently, was motion.

Q Well, did you ever see him employ this device to his benefit?

A Well, I know that people used to get up and do things for him and bring him something to eat or a cigarette or whatever it was they smoked, and did this little things for him that he used to seem well pleased that he got them to move when he wanted them to.

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•	Q	Did	hė	have	to	say	anything	to	get	people	to	get
hin	things?											

- A No.
- Q How would he do it?
- A With motions of his hand.
- Q Could you describe what sort of motions he would make?

A Well, he used to sit and move his hands very deftly through the air.

Q You mean sort of a waving motion through the air?

A And he'd describe it to me by taking a book and putting it in his hand and then he would move the book in different directions and different ways and set patterns until soon he could run his hand through the air just like this, but it would all have a very set pattern.

- Q And would be do this in the presence of the other family members there at the Barker Ranch?
  - A Oh, yes.
- Q And when he would make this wavy motion with his hand, would the family members respond in some manner?
  - A Yes.
- Q And what would they do; is that when they would go get him cigarettes or --

A Well, he had different motions that he said that would create different thought patterns, so that they knew what to do.

obtain a response, but he used various kinds of hand motions?

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Well, I wasn't aware of just exactly all the ones; he just showed me that one.

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Q	But	in any	event	when	he w	ould m	ake	\$0m6	kind	of
motion with	his	hand,	would	one of	E the	girls	or	men	at the	ž.
ranch do sor	neth:	ing for	him?							

- A Well, it was kind of a quiet situation. Anyone else around wouldn't notice it unless he explained to you.
- Q Charles Manson had explained it to you; is that correct?

A No. He wasn't about to explain it all to me.

That was his secret, but the only part that I am talling you is the part, where he showed me how he would set it up with the book in different places and different things were done.

- Q And did you see this with your own eyes?
- A Not that I would see exactly how he did it, no.
- Q But would you see the other young people at the Barker Ranch do things in response to Manson's hand motions?

A It was more that Brooks and Paul told me how his motions worked than what Charlie did or what I saw.

- Q Did you see on any occasion any of the people there get him things?
  - A Oh, yes.
- Q. And would these other people just bring Manson things without any words on Manson's part?

A Oh, he even told me that he didn't have to talk to them. All he had to do was want something and they would get it for him.

- Q Did the family members at the Barker Ranch live inside some building or did they live outside?
  - A Outside while I was there.

1	Q Did they have tents or sleeping bags?
2	A They just had sleeping bags and they would sleep
3	on the rocks or wherever they stopped.
4	Q Did you sleep in the house or ranch house assuming
5	there was one?
.6	A Well, I stayed in this one particular room, yes.
7	Q And where did Manson stay?
8	A He came in and out. I don't know where he stayed.
9.	After I left I understood he took over the whole thing.
10	Q -Ware you using the Barker Ranch as sort of a
n,	headquarters for your prospecting?
12	A I was using it, yes.
13	Q Was Mr. Watson still there when you left for
14	Shoshone on or about October 2, 19697
15	A Yes.
16	Q Did you ever observe any group activities going
17.	on between Manson and his family?
18	A Yes.
<b>19</b>	Q Like group singing?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Or group smoking marijuana or what have you?
22	A Well, I wasn't too hep as they say on drugs
23	because I didn't know enything about it until I got there and
24	I began to find out about it.
25	Q Did Hanson talk to you at all about drugs
26	without going into what he said, the subject matter?
27	A Yes. We had private conversations where he told
28	me things that he did and I told him things that I did and so

he told me that I couldn't have known the things that I knew without having taken drugs but I did.

- Q What group activities did you observe!
- A Mostly music.
- Q' Would there be any leader when the music was played?

he was singing a song and all the others were singing with him, that would be a group activity where you could observe him being the leader, but he didn't claim to be the leader.

- Q Did you observe any group discussions at the Barker Ranch between Manson and his family?
  - A That wasn't tolerated.
  - Q Pardon me?
  - A That wasn't tolerated.
  - Q What wasn't tolerated?
  - A Group discussions. Charlie did the discussing.
- Q Were there any times when you saw Manson doing the discussing with other members of his family?
- A He would do a lot of strange things in my way of thinking, like one night when we were in the kitchen of the main ranch house and he got up and said that he had this dream last night where he was the greatest swordsman in the world and he got out and he demonstrated the different things that he dreamed about in this dream and he would put pictures in front of them that way, what he wanted them to know and hear.
  - Q Did you see him do any other unusual things? By

wrench" or "that wrench" or "the spark plug," or whatever 1 was needed to finish that job. 2 Did Mr. Watson ever appear to you to be full of Q 3 personality and expression and effervescence, that kind of a person? 5 No. 6 MR. KEITH: I have no further questions. 7 MR. BUGLIOSI: I have no questions, your Honor. Could 8 the court order the witness, however, to remain in Los Angeles at least through the noontime. 10 THE COURT: Can you do that for us? 11 12 THE WITNESS: Certainly. 13 THE COURT: Very good. You are so ordered. Thank you. 14 You may be excused. . 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 26 27 28

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MR. KEITH: Call Juan Flynn.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please.

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

THE WITNESS: So help me God.

## JUAN FLYNN.

called as witness by the defendant, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you. Take the stand and be seated, and will you state and spell your name, please?

THE WITNESS: My name is Juan Leo Flynn; they call me Juan.

THE CLERK: Would you spell your name?

THE WITNESS: F-1-y-n-n; F-1-y-n-n.

THE CLERK: And the middle name is Leo?

THE WITNESS: L-e-o.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. KEITH:

- Q Mr. Flynn, how old are you now?
- 27, 28 years old, something like that.
- You are not exactly sure; is that correct?
- Well, I am sure, you know; I was born in November
  - Did you ever know a man by the name of Charles

1	or was there a group of people with him?
2 ;	A. There was a group of people with him.
3	Q How many, would you say?
4	A Well
5	Q Approximately.
6	A Saven, somewhere in there; seven, eight, somewhere
7	in there, it wasn't too many.
8	Q Were they predominately young girls?
9	A There was some girls and three boys.
10	Q Did they start to live at the Spahn Ranch?
11	A Well, yes, at the back house, the back part of
12	Spahn's Ranch.
13	Q After Manson and these seven or eight young people
14 .	moved in, did you see a lot of Mr. Manson?
<b>15</b>	A Yes, at the lower part of the ranch. They had a
16 ,	black bus back there when they lived there, when they first
17	arrived there.
18	Q Did you have occasion to talk to Manson and the
19	girls when they were living in the black bus at the lower end
20	of the ranch?
21.	A Yes.
<b>22</b> .	Q And did they all tell you something about them-
23	selves and their relationship between each other?
24	A I don't remember if they did that. I know they
25	lived in a bus and I liked one of the girls there.
26	Q How long did you stay at the Spahn Ranch, let's
27	say, after Manson arrived?
28	A After he arrived?

**建筑线线 人名 沙里** 

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When did you leave the Barker Ranch for the last

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time? I realize dates are difficult.

A. A month, a month and a half, two months, you know; it's in that period of time.

Q Now, you told us you were at the Spahn Ranch from the early part of 1968 to sometime shortly after the raid in 1969; is that right?

A Yes.

Q With the exception of one period of time wen you were away?

A I didn't say one period of time; I said periods of time, in which I left Spahn Ranch. I went to the hospital one time and one time I went with these people to Utah.

Q To Utah, did you say?

A Utah, yes.

Q All right. I just -- I'm not disputing it, I didn't quite understand.

A And I went to the desert, and that was it, you

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	Q	But during	this	pe	riod	of	time	from	the	early	part
of	'68 t111	after the	raid	o£	169,	WOL	ıld y	ou sáj	you	ir hom	Ė
bas	e was Spi	hn Ranch?									

A Well, yes.

Did you while you were at the Spahn Ranch observe among the people there the use of drugs?

Yes. I SAW --

Let me approach it this way: After Manson Q arrived there with the seven or eight other young people, did other people later on while you were there join Manson and his family group?

A Yes

And did people come to the Spahn Ranch and stay and Q leave, or was there sort of a constant flow of humanity in and out of the place?

Well, there was, you know, there was, what I can see that there was just normal for people to come and go. Now, other people that came through the family or came with the family would come and go somewhere else and do something and then come back, you see, but they would still be in contact, you see.

Q I understand.

You used the phrase "family." Is that how it was used at the Spahn Ranch when you were there with Manson, or is this a term that has been applied to Manson and his group more recently?

Well. I don't want to answer that.

Well, if you can't answer it -- you referred to a Q.

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- A Yes.
- Q Is this how it appeared to you, to be kind of a family?
  - A Well, yes, to me.
  - Q Let's say at the time of the --
- A And other family members would say, you know,
  "The family" to me, you know. I saw them as the family and
  other members of the family would refer to it as "the family."
- Q That is what I was getting at before. Apparently my question wasn't clear. I'm sorry.
  - A I just have to look at it.
- Q At the time of the August 16, 1969 raid, how many members of the family would you say there were approximately? Bearing in mind he started out with about seven. By "he" I refer to Manson.
  - A There was a whole bunch of them.
  - Q And were they mostly young girls?
- A Well, there was girls there and there was boys that were coming from all over the place out of the buildings and them sitting in front of the --
- Q I didn't mean for you to describe what happened at the raid. I just wanted to find out approximately how many family members there were at that time.
- A Gould have been between 25 -- could have been 20, 25, somewhere in there, maybe less, you see.
- And what was the percentage at that time between boys and girls? I am talking about the family members now,

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6 -- 3 1 not just people who hung around from time to time. About six or seven boys. Can I name them? 2 A 3 Q Sure you can name them. A There was Grogan. 5 Q That is Glem Tuffts? 6 Ά Clem Tuffts and there was Charlie Manson and there 7 was Bruce Davis and there was Danny DeCarlo and there was 8 little Larry and T.J. 9 That is T.J. Wallerman? 10 I don't know his last name. There was -- well. 11 there was just boys, you know, about six. 12 Q Watson wasn't there at that time? 13 A Yes, he was. 14 He wasn't there at the time of the raid, was he? Q 15 A I don't think so. I didn't see him in jail. 16 Incidentally, were you ever a member of the family? Q · 17 Well, I was there, you see. A 18 Q Did you consider yourself a family member? 19. Well, that is hard to enswer, you see, because I 20 was there and the activities that took place during the days. 21 you see, is what put the family together because with those 22 activities, the family would make something to go out like 23 they say to go to the desert, or to do what they were doing 24 with the dune buggies and like that, you know. So I was there. 25 Did you participate in any of these activities? 26 Well. I stuck around mostly with the horses, you 27 know. I didn't do snything with dune buggies or snything like 28 that, you know.

1	Q Were you employed, by any chance, by George Spahn?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Getting back to the subject of drugs, did Mr.
4.	Manson introduce drugs into the ranch?
5	MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for a conclusion.
6	THE COURT; Sustained.
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27 28 MR. KEITH: I will withdraw the question.

- Q Did you see drugs used at the ranch?
- A. Yes.

- Q What kind of drugs, if you know?
- A Well, there was acid --
- Q That's LSD?

A LSD; there was some talk about Bennies, which are for speed, you know; and there was some talk about belladonna, you see, around the ranch, around the members of the family. There was a discussion that they had of drugs and stuff like that, and I had a man once come up to me with a bag of soid, too, so there was drugs in the ranch.

- Q Did you ever see Manson dole out any drugs to any of the family members?
- A That's the time; that's the man that I'm talking about with the bag of acid that come that wanted to give me some acid, you know, with a plastic bag like that. He come in the kitchen one time. He says, "You want some?"
  - Q That's Manson you are talking about?
  - A Hanson, yes.
- Q Did you ever see him give drugs or offer drugs to any of the other family members?
- A Well, I don't remember seeing him give drugs to anyone, you see; but I do remember seeing people that normally they wouldn't be that way, you know, and I can say this because I, myself, have taken it, you see.
  - I was going to ask you that, but you preceded me.
    You have taken acid a few times, have you?

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A Yes.

- Q And was this at the Spahn Ranch?
- A Well, a couple of times at Spahn's Ranch.
- Q And were you able to observe certain changes in people that led you to form the opinion they had taken acid or some other kind of drug?

A Yes.

MR. KAY: Well, that calls for a conclusion on his part, your Honor. He can describe his own reaction.

THE COURT: Well, all he says, that he observed changes; he didn't describe them of any kind.

Q BY MR. KEITH: What changes would you observe in people that led you to this opinion that they had taken a drug?

A Well, one of the girls one time walked up to me and, you know, I could tell, you see, and then --

THE COURT: You can tell, but we can't unless you tell us.

THE WITNESS: Oh.

THE COURT: You seet

THE WITNESS: Oh, then I want to tell you.

THE COURT: Yes.

one time, you know, and she says, "Juan, Juan," and she had big eyes and she had this and that, and Charles Manson saying, -- sometimes he encouraged this on me, because he felt that that would make me through the changes, you see, that that would take me through the changes that he saw were best fit for me, you see, and then to have me do those things in the

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anted me to go through; then he wanted me to

. KEITH: Did he talk to you about taking

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- did he tell you?

II: Calls for hearsay, your Honor.

May the Court please, this refers to sort of mind there at the Spahn Ranch; I am not offertith.

I: Well, Watson wasn't present, your Honor. want, calls for hearsay.

It is not irrelevant.

Tell me this, was Watson ever present when doled out like that?

it You want me to answer that, sir? I asked you that.

S: Okay. I never saw the man, that I recall M Bee.

I never saw him on it and I never saw him pass it out, you see. Now, that's as much as I remember, you see.

MR. KAY: Could we get a clarification on who you mean as "the man"?

MR. KAY: You never saw Watson on dope?

'You say you never saw "the man" on dope. Who? THE WITNESS: Watson.

THE WITNESS: No, I never saw him on dope; I don't think I have.

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Q	BY MR. KEITH:	Do you recall an e	xperience where
Watson was	sort of on a hi	iltop or a mountain	top?

A I saw him once walking up this hill -- well, wait a minute, wait a minute; I saw him once in front of the Spahn's Ranch and he was -- well, would you ask me the question, first?

Q Yes, I will repeat the question.

A You know, because I -- if I saw Manson, I mean, Watson on a hill, I mean, Spahn's Ranch was on a hill and he lived there, you know, so I saw him on a hill and I saw him walking around in the back hills, you see; and so I saw him in the back hills and I saw him across the atreet, and there is hills, too, I saw him on those hills, you see.

THE COURT: Did you ever see him do anything unusual while on the hills, or just walking?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, yesh; well, unusual, yes.

THE COURT: Like what?

THE WITNESS: Well, running.

Q BY MR. KEITH: What was unusual about that particular experience that you saw?

A Well, there was this big change that came over the ranch.

Q What change came over the ranch?

A Well, I couldn't explain it, you know, but I sure -- I felt something, you see.

Now, the man, you know, he changed, he changed.

- Q Who changed?
- A Watson.
- Q How did he change? Could you describe it for us.

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as best you can?

A Well, the man was snappier. He would talk cross to you, you know, instead of going with "And," "But," and "As" and that. He would talk straight across to you and he would do things right there, you see (snapping fingers).

- Q You were talking about Watson now?
- A Yes.
- Q Go shead, tell us about him.
- A And, you know, he was big eyes, you know.

THE COURT: You mean his pupils were dilated; is that what you mean?

THE WITNESS: Well, they were dilated and they were kind of strange looking, because they were big and they were tense, you see. They were -- I don't know -- you see, I know I saw him but I don't know how to describe it to you.

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Q BY MR. KEITH: Was this on one occasion that you are telling us about or is this all the time?

A Well, this is on one occasion, you see.

Q Was Mr. Watson running back and forth?

A Yes. Well, that day I saw him running, you see, one day I saw him running and he was -- that is why I say he was peppier, you see. All of a sudden he has changed and the man is running out there and prancing.

Q Prancing did you say?

A Yes. You know, usually when people ran around there, they ran, you know, for fun, you know, going like that, and real fast, you know, but Mr. Watson was running real -- can I show you?

Q Yes, please.

A Okay. Mr. Watson was running like this, you know, he was going like that. Then he would stand on the hill and look down at the ranch.

Q And folded his arms?

A Yes, you see like that.

Q Did he turn around and run in the other direction?

A Yes. Well, he was running around, you know, down from the lower end of the ranch towards the Spahn house and he was just really, you know, aware. He was really peppy. He was really bright, you know.

THE COURT: Mr. Reporter, I take it you got the description of his conduct on the record.

Let's say he was just jogging, knees high, then he would stop and fold his arms across the chest and would

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observe what was going on, then start running again.

THE WITNESS: Yes, very proudly, very proudly.

- Q BY MR. KEITH: When was this? Do you have any idea?
  - A It was at Spahn's Ranch.
- Q I know that but do you know what year it was?

  Could you tell us when it was with relation to the raid on

  August 16th as the focal point?
- A Well, it was at Spahn's Ranch. I saw it, you know, and -
- Q Did you sort of lose track of time when you were living at the Spahn Ranch?
- A Well, I didn't keep time with a calendar, you see. I keep time with the sun, you know, and keep time with activity that we had, you see, and, you know, certain days we clean the barns, certain hours we feed the horses and certain days we clean the corral, you know, and stuff like that.
- Q Did Mr. Wetson usually act in a manner that you described?
- A No. Usually he was humble, you know, humble. He was more (demonstrating). He walked --
- Q Now you are hanging your head and shaking it back and forth,
  - A Yes -- well, he walked different, you know,
  - Q Show us how he walked.
- A Well, he would walk like this, you know. He would walk like this, you know.

Q Well, you know, talking about what you were going to do with your lives, deep conversation, not just passing the time of day.

A You know the whole picture that was up at the ranch, you know the whole thing was created by Charles Manson.

Q We want to get the picture of what was going on there.

A The picture is it was created by him and put in these people, you see.

It was put in these people. You see it was his ideas of helter skelter and his idea of revolution and it was his whole confusion, you see, that he put in these people, you see.

And the whole thing just kept turning and turning and keep going and then the philosophical point of view that they had on what was going to happen, you see, were discussed over and over again and that was the life that these people had to offer each other there because they agreed to each other and they drove themselves to believe that, you see.

Q What do you mean by driving themselves to believe that?

A Well, I mean that if you keep saying that it is dark right in here and you stay here two or three years telling yourself that it is dark, it is going to be dark pretty soon.

That is what I mean, you see.

Q That is very --

A You see, and if you decided to believe that, then you know that you can accomplish it because you can find every

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excuse and everything to tell yourself in your mind that it is, so it is dark and pretty soon, bloop! it gets dark, you know.

Q Is this the way Menson operated?

A Well, I mean the man used the drug, you see. That was the first thing, you see. He used the drug, you know, and if he could get you tired enough of hearing, you see, what your family had offered you, if he got you tired enough to get you to listen to him about your family, then you got tired of your family too and then he started offering you things like helter skelter, you know, and the -- The Beatles are singing about me," you know.

And "I am the fifth angel," and I am this and that and then he would bring in the whole thing to them and then he would keep them supplied with dope, you see, because that was one of the things that would take them through their changes, you see.

But dope was necessary because it was beyond his philosophical points of view, you see, that type of control, you see.

Q Did it appear to you that Manson controlled these family people?

A Well, it appeared to me that the people, you see, agreed with what Mr. Manson had to offer, you see. That is what it appeared to be because anything that went against that well, then there was nothing there else you see then they come out with philosophical points of view, you see. If you went against them, then they have all of this to offer to you.

Well, you know you are me and we are you and you

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know we are all together and you are my love and I am your love. So you give me your love," you know, and love and love and love and love, you know.

Q They all talked about this?

A Yes heat some more sold," "Go lay down with a woman," you know.

Q Were you ever present on any occasion when a number of young people were there, a number of young family members and Manson would preach to them bout what you have been telling us?

A Well, I can't tell you -- I can't say the 5th of November of like that but I can tell --

you see.

"I'll give you the power." And if I would have said, "What power," you see then I am interested in looking into it and this runt, you know, he is saying, "I will give you the power," and if I would have, you know, followed him further, you know, then I would be following into that -- you know, let's discuss, let's look at it and maybe, you know, we can agree with you or I can agree with you, you see, on the things that you are saying and the things that you are looking at, you see, but then he would try to feed everybody acid.

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THE COURT: To you he was just a runt?
THE WITNESS: Well, he was, yeah.

Q BY MR. KEITH; Other people didn't think of him in that manner?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for a conclusion.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KEITH: Did you ever believe in any of the things Manson would tell the other members of the family, or did you ever believe what other members of the family told you about helter-skelter and --

A . Well, I didn't believe about helter-skelter, you

Q Pardon me?

then -- but I believed, you see, at that time because, you see, of my upbringing, my father put something there about the black people so I was saying -- well the black people, you know -- but then he used this, you see. He used this to say, well, you know, that black people are like this and the black people are like that, because I lived with them, you know, I lived so many years or so in jail and I know they are going to take over and this and that, you see. He talked to me like that because, you know, I was ignorant enough to believe, you know, that I was going to -- I could make enough excuses to myself about the black people, you see, to get from looking at them as human beings, you know, and he'd use this, you know, against you know, to talk to me in order to get me angered to get the anger into me.

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Q Did Manson apparently attempt to convert you to his way of thinking; is that right?

A Oh, yeah.

Q But you were never converted?

A Well --

Q Or were you?

A I don't know; I stayed pretty -- I kept my distance from him, you see.

even though you thought he was just a runt?

No. I wasn't worried, I was just --

Q Wary?

A -- aware of the things and the insanity that was going on through those thoughts, you see, and all the things that he wanted done and all the things that were going to happen. It felt to me like they were insanity.

You see, there were helter-skelter -- well, first of all, I don't know what helter-skelter is and he's trying to teach me helter-skelter, and I look at that and I don't want to be taught helter-skelter because I don't even know what it is; he comes down with the black people getting killed and the white people getting killed and the whole thing, it was just constantly, two years, you know, over this whole period of time that's all you would hear there, helter-skelter, everywhere you went, helter-skelter. They even made a song with that, you know.

Q is this a Beatle song?

A No, one of Charlie Manson's songs, too, because

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27 28 Charlies Manson felt that the Beatles were talking to him because he was the helter-skelter -- or, he was the fifth angel and he'd pick up the bible and say, "There I am," you know, and he would do that, too; he would do that, too, because he had to have something to do; and then he had to have the people believe that something -- that's something he had to do, you see.

- Q Incidentally, his family members didn't laugh and giggle at him, did they, as we have just been doing?
  - A Well, no; I don't think they did.
  - Q They took it pretty serious, didn't they?
- MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for a conclusion, it is a leading question.

THE COURT: Well, did you ever observe any of them laughat Charlie Manson when he was present?

THE WITNESS: I don't remember sir; I don't remember.

THE COURT: In his presence, you didn't laugh at him either, did you?

you know; I remember that I didn't agree with him.

Sea, let me tell you something --

- MR. KEITH: Well, let me ask you a question, first.

  There is no question pending and we have to go by question and answer. Mr. Flynn.
- something to do with Mr. Manson?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And does it have something to do with his

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of the family?

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Yes.

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see, those ways can be looked into, you see; but I don't know, I am just trying to tell you that it was horrible what he did.
It is terrible -- I'm being prejudiced.

What can be done, Juan?

Q When you say you are being prejudiced, what do you mean?

relationship with you or with Mr. Watson and other members

What was it you were going to tell us?

long time to look at it, you see, but it can be done, you see.

doing things, you see, and having other people to believe, you

Well, it is that -- well, it would just take a

Well, Mr. Manson, you see -- Mr. Manson's way of

A Well, just that I'm letting my emotions get -Q Well, are you prejudiced against him; is that what
you are telling us?

A Yes

Q By him, I mean Mr. Manson.

A Yes, yes.

Q And because of your prejudice, you are not -- are you telling us something other than --

A Because I saw what happened, what happened, you see, and there are two or three more people that saw what happened, you see; and there is two or three more people that know, you know, that these people can, you know, this Charles Manson is the one.

Q Well, when you say you are prejudiced, do you mean

	to imply that you are not to
1	1
2	A No, I am.
3 .	Q you are prej
4	A I am telling you
5	you the truth.
6	Q You just don't
7	A Do, you see, be
, ' <b>8</b> '	Q What did you se
9	A Why are we here
10.	Q Well, we are he
11.	· A Well, why are w
12	this is the man that is res
13	MR. BUGLIOSI: I will
14	THE COURT: That will
1,5	MR. BUGLIOSI: Move t
16	the jury to disregard that
17	THE COURT: Yes, ladi
18	last statement, please.
19	Q BY MR. KEITH:
20	with Wetson and other member
21	there is no right and there
<b>22</b> .	fect?
23.	A Yes.
24	Q And did you hea
25	that nature more than once?
26	A Yes.
27	A And was this to

to	imply	that	you	are	not	telling	us	the	truth	pecarise	AND IN
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- -- you are prejudiced?

A Tam telling you the truth, you know; I am telling you the truth.

- You just don't like what you saw Mr. Manson do?
- Do, you see, because I know he did it.
- What did you see him do? Q
- Why are we here today?
- Well, we are here today --Q

Well, why are we here today? That's what he did: this is the man that is responsible.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I will move to strike?

THE COURT: That will go out.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Move to strike and will the Court instruct the jury to disregard that last statement?

THE COURT: Yes, ladies and gentlemen, disregard that last statement, please.

- BY MR. KEITH: Did you ever hear Mr. Manson talk with Watson and other members of the family about sin or that there is no right and there is no wrong and everything is perfect?
  - Yes.
- And did you hear Mr. Manson use expressions of that nature more than once?
  - Yas.
- And was this in the presence of other members of the family?

A Yes.

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Q And would this be usually at night after supper, during singing hours -- or, tell us about it.

A Well ---

Q I don't want to put words in your mouth. You are just answering "Yes" now.

A Well, the helter-skelter and "You are me and I am you and there is no wrong, and there is no sin and it is all been put into your head by your parents, in order to control you."

Mr. Manson used to preach these things to family members. He preached them during the day as soon as he got up, you know, and he preached that and other family members discussed that and other family members preached each other that there was no wrong, no sin, no bad, that it was all in your head and your parents had put it there to control you and to lead you the way that they saw most fit to lead you; and it was just day and night, they talked this.

Q Did Mr. Manson ever talk to you and other members of the family about killing?

A Did Mr. Menson ever talk to me or other members of the family about killing?

Q In your presence, yes.

A In my presence, yes, he talked to me about killings.

He drove me around the places where he felt that they should be
done because they were pigs and they were -- well, you know.

Q Did Manson ever tell you what he meant by the term "Pigs" or did you just understand what he meant without him

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## explaining?

A Well, pigs, the things that work in the system get all together and he said they go out and cut all the trees down, they build cardboard houses, they take and they exploit nature and they built big buildings; and then they all get together and they set up a bunch of rules and then those rules are so strict only they can live, because they make them and they live in them; and the whole thing is just — they are so full caught up in their inhibitions, they are hung up here and they are hung up there.

THE COURT: Those were the pigs?

THE WITHESS: Those were the pigs, yeah, you know. The pig was anyone who agreed with the system; anyone that went and worked, like they say, if I wanted to get a job somewhere downtown here, that made me a pig because I was paying my taxes and it was going to prolong the other things, you see.

THE COURT: Mr. Flynn, you look big enough and strong enough to break him over your knees. Were you physically afraid of him?

THE WITNESS: Not physically; not physically. I was afraid of him that I do something and then it put me in his shoes, you see.

I was afraid of doing something and then I'd be just like him; that's what I was afraid of, you see.

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THE COURT: It wasn't physical fear?

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THE WITNESS: Well, I was -- I wanted to protect myself, if that is what you are talking about.

I wanted to protect myself, but I ween't going after him and doing nothing to him. He came to me.

Now, he showed mewhat he was wanting to do, you see, because that is all he could talk about, he could just talk about tying people down on a stake like that and killing them and this and that, so I knew that was in the man's mind, you see.

So, physically, I wanted to protect myself, you see, but I didn't want to go to the point of doing something to him, so that I put myself in his shoes, you see, and then, you know, just kill him. I didn't want to do that.

Q BY MR. KEITH: Are you telling us that you were afraid that he might gain control of your mind?

A No, not control of my mind, you see.

I was straid that one night I would get tired of him trying to play sneakies on me and I would fill him up with buckshot. That is what I was afraid of, you see.

- Q You were afraid you were going to kill him?
- A Yes.
- Q You never tried to kill him?

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- A Well, I never went after him, you see, but on occasions, I had a couple of occasions -- you are talking about Mr. Manson now?
  - Q Yes.
    - You know there was occasions where he threatened

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physically, you see, he manifested himself physically at the ranch, at the Barker Ranch, you know, in a very sneaky suspicious way and those things were the ones that led me to believe that one of those times I might just have to blow him off, you see, and then that is what I was afraid of, you see.

Not because I felt that he was super aware and would be able to get in there and do me some harm, but I took that into consideration too, you see, and so I prepared myself for anything that would happen.

Q Did Manson ever discuss with you or others in your presence that there was nothing wrong with killing or words to that effect?

Well, he discussed killings, about knives, you see.

Well, he discussed sounds that knives make, you

see, when you are tearing someone's guts, or he discussed

about how I could be done in, hung by a tree like this, you

know, and then they all take acid and build a nice little

bonfire and stick knives in me and then he discussed killings

with me. You want me to tell you?

Q Did he ever tell you there was nothing wrong with killing the pig?

A There was nothing wrong with it because helter skelter was coming down according to the philosophical point of view that he had, you see.

Now, he tried to put that on people, you see, that there was nothing wrong with killing but, you see, that was because the point of view that he had to offer, you see.

Q About helter skelter?

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A Helter skelter, you see, and then freedom, the many things, the places that he wanted to go and take the people with, could offer the protection of it, you see.

Q Killing was discussed, the rightness of killing was discussed in the context or in the framework of helter skelter; is that what you are saying?

A Killing -- that is all he, you know, he started talking about talking about helter skelter and then he started talking about there is nothing wrong and then he started about making love and makes you feel a little bit better, then he say, you know, why don't we go out and cut their heads off, you see, and then he started talking like that, you see, or why shouldn't we go out and kill somebody or why don't you jump over that big six foot fence, that tall one.

One time he said, "You can jump up there and jump in there and grab yourself like this and throw yourself over and then you can go around the back door and sneak in and then you can take these people and tie them up and then come around in the front door and open the door and then we can go in there and feed them up acid," you know, " and then cut the kids and cut them all up," and cut, cut, cut, cut, cut, you know.

Q This is what he was telling you?

A Well, he talked about killings, you know, he talked --

MR. BUGLIOSI: For the record could you describe what incident you are talking about?

MR. KEITH: I will clear the record up.

MR. BUGLIOSI: All right.

Q BY MR. KEITH: Were you at the ranch when this discussion took place?

A I was at the ranch -- after a day's work we went to the ice cream parlor. We came back, you see, we were on our way back to Spahn's Ranch, you see, and then he usually would do this -- he had this neighborhood picked out and then he even once with my family, you see, even once with my family he tried --

- Q What do you mean "your family"?
- A With relatives, you see.
- Q You are not talking about the Manson family?
- A No, no, no. I am talking about some relatives, some distance relatives that I have, you see.

So I wanted to look them up one night, you see, to see where they lived and, you know, just be in front of the house and say, "Wow, they live there," you know.

And then Mr. Manson said that we could do this and that and this and that, you know, and do them in. That is what the whole effect, comes down to the effect that we should go in there, you see, and cut their throats up and tie them up, you know.

And he asked me if they had a dog and this and that and this and if they had kids.

- Q You are talking about your distant relatives who lived in a particular house?
- A Yes. And not only that but in other neighborhoods too -- I can take you to the houses, you know, the houses, you know -- and he would drive real slow around, you know, and

he would start saying, "Look at them. They are tombstones. They are full of dead people. They are just waiting to die in their death beds." you know.

Then he would start picturing, you know, graveyards, you see, to the effect -- you see he goes to picture how the people were in there, in these somber homes, they were just waiting to die, you know.

And the many ways that, you know, we could go in there or I could go in there and tie these people up, you see, and then feed them acid, you know.

Then when they are coming onto acid we will take the kids and chop them up, you know, and when they are freeking out on acid, then we will go and chop them up too and, you know, even talk about cutting my head off sometime and sucking my big toe, you know.

Q Did he talk this way in front of, just in front of you or in front of other family members?

A There was other members --can I say this? There was other members there, you know, that he talked to. On some occasions he talked to me alone and some occasions he would talk to other members of the family.

Q Along this same vein that you have been telling us about?

A Yes.

MR. KEITH: Would this be a good time?
THE COURT: Yes.

We will have our morning recess.

Ladies and gentlemen, please heed the admonition

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27 28 THE COURT: Feople against Watson.

Let the record show all jurors, counsel and defen-

Mr. Keith, you may proceed.

MR. KEITH: Thank you, your Honor.

Q Mr. Flynn, did Manson ever discuss with you and the others the subject of everything that they had been told before is a lie?

A Yes, he discussed with me --

MR. BUGLIOSI: This is hearsay, your Honor.

MR. KEITH: With others present, Mr. Watson present?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Was Watson present?

THE WITNESS: I don't remember.

Q BY MR. KEITH: You don't remember these discussions or you don't remember whether Watson was present?

A I don't remember whether Watson was present at the soment, right now.

THE COURT: You mean he could have or he could not have been; you don't recall?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall right now, sir. He could have been and he could not have been.

THE COURT: Well, we have heard so much of it, go whead, I will allow it. Go shead,

THE WITNESS: Go shead?

MR. KEITH: Please.

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question, please?

Q BY MR. KEITH: Did Menson ever converse with you, with others present, concerning the subject of whether

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everything they had been told before had been a lie?

Yes, he discussed it and he said that everything that you were told or taught by your parents or by the system was 180 degrees, you see, from what they taught you -- by that, I mean backwards, you see. He says everything that you have been taught by your parents and the system is wrong; it is all backwards; reality is all backwards.

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Q Did you ever have a discussion with Mr. Manson on the subject of his theory of finding out what people liked to do best and then give it to them, like dope or girls or candy?

A Yes. He said that he knew which ones were the ones and which ones weren't the ones, you see, for the things that he wanted to do, you see. That is what he discussed, you know, like he say "Well, I can look at a girl in the eye and know when she wants to go to bed or I can tell if a guy is willing enough to accept what I have to offer," you see.

or, you know, "I can check him in this way," you know, "and you have to trick the mind and then bring out all the personality and then be with the being," you know.

And then he would feed them acid and most of the people that take acid, which are the young people, believe that this makes you aware of things -- well, it does make you aware, because you are under something different, you see. I mean it is new to the body.

So, you know, he used this as an entrance point, you know. He says that if you are aware enough to know that acid is doing these things, then maybe you are missing this and that, you see, and then he gets to put a couple of points in, which were the ones that they were missing.

And then the next time, you know, when they didn't feel the way they felt when they were on acid, you know, and they were going into normal state, you see, doing something, then he would come around and say that well, you are doing that and your karms is eating you up, you see, and you are

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going against this and that and here's some more acid, you know, and he kept doing this, you see.

Q Did Mr. Manson appear to make all the decisions at the Spahn Ranch?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Calls for a conclusion.

MR. KEITH: I will withdraw the question and rephrase it.

Q Did you ever hear Mr. Manson tell any of his family members what to do?

A Well, yes. It was apparent, yes, because on a few occasions I saw him hit some women, you know, for not doing as he said that they should do, because he was doing the trip that he was doing and they were going against it by going down the road, let's say.

He caught Stephanie one time going down --

Q That is Stephanic Schraum?

A I don't know her name, you see. He caught her going down the road and he says, "You are going down the road. You are going to pick up all that confusion. You are running off with my love. Come here."

and he grabbed her by her hair, you know. It was sort of like an understanding that they had, you know, and I talked about it with him right then and there, but they were so mad that neither one could see me or could understand what I was trying to have them look at, you know. There was no use in banging each other's heads.

Q Did you see Manson hit some of the girls? THE COURT: He just said he did.

Stephanie Schramm. 12-3 MR. KEITH: 1 THE WITNESS: I new him. 2 THE COURT: You saw him hit a couple of girls; is that 3 right? THE WITNESS: Yes. 13f. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 .2Ó 21 23 24 25. 27

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27 28 Q BY MR. KEITH: Were you ever present in periods of time when there would be chanting going on?

A Well, I was around at times when there was music being made, you see, or chanting.

I can say that I was, yes.

- Q And would there be a group present during these sessions?
  - A There'd be a big group.
  - Q Would this be in the evening, usually?
- A This would be in the evening, yes; and sometimes during the day.
  - Q Would Mr. Manson lead the chanting or singing?
  - A Yes.
- Q And would the family members in the group chant the same words that Manson chanted; in other words, follow him?
  - A Yes. Yes, he had one -- excuse me.
  - Q Go ahead.
- A He had one where he said, "Well, oksy, now, everybody grab each other's hand and now everybody close their eyes; now, everybody go -- (humming)"

And then, again, you see, when everybody would run out of breath then you do it two, three times; you go -- (humming) -- and get in a pitch like -- I mean, in a peak, you see, to get in a peak like that; then after the third time and everybody would run out of breath, then everybody started going -- talking about anything that came to their head.

You see, this was therapy, you know; this was

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27 28 mass therapy, and they'd say anything that came to their head, you know -- anything, you know, just -- most of the people just looked at each other and said, "What are we doing?" but they did; they'd go like that and they'd do that and they'd make music, they had chanting, they had the girls, then Charles Manson with a guitar, and then they had the chanting of the songs, you see, which as like something to build Charlie's voice in to have a place for it.

Q Was Watson present at these chanting or singing sessions?

A Yes.

- Q Did this go on almost every evening?
- À Yes.
- ?: () I sa referring to the singing and chanting.
- A Yes.
- Q The way you have described it?

. Yes.

- Q And was there dope passed out at these sessions?
- A Well, I don't remember seeing dope. Now, I am saying this, I don't remember seeing dope being passed on those sessions, you see. I remember Charles Manson tried to pass some to me, you see.
- Q Did it appear to you that you -- you talked a good deal about acid here this morning; did it appear to you that people who attended the chanting and singing sessions were on dope.

A I don't remember if they were on dope. I don't remember. I don't remember right now.

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Q Did Manson talk at all about the beneficial effect of scid?

A Yes, Charles Manson talked about beneficial effect of acid and the ways -- he introduced, himself, the ways that people could benefit themselves from it because --

MR. BUGLIOSI: I object unless Mr. Watson was present, your Honor.

THE COURT: Was Watson there at times when he would talk about beneficial effect of dope?

THE WITNESS: I don't remember, sir.

THE COURT: He might have been, might not have been; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: He might have been, might not have been.
THE COURT: I will allow it.

about the change that it could offer you, you know; and that it could and it would give you a change and how you could get rid of the inhibitions. Well, just a whole thing of helter-skelter coming again, and then he'd talk a little bit more about inhibitions and being backwards from what they told you; then he'd talk about the pig again; then he'd talk about the black people.

- Q BY MR. KEITH: Did this go on all the time?
- A This went on all the time.
- Q Ware you ever at the Gresham Street house in Canoga Park?
  - A I was there once.
  - Q You never lived there?

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	Å	No, I went in through the front door, through the
house	and or	at the back door and came around and kept going.
	Q	And you were at the Barker Ranch, were you not?
	Ä	Yes were I not?
	Q	Were you at the Barker Ranch?
	A	I was at the Barker Ranch.
	Q	Did you go there after the August 16th raid?
	A,	Yes. Yes, somewhere around there. I know that
I was	arres	ted, you see, and, yes, I went after; I went after
becau	se I g	ot arrested first, then I went to jail and then I
went	to the	desert.
	Q	When you say you were arrested, you were referring
to th	e raid	at the Spahn Ranch; is that right?
	A	Yes.
	Q	And how long did you stay at the desert?
	A,	I just stayed in the desert, say a month, a month
and a	half.	
3	Q	Did you see Manson there?
	A	two months yes.
- €	Q	And did you notice any change in Manson?
	À.	Well, he was yes, I saw a change in Manson.
		Would you describe that, please?
, •	A	Well, he was wanting to he was pushing helter-
		e and more and more, you see; and he talked about
the a	renas,	the Roman arenas, and he talked about lions and
he ta	iked a	bout everything; and he was a good actor, you see.
Somet	imes h	e'd make it really sound really like, "Och, they

are doing it to me," you see; and he pushed more and  $\rightarrow$ 

more helter-skelter and more and more helter-skelter -- I mean, heavier, too; and he was armed. He kept coming around with this coolies.

THE COURT: With his what?

- Q BY MR. KEITH: Did you say "coolies"?
- A Yes, with his friends.
- Q You are talking about the family, when you use the word boolies if

Yes; friends, yes.

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Q · Is that the way you referred to it?

A Well, yes, something like that. I would say with the people that he came with rather than coolies.

- Use your own language.
- A It sounds better when I use your language.
- Q I would rather you would use yours.

Did the concept of helter skelter, so far as Manson was concerned, seem to be emphasized to you in the last few months while you were at the Spahn Ranch?

Yes.

And then he kept on with it when he got to the desert and by "he" I am referring to Manson,

> A Yes.

He told -- he used to say this too, he used to say that it was going to get so heavy, and that he wanted to go to the mountains, you see, and that he could put bottles and glasses and then when it would rain there would be enough water in them, and he could walk around the mountains, from ridge to ridge, and drink that kind of water, you know, and eat out there and live out there.

And he -- he would say that he could have winches on the cliff and run the cables down like that.

- Q Winches did you say?
- A. Winches, you know, those things that --
- Q With a crane?

-- that you crank, that he could crank the dune buggles up on the hills, like he could come and do something downtown. 

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He said to me one time that we would go downtown and look over the hill like an Indian and look down on the town like that and then we would spot all the little girls down there and then we will go down there in the dune buggy and snatch one of them like that and take off and run into the desert, and then they would get to this wall and then we would have a winch up there and then we would hook the dune buggy to the winch and lift it up, then they would be following us and they would ride up to this wall and they wouldn't know where we went.

- Q Did he tell you that while you were in the desert?
- A Well, he told me that in the desert.
- Q Did Mr. Watson appear to you to be subservient to Manson when you knew him?
- A Mr. Watson appeared to me subservient -- you mean being --
  - Q Under his power.

MR. BUGLIOSI: This calls for a conclusion. I think he can ask him what he did but it is a conclusion to say that he is subservient.

THE COURT: Yes. I think that takes in too much. Did Watson give orders to Manson or did Manson give orders to Watson?

THE WITNESS: Manson gave Mr. Watson orders.

THE COURT: Did Watson appear to obey his orders?

. THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q BY MR. KEITH: Did you ever hear Mr. Watson express any ideas of his own that weren't Manson's? 14-3

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 A No. Mr. Watson, I don't recall him talking any ideas about Manson to me at the moment now but, you know, he seemed to me, because you are asking me, you see what I think, you see, that he was doing what Mr. Manson was doing because, you know, the dune buggies were there and there was motorcycles and there was welding machines and they were designed with the purpose, they were there with a purpose to do the dune buggies because the helter skelter was coming down, you see, and so Mr. Manson was pushing helter skelter.

He had people doing things or vehicles to go to the desert because helter skelter was coming, you see, and so he was telling everybody do this and do that.

Then he would say do this dune buggy. Then the dime buggy was done and then he would say, "Well, that is my dune buggy and if anybody wants one all you have to do is go downtown and get one, you see."

And then the dune buggy would be repaired up at the ranch or transformed or whatever you wanted to call it.

Q When you first met Mr. Watson, how would you describe him?

A Gentle, gentle, pleasant, you know, physically built, you know, not bulgy, you know.

He was built nice, you know. He had a nice cool

Q Did you notice any change in his personality during the months that you knew Mr. Watson?

A Yes, In the months that I knew Watson or in the period of time in which I knew Mr. Watson I did notice a change

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27 28 in his appearance, you see.

Q What change did you notice in his appearance over a period of time?

A Well, when he came there he looked to me like he was pretty clean, you know. He was pretty clean and, you know, he stayed pretty clean, occupied with things that were there, you know, like cars and stuff like that.

- Q Did he physically change in any manner?
- A Well, now you mean?
- Q No, not now. While you knew him at the Spahn Ranch and Barker Ranch.
- Q Physically, well, physically he kind of grew shaggy after while and kind of decomposed, this whole thing, you know, that appearance that he had, you know, that soft hair and soft approach and all that kind of decomposed.

And then his hair got longer, you know, and then got shorter and then got longer and he kind of changed, yes, physically in that respect: You see it manifested like that, you see.

- Q Did he change or did you notice any change in him, not only physically but let's say in the sense of his personality or manner or demeanor?
  - A Yes.
  - Q What did you notice in him?
- A Well, first of all I noticed that, you know, started noticing the way he would do things and the way he ran, you know, and then his eyes, you know, his eyes were very big.

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Q Did he have bulging eyes then, to your recollection?

A Well, I saw him running out there, you see. He certainly got my attention when I saw him running like this; and then when I took him to Olancha from Spahn's Ranch, you see, we got stopped by some policemen, you see.

We was in this truck; Charlie had given me a gun. He says; "If anybody stops you, shoot him," you see.

Q This is Charlie Hanson?

A Charlie Manson, you see; so Tex Watson was sitting there in one corner of the truck and David --

MR. KAY: Hannum?

THE WITNESS: -- Hannum; David Hannum was driving, you see, and Mr. Watson, you know, he's had these bigs eyes like that, he's just sitting there, you know. He's quiet and tense, and then they inspected the car -- the truck, you see -- and then we got out of town and then he mentioned that one of the engines was hot, you see. He said, "When."

MR. BUGLIOSI: You say "he," about whom are you talking?

THE WITNESS: I am talking about Mr. Watson. He men
tioned that -- something about one of the engines was hot, you see.

Then we drove to Clanchs where David and I dropped him, and his eyes were big on the way, you see -- no sleep -- and it was a change; there was a big change in there; you could feel it -- to look at it, too.

You could describe it if you was there, too; and, you know, if you knew him, there was a change.

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27 28. Q BY MR. KEITH: When did you first notice this change, that is sort of exemplified by the saucer-like eyes, just gradually or over a period of time, as you got to know Wetson?

A Well, I knew him, you see; I knew him from the ranch, you see, and he was -- he had a cool way with him, you know. He had a cool way, not careless but soft way of doing things; and then this incident, running, that was really, you know, whew --

Q Strange?

A Strange. I mean, the way it happened, you know; the way it happened, because there was a lot more there, you know.

THE GOURT: Mr. Flynn, I don't like to stop you, but please try to answer the question and then stop.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Keith, will you take control of your witness, please?

MR. KEITH: Yes, your Honor.

Q Did this change that you noticed in Watson happen gradually or all of a sudden?

A Well, it depends what change, you see, because they went through many changes, you see.

Q I mu talking about more the change in his demeanor,

A It happened just like that, you know. It happened just like that and the whole ranch just almost went like that, too.

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Q Do you know when this was?

A Well, about a day or two days; somewhere around in there; the day or two before we went up to Olancha -- two days, three days, four days.

person, would you say?

I noticed it, that's when I noticed it; and I didn't say whether it is 2:00 o'clock and 15 seconds; I just noticed it.

- Q. You noticed mainly the bulging eyes?
- A Yes.
- Q And there was some feel you had about him at that time, apparently?
  - A Some what, sir?
  - Q Well, you had a feeling about him --
  - A Well --
  - Q -- that is hard to describe?

A There was something unusual, you see. This conduct was unusual, you know, it was unusual for him, from where I was looking at him, it was unusual.

MR. KEITH: I don't believe I have anything further.

# CROSS-EXAMINATION

# BY MR. KAY:

Q I won't be too long, Juan.

Defense took me by surprise at the beginning when you described yourself as a cowboy and a ranch hand.

That's not usually how you described yourself at Spahn Ranch,

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1	A A	No.
2	Q	How did you describe yourself?
3	<b>. A</b>	Horse shit shoveler.
4	. <b>Q</b>	Now, Juan, I show you People's 40; have you seen
5	that before	at the second se
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Did you see it at Spahn Ranch?
.8	٨	Yes.
9	Q	Did you ever see Mr. Watson fire that out at Spahn
10	Ranch?	
u	A	Yaş.
12	Q .	On how many occasions did you see Mr. Watson fire
13	People's 40	out at Spahn Ranch?
14		I can recall one occasion down in the creek.
15	Q	And what was he firing it at?
1.6	<b>,</b> A	There was some cans or some trees down there,
17	something.	It was just down in the creek, you know.
18	Q,	Behind the buildings?
19	, <b>"A</b> .	Behind the buildings. You went down the corral
20	where Chipp	er's corral was. This was a horse you went down
21	like that a	cross the creek and there was a little flat place
22	there that	had a whole bunch of trees over it, and that's
23	where they	used to fire it.
24	Q	Now, when you were out at Barker Ranch did you
25	see Mr. Wet	son carry a gun out at Barker Ranch?
26	A	Not out of Barker Ranch; but I saw him with a

Where is Myers' Ranch located in relation to

gun at Myers' Ranch.

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Barker's Ranch; they are right around the same are, aren't they, or about 10 miles from each other?

A No, I'd say about two to three hundred feet, 400 feet; somewhere in that vicinity. They were pretty close.

- Q And what type of a gun was that?
- A That was a .45.
- Q .457
- A Colt .45, Italian.
- Q Now, have you ever seen a rope that looks similar to People's 41?

seen a rope out at Spahn Ranch that looked similar to People's

A Yes.

Q Did you ever help Mr. Watson tie something up with a rope that looked similar to People's 417

A Yes.

Q What did you help him tie up?

A I helped him tie up a dune buggy and I helped him tie up motors -- or, motor -- and I helped him tie up a whole bunch of things in the trunk with it because it was a long rope.

Q Now, on your trip to -- well, does this look identically like the rope that you helped Mr. Watsontie things up with?

A Yes.

Q And you have had this, the rope you helped Mr. Watson tie things up with, in your hand, haven't you?

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A Yes.

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Q Now, on your trip to Olancha with Mr. Watson, you said that he said that one of the dune buggy engines was hot.

What do you mean by the word "hot"?

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A Well, that it was out o

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A Well, that it was out of a car that didn't belong to the ranch or didn't belong to the family.

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Q You mean a stolen car?

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A I believe, yes.

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A A Q . Did Mr. Watson seem relieved after the police

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officer left?

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Yes

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Q ... That was what, a highway patrol officer?

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A There was two or three cars of them.

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Q Two or three patrol cars?

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A Patrol cars, you see.

16 17 Q Now, when you were at the ranch I take it that you had a chance to observe a lot of the girls at the ranch, members of the Manson family at the Spahn Ranch; is that right?

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Yes.

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Q How were the girls treated in the Manson family?

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A Well, they were treated according to the way women should be treated, according to Mr. Mansons way.

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Q How was that, as a glave?

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A Well, as -- there's a word for it in the English, not so crude --

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Q Subservient?

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A Subservient, something like that, you know; if you tell them something, they have to do it, that's it.

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Did you ever observe any of the family, the girls Q in the family give Mr. Manson any orders to do anything out at Spahn Ranch?

I beg your pardon?

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Q Did you ever observe orhear any of the girls in the Manson family ever give Mr. Watson any orders to do snything out at Spahn Ranch?

A I don't -- I never seen them do that.

Q Did you ever see any of the girls give anybody, any men, any man in the family, orders to do anything?

A No. That was against what Charles Manson said.

He said, "Woman-man. You tell woman," you see, "and woman does
or else she gets ber head knocked off," you see.

Q Now, you were telling us about an incident after you went to an ice cream parlor with Mr. Manson and some other members of the family.

besides you and Mr. Manson.

A Well, there was Mr. Watson and there was a couple of other people in there. There was Danny DeCarlo and there was somebody else there, Steve Grogan, I believe was there too.

- Q Now, you drove up in front of some house?
- A Yes,
- Q All right. Who was driving?
- A Mr. Manson was driving,
- Q All right.

When you pulled up in front of this house, what did Mr. Manson say and what did anybody else say if they said anything?

A Well, Mr. Menson wanted everybody, you know, first he came out --- he said, "Well, let's go in there and see what they are doing in there."

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27 28 You see, he started talking about pigs, you see. He started talking about pigs and then when we came to that spot, he said, "Let's see what they are doing."

And then he told me and he told a couple of others, you know, including Mr. Watson, to get out and go see what they were doing or what was going on in there.

- Q Inside the house?
- A Inside the house, you see.

So Mr. Watson got out and he went in the yard, you know, and he looked around.

There was this big boat sitting in front of the yard and it was at night and there was some lights on the house and then he went in there and came back out, you know, and he was the only one that went out, you know, that I can remember right now.

- Q When you say "he" you mean Mr. Watson?
- A Mr. Watson, but he asked me and I told him, "No," you know.
  - Q What did he ask you?
- A Well, he told me to go in there too, you see. That is trespessing on somebody else's property.
  - Q Who did? Watson or Manson?
  - A Manson, sir.
- Q And what did Mr. Manson say that you were going to do to these people, to the people in the house?
- A Well, he felt that they were pigs and they should be done accordingly.

So according to him was going in there and tying

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them up, filling them up with soid and then cutting them up. You know I remember that neighborhood now.

- Q You remember the neighborhood?
- A Yes
- Q Where is it?
- A It is in Granada.
- Q Granada Hills?
- A Or the Porter Ranch.
- Q The Porter Ranch?
- A The Porter Ranch. That is what it is.
- Q Out in the San Fernando Valley?
- A Yes, right there. That is where it is.
- Q Who refused to do this?
- A I refused to do this.

THE COURT: Anyone else?

THE WITNESS: Well, there was Danny DeCarlo with us. There was Steve and I and Mr. Watson and Charles Manson.

I refused. The other people didn't go out, and he went out to look at the boat, you know, or he went in the yard and then he came back out and Mr. Manson stayed in the car too, so he couldn't refuse himself, so he stayed in the car.

THE COURT: When you people refused to the up these people and cut these people up, didn't you disobey Manson's orders then?

THE WITNESS: Well, he felt that he was saying orders, you see, but what he was really saying is that "I have a way of feeling that I am right about the way I am feeling, and

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this is what should happen to these people," you see, because then he would preach about helter skelter and all the love that they had subdued in them.

THE COURT: When this didn't happen to these people, what did he say?

THE WITNESS: What did he say when they didn't go in there and cut them up?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Oh, then, he just go around and look for more houses and keep talking about the same subject, you see, and keep talking about the same subject and then the night would go over, you know, and then the next day it would happen the same thing.

He would keep talking and talking and talking about it until it, you know, manifested,

- Q BY MR. KAY: Juan, to get this straight, Mr. Manson told everybody to get out of the car and Mr. Watson got out of the car?
  - A Mr. Watson, yes.
- Q Mr. Watson was the only one that got out of the car?
- A Yes. Mr. Watson was the only one that went in there, in that yard where the boat was.
- Q And this yard, this house that you are telling us about, was this the house where your relatives lived?
- A No, but it was around that neighborhood, you see, around that neighborhood and you see I kept looking in there too to see if I could find my relatives house.

Q	Did	you	ever	see	Mr.	Watson	take	any	drugs
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A No, not like this (demonstrating). I never saw Mr. Watson take no drugs.

Q And you saw him under the influence on this one occasion that you told us about where he ran around?

A Well, it appeared to me that it was dope and it appeared to me that it was a change, you see, because --

Q At least something was different?

A Something was different, you know, something was different. There was a flare, you know.

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Q	•	Now,	you	826	Mr.	Wataon	over	here	toda	y.	He
didn't 1	look	anyth	ing	like	tha	t when	you	knew	him,	did	he

A No.

Q How has he changed? He weighed a lot more, didn't he?

A Yes.

Q About how much more would you estimate that he weighed?

A Oh, I would say -- it is hard to tell, you know, by his fingers and his feet, looks about 50-60 pounds, something like that, somewhere in there.

Q He was fairly strong, wasn't he? He weighed 50 or 60 pounds more when you knew him; is that right?

A Yes.

Q He was fairly strong, wasn't he?

A Yes.

Q He did a lot of heavy physical work out there at the ranch, didn't he?

Well, he did physical work with respect to dune buggles and cars.

MR. KAY! Would this be a good time? Maybe I just have a couple more questions.

THE COURT: If we can I would like to excuse him.

Q BY MR. KAY: Besides your occupation you had at Spahn Ranch you are also an actor, aren't you?

A I have done some of that,

MR. KAY: I have no further questions.

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#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- Q This .45 at the Myers Ranch that you told us that Mr. Watson had, was that gun given to him by Mr. Manson?
  - Yes. Sir, in what location?
  - Q At the Myers Ranch.
- A At the Myers Ranch the gun that was passed at the dinner table was passed to Bruce Davis. Bruce Davis passed it to Mr. Watson and Mr. Watson took it like this and he --
  - In the palms of his hands?
- In the palms of his hands, like this, and he looked at it and then he, you know, kind of smiled and then he passed it to me, you see, but he didn't go like the others. He didn't go like that,
  - He didn't go like what?
- He didn't point it at me. He just took it like this, you see.
  - Did the others point it at you?
  - Yes. Well, except Danny DeCarlo, he was --
- Was this just before you left the desert, this incident?
  - This is before I left.
  - Q. Just before I mean.
- Well, it was around before or I don't know what I know I went after that. I went to the Barker Ranch, you see.
  - MR. KEITH: I don't have enything further.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION.

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BY MR. KAY:

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Just one question, Juan,

was carrying the gum, the .45, he was carrying that when you and he went up to talk to Paul Crockett one time; isn't that true?

Also up at the Myers Ranch, when you say that he

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Yes.

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And where was he carrying it when you were talking

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to Mr. Creckett?

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Libelieve he was carrying it in his pants pocket or was it in his pants? I don't remember too clearly that,

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you know, that incident, but I know it was there, the .45 was there because when we went and Charlie says. "Make that star

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dance."

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I said, "Yes, the star is dencing."

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"And now to the left."

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And I said, "It is dancing to the left."

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"And to the right."

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"It is dencing to the right."

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And then he saked me that night, he said, "Do you have a knife," you see, and he was talking about Paul Crockett that night, about Paul Crockett taking his young love

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and programming him.

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Q Well, what does this have to do with Mr. Watson carrying the .45?

A Well, because the whole, the whole effect of the conversation was to the point that Paul Crockett should be done, and then Charles Manson finds the ways and how he should be done.

- Q You say "done"; you mean "done in"?
- A Done in, you see.

Now, we was to go to Barker Ranch --

- Q Is this why Mr. Watson was carrying the .45?
- A Well, I don't know. You know, the .45 was there; Mr. Manson handed it over to him and he took over the car, he was driving.
  - O. Who is "he"?
  - A Mr. Watson.
  - Q Yes.
- A Mr. Watson; and then the car kept stalling and we kept going back into the ranch, then we'd come back out; then we'd go back into the ranch and then we'd come back out because it kept stalling, you see.
- Q When you'd go back to the ranch, is that where Mr. Crockett west
- A Where Mr. Crockett was, you see; and then Mr. Watson would stand there and he would talk to him, you see.
  - Q Talk to who, Crockett?
- A To Crockett; and he would stand there, you know, and just stand there and then finally we got the thing running, you see, which was very nice; and then we went down the creek.

We pulled out a parachute and we slept in the sand.

Q Well, now, when you and Mr. Watson were standing talking to Crockett, you were pretty nervous, weren't you?

A Well, yes.

Q You thought Mr. Watson was going to do something, did you not?

A Well, because Charlie Manson put all these things in there, in the many ways that this man should be done in and why he should be done in; and then handing over the knife to me, you see, handing over the gun to him, you see, and then going down there -- just the mere thought of thinking about it, you know -- and I stood aside from him, you see, because I was scared, you see, not only of, you know, something happening there, but I wanted to prevent it, too.

Q Well, you wouldn't have killed Mr. Crockett, would you?

A No, but I sure would have knocked the shit out of him, you know, if he would have tried.

Q Who, Mr. Watson?

A Yes.

MR. KAY: I have no further questions.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. KEITH:

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Q Mr. Watson didn't try to shoot Mr. Crockett, did

A No.

Q Mr. Watson just stared at him, didn't he, at Mr.

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## Crockett?

Watson asked Mr. Grockett for some tools; and then Mr. Watson went back to the car, he kneeled down underneath it, you know, and did something to it; and then we started the car again. He started the car, we went 15, 20 feet, the car stopped again; we went back to the ranch, we talked with Mr. Prockett -- not Prockett, Crockett, you see -- then Mr. Watson again talked with Mr. Grockett, you see; and this happened for two or three times, you see, and then finally the car got running and we went down the creek and we slept down there underneath the parachute in the sand.

Q Did this incident occur after Manson told you and Watson that Crockett ought to be done in?

A This was after, you see. Now, Mr. Hanson -- Mr. Manson always talked about Mr. Crockett, you see. He talk about Mr. Crockett as being a threatening point to the people who were under his belief, to the people who were under his agreement that were going there, because there was three people there that he, Mr. Manson, felt that they were under his orders, they were under his agreement and they were under his will and against his will because Mr. Crockett had a way of explaining something of the unnatural which he, Mr. Manson, only, saw, you see; so that there became a threat to him, you see, because he wanted the men -- he wanted the men to satisfy the women, the men to have the women there so he could have some women, you see; and then he wanted the men there because he wanted them to do the work, you see, that he couldn't have

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done, himself, you know.

Q All right; but, at any rate, Mr. Watson did not try to shoot Mr. Crockett?

A No. No, he didn't come out with, you know -- I just stood by him like that, you know, and I watched. I watched him and he just stood there and he asked him for his --

Q For the tool?

A -- for the tools, you know.

THE COURT: Okay, we have been through that.
MR. KEITH: Okay.

Q Did you see Mr. Watson when he went into this yard where the boat was, press a doorbell?

A I den't remember. I don't remember if he pressed a doorbell or not. I saw him going to the yard, you know, then he looked around, come out, tiptoeing, you know, from the yard.

He says, "There is nothing there," or something; he said something, and then we get in the car and Charlie started talking right away, "Well, the pig, the pig, the pig, the pig,

Q All right. We have been through that.

Did Mr. Manson have anything to say about Mr.

Watson's failure to do away with Crockett, if you know?

A I don't remember.

MR. KEITH: I have nothing further.

MR. KAY: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Thank you; you may be excused.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will recess at this

time until 1:30 and, once again, heed the admonition heretofore given. 直角微妙 б GAR COMMENT **`**7 23. 

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1971; 1:30 P.M.

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THE COURT: People against Watson,

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Let the record show all jurous are present, all counsel and the defendant are present.

Proceed with your next witness.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I would like to recall Mr. Crockett for a couple of questions on cross-examination.

## PAUL CROCKETT,

recalled as a witness on behalf of the defendant, having been previously duly sworn, testified further as follows:

THE CLERK: You have been previously sworn. Would you retake the stand and state your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Paul Crockett.

# CROSS-EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)

# BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

- Q Mr. Crockett, when you knew Mr. Watson up in the Death Valley area, did you ever see him give any orders or instructions to any of the girls in the family?
  - A Only one time.
  - Q What was that occasion?
- A When we were changing the motor that I discussed earlier, the girl would bring us the tools and he would ask for this or that or tell her to bring this or that.
  - Q When you knew Mr. Watson in the Death Valley area,

1	this would be September and October of '69 or all of September
2	A All of September, most of it.
3	Q And early October?
4	A Well, yeah, it would extend into the first day of
5	October.
6	Q Did you notice anything unusual about his eyes?
7	Did they appear to be bulging out or staring or anything like
-8	that?
9	A Not that I recall.
10	Q Appeared to look normal to you?
11	A Right.
12	Q How much would you estimate Mr. Watson weighed in
13	September of 1969 in the Death Valley area?
14	A I would say somewhere between 160 and 180 pounds.
15	Q Did he appear to be strong to you?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Did he appear to be well coordinated?
18	A Physically, yes.
19	Q You see him in court here, of course, seated at
20	the end of the counsel table. Bid he look in September of
21	1969 the way he looks now?
22	A No.
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# Q In what way?

Well, let me ask you this: If you had not seen him in court here and you bumped into him out in the street, would you have recognized Mr. Watson the way he looks now?

- A I don't believe I would have recognized him, no.
- Q He looks that different?
- A Well, at the time I knew him he hardly ever wore a shirt, had long hair and I just wouldn't have recognized him.
  - Q And he is much thinner, now, of course?
  - A Right.
- Q I kind of detected a pause when you were asked if Watson were subservient to Manson; then you said, "I would say yes."

What did you mean by this?

MR. KEITH: I object to the question,

MR. BUGLIOSI: If there was a pause --

MR. KEITH: I don't recall any pause.

MR. BUCIACSI: I will withdraw that and say this;

- Q What did you mean when you said, "I would say yes"? Were you qualifying your enswer at all?
- A In a slight degree, because I saw him get agitated with Charlie one time -- not opening or with words or anything else, but he just kind of drew back and did not want to do what Charlie told him to do, not with words.
  - Q What incident --
- A Not with words -- but when Charlie asked him to change the motor, he didn't want to do it.
  - Q You could tell that Mr. Watson didn't want to change

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- A Right,
- Q And he evidenced this by his conduct?
- A Well, it's kind of like feelings, I mean -- like all women know it; they sense that this person does not want to do what they are told to do or asked to do, or something like that.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you; no further questions.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. KEITH:

- Q Mr. Watson did change the motor, I gather?
- A Right.
- Q And did you ever see Watson take any dope at the Barker Ranch?
  - A Well, they used to smoke quite a bit of marijuena.
  - Q Smoked marijuana; you saw him do that, I take it?
- A And he was high on something one night, sitting in a chair, but --
- Q Did you ever see him drop any acid at the Barker Ranch?
  - A I don't recall ever seeing anyone drop any acid.
- Q You didn't see any acid while you were living at the Barker Ranch!
- but I never saw any sold or anyone take it.
  - Q You saw marijuana at the Barker Ranch, however?
  - A They were smoking, yes.

r	Q But you didn't see anybody take any pills?
2	. A No.
3	Q And did you see any pills at the Barker Ranch
4	while you were there?
5.	A Never. They made it a point for me not to see it.
6	Q Well, did you see had you ever seen anybody
7	take acid and see how it affected them?
8	A I have seen people that were on it, yes,
9	Q At the Barker Ranch?
10	A At the Barker Ranch.
11	Q When was that?
12	A I don't have any way of knowing they were on acid;
13	I was only told they were.
14 : 15	Q. When was this?
16	A In that same period after Charlie and the group
17	came up.
18	Q During that period I take it you never saw Watson
19	take any acid.
2Ò :	A He sat in a chair one night for a great period of
21	time and never moved, just sat there and looked straight shead.
22	Q You didn't know what was affecting him?
23	A I knew something was going on but I didn't know
24	what it was,
<b>25</b>	Q He just stared straight shead for a number of
26	hours?
27	A He just est there.
28	Q He didn't say anything?
	A He didn't say anything to anyone.

r	- The state of the
1	Q Just sort of immobile?
2,	A Just sort of immobile; he just set there.
	Q You didn't know what was the matter with him?
,	A Oh, I had an ides.
•	Q Well, but, as a matter of actual fact
1	A As a matter of actual fact, no.
	MR. KEITH: I don't have anything further.
	MR. BUGLIOSI: No further.
,	THE COURT: You may be excused, sir.
)	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
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MR. BUBRICK: Dr. Bohr,

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please.

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

THE WITNESS: I do.

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# VERNON BOHR,

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

THE CLERK: Will you take the stand and be seated, please?

Will you state and spell your name, please,

THE WITNESS: Vernon Bohr, B-o-h-r.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MR. BUBRICK:

- Q What is your business or profession?
- A I am a psychiatrist,
- Q Will you tell us something about your graduate work? Where and when you did that?
- A Yes. I have a Ph.D from the University of Colorado.
  - Q In what field?
  - A In the field of physiology.
  - Q When did you get that?
  - A 1952.
  - Q Do you also have an M.D. degree?

1	A I have in M.D. degree.
2	Q Where and when did you get that?
3	A I got that from the Loma Linda University in 1960.
4	Q Did you do some internship in connection with your
5	Doctorate degrae?
6	A Yes. After completing my medical degree, I did
7	one year of internship at the Lone Linda University Hospital.
8	Q Have you done some resudency work as a physician?
9.	A Yes. I did three years of residency training in
10	psychiatry with the State of California at several hospitals.
41	Q Will you tell us what hospitals you were at,
12	please?
13:	A Yes; Metropolitan State Hospital, Pacific State
14	Hospital, Atascadero State Hospital and the USC Los Angeles
15	County General Hospits1.
16	Q And you did function as a psychiatrist at all of
17	these institutions you mentioned; is that correct?
18	A Yes, I did.
19	Q Are you a diplomate
20.	A Yes,
21 .	Q in psychiatry?
22.	A Yes, I am.
23	Q What does that involve, Doctor?
24	A A psychiatrist who has finished his training and
25	who has been in practice two years has to take a two-part
26	examination, roughly a day each, and if he successfully passes
27	this, he is certified as a specialist by the American Board
28	of Psychiatry and Meurology.

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Q	Have you ever seen anybody under the effects of
LSD in the	institution?
A	Yes.
Q	How about amphatemines, do you have persons there
who have be	en affected by the abuse of amphetamines?
A.	Yes.
·Q	And how about speed?
À	Ma-hom, which would be amphatemines plus other
stimulants.	
Q	Are you presently teaching in any capacity,
Dr. Bohr?	
	Yes, I am assistant clinical professor of psychiatr
	School of Medicine and I am clinical professor of
psychiatry	of the Fuller Graduate School of Psychology.
Q	And are you listed anywhere, as far as you know,
in any other	er kind of publications?
A	Yes, I am listed in Who's Who among American men
of science	and Who's Who in the west.
· Q	Have you published any articles, Dr. Bobr?
A	Approximately two dozen.
Q.	In what fields?
Å.	Most of them in the field of physiology and neuro-
physiology,	but several in the field of psychiatry.
Q	Did you examine Mr. Watson
Á	Yes, I did.
<b>Q</b>	the defendant in this case?
,	Can you tell us when that examination took place?
· A	Yes, on May 12th and May 31 in 1971.

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	Q	How	much	time	did	you	spend	in	your	examination	o£
Mr.	Watson?										

- A Approximately five hours, all told.
- Q In total?
- A Yes.
- Q And how was the examination conducted, Dr. Bohr? Was it question and answer or --

A Yes, it was basically question and answer, allowing Mr. Watson to talk whenever he wished to volunteer information in any given areas.

It also involved a few things in which he had to do things with paper and pencil.

To also involved some tests of intellectual func-

Q. Can you tell us what your impressions were of Mr. Watson as you conducted the interviews with him?

A Yes, I had two impressions that Mr. Watson at the time I examined him had some evidences of suffering from organic brain damage. This was my first impression.

My second impression, that he had some evidences of still being psychotic; namely, not completely in touch with reality.

- Q Is that the time you talked with him in May of 1971?
  - A Yes.

Q Did you have an opportunity, Dr. Bohr, during the time that you talked with him to assess his credibility; that is, did you see any or observe anything that you can attach to

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 his integrity or his honesty or enything of that nature, as it impressed you?

A Initially when I began to interview Mr. Watson, I thought he was a little angry and resistant. He subsequently became very cooperative and said that he wanted to cooperate. This, of course, is his word and not necessarily proof.

I gathered one other factor, I think someone who has suffered organic brain damage and who has been interviewed by a number of interviewers -- and I did have access to about 10 other reports -- that I felt that his story was remarkably the same, and I think that this would be a difficult feat for someone who was suffering from brain damage.

This, in itself, I would say, gives some evidence of credibility.

- Q In other words, you felt the fact that he was repeating substantially the same atory --
  - A Yes.
- Q -- and you think that if he were not brain damaged that would not have been possible, or, at least, it corroborates your feeling of brain damage?
- A Well, I think a brain damaged person has difficulty memorizing and repeating the same story over and over, you know, in the same fashion.
- Q Did you have the feeling that Mr. Watson was being honest with you?
  - A Basically, yes.
- Q And were there times when you felt he was not being honest?

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A This is extremely difficult to assess. I felt basically once we got started and established rapport, I had the basic feeling Mr. Watson was being honest with me; but this is an extremely difficult thing to assess.

Q Now, when you talked with him and you already read all the articles that you have indicated you had access to?

A No; in fact, almost all the things that I had read I had read subsequent to interviewing Mr. Watson.

Q So that your impressions and the information you gained from Mr. Watson, as far as you were concerned, were uncontaminated by reports or information you got elsewhere?

A I think they were independent.

Q Did Mr. Watson tell you about his experiences with LSD?

A Yes, he told me about LSD and tended to lump this with the use of multiple other drugs, as well.

Q What other drugs did he talk about?

A He talked about amphetamines, LSD and belladonna root, if I recall correctly.

Q Had you ever done any study on the drug, bella-

A No. I have done reading.

Q Yes?

Yes, I have done reading on the drug, belisdonne.

Q. And how about in the field of amphetamines?

Yes, I have done reading in the field of ampheta-

Q And also with LSD?

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les, I have

Now, have you talked to other people who had used LSD and other type of drugs?

A Yes, I have spoken, I am sure, to well over a thousand people who have used these drugs, yes.

Q And were Mr. Watson's comments about LSD and its affect on him consistent with the reports you had received from other people who had used LSD?

A Yes, from other heavy users, heavy chronic users.

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Q Would you consider Mr. Watson a heavy chronic user of LSD?

- A Yes, I would.
- Q And what does that indicate to you?
- A A person who takes LSD several times a week, or possibly even several times a day, over a period of even months to one or two years, I would consider a heavy chronic user of LSD.
- Q Would the chronic nature of the use be affected by the type of drug being used, that is whether it is a chemically pure drug or a street drug?

A This would be speculative and I must honestly say I would not know, although I believe that it would. I could give reasons for my speculation.

- Q Would you, please?
- A Yes.

LSD is made from a drug called ergot, which has been known for hundreds of years to produce psychosis and most of the LSD that is manufactured, is manufactured from ergot derivatives and in the purification, you not only have LSD, but you also have ergot derivatives if the process of purifying isn't good and ergot is a psychotic producing agent as well.

- Q Insofar as you know is ISD being manufactured lawfully in the United States?
  - A It is not.
- Q So that any LSD then that one uses would have to be an illegal or illicit drug; is that correct?

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A	Yes.
Q `	And if it is an illicit or illegal drug, is there
any way of	telling what it contains?
A	No way at all. Well, there is in a laboratory
but not for	the person taking it.
Q	I am talking about the user of the drug.
A	No.
Q .	Would there be any way of telling, short of a
laboratory	test, what the actual ingredients of the drug would
be?	·
À	No.
Q	Or whether it was being mixed or contaminated
or adulters	tted with something else?
k	No.
Q	In your experience is LSD being adulterated with
other subst	ances?
A	The people who use it and sell it that talk to me
indicate th	at LSD is frequently contaminated with other
ingredients	, usually amphetamines, cocaine, sometimes heroin,
sometimes e	ven strychnine.
Q	All of which in and of themselves are dangerous
1	hat correct?
A	Could be yes . * **
A.Q	Could be, yes. Would you consider LSD a dangerous drug?
	I do.
Q	Do you have an opinion, Doctor Bohr, as to whether
or not the	chronic use of LSD in some manner will affect
	he personality of the user?

#	is well to hit attended direct and complete
2	Q Under what conditions?
3 .	A Well, I think that I think the amount of it is
4	thing.
5	A person who takes these drugs that make him
6	psychotic over a long period of time, namely, out of touch
7	with reality, will be chronically out of touch with reality,
8	There is another reason that LSD users often
9	talk about is what they call a guide, someone who is either
ío	more experienced or may be a guru type individual who can
n	influence their thinking and sometimes powerfully.
12	I think another factor that is powerful with the
13	taking of any drugs, mind altering drugs, is social isolation.
14	I think that if we are in regular contact with
15	regular people, plus television, plus radio, I think we can
16	always test whether our ideas are psychotic or crazy or
17	whether they are real.
18.	I think if you are separated from that, I think
19	it is much more easy for a person to get divorced from the
20	real world and get into some inreal world.
21	In other words, I believe that as I have seen a
22	group of kids who take drugs and live, let's say, in a commune
23	will be more susceptible to very strange group ideation than
24	will people who take ISD but still have contact with the real
25	world around them.
26	Q Would the effect of the drug be enhanced if all
27	the other people in the peer group were using the drug?
28 .	A I am not certain of the effect itself, but I think

the development of unreal or psychotic thoughts would be more prevalent.

I think that these could be shared in a kind of mass psychosis.

Maybe I could give a little illustration. In the middle ages what we called the St. Vitus Dance at that time was mass psychosis induced by ergot, which is an ISDlike drug, in which the psychosis seemed to be contageous among large masses of people.

- Q Did Mr. Watson tell you about living out at Spahn Ranch?
  - A Yes, he did.
- Q And would you consider that a type of social isolation you talk of?
  - A Yes, I would.
- Q Did he tell you about the influence of a person by the name of Manson?
  - A Yes, he did.
- Q And would Manson be the leader or guru that you spoke of as having an effect on the takers of the drug?
- A He certainly would be a leader. A guru I think is a special word, but I think certainly a powerful leader, a very influential leader.
- Q If the philosophy of the leader is directed toward no good, if I can use that expression, as opposed to moral judgments, would that affect the user of the drug?
- A It is my opinion from studies that have been done, particularly the brain-washing technique since the Korean War,

yes, that a powerful individual can influence individuals under drugs much more readily than if they are not on drugs.

- Q Do the people under the influence of the drug become more susceptible?
- A Yes, under the conditions of a leader and social isolation and a kind of group process where they are all doing the same thing.
- Q Did you find that present at the Spahn Ranch as Mr. Watson outlined it to you?
- A I think it is highly probable that those conditions were present, yes.
- Q Would the use of ISD in the fashion described by Mr. Watson tend to change one's sense of values?
- A Yes. The LSD, in this sense that I think it would create a greater apathy and I think much more individual thinking that was quite separate from the main stream thinking of society, yes.
  - Q Does LSD affect all people the same?
- A It is my impression that the very heavy chronic user of LSD always seems to leave some mark on the person.

I think the intermittent casual user like you might see in the universities, that I see in out-patient, I see occasionally who might take LSD once a month or three times a year, the effect quite likely would be very different and leave very few, if any, marks on their personality.

Q What I was driving at, Dr. Bohr, is whether or not LSD will affect a particular kind of a person more than another kind of person -- conformance as opposed to nonconformance,

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mature as opposed to immature.

A I would like to say this: I think that the person who uses ISD heavily in my experience always has been a significantly disturbed person before he started using the LSD and I think in that sense when he becomes a heavier user, he is even more susceptible to the effects because there is emotional instability to begin with.

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Did Mr. Wetson discuss his background with you and his background as it led up to meeting Mr. Manson and the people at the Spahn Ranch?

A Yes, he did.

Q And in that discussion were you able to, in your opinion, detect any type of behavior that you thought was abnormal on his part?

A Not highly significant abnormal behavior. I saw him, from his description, as a rather passive individual who was quite conforming to his social structure and his mother, particularly, who I think underneath was probably somewhat angry with that conformity and who would be a person who would tend, really, to seek out strong figures and conform to them, conform to their style of life or their philosophy.

- Q Such as Mr. Manson in Mr. Watson's case?
- A Yes.
- Q Did you find Mr. Watson to be a particularly mature individual?
- A At the time I examined him I would have to say, no.
- Q Can you give us an opinion as to the degree of maturity on his part at the time he became involved with Mr. Manson?

MR. BUGLIOSI: This is calling for speculation; it is also an ambiguous question, your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you answer that, Doctor?
THE WITNESS: I would have to speculate.

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THE COURT: Sustained,

Q BY MR. BUBRICK: Does the prolonged use of LSD change the personality of the user?

A I believe that it does.

Q Now, what was the purpose of examining Mr. Watson when you went there, Dr. Bohr?

A I was requested by Judge Alexander, and I believe
I have -- I was asked to render opinions on sanity, whether he
was able to understand the nature and purpose; whether he was
able to cooperate with counsel; whether he was able to conduct
his own defense; whether he was able to form specific intent,
deliberate, premeditate, harbor malice, and reflect meaningfully
and maturely.

THE COURT: May I see that, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes; I believe that's yours, your Honor.

THE COURT: No, that is Malcolm Lucas.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry.

THE COURT: That's all right; he is a very fine person.

MR. BUBRICK: Also a judge of the Superior Court.

THE COURT: No, Federal Court.

MR. BUBRICK: I am sorry; at that time judge of the Superior Court.

Q What were the results of your examinations; what conclusions did you draw as a result of your examination of Mr. Watson?

A It is my opinion that during the commission of the crime Mr. Watson was so intoxicated --

MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, may we approach the bench

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THE COURT: Yes.

(Unreported discussion between the court and counsel.)

Q BY MR. BUBRICK: Dr. Bohr, before I ask you to continue on with your answer, may I ask you this, please: Did you take into consideration in reaching the opinions that you did, your discussions with Mr. Watson about his use of belladonna and amphetamines, including speed?

A . I guess I did.

And did you take into consideration in the formation of your opinions the effect, if any, that the use of these drugs, either in the alternative or one after the other, at the same time, might have?

A Yes, I did.

Q And so that you were aware of the various drugs that Mr. Watson had used and the frequency and times of use at the time you formed your opinion?

A Yes.

Q Now, will you tell us again, please, if you will, what your opinions were about Mr. Watson?

A I believe that because of his intoxication with these various drugs, as well as his psychoses, that he was functioning in a kind of a dresmlike state in which rational, logical thinking was minimal and that he could not form in any intellectual or any level, cerebral or intellectual level—I didn't believe he could form intent or harbor malice.

Q How about premeditate?

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A I believe, also, that premeditation would be very severely impaired in the case of drug-induced psychoses, and I think that possibly other existing psychoses.

Q And you felt that at the time of your examination he was still showing some evidences of these psychoses; is that true?

A Yes, I did.

Q Can you label these physoses that you thought he was under at the time you talked with him?

A Yes, I think that it was my opinion that he showed too clearly discernible clinical entities. One is some evidence of residual damage to his brain, actual organic brain damage; the other was that his psychosis looked like what we would call a schizophrenic psychosis, schizosffective.

By that, I mean he was schizophrenic and it was manifested by rambling, loose thinking, as well as moderately severe depression.

Q How would you describe his tonal effect as he talked with you?

virtually no expression on his face, with the exception of a kind of heaviness, an open-jaw kind of expression.

He spoke in a very mechanical monotone with very frequent repetitions to what he said.

Q Is that significant in psychiatric circles?

A I think that that is very significant.

I think that a person with this very kind of dull facies or facial expression, drooping jaw and vacant look,

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chronic brain damage.

Q And how about the flat effect of his conversations; is that significant?

A Well, again, I think that is something that is often seen in the psychosis that is called schizophrenia.

this is a type of look that one often sees in persons with

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1	Q Is that one of the classic symptoms of schizo-
2	phrenia?
3.	A That is one of the classical symptoms of schizo-
4:	phrenia.
5	Now, you have told us, if I can jump back to it,
6	that you did not believe that Watson could premediate,
7	deliberate or harbor malice; is that correct?
8	A That's correct, in the severely intoxicated state -
9	A That's correct, in the severely intoxicated state - Q Do you have an opinion as to whether Mr. Hanson
10	at the time of the commission I am sorry, Mr. Watson at the
n ·	time of the commission of the offenses had the mental capacity
12.	to meaningfully and maturely reflect on the gravity of his
13	contemplated acts and, if so, to what effect could be reflect?
14	A I think he would have had extremely limited ability
15	to reflect on gravity.
16	Q What makes you say that?
17	A All of the drugs that are described are psychidelic
18	drugs that produce a dreamlike state. A person under these
19	drugs actually functions as if he is functioning in a dresm,
20	in a kind of automatic way in which his intellect, his feel-
21	ings and his musculature motor functions all seem to be some-
22	what separated a very dreamlike, noncerebral or non-
23	intellectual state.
24	Q Can this person, nevertheless, perform motor
25	functions?
26	A Oh, yes.
27	Q Would they be the kind of functions that involved
28	gross movement as compared to refined movements?

seen maybe 200 people under LSD who were, while they were acutely under the influence, have been able to perform both gross and fine movements and really didn't look that much different from anyone else, even though when you examined them they would drift in and out of a very psychotic state.

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whether	or	not	he	is	under	the	infl	uence	of	2	drug	such	28	
LSD?			•	r										

- I do not believe so. I have seen probably over A 200 and most of them look very much like anybody in this court room.
- at me go back for just a few more questions, if I may.

What is the basis of your opinion that Watson could not premeditate?

Mr. Watson gave me a history, and I have to base the evidence on his history and also on the aftermath that I saw when I so exemined him -- I have never seen anyone who took LSD at this level, and amphetamines at this level, and add to that belladonna, which is a very toxic drug, in which a person operated at an intellectual rational cerebral function.

I think that the corebrum, the higher parts of the brain, are necessary for premeditation,

- How about the deliberation?
- I think the higher parts of the brain are also necessary for deliberation and I think their effectiveness is blotted out by heavy hallucinogenic use.
  - Is that also true of the ability to harbor malice? 0
  - In my opinion, yes.
- Q Can you give us any idea, or do you have an opinion as to the cause of the illness that you found in Mr. Watson?
  - Yes. A

My opinion is speculative. I believe that Mr.

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Watson had taken drugs of such quantity and over such a long period of time that these had actually caused organic damage to his brain.

However, I also am presupposing, and this is based on interviewing hundreds of people that have a similar experience to Mr. Watson, that he, to get this strung out, must have had a pre-existing emotional, significant emotional illness prior, or he would not have allowed himself to get this strung out on this many hallucinogens.

- Q That is based on your interviews of other people who have a drug problem?
  - A Of a great number.
- Q Doctor, do you have an opinion as to whether or not you would have to change your diagnosis of Mr. Watson if you found out he had not been completely candid with you in some of the details as he related them to you?
  - A That would not change my basic diagnosis, no.
- Q Does the effect of or the combined effect of the drugs that Mr. Watson told you about carry over into his state where you may not have been using them at that particular moment?
  - A Could you repeat that, counsel.
  - Q Yes.

Does the effect of a combination of the drugs that Mr. Watson told you about carry over into an individual's activities, even though he may not at the moment of doing something, be under the influence of a drug?

A Yes.

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I think there can be residual effects from the hallucinogenic drugs. I think someone who becomes psychotic under these -- we often see that these people remain psychotic some time after taking the drugs.

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Q What I was talking about, what I was getting at, Dr. Bohr, is: If the kind of society that Watson described living under, while he was taking drugs, continued for some period of time, would that carry over into a time when he left the society or was not completely dominated by the group?

A Yes.

I think the studies done in brain-washing show that the person who is brain-washed, or has undergone some type of thought influencing or control, that they might have defects for a number of years afterwards and particularly emotional effects.

Q Does it tend to disappear or dissipate, however, with time?

A It tends to get better.

MR. BUBRICK: I have nothing further, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BUGLIOST:

- Q Doctor, could I see that letter from Judge Lucas.
- A Yes.
- Q Judge Luces asked you to do several things; is that correct, Doctor?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q And he put an X on those blocks indicating what he

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to Judge Lucas whether you felt Mr. Watson had the mental capacity to meaningfully and materially reflect upon the gravity of his contemplated acts; is that correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q Now, when you prepared your report, did you answer those three questions about deliberation, premeditation, or materially and meaningfully reflect upon the gravity of the contemplated act?
  - A I did not.
  - Q Any resson for that?
  - A Yes no sinister one.
  - Q No.

secretary have her husband transferred to North Carolina and getting a new secretary, and during that period of time my new secretary -- wall, my old secretary, first of all, had this thing placed in, when I wrote the report, in a place I did not have access.

My new secretary typed it up and sent it to the wrong place. So there were some things, yes, that were over-looked, simply on the basis of a change in secretaries.

- Q Are you suggesting that this report left your office without you reading it?
  - A No. This was in --
  - Q This report right here, this report right here,
  - A No. That has not left --
  - Q Did this leave your office without your reading it?
  - A No, it did not.

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Q	You	did	read	it?

- A I did read it, yes.
- Q In reading your report you can see in the section marked "Diagnostic impression" that there is no reference there to deliberation, premeditation, or materially and meaningfully reflect.

Why didn't you catch it at that time and make the necessary corrections?

A Again, as I say, this occurred right when I was changing secretaries.

I was called to submit my report. This must have been in mid-June. I dictated the report on a dictating machine on the weekend, again while my one secretary had this in a file and this was dictated without this sheet in front of me because at that time it was in my office but in a file that it took my new secretary to find.

Q At the time you read the report that you have in front of you here, did you notice at that time that there was no reference to deliberation, premeditation or materially and meaningfully reflect? Did you notice it at that time?

A; ) When I read it here I noticed it, yes.

Q When you read it here today?

A Yes

I mean when you read it back in your office before it left your office. Did you notice that there was no reference in here to deliberation, premeditation and materially and meaningfully reflect?

A I am sorry.

1	Q At that time.
2	A I am certain that I did but again at that
3.	particular time this was still filed by an old secretary which
4	I didn't have access to.
5	Q Does your report there, Doctor, contain everything
6	that Mr. Watson told you?
7	A No. I think a 5-hour interview, since I don't
8.	take shorthend I think I took some, you know, key or
9	salient statements. I think it is impossible. A report like
10	this would be this thick (indicating) in a 5-hour interview.
11	Q Right.
12	A I didn't think I was able to take a tape recorder
13	into the prison either.
14	Q So you left many things out of your report?
15	A . I took the high points or the key points, yes.
16 .	This is not the result of five hours of interview.
17	Q How many pages is your report?
18	A It is 8 pages.
19	Q That is a synopsis of a 5-hour interview?
20	A. Xee A. C.
<b>21</b>	Q Have you ever heard of the so-called Ganser
22	syndrome?
23	A Yes, I have.
24	Q What is the Ganser syndrome?
25	A Sometimes when a person is incarcarated for a
26	crime, he may act in a very psychotic way during the early
27	part of his imprisonment. Many people believe it is a form
<b>28</b>	of malingering.

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	ı ļ	Q Malingering or malingering?	
·	.2	A Malingering, malingering.	
	â	Q Go shead,	
	4	A Other people feel it is a f	orm of schizophrenia.
	5	Q Well, this is a condition w	hich normally arises
	6	in cases where individuals are accused	of serious crimes?
•	7	A That is correct.	
	8	Q As opposed to, let's say, d	runk driving?
	9 .	A Right.	
•	10/	Q And it normally arises whil	e the person is
•	11	incarcerated or awaiting trial; is that	correct?
,	12	A That is correct.	•
	13	Q And the people tend, or the	person incarcerated
`	14 ·	tends to develop symptoms which appear	to be psychotic?
	15	A That is correct.	
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- Q Sometimes they actually do develop legitimate psychoses; is that correct?
  - A Yes, many times they become very psychotic.
- Q And this psychotic state which arises as a result of this Ganser syndrome, this arises after the commission of the crime?
- A. The psychosis, itself, appears, yes, after the incarceration.
- Q Did you take into consideration the possibility that Mr. Watson's mental condition at the time you examined him may have been a result of the so-called Genser syndrome; is that a possibility?
  - A Yes. I did.
  - Q Did you come to any conclusion --
  - A I did not think it was a Ganser syndrome.
  - Q Why not?
- A The person with a Ganser syndrom usually is extremely bizarre in overexaggerating his symptoms. I didn't see that in Mr. Watson.

The Ganser syndrom deliberately distorts and exaggerates and almost makes a caricature of the psychosis. I didn't see this in Mr. Watson.

- Q Didn't you indicate that sometimes as a result of this Ganser syndromes person actually developes a legitimate psychosis; didn't you indicate that?
- A I said that he becomes psychotic. It is my personal opinion in regard to the Ganser syndrome that a person has a prepsychotic state that in prison this becomes

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more florid and under the threat of punishment.

Q Sometimes these psychotic syndromes are artificial and sometimes they are actually valid and legitimate; is that correct?

- A I think that's correct, yes.
- Q So couldn't this have been the case of Mr. Watson?
- Q At the time you interviewed Mr. Wetson did he know where he was?
  - A He knew where he was.
  - Q And did he know who you were!
  - A Yes.
  - Q Did he know the day, month and year?
- A He was oriented as to time, place and the person, yes.
- Q What about recent events, his memory for recent events; how was that?
- A I thought there was a kind of spottiness in a number of aspects of recent memory.
- Q What about remote events; how was his memory for that?
- A I thought his memory for remote events was quite good.
- Q Incidentally, Doctor, you are getting paid to testify; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- MR. BUBRICK: Your Honor, that is immaterial. He is a court witness.

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27 28 THE COURT: The Court will pay him.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOST: Doctor, would you agree that to know what is going in a man's mind it is imperative, among other things, to examine his statements and his conduct and from his statements and from his conduct draw inferences as to what is on his mind at the time he engages in a particular activity?

Would you agree with that?

A Yes.

Q Now, since we are concerned in the trial with Mr. Watson's state of mind at the time he committed these killings, will you agree that it is extremely difficult to render a valid opinion about Mr. Watson's state of mind at the time of these killings without becoming thoroughly familiar with his conduct and his statements at the time of the killings

Would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, is this -- does this pertain to what we were discussing before? I'm not certain as to what --

THE COURT: Well, I am not, either.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Maybe we could approach the beach with the doctor?

THE COURT: Yes; Doctor, suppose you come around.

. We better have the reporter.

(The following proceedings were had at the

beach, out of the hearing of the jury:)

THE COURT: Doctor, you understood his question?

THE WITHESS: I think I did, and I think it was

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reflecting the state of his sanity at the time of the commission of the offense --

MR. BUGLIOSI: No, we are talking now about deliberation, premeditation and naturely and meaningfully reflecting. We cannot talk about that.

THE WITNESS: I misunderstood you, then.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I want you to give an opinion as to whether you feel that it would be necessary to know his conduct and his statements at the time of the crime, to form an opinion as to whether he could deliberate, premeditate, and maturaly reflect upon the gravity of his acts; that is what --

THE COURT: Do you understand it now?

THE WITNESS: I am clear; yes, thank you.

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

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Just going back a little bit,
Doctor, you indicated that to understand what is on a person's
mind or what was on a person's mind at the time he engaged in
a particular act, you'd have to look at his conduct and his
statements and then draw inferences as to what was on his mind;
is that correct?

A Yes, I think there are some other things you'd went to know, but basically, yes.

Q But conduct and statements are extremely important, you will agree with that?

A Yes, they are important, in the light of other things, also.

Q Now, would you agree, then, that to determine what

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 Mr. Watson's state of mind was at the time he committed these killings, in order for you to form a valid opinion as to what his state of mind was, it would be almost impossible to do this without becoming familiar with his acts and his conduct and his statements on these two nights of murder?

A It would be helpful if we know everything about his acts and conduct by someone who were an objective reporter, yes.

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Q In fact, if you didn't know anything about what he did on these two nights of murder, it would be almost impossible for you to form a valid opinion, if you know absolutely nothing of what he did?

MR. BUBRICK: Your Honor, I think that assumes facts not in evidence, because it is obvious he knew what Mr. Watson mid be did.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am speaking, now -- this is a foundational question.

THE COURT: Well, it is more than a foundation. Doctor, if you don't know what he did on the nights of August 8th and 9th, I believe, 1969, could you form any opinion as to his mental condition?

THE WITHESS: Yes, I think that a person -- I think that I could form a reasonably good opinion of his mental condition, quite devoid of what his conduct was, based upon his heavy drug ingestion plus an existing psychosis.

Q BY MR. BUGLICSI: So, in other words, even if you had never spoken to Charles Watson -- let me withdraw that.

Even if Charles Watson had never told you anything about what he did on these two nights of murder and you had no information whatsoever about his conduct, you could still take that witness stand and form an opinion of whether hedeliberated and premeditated these murders?

A I think with the information of very heavy drug usage and psychosis. I think I could render an opinion about limited capacity I n almost all of the cerebral intellectual areas.

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27 28 Then is it your opinion, then -- correct me if I am wrong -- is it your opinion, then, that a person who ingests drugs on a rather continual basis, is a chronic user of LSD and other dangerous drugs, is it your opinion that that person is not capable, cannot premeditate and deliberate; is that your opinion?

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"What is your opinion?

My opinion is that if there is an individual who basically is suffering from a psychosis, in addition to that he is aggravating his psychosis by heavy ingestion of at least three types of hallucinogens, that I think that there would be a high level of probability that this individual would be operating on a very low cerebral intellectual level, which I think would be necessary for deliberation and premeditation and harboring malice.

Q So, psychosis plus LSD would prevent a person from deliberating and premeditating?

A No, I think that is too simple; psychosis plus chronic heavy use of hallucinogens, LSD being one of them --

- Q There are many, many types of psychoses; right?
- A Yes, there are.
- Q What type of psychosis, plus chronis use of LSD, would prevent someone from deliberating and premeditating a mirder?
  - A I think a paranoid schizophrenia.
- Q Could you give us in more layman's language what you mean by paranoid schizophrenia?

A Yes, I think I first would have to define what I n by schizophrenia.

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Q All right.

A Schizophrenia, the word itself means a splitting of the mind.

Its characteristics are several things: A person has disturbances in his emotions, or what we call affect.

Either he has no emotions, he is a dead pan, or he might be very inappropriate in his emotions.

He might leugh in the face of death. He might cry when something funny is happening. That is a characteristic --- a severe distortion of emotion.

The second thing is a kind of a severe disturbance in the thinking process, so that thought is really quite garbled and what they say doesn't make logic and doesn't make sense.

Now, the third very important point is a private system of thinking, that someone thinks privately.

If I think I am Jesus Christ or Napoleon or God, of if I think I have had visions from heaven, et cetera, et cetera, or maybe any other very unique private system of thinking, that is ver divorced from reality -- when one has these situations, one would say that we have an entity called achizophrenia and I think a common word for that, at least in a severe form, is crazy.

Now, when I say paramoid schizophrenia, I mean a person who either has one or two basic ideas.

Either that he is being persecuted or the other is a grandiose delusion that he is God or has special powers or is able to do special acts and I think that this describes

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what I mean by paramoid schizophrenia.

- Q Is that the type that Mr. Watson had?
- A I think he has a mixed kind of schizophrenia.

I think the important thing to recognize about schizophrenia -- there are numerous types, but people can shift from type to type as you see them in subsequent psychotic episodes.

You may see someone who is paramoid. You may see that same person, let's say, a year and a half later, that might be schizophrenic mostly in terms of depression.

You may see that same person two years later that may have a multiple different kinds of schizophrenia, all existing at once. They call this an undifferentiated schizophrenia. This is very common.

- Q So it is your opinion if someone is suffering from paranoid schizophrenia and he is a chronic user of LSD, the chances are he could not deliberate and premeditate a murder; is that correct?
- A I think his ability to deliberate and premeditate and materially reflect would be severely impaired.
- Q Didn't you say a while ago that it would be very helpful for you to find out what a person did during the commission of a crime to form an opinion as to his mental condition?
- A I think that -- yes, I think that an expert witness, the more information one has, certainly the better opinion one can form but I think I can form an opinion regarding the person's mental state from examination.

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	Q	You real!	ze that	deliberati	on and	premeditation
are	legal	concepts.	You are	aware of	that?	

- A I am aware of that.
- Q That they are not medical or psychiatric concepts?
- A. I am aware of that.
- Q Now, you say it would be helpful to learn from,

  let's say, an unbiased source as to what this person did during
  the commission of the crime; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q But you still feel that even though it would be helpful, it would not be necessary?
- A No, I don't say it wouldn't be necessary, but I think it would be helpful, but I think that you still could form some opinion, though, as to the impairment of these abilities from how psychotic an individual was.
  - Q Even without knowing what this individual did?
- A Yes. I think having seen again several thousand people with the entity called schizophrenia, in a severe schizophrenic state, and particularly one that is aggravated by drug induced states, their behavior is very markedly modified on their ability to use their intellect and their cerebrum in conducting their life and planning it.
- Q Let me state it a little more strongly then; If a person is paramoid schizophrenic, plus a chronic user of LSD, it wouldn't make any difference to you what he did during the commission of a crime so far as your opinion is concerned?
  - A No. sir, that is not true.
  - Q It does make a difference?

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for quite a while?  A Yes, I have.  Q You have examined many, many people chaterime?  A Yes, I have.  Q And are you telling this judge and this you didn't know that it was permissible for you to someone said at a prior trial? Is that what you are A I think that is what I am saying, yes.  Q Who gave you this idea, Doctor?  A I'm really not certain where it did come Q Did you read Susan Atkins' testimony at Grand Jury?  A No, I did not.  Q So your opinion them on what Mr. Watson said on these two nights of murder came solely and from Mr. Watson?  A It came from Mr. Watson, yes.  Q And you have stready said that you do not him to be an unbiased source; is that correct?  A He is not an unbiased source, no.  Q Did you believe everything that Mr. Watson you?  A No.  Q Is there anything you did not believe?	
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A No.	
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A I think in examining someone who is cha	rged with
a very serious crime. I think that the exeminer tri	
everything into account to see whether there are dis	

and what doesn't seem to make sense and I think he is on guard and tries to -- I think he does make the assumption that maybe everything he hears will not be total truth.

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	Q	W	all,	tell	. the	judge	and	the	jury	what	Mr.	Watson
told	you	that	you	did	not	believe	k; 01	did	l you	beli	evė	every-
thin	g he	told	you	ŧ.								

A I'm not able to pick out any single thing that I can say, "This I did not believe."

I compared what he gave to me about his background with what he has talked about to other individuals. This seemed to be uniform.

I compared the description of the events of the, at least, Tate-La Bianca crime with that that he had told other examiners. This seemed to all have a degree of uniformity.

I felt that this was all quite significant for an individual with brain damage, that I believe has brain damage.

everything he told you?

A I think I have a healthy skepticism in viewing this, but because there is such a consistency of the story, I think that Hr. Watson was trying to be reasonably accurate.

Q Well, he told you he was under the influence of drugs on both nights; is that correct?

A Mr. Watson, despite two interviews, did discuss
the events of the second night. He broke down --

Q You tried to get him to discuss the La Bianca murders?

A He broke down into tears at the point that we got there; then at that point he began to become psychotic and complained about many things, about how badly he was treated, his physical ailments -- we tried to go back to that

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and all we got was tears and sort of disorganized thinking of schizophrenia, which I was describing to the jury before.

- Q So he never did tell you about the La Bianca murders?
  - A He did not.
- Q Do you know what happened on the night of the
  La Bianca murders, or do you have any information as to what
  happened?
  - A Only from what I have had in newspapers.
- Q Didn't you read the other psychiatric reports in this case?
  - A And the other psychiatric reports; yes, I did.
- Q Is there any information in there about what happened on the night of the La Bianca murders?
  - A Yes, there is.
- Q And what do those reports say about what Tex Watson did on the night of the La Bianca murders?
- A Since he didn't discuss this with me personally, I did read this, but I am wondering how appropriate it is for me to discuss -- your Honor, how appropriate is it for me to discuss the opinions of other individuals when the witness never discussed that facet?

THE COURT: Did you base your opinion on anything that he said?

THE WITNESS: Not in regards to the Tate-La -- not in regard to the La Bianca murders, no, I didn't base my opinion on that.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: You don't know for sure, of

course, whether Tex Watson was under the influence of any drugs on the nights of these murders, do you?

- A I do not know for certainty, no.
- Q He told you be was; right?
- A That's correct.
- Q And that's the beginning and the end of your source of knowledge; right?

A Told me about -- he told me enough about taking drugs in the drug culture that I knew he had some awareness of this type of experience over a period of time. Whether he took it on that specific night, I have to take his word, that's all I have.

- Q You say that people under the influence of LSD are in a dreamlike state; is that correct?
- A. With heavy doses of LSD and chronic, I believe this is correct, yes.
- Q Okay. Now, how can you tell that they are in a dreamlike state?
  - Affin By the way they describe their experience.
- Q What do they normally do while they are in a dream-

A That is a strange thing about LSD, the many people I have seen who have been under the influence look really quite normal; but, as they describe things like feeling their body leave their body, or looking brutish or ugly or their body glowing gold or seeing three of themselves, or standing from afar and seeing themselves exist, distance -- many, many strange things -- or maybe their legs being separate from their

body, this is the kind of thing that one realizes in dreams, although the people I have seen under it look quite normal.

Q Are you saying, then, that a person can actually be thinking when he is talking to you, that is his mind has left his body, that he is looking at himself from a distance and he saws three of himself, and that his legs are separate and apart from his body, but when you look at him he looks just like I am talking to you; is that --

MR. KETTH: Object to the question; that is not what he said.

THE COURT: Is that what you said, Doctor?

THE WITNESS: No, I'm saying that, in fact, all the people I have seen in an acute LSD psychosis look quite normal; some might have a great deal of anxiety, indeed.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: When you say "looks normal," what do you mean by that?

A Like you.

- Q In other words, two eyes, a nose, things like that?
- A And can speak and there is nothing that -- as far as screaming, raving, crawling walls, as you might see in an acute mental ward, usually you don't see that too often in LSD.

You might see it once in a while, but not too often.

Q Even though they feel their mind has left their

body and see three of themselves, legs separate from their body, they give absolutely no manifestation to somebody else?

A No. I think if y u talk to them enough over a period of time. I think you can sense the disorganized thinking:

but as far as their appearance, and in, certainly greating you, 1 responding initially, they don't look that different. 2 But if you are with them for a period of time, you Q 3 can tell that they are under the influence of something? 4 Yes, usually, yes. 5 THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Bugliosi. 6 7 We will have our afternoon recess at this time. MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we will have our afternoon recess at this time. Please heed the usual admonition. 10 (Recess.) 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25. 26 , 27 28

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THE COURT: People against Watson.

Let the record show all jurges, counsel and the defendant are present.

You may proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

- Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Doctor, I take it it is your opinion that drugs and Manson certainly contributed toward Mr. Watson's committing these killings; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q In your opinion are there any factors in addition to drugs and Charles Manson, totally independent of drugs and Manson, that may have contributed to Mr. Watson's committing these killings?
- A As I said previously it is my opinion that of the many people that I have seen that have taken drugs excessively, that all of these have been disturbed individuals prior to getting really heavily strung out on drugs and having the entity called schizophrenia. Dalso believe that.
- Q Before you go any further, let's talk about that one little point. You do believe then that even before Mr. Watson met Mr. Menson there is a distinct possibility that he was a very significantly disturbed individual?
- A Yes. This is speculative based on a large number of people I have seen.

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	Q	And	when	you	847	si	gnificantly	disturbed,	you
were	talking	abo	out m	enta	lly	and	emotionally	i?	

A Right.

Q Okay: you may go on.

A Yes. You asked me whether I felt there were other --

Q Factors.

A -- factors.

Yes, I believe that a person who takes drugs while remaining in a normal social environment is much less susceptible than if he gets in a group and, particularly, under a leader.

There is a psychosis which is a kind of paranoid schizophrenia, called folie-a-deux, in which two people have the same psychosis; and this, I think, can only occur under circumstances of social isolation, and I think the drugs would help.

W You feel that this schizophrenia not only predated

Charles Menson but also predated his ingestion of drugs?

A Yes, there is a type of schizophrenia called latent, which means that it is there but has not surfaced; but when you take drugs and it lowers the defenses, it may emerge.

@ OAID right.

G. In addition to the schizophrenia Grayon ware, french of an electrophrenia and also being significantly disturbed -- are you sware of any other factors that may have contributed to Charles Watson committing these murders?

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A He is a passive -- he was a passive person and a follower. I think that this might be one thing. People of this makeup sometimes harbor a lot of anger (inside) of themselves.

Do you feel, were there any indications to you Q that Mr. Watson was that type of individual that had any type of a suppressed fury or rage within him?

I know he was passive and I know that he was obedient to his mother, but once he broke away he sharply Aroke away from her in form of life and didn't even write to her. I think that this might indicate that he had at least anger toward his mother, but whether it was rage, this, I don't know.

0 And you feel that this anger towards his mother. this suppressed hostility may have been a factor contributing towards his committing these murders?

BUBRICK: That's what he said all signif A STRESS Legid that I thought that his type of

kathing A he did have anger directed toward his mother, and this anger would be within him and would emerge one way or another, probably.

BY MR. BUGLICSI: When you say one way or the other, one of the ways could be a homicide; is that correct?

> A Yes .\_

I believe you concluded that Mr. Wetson could not deliberate and premeditate these murders; is that correct?

Yes, I think my statement was that I thought he had

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Q What do you mean by the words deliberate and premeditate?

Take the word "deliberate" first,

- A Yes, deliberate would be to take into account the actions and its magnitude, and include the early planning phase.
- Q So if someone made plans to commit the murder, this would be an indication of deliberation; is that correct?
  - A It probably would be an indication, yes.
  - Q All right.

Let's talk about some of these plans,

Assuming, Doctor, assuming that en route to the Tate residence on the night of the Tate murders, Mr. Watson told the three girls in the car, "I am familiar with the residence, I know the layout; do everything that I tell you to do."

Would this be an indication of deliberation?

- A It could wall be.
- Q This would indicate planning; is that correct.
- A If this was said, it would include planning.
- Q Did Mr. Watson tell you that en route to the Tate residence he told the three girls what I just mentioned right now in the hypothetical?
  - A He gave me quite a different account.
  - Q All right.

Did you take his account to be true?

A I think, with reservations.

Assuming that en route to the Tate residence there were three knives in the car and a revolver and let's assume that Mr. Watson told Linds Kassbian to wrap the knives and the revolver up and that if they were stopped by the police to throw the knives and the revolver out of the window. Would this indicate planning and deliberation?

A Yes, I think it would indicate some level of deliberation.

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Q	Did	Mr.	Watson	tell	you	that	he	did	that?

A He did not.

His account was very different.

Q Assuming that once the killers arrived at the Tate residence Mr. Watson climbed a telephone pole and cut the telephone wires.

Would this indicate deliberation on your part -- the telephone wires leading to the Tate residence?

A It may or may not because I think I have to take into account something Mr. Watson told me that in this psychosis called folic -a-daux, where two people have kind of mutual thing going together, which I think Charles Manson and Charles Watson did, Mr. Watson said that Mr. Manson gave him instructions to do this and I think that this would be followed out as part of the kind of craziness called folic-a-daux in the programming he had received.

Q Assuming that Mr. Manson did not tell Mr. Watson to do this, but that this was his idea, would this show deliberation on his part? Cutting the telephone wires?

A I think it would show evidence of some deliberation.

Q Before we go any further, let's define premeditation.

Maybe we can combine these two. How would you define premeditation?

A Yes. A person develops an idea in his mind and he allows it to grow until it has structured form that he can carry it out.

Q In other words, premeditation in your mind means that the intent to kill is not spontaneous. It is not a spur

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THE COURT: This Dr. Frank has already testified, has he not?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes. I want to bring out a point here with respect to Mr. Watson's credibility. He has already said that he believed that everything that Watson told him was correct because of the uniformity and I would like to point out, if I might; some discrepancies by way of impeachment of this withesses testimony, your Honor. He has already given an opinion on credibility.

THE COURT: There is nothing pending. Just a moment. the doctor is reading what Mr. Watson told him, I believe.

THE WITNESS: No. I'm in error. Mr. Watson said. indicated that Manson gave details of what he wanted to do and handed him a gun and knife and said, "Go with the girls. Don't worry if you don't remember what I told you. The girls will make sure everything else is done. Just kill everybody."

BY MR. BUGLIOSI: All right, Doctor, does not this show a premeditated intent to kill under your definition of preseditation, which I think is a correct one?

MR. KEITH: I will object to that as not the correct one. THE COURT: Sustained. Let's not have any comments, Mr. Bugliosi, please.

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27 28 THE WITNESS: I would like to prefix my statement by saying that in a psychosis such as folie a deux, one person can set as a robot, a puppet acting on the strings of another, and can unthinkingly and wholeheartedly accept the ideas of the other person without question, and in this sense I really am not certain whether this is a premeditation on the part of Charles Watson or he acting in an extremely automatic, programmed way, as programmed by Charles Manson.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Well, assuming that Mr. Watson was acting in a puppet-like state, making that assumption, and that he would do whatever Manson told him to do, the fact that he would do whatever Manson told him to do would not prevent him from intending to do that; is that correct?

In other words, let me give you this example --

- A Right.
- Q -- Manson tells Watson to eat a piece of blueberry pie; Watson goes shead and does it. It is not inconceivable that he intends to eat that blueberry pie when he eats it, is it?

A No, but if he were told that if he did not eat that piece of blueberry pie that when the day of judgment came that he would experience incredible fear and die of that fear, and he really, truly believed this, he would then be operating under certain delusions inculcated by his master.

Now, this sounds far out unless you have seen --

- Q No.
- A -- instances of folie a deux.
- Q But he still intends to eat the pie; right?

- A He feels he is coursed to eat the ple.
- Q Well, we don't know whether there was coersion involved here or not, Doctor.

My question is, he still intends to eat the pie?

- A He would eat the pie; yes.
- Q Are you saying he would not intend to eat it?
- A He might not wish to. I guess in the very act of eating, there would have to be intention.
- Q So the fact that -- and assuming it is a fact that he was acting like a pupper on the night of the Tate murders and that Manson told him to go out and kill, this would not prevent him from also having the intent to kill, would it?
- A He would take the intent of his master and it would become his own; but in a psychotic way, in which I would question whether it is his own intent -- yes, he would have intent, but I would question in this kind of psychosis whether it was his intent.
- Q All you are questioning, Doctor, is the origin of the intent, isn't that correct; you are not questioning the existence of the intent in his mind, you are questioning where he got it?
  - A The origin and whether it was his.
- Q Let's go a little further, let's assume, Doctor, that once Mr. Watson and the three girls climbed over the fence at the Tate residence, a car approached and Mr. Watson told the three girls to get back into the bushes, or words to that effect.

Would this be an indication of deliberation and

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premiditation?

A Yes, I think that it would evidence some deliberation and some premeditation.

Q. Let's assume that as the four advanced toward the Tate residence, let's assume hypothetically that Mr. Watson told Linda Kasabian to go to the rear of the house and check and see if there were any open doors and windows.

What would this show; would this show deliberation and premeditation?

- A Yes, it could.
- Q Mr. Watson did not tell you that, though, did he?
- A No, he did not; his account was quite different.
- Q He never told you that he told the girls to get back in the bushes, either, when the car approached?
  - A No, he did not.
- Q Let's assume that Mr. Watson then cut a screen on one of the front windows at the Tate residence.

Would this show deliberation and premeditation on his part?

A Yes, if he cut the screen, I think it might show deliberation.

- Q He didn't tell you that he cut the screen, did
  - A No, his account is very different.
- Q And you have already admitted that you do not feel he is an unbiased source?
  - A No. I don't think he is an unbiased source.
  - Q Lat's assume hypothetically, Doctor, that after

these murders when Mr. Watson and the three girls got back to the car, Mr. Watson, when he learned that Susan Atkins had left her knife inside the Tate residence, let's assume that he got angry with Susan Atkins for losing her knife.

What would this show?

A I think it would show some awareness, if this were the case.

Q Awareness of what?

A Awareness that knives shouldn't be left at the scene of a crime.

Q Because someone might find the knife and connect him, Mr. Watson, with the killings; right?

A Or connect the girls and, indirectly, him with the killings.

Q Let's assume, Doctor, that after they drove off and Mr. Watson suggested, or said that they had to find a place where they could all wash the blood off their bodies, and that they proceeded to actually do that, they found a place and started to hose the blood off their bodies before driving back to Spahn Ranch.

What would this show?

A ... This would show awareness that blood shouldn't be on one's body.

Q For what reason, Doctor?

A. Apprehension, I presume.

Q Apprehension by the police?

A Yes.

Q Because he was sware that he had done something

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No, again, Mr. Watson's account is very different

Let's assume that Mr. Watson told Linda Kasabian to throw the clothing, the bloody clothing that was used at the time of the killings, let's assume he told her to throw the clothing out the window.

What would that show?

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A Again, I think it would show some awareness that bloody clothing might be a clue.

Q Now, there are several other things, Doctor, but I think you have the gist of where I am driving.

If Mr. Watson had told you all these things, assuming that they be true, wouldn't you say that he deliberated and premeditated these murders, assuming that each and every one showed a certain amount of deliberation and premeditation, let's look at all of them in the amalgam, wouldn't all of these things in combination with each other indicate in your mind that he did deliberate and premeditate these murders?

A If these things are all true, rather than the account Mr. Watson gave me, I think it would show some evidence of deliberation and premeditation at some level; again, realizing we are dealing, which I still believe, with a very psychotic person under the -- heavily under the influence of drugs.

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Q	I believe that you also testified that in your	
professions:	l opinion Mr. Watson did not have the mental	
capacity to	materially and meaningfully reflect upon the	
gravity of	the contemplated act of killing; is that correct	7

A Yes.

Q Let's take Mr. Watson's shooting of Steven Parent.

Do you think Mr. Watson had the mental capacity
to know that he had a loaded revolver in his hand?

A Yes

Q And let's assume, hypothetically, that Steven Parent begged Mr. Watson not to shoot him, not to huzt him, that he wouldn't tell anyone, and that Mr. Watson then went shead.

Well, before I go any further, let's assume that Steven Parent begred Mr. Watson for his life.

Do you feel that Mr. Watson had the mental capacity to realize that Steven Parent did not want to die?

A In the state that he was, I think he had extremely limited capacity to realize this.

Q That Mr. Parent did not want to die?

A Yes.

Q Do you think that Mr. Watson had the mental capacity to know that when he pulled the trigger on the revolver a bullet would come out of the barrel?

A Yes.

Q Do you think Mr. Watson had the mental capacity
to know that when he mimed the revolver at Parent, and pulled
the trigger and the bullet came out of the barrel and it struck

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.28 Mr. Parent, that this might cause Mr. Parent's death?

A May I enswer this -- this is going to have to be rather complex.

THE COURT: That is all right.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Watson told me, and I have noticed in some of the other reports also, the idea that all life is like a big lump of dough, that if one part of the dough is gone, it really doesn't die, that life continues to go on in mass, and whether even Mr. Watson lived or died, that it was part -- as if he had no individuality, but that his group and maybe the whole world would continue to live and that in a sense if one person would die, the lump of dough, or mankind would continue to go on and this was meaningful life to him at that particular time.

Q In other words, what you are saying is that Mr. Watson when he shot Mr. Parent, he couldn't care less whether Mr. Parent died; is that what you are saying?

A No. I'm not saying that at all. I'm saying that if one person's life is in everybody, and everybody's life is in one person, if one person dies, that the mass of life continues to go on.

I think this is part of the whole psychosis that was involved in this folie-s-daux.

Q Then what you are saying then is -- correct me

if I am wrong -- that Mr. Watson didn't care that much about
whether or not he killed Mr. Parent. It didn't mean that much
to him, snuffing out a human life.

A Within the framework of his philosophical belief

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it meant nothing because life would go on.

But assuming that he later told Linda Kasabian Q to wipe the fingerprints off the knife, he was concerned enough. Doctor, not to be caught: is that correct? He had that much concern.

One of the strange things about schizophrenia is the split mind where people can do some rational things and some irrational things and these can coexist side by side and I think this is why it is so difficult for a same person to understand this type of conduct, unless you have seen, oh, I think even a person who has seen several thousand persons with schizophrenia can't really truly comprehend what goes on in their mind.

Q Going back just a little bit, Doctor, did Tex Watson tell you at any time that Manson sent him over on the might of the Tate murders from the Spahn Ranch, did he tell you that Manson told him to cut the telephone wires and after the wurders to wash the blood off his body and to throw the clothing out over the side of the hill or throw the clothing away?

Did he tell you that?

- No. he didn't. His account was quite different, A
- I think on page 5 of your report, you say that Mr. Watson told you that at the scene of these murders he did only what the girls told him to do: is that correct?
  - Yes.
  - And did you believe this?
  - I think in having examined a number of people with

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27 28 I believe you say that Mr. Watson told you that he was so intoxicated that he fell backwards when he attempted to climb the fence at the Tate residence and the girls had to push him over the fence.

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Did you believe that when he told you that?

- A He presented it credibly. Yes, I did believe that
- Q Tell this jury is there one single solitary thing that he told you that you did not believe? Just one thing.
- A You know I would have to go through my whole account, you know, and try to pick it out.
- Q I don't think Judge Alexander would be happy about that. It might take a couple of hours, but can you think of anything right now that he told you that you did not believe or did you buy everything lock, stock and barrel?
- A No. I think I have already said I did not buy everything lock, stock and barrel.

I think that I am being asked to say was this a lie and was this the truth, and I think that I am responding by saying that in any one statement there can be a certain amount of truth and a certain amount of falsehood.

And I think that in what I heard from Mr. Watson, for several reasons I think that there was a certain amount of truth in it and I think that as a psychiatrist I think that there is indirect evidence that indicates this.

Q Going back to the fact that Mr. Watson told you that he did whatever the girls told him to do at the scene, going back to that, let's assume hypothetically that Mr. Watson did tell Linda-Kasabian to do the things that I have

over the fence, told the girls to get back in the bushes and then told her to go to the rear of the house, Let's assume that fact. 6 7 Yes. You weren't aware of that hypothetical at the time 8 Q you examined Mr. Watson? 9 I was not aware of that hypothetical. 10 A 33 You are aware of the hypothetical now? 12 I am aware of it now. 13 Okay. In view of that hypothetical, and in view Q. 14 of Mr. Watson's dispetrically opposed version, what is your opinion? 16 MK. KEITH: If your Honor please, it is not dissetrically 17 opposed! That is an imfair question. 18 BY MR. BUGLIOSI: In view of Mr. Watson's different 19 version, which version do you believe? 20 I am not certain if presented with either version, 21 with this type of bizarre crime, I am not sure that I would 22 particularly believe either version completely because I don't 23 see that there is any completely unbiased witness. 24 I think that the crime is so bisarra that I would 25 assume, as a psychiatrist, that the people involved were 26 extremely bizarre themselves and I am not sure that I would 27 take either account as 100% true or 100% false. 28 I think that both accounts with the psychotic

Like wrapping up the knives and when they climbed

already indicated.

Yes.

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bizarre nature of what happened would be open to some question quite a bit probably.

MR. BUGLICSI: Your Honor, I move to strike the doctor's statement that he doesn't believe any account would be unbiased. I think that would be a conclusion on his part.

MR. BUBBICK: He certainly is in a position to render that opinion.

MR. BUGLIOSI: He certainly is not in a position.

THE COURT: The motion will be denied.

- Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: I believe you said earlier that Mr. Watson's memory for remote events was good; is that correct?
  - A That is correct.

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- Q By remote events, what do you mean by that?
- A I mean things that happened several years ago, his experience in Copeville, Texas, his growing up, I think even during the period of moving into California, I think prior to getting on heavy drugs.

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Q Okay. So, by remote events you mean even prior to the murders?

A Yes.

Q I believe you did say that Mr. Watson's memory is grossly impaired now.

Why did you say that; where does he show a gross impairment of memory?

This is mostly recent memory, and this is based upon the fact that during the interview, very frequently I would ask Mr. Watson something, he would begin to talk and then he would begin to perseverate, which is a sign of brain damage, usually; and then he would lose train of the question completely and multiple times would say, "What did you say?" or "What did you ask me?"

Now, this means that his memory storage for various recent things is impaired; but I think that there also is a kind of furziness of account ever since he was on heavy drugs until the time he was off of them; and I would include, this is impaired recent memory.

Q Where do you find gaps in his memory -- or let's say, with respect to these murders -- now, you say he didn't tell you about the La Bianca murders?

A That's right.

Q Did he say he didn't have any memory or he didn't want to talk about it?

A No, in fact, he told me he wanted to tell me everything --

Q All right.

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A -- that he told me about taking belladonna root and that he would go in and out of periods of psychosis, that he couldn't remember anything; and this is such a typical story of people that are very heavy, let's say, psychidelic users, that they have these gaps come back into reality and go back into the gaps.

He says he doesn't remember entering the house.

He is not certain — was uncertain whether some events occurred inside or outside of the house.

This could be deliberate falsification, but it could also be spottiness of memory, because during the interview, I detected a lot of spottiness of memory just during the process of interviewing.

- Q Kind of a patchy type of amnesia?
- A Patchy amnesia.
- Q You are very well aware that patchy amnesia is characteristic of the criminals that are lying, aren't you, Doctor?

A I'm very well aware of this. I am aware that it is characteratic of some other things, also.

- Q In other words, there seems to be a recollection of one event, and a lack of recollection with another event, kind of indiscriminately; it is kind of patchy?
- A Yes, this is also classically characteristic of the severe toxic effects of the psychidelic drugs, the people just in and out and in and out, so they, you know, with spotty --
  - Q This patchy amnesia of Mr. Watson's, that could be

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a very significant degree of disturbance.

Could this be the situation with Mr. Watson with respect to things he can't remember, that he is possibly trying to dispel these things from his mind, because they are too horrible to live with?

This is possible, yes.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I am going into another area, your Honor. Does the Court want me to continue till 4:00. I can do it.

THE COURT: Can you finish by 4:00, do you think?

MR. BUGLIOSI: I won't be finished with the doctor by 4:00. probably 10 after 4:00.

THE COURT: Well, if the jury is willing to work till 10 after 4:00 to accommodate the doctor, it is all right with MO.

A JURON: Be our guest.

THE COURT: Suppose you proceed, Mr. Bugliosi.

- BY MR. BUGLIOSI: Doctor, on Page 7 of your report Q you say that Mr. Watson shows paranoid ideations. What do you mean by that?
- Yes. At the time, this was a primary persecutory, people being against him, people severely mistreating him: and not only the fact, but his tremendous emotional reaction to it, a reaction far beyond what the events called for.
  - Well, whom did he feel was against him? Q
  - Mostly the prison personnel.
- Now, you realize that Mr. Watson has admitted killing seven people; you are sware of that?

Yes.

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Q And you are aware that killing someone is against the law? The law kind of frowns against it.

A I am, yes, I am aware of that.

Q And you are sware that these individuals who work in prisons are members, as it were, of law enforcement; is that correct?

A I am aware of that.

Q What do you find unusual or bizarre or paranoid about Mr. Watson's feeling that these people, members of law enforcement, are against him?

What do you find paranoid about that? Isn't that kind of realistic?

A Mo, not really, if a person begins to cry and say over and over and over that they won't feed him vegetables, that they are deliberately avoiding feeding him and this keeps going over and over, particularly about food, and he crys and keeps telling over and over how mean the people are, in an obsessive kind of way, this is not a normal response.

I speak to many, many people who are on the other side of the law who say, "Gee, things are pretty crummy here," but it is the quality of what he is saying and how he says it and the obsessive way in what he said and what he chooses as topics to talk about.

Q Well, say that he, Mr. Watson, is a vegetarian and he wanted a particular type of food and the jail being somewhat analogous to the military, they just have a certain menu each day, and they couldn't give him what he wanted, maybe what Mr. Watson told you is the truth, that they wouldn't

•	\$	Therefore	you	conclude	that	he	did	not	have
malice	afor	othought;	is t	hat corre	gt?				

A Yes.

Q Do you feel, Doctor, that Mr. Watson intended to kill these victims?

A No. I think that in his psychotic process he intended to commit acts of homicide upon certain faceless entities, individuals who were not even individuals but part of the lump of dough of humanity, and that if they were gone, that life would proceed, that all humanity was just one big lump.

Q Are you saying then that when he stabled these victims over and over again in his mind he was just stabbing dought

A I would like to refer to his account, which I think is credible for a person, you know, that is psychotic and under a hallucinogen. "Without hesitation or thought he further states that he just kept saying (humming) --" he told me in such an emotionalless mechanical way, that I think it was a reflection of the way he viewed the whole process, a robot-like thing.

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	Q	So it	is your	conclusion,	then, Doctor,	that
when l	e vas	stabbi	ng these	people and	shooting them	he did
not li	nténd t	o kill	them;	is that your	conclusion?	

He may or may not have intended to kill them, but I don't believe there were any feelings or any feeling that these were really human beings.

Do you have an opinion as to whether or not be intended to kill them?

Yes. I think he did intend to kill hypothetical faceless human beings, yes, in a robot-like fashion under the direction of his mentor, Charles Manson.

It is your final recommendation, Doctor, that Mr. Watson be sent to a hospital where he can receive medication and custodial care; is that correct, Doctor?

That was my recommendation at the time, yes. MR. BUBRICK: Thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BUBRICK:

Doctor, do you believe in the death penalty?

Do I believe in the death penalty? I am not categorically opposed to it.

Does that mean, then, that you believe in it under certain circumstances; is that correct?

. Under certain circumstances.

And certain factual situations?

Yes.

Doctor, did the district attorney's office ever

call you up and say they have a witness by the name of Linda Kasabian whom you might examine, if you wanted to?

A They did not.

Q Did they say,"We have available the testimony of a witness by the name of Linda Kasabian, that you are free to read if you want to"?

Å No.

MR. KAY: Now, this is improper, because this is his psychiatrist.

THE COURT: This is the court's psychiatrist.

MR. KAY: May we approach the bench?

THE COURT: You just sit where you are. This is a court appointed psychiatrist; he is appointed by the court.

MR. KAY: If he was appointed by the court, why did he give Mr. Bubrick his psychiatric report?

MR. BUBRICK: And you got a copy of it, too.

THE COURT: Just a second, Gentlemen; I have made my ruling. He is a court appointed psychiatrist.

Q BY MR. BUBRICK: Dr. Bohr, do you know who Linda Kasabian is?

A Only by newspaper accounts.

Contract to the second

Q. If you knew that she was one of the people indicted for this offense and if you knew she was granted complete immunity by the district attorney's office after --

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is a misstatement, your Honor; the district attorney's office does not have the power to grant anyone immunity. The Court, only, has that power.

Q BY MR. BUBRICK: If there was a recommendation that

she be granted complete immunity by the district attorney's office, which the Court then honored by a signed order, will you consider such a person an unbiased source of information?

A No. I would not.

Q Do you think she might have some motive for wanting to testify the way she did?

MR. BUGLIOSI: This calls for a conclusion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that is what you mean by an unbiased person, is that correct, one who might have a motive to testify the way she did?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think that someone under those circumstances would have a strong motive to testify just like an accused would have a strong motive to testify a given way.

Q BY MR. BUBRICK: Doctor, you said that you thought that Mr. Watson was a latent schizophrenic, perhaps before he came to California and became involved with the Manson family?

A Based on my previous experience with many, many people like that that get heavily strung out on drugs, this has been my experience, yes.

But he was latent before he became involved with drugs; is that correct, in your opinion?

A This, I would believe, yes.

Q Would that latent, in your opinion, would the latent schizophrania that he suffered under before he became heavily involved with drugs be the type that would induce a homicide?

A I would guess, being the type that it was, that maybe it never would have surfaced without heavy drug usage

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**af.** 27 A Yes, two of the best works that have been written on thought influencing that I can think of shows that psychidelics and other drugs strongly enable a person to be programmed for thinking.

Q Now, there was also some reference to patchy amnesia, Doctor Bohr.

Do you have a feeling that that continued during the five hours of any of the time that you spent with Mr. Watson?

A I'm not certain I understand your question, Counselor. Could you repeat it, perhaps?

Q Yes. Did you get the feeling during the five hours that you were talking to Mr. Watson that he was consciously trying to feign amnesia?

A No, I did not; and I think the one thing that made me believe that he was not, is that his account seemed -- he was repetitive and seemed to be consistent; and I believe that with brain damage, people cannot memorize a memorized story over a five-hour period or between two widely separated dates, because I did go back and cross-check and it was the same story; and with brain damage, I don't believe this kind of memory would be possible.

I personally don't believe it would be possible.

Q Did you know anything about Mr. Watson's background as an athelete prior to the time he came to California?

A Yes, I did.

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27 28 Q And would it have been consistent or inconsistent with the type of brain damage that you observed in 1971, or that you concluded existed in 1971?

A Yes; Charles Watson was a star athlete. I had the opportunity to observe Mr. Watson when he did not know I was observing him; namely, every time he walked down a long prison corridor he did not walk as a coordinated man, he didn't have the normal swing and gait.

I did some other neurological testing, which tests coordination, which controls balance and that type of thing. One of these tests is doing something like this, which is called a dysdiadkokanesis.

that particular time, which hit me was a reflexion that he was not a coordinated person that a star athlete a few years before was.

Q So that I take it, then, that you don't think that the kind of brain he had or the coordination he had at the time you examined him would have permitted him to function as the kind of athlete he was in high school days?

A Definitely not.

MR. BUBRICK: I have nothing further, your Honor.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I have some more questions.

#### FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Q Did Mr. Bubrick ever tell you, Doctor, not to show your reports to any member of the district attorney's

He did not. 語為自為特別協 P. A. P. C. The Company 1Ò 11. .27 

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Q Doctor, with response to whether or not a person under immunity is a biased or unbiased witness, are you aware, Doctor, that one of the conditions of immunity before the judge grants immunity, one of the express conditions of immunity is that the person granted immunity testify truthfully at the trial.

Are you evere of that?

MR. KEITH: If your Honor please, I object to the question.

THE COURT; The objection is sustained.

MR. BUGLIOSI: It is part of the immunity agreement, your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be stricken. Disregard that, ladies and gentlemen.

- Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: How many times have you spoken to Mr. Bubrick since you have been on this case, Doctor Bohr?
- A I think I have had one telephone conversation with him. I think I have had one personal conversation and then I spoke to him in the hallway today.
  - Q ... How about Mr. Keith?
- Mr. Bubrick.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you, Doctor. Nothing further.

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BUBRICK;

- Q When did we first meet, Dr. Bohr?
- A I think it was about a week and a half ago or a

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- Q The first time we ever talked it was face to face, wasn't it?
  - A Yes, and this was with Mr. Keith as well.
  - Q He was present at the same time?
  - A Yes.
- Q And do you remember the nature of our telephone calls?
- A It was mostly I think about information, background information.
  - Q Only about the Texas material, right?
  - A Yes.
- Was there any discussion between you and me about the nature of these acts or did I tell you anything at all about what he was alleged to have done?

A No. you did not.

MR. BUBRICK: I have nothing further.

# RECROSS-EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

- Q When did you talk to Mr. Bubrick on the telephone for the first time?
- A I think Mr. Bubrick called ma, if I remember correctly, and I was out and I returned his call and he said that I had been appointed to examine Charles Watson. I think he said there was some information available. I requested that if I could get the reports of people like George Abe and Marcus Crahan and the Atascadero report, as well as maybe the

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Grand	Jury	thing,	that	I	would	like	ţó	see	and	that	is	about
the ex	itent	of it.										•

- You asked Mr. Bubrick for the Grand Jury proceedings?
- I believe I did. I am not sure whether I received it or not.
- In any event, when did you have this telephone Q conversation with Mr. Bubrick?
  - Oh. I would guess around, let's see --
  - Q Just approximately, Doctor,
  - Sometime in May, I believe
  - May 1971?
  - Right.
  - MR. BUGLIOSI: Thank you. No further questions.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BUBRICK:

- Do you remember me calling you a couple of times to ask you how soon I could get your report?
- Yes. Mr. Bubrick did bug me about my report and I did have a secretary change, quite devastating to me, and that was the reason the thing was sent to Mr. Bubrick instead of Judge Lucas and I am still struggling with that personal problem, unhappily,

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR, BUCLICEL: No. your Honor.

MR. BUBRICK: No.

THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor. You may be excused. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we will recess ŀ

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at this time until tomorrow at 9:30.

Do not form or express any opinion and keep an open mind.

Please remember what I told you about the news media. Thank you,

(An adjournment was taken until Thursday, September 16, 1971 at 9:30 a.m.)