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# LIFE TERM PAROLE CONSIDERATION HEARING STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY RELEASE BOARD .

In the Matter of the Life )
Term Parole Consideration )
Hearing of:

CDC No. B-28302

ROBERT K. BEAUSOLEIL.

DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

TRACY, CALIFORNIA

## ORIGINAL

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1979

2:00 P.M.

EVELYN J. DUGGAN Shorthand Reporter

Ms. Toretta Collier, Presiding Member

Mr. Rudy Deleon, Board Member

Mr. Warren Wade, Hearing Representative

#### MEMBERS ABSENT

### ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Robert K. Beausoleil, Inmate

Mr. Michael J. Montagna Head District Attorney

Los Angeles County 12

Mr. Bruce Dyer 13 Program - Administrator Inmate's case worker 14

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#### PROCEEDINGS

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PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Today is August 27th

This is a subsequent parole consideration
hearing for life term prisoner Robert Kenneth Beausoleil,
B Number 28302, received by CDC on June 23rd, 1970 under
sentence of death. On September 13th, 1973, sentence was
modified by a DC Opinion of June 8th, 1973 to life.
Received for the offense of 187 P.C., Murder First Degree,
Count I, from Los Angeles County, Case Number A-057452.
The victim was Gary Hinman; MEPD is 8/4/76.

The hearing is being transcribed at Deuel Vocational Institution. I'm going to ask each person to identify themselves. Would you please spell your last name and your function, and I'll start to my left.

MR. MONTAGNA: Michael Montagna, M-o-n-t-a-g-n-a, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

MR. DYER: My name is Bruce Dyer, D-y-e-r.

I'm the program administrator here at DVI and sitting in
as Mr. (Beausoleil s case worker today..

INMATE BEAUSQLEIL: Robert Beausoleil,

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: My name is Warren Wade, W-a-d-e.

I'm a hearing representative for the Community Release

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BOARD MEMBER Deleon: Rudy Deleon, capital D-e capital L-e-o-n, member, Community Release Board.

T. Will Edition

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Loretta Collier, C-o-l-l-i-e-r, member, Community Release Board.

This hearing is being conducted pursuant to

Penal Code Sections 3041, 3042 and the regulations of the

Community Release Board governing parole consideration

hearings for life prisoners.

The purpose of today's hearing is to consider your suitability for parole. It is necessary for us to conduct this hearing under revised procedures enacted by the Legislature effective July 1st, 1977, which are applicable to all prisoners under a life sentence.

We will be considering the number and nature of the crimes for which you were admitted to state prison, your criminal history, or lack of it, prior to your commitment, and your behavior since your commitment. We will reach a decision and inform you whether you are suitable for parole or not and why, and if you are found suitable, the length of your confinement and the specific factors leading to this determination.

Now, the hearing will proceed in the following manner: We'll divide it up into three or four areas.

I will discuss the commitment offense and the surrounding

circumstances and your prior criminal history. Mr. Deleca will discuss your institutional adjustment, we call it post-conviction factors. "Mr. Wade will discuss your parole plans.

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At the end of each one of these areas, you will be, allowed to make comments regarding the specific area, We have present with us today Mr. Montagna, D.A. from Los Angeles. County who will also be allowed to make statements following a discussion at the end of each one of these areas.

Now, these are not adversary proceedings, and we are asking that any questions that you might have be directed to the Chair and not to the D.A.

Now, I want to talk to you a little bit about your rights. You did receive notice of this hearing 30 days hence. Have you had the opportunity to review your file?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I have.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Are you prepared ' to proceed?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I am.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: The panel has reviewed the C File, the Central File, and there's no confidential information that we will be discussing today.

You have the right to appeal once we've given you

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our decision under CRB 2050. Our decision is not effective
      for 60 days:
                Do you have any reason to believe that this will
      not be a fair and impartial panel?
                INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: 'I would like to enter an
     objection to the presence of the Deputy District Attorney.
                PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Could you hold off,
     · because I'm going to ask you for preliminary objections.
                As far as the panel is concerned, do you have
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      any objections?
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                INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No.
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                PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: You will be giving
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      testimony today; is that correct?
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                INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I am.
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                PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Would you stand.
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      I can swear you in.
                (Thereupon Inmate Robert Beausoleil was,
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                by Presiding Member Collier, sworn to
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                tell the truth, the whole truth, and
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                nothing but the truth.)
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                PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, I'm
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      going to share with you and with the D.A. this list of
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     documents. Those are the documents that we'll be using
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      in this hearing today.
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At this time, Mr. Beausoleil, do you have any

preliminary objections?

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INMATE HEAUSOLELL: Yes, I do.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Would you stand you

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: To begin with, I would like to object to the presence of the Deputy District Attorney. Let me reiterate. I was more prepared for Mr. Ross' presence today. Mr. Ross appeared at my last Board appearance. He was the Deputy District Attorney that handled my first trial which ended in a hung jury.

extremely fair, forthright, and I would have no objections to his presence, whether it was official or unofficial in this hearing. However, I do not know Mr. --

MR. MONTAGNA: Montagna.

an interview before the hearing. I do not know if he has something new that he could offer this panel or not. I would object to it on the grounds that I'm not represented by an attorney pursuant to 2030 of the CRB rules, which is, from what I understand — at first I was informed that the District Attorney would not be allowed. Then, I was informed that he might be allowed.

It seems to be a debatable or arguable point, and I enter an objection on these grounds.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Your objections are

of the CRB rules, Subsection 3:

"The representative of the District Attorney of the county from which a life prisoner was committed may participate in any parole consideration or rescission hearing for that prisoner."

Now, under a general statement, it states that the Chairman may permit a representative of that office that prosecuted a prisoner to participate in any Board hearing.

Your comments are noted, and they re overruled without prejudice. We're going to allow Mr. Montagna to participate as the fepresentative of the L.A. County District Attorney's Office.

Anything further?

MR. MONTAGNA: May I interject?

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Yes.

MR. MONTAGNA: I note that during Mr. Beausoleil's statement, he made some objection to the effect that he is not now being represented by counsel.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: You waived the right,

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: That's correct.

MR. MONTAGNA: It's subject to the possible interpretation that he's now saying he does want an attorney present.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, I did not.

MR. MONTAGNA: Excuse me.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: In fact, I would like to say that I have no prejudice toward Mr. Montagna at all. I just -- I don't know what ten years later, the State would offer to this hearing?

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Do you have any further objections?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I do.

I have one other pertaining to -- I assume that you're planning to use the matrix system, the new matrix system, in this hearing; is that correct?

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Why don't you state your objection.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: The objection -- I had a friend of mine who helped me with the legal terminology. I would like to read this into the record. Is that all right?

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Yes.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Objections to new matrix of

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bearing under ISL and all of the benefits under the law applicable to him at the time of the commission of the offense.

The matrix of terms as devised by the CRB and/or judicial council constitutes sublegislation in violation of the separation of powers doctrine. The matrix is a system which, pursuant to CRB administrative rules, which permit enhancements upon life sentence imposed prior to January 1st, 1979 is not based on enabling statute. The matrix system which provdes for aggravated offenses—pardon me, aggravated sentences—and fixes terms dependent upon the social status of the victim, which provisions do not exist under the law, to prisoners whose commitment offense prior to January 1st, 1979 cannot be retroactively applied without violating the constitutional provisions and ex post facto laws.

And one other, which is a personal objection; to the matrix system on the grounds it's -- it makes overly vast generalizations, which I don't think be best suited for hearing a case of this nature.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. DeLeon, do you have comments?

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Yes.

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for the panel and the panel is not bound by that. It is an established part of the rules.

Your objection is noted for the record and overruled. That is acknowledged.

The multi-purposes of a matrix of guidelines is to establish uniformity, and the punitive factor to consider all factors dealing with a particular offense is well established. And I mention again, the purpose of it is as a guideline. The panel may go above in aggravation or it may go below in mitigation of a particular matrix that fits that particular offense, depending upon the total circumstances related to that, to that particular crime. So, that's the purpose of it.

We note your objections are a part of the record and that, in substance, is it.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Are there any further objections, Mr. Beausolvil?

INMATE BEAUSCLEIL: There are no objections.

1 would like to submit a couple of -- is this the time?

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: No, if those have

to do with institutional adjustment or your adjustment

since you were received by the institution, then, when

Mr. DeLeon discusses that part of the hearing, then

you may submit that information to him.

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If there are no further comments, then, at this time I will read into the record the circumstances of the offense. I'm taking my information from the probation officer's report.

on July 25th, 1969, the prisoner, Susan Atkins, and Mary Brunner, B-r-u-n-n-e-r, went to the decedent's house at the request of Charles Manson for the purpose of extorting \$20,000 which Manson and his Family believed Hinman to have.

unsuccessful, the prisoner pulled a 9 millimeter gun on the victim, and during the ensuing struggle, struck the victim over the head, causing head wounds. Thereafter, the prisoner called Charles Manson and told Manson that the victim was not cooperating.

Manson arrived at the victim's house with

Bruce Davis shortly thereafter, and told the victim that
they wanted all of his money and property. Charles Manson
thereafter slashed the victim across the face with a
sword, severing his left ear. Manson and Davis left
the victim's house, leaving Atkins, the prisoner, and
Brunner to remain with the victim, Gary Hinman.

The latter three remained in the victim's house for another day and a half, keeping the victim hostage while they attempted to find out where the victim kept his

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have the said \$20,000, the prisoner called Charles Manson and received orders to kill the victim.

Before killing the victim, he was required to sign over the pink slips to his two automobiles. On Sunday, July 27th, 1979 (sic) the prisoner stabbed and killed Gary Hinman.

The prisoner thereafter told Atkins and Brunner to wipe the house down for prints and to write something on the wall in Hinman's blood to look like the Black Panthers had killed the victim. The words, quote, "Political Piggy" and the symbol of the Black Panthers' paw were written in blood on the wall.

On August 6, 1969, the prisoner was arrested in San Luis Obispo in the victim's automobile.

Now, Mr. D.A., do you have any comments that you'd like to make with regard to the commitment offense?

MR. MONTAGNA: No, ma'am, thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, do, you have any comments that you'd like to make for the record on the commitment offense?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Only that, as a matter of record, from the last hearing, in which I went into detail over the circumstances of the offense of the incident, many points were brought out that are in direct -- different

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with that version. There has been a letter -- there is a letter in the addenda from Mr. Ross, which was a response to directive from the CRB last year to my version, and that letter is in the addenda.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Panel members, do you have any questions regarding the commitment offense?

Mr. DeLeon.

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BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: In the documentation, there seems to be some contradiction over a period of years in your version of your part in the commitment offense. And that is among, you know, the given parties, apparently, in that you told people the story and they repeated it, and so on and so forth.

The version given by others, apparently the crime partner Brunner and Atkins and others that were involved, as to your degree of involvement and your degree of involvement with the other people that were there, including Mr. Manson.

With that in mind, did you, in fact, go to that house to get money from Mr. Hinman?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: As I stated last year, and in the previous two years before that, I went there to get money that was -- I never went there to collect \$20,000 from him. I've known -- I had known Gary Hinman several years before this incident. I would never have

go there to rob him.

I've never been a member of the Manson Family, as I've stated from the first date. In fact, I was not living at Spahn's Ranch at the time the offense was committed.

Gary -- the situation that developed between :

Gary Hinman and I was a matter over a drug deal. I stupidly placed myself in a position of go-between between a motor-cycle club and Gary Hinman, who was dealing lightweight at the time. And he sold me a thousand hits of supposed Mescaline for a thousand dollars of the motorcycle club's money. I didn't test it or try the drug myself. I took it to the motorcycle club, and they were mad as hell at me because I was -- because, you know, they had given me the money and they didn't give it to him.

So, I was in the position of having to go to Gary Hinman and collect the money they had given him for the supposed Mescaline.

The situation that developed at Gary Hinman's house was something I did not foresee. I never went there to kill him. I had no intention of getting involved in this type of -- I had known him for a while. I considered him a friend.

The girls that went with me, Mary Brunner and

Susan Atkins, were friends of Gary Hinman. They wanted to go and visit Gary Hinman. There was no indication that it was going to turn into violence.

I was mad. I was in a position where I was severely threatened at the time. I had to get myself out of the situation that I had got myself into.

I don't know what else to say.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Did you stab --

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I did.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: -- Hinman? Did you

sever his ear?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: His ear was never severed.

His ear had a cut. Yes, I did.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: You did that?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, a knife cut that went

from his ear, part of his ear, here, across his cheek.

And I sewed it up afterwards.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: And you sewed it up?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: That's correct, as a matter.

of court record

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Was that with a regular needle and thread?

needle and thread:

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, with dental floss.

BOARD MEMBER, DeLEON: Dental floss?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Dental floss and needle.

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BOARD MEMBER DELEON: Who obtained that for you?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: He did. Out of his medicine

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: And then you stabbed him, killed him?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: The next day, yes.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Who wrote on the walls?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: One of the girls that was

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Was that just on the refrigerator or on all the walls? Did they write in more than one place?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: There's no refrigerator involved. No, it was on the wall.

The purpose of that, Gary Hinman was into -he was a political science major, and he was into a lot
of Marxist-type ideology. And his associations were
people that were involved in Communist Marxist-type
philosophies. The idea -- you must keep in mind, I wasn't
thinking very clearly through this whole thing. I mean,
I had never been in a situation like this in my entire
life, never conceived of the position that I was in.

I was looking for a way to direct the attention away from myself. That's why.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Did you call Bruce Davis

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and Manson to the house?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, sir.

BOARD MEMBER Deleon: They did come to the house?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, sir.

BOARD MEMBER DELEON: Did Brunner and Atkins say that they had come to the house?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Brunner did say that he had come to the house.

Brunner's testimony as an accomplice, she was granted immunity in return for her testimony. Under — in testifying, she stated that she was under coercion from the detectives in the case, that she would lose her child if she did not testify in my case. She stated in testimony that she had been coerced into bringing Charlie Manson into this case because the sheriff's department wanted him involved in this case. They didn't have — the sheriff's department didn't have Charlie Manson involved in any of the two cases that were under their jurisdiction. Apparently, there was some competition between the Los Angeles P.D. and the Sheriff's Department.

This is -- I'm only going by what Mary Brunner stated on the stand. Now, I would also like to point out that Mary Brunner has given three distinctly different versions of this testimony in different trials or different

versions

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phases of the same trials. In think that, in a court of law, that impeaches the witness.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Were you a boyfriend or lover to either one of the two crime partners?

there?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL No, Mary Brunner had been a boyfriend (sic) lover to Gary Hinman.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Did you pick them up on the day you went to that location? Did you pick them up at their place of residence that day?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: They were at Spahn's Ranch.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Did you pickethem up

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, they asked to come along.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: But you were not living there?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, sir.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Did you have orders from anyone at Spahn's Ranch to carry out a particular assignment with Hinman?

under -- I would like to state that I have never been party to any type of sectarian philosophy. I have never been been a cultist. I have never been -- I do not have the personality for that type of an ideology. Throughout various

professional endeavors, I've always been a leader-type of person. I'm not a follower. I've always been the leader of my bands, and my music, my professional occupations. I've never, never been subject to anybody's orders.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Were you involved in music at the time of the offense?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL Yes, I was.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: What type of music or with whom?

INMATE BEAUSCLEIL: At the time I was doing studio work, various studios, but I was requested by Charlie Manson to help him cut a demo tape, and we were involved in taping at Beverly Hills at the time this situation developed.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Especially in song writing.

He was recording his songs at the time, all of his songs that he had composed, written. It wasn't for -- the demo tape wasn't for an album, but just to get his songs on tape for possible resale. He had already sold some songs. I was helping him to tape them in as professional manner as possible. He's a very talented lyricist especially.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: I have nothing further,

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Mrs. Chairman.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Wade, any

questions?

there, that circumstances when the victim was killed, that you were mad. Who or what were you specifically mad at?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Well, I was in a situation where I had a large motorcycle -- large, potentially violent motorcycle club mad at me for setting them up with a deal that turned out to be a bunco, that could possibly have gotten them killed because the supposed Mescaline was --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: I'm sorry. Let's shift to the scene of the circumstances of the crime. You indicated you got mad there, you went there mad? Or did you get mad?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I was mad over being put into a situation which placed me under severe threats from this motorcycle club.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Okay. Now, you say you had been threatened. Who threatened you?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: The motorcycle club.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Not the victor?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, sir. He threatened me

later on, as I was getting ready to leave the house, he threatened me with bringing the politicinto it.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADEN Was there anything unusual about that?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Well, I'd never have assumed that he would do that, inasmuch as he was a drug dealer.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: How long had you been there when you started to leave?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Approximately 24 hours,

26 hours, something like that.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Why were you there

so long?

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Because I didn't want to leave during the daytime.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: How long were you there all together before you left?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I just said that about

24 to 26 hours, approximately.

little over a day?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: No more than a

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: That is correct.

MEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: That's in

contradiction to time in the official records. . .

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, it is.

· HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Where did you go

when you left?

Ranch. I took the girls back to the Spahn Ranch.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: How long did

you staysthere?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I didn't.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Where did you go

then?

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I went back to my apartment in Hollywood.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Did you acquire some pink slips when you left the victim's house?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I had acquired them earlier in the day that the victim was killed.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: How did you get them?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Under agreement from Gary
Hinman that, since he did not have the \$1,000 anymore,
that it was turned over to the people that he had apparently
-- that he had copped the drugs from.

He gave me the -- he had three cars, three vehicles. He gave me the pink slips to two of them, which were approximately equal to the amount of \$1,000, and these I was intending to turn over to the motorcycle club in return for --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: One last question.
Were you driving one of the vehicles, one of the victim's
cars; when you were arrested?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I was.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Where were you then?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I was in San Luis Obispo at the time I was arrested.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Where were you going?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Didn't know.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: I have no other questions.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: I have just one question.

Mr. Beausoleil, as Mr. DeLeon asked you earlier or said earlier, your testimony of the circumstances of the commitment offense have changed. In the probation officer's report, there is a statement here given by you apparently to the probation officer. They state in the probation officer's report that this is their version of what you told them. Now, this version is entirely different.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, ma'am.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: It is different from the version that you've been giving for over the last

two or three Board reports:

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, it's been before that.

It's the first time I brought it to the Board's attention.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Why are the two

statements so entirely different?

wanted to -- I didn't want to tell my folks exactly what happened. It was already very difficult for me. At that time, I would have preferred that they believed that I was not involved to the extent that I was charged with.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: so, in effect,
you kind of led them to believe that your participation
was --

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Correct.

presiding member collier: -- not as serious, or you were not as involved as the other witnesses and as the other evidence had indicated?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, ma'am.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Panel, any other questions?

Mr. Montagna, do you have any comments?

MR. MONTAGNA: I have some comments. Perhaps,

Mr. Beausoleil, with the Board's permission, would like

to reply.

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According to the Appellate Court opinion, the trial transcript reflects that a witness by the name of Decarlo testified that, prior to Hinman's death, there was a conversation between the defendant Beausoleil and Manson in which there was discussion. Hinman was called a political pig who should die. I point out, according to the Appellate Court opinion, this is prior to the death of Hinman. That, subsequently after Hinman's death, there was another conversation with DeCarlo in which this defendant, Beausoleil, stated he had gone to Gary's house with Brunner and Atkins to demand money, that Hinman did cooperate, and that he beat him. That Manson came over, and I emphasize this is what Beausoleil told DeCarlo, that Manson came over and cut Gary with a sword. The defendant Beausoleil stabbed Hinman to death. That he told the women to wipe the house down for fingerprints, that he had never killed anyone before.

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In another conversation, Beausoleil told DeCarlo that he had gone back to the house to take the paw print off the wall, and that Hinman was still lying there and maggots were eating him.

A witness Cooper testified at the trial to a conversation between this defendant Beausoleil and DeCarlo, that the defendant said something about torturing somebody for about seven hours, something about killing somebody for about seven hours, and he wouldn't give up.

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Mary Brunner, in which Brunner testified that Manson and Bruce Davis did go up to the house while Beausoleil was there, and that Manson was involved in cutting the victim with a sword.

I point out for the Board that at the trial, there was a second trial for Beausoleil. He himself took the stand and, although he gave an essentially self-serving statement, the whole import of that and the whole thrust of it was that Charles Manson had sent him up there. Manson's request -- this is from the Appellate Court opinion -- the defendant testified in his own behalf to the following effect: That at Manson's request, he, Beausoleil, went with Brunner and Atkins to Hinman's home and asked for money for the Family. That Beausoleil carried a knife which Manson had given him, but not a gun. That Hinman offered \$150 which defendant said was not enough. That he, Beausoleil, then telephoned Manson and asked for somebody to give him a ride back. Manson and Davis arrived armed with a sword and gun. That Manson stabbed Hinman with a sword twice. That when defendant Beausoleil expressed disapproval, that Bruce Davis menaced him with a gun, and Manson said he would kill anybody that tried to cross him. That Manson forced

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Manson then left the gun with Brunner with instructions .

to kill Hinman if he tried to leave. That then Manson left the house and that Manson then later returned and stabbed Hinman to death with a knife.

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I suppose much of what I would have to say would probably be by way of argument, and that should come at the conclusion of the hearing before arguing stuff which is in the record before this Board. I think it only fair that, perhaps, Beausoleil, with the Board's permission, might want to reply to some of this trial testimony, and that now would be the opportunity, because it's clearly markedly different than what the record would seem to bear on what actually happened.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, would you like to reply?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I would.

To begin with, now, the comments there, DeCarlo, I would like to state for the Board's record that Danny DeCarlo in his testimony, it's stated that he was granted — what do you call it — charges were dropped, GTA, drug charges, and, I suppose, I'm pretty sure, some kind of federal charge in return for his testimony against me.

I have never made any such statements to Danny DeCarlo. I have stated that from the beginning. I was

associated with this group that the comments that came from Sadie Atkins to Danny DeCarlo, that he had an opportunity to — this is — by the way, Danny DeCarlo was secretary of the Straight Satans Motorcycle Club, which was the one I was having problems with.

As far as Danny DeCarlo's testimony goes, I can only state that it was not true. Mary Brunner's testimony, I've already commented on.

Linda Cooper's testimony, I really don't know what to make of that. I don't know where she got her information. I don't know what she was doing on the witness stand, because I wish, if this is going to be drawn into this hearing, that all of Linda Cooper's testimony could be reviewed by the Board, because it was a joke.

As far as -- well, I guess -- who else was there?
MR. MONTAGNA: His own testimony.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: My own testimony. Excuse

me.

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My own testimony was, obviously, an attempt to get out of a bad situation, an attempt, also, to, as I mentioned in my version, which was the same version that I gave to my parents, by the way, and given for the same reasons.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Panel, any questions?

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Any other questions regarding the commitment offense?

BOARD MEMBER DELEON: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: No.

presiding Member Collier: If not, then, at this time we move to a discussion of pre-conviction factors.

I'll be taking my information from the probation officer's report, which is information taken from the report of the Criminal Investigation Unit.

Mr. Beausoleil, what I'm going to do is, I'm going to discuss each entry, and I'd like to ask you to comment following my discussion.

The first arrest that we have occurred, and this, I assume, is your adult arrest record. I think, as a juvenile, I remember reading that you had several, you were involved with the authorities beginning at age 12?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Runaways.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mainly runaways. And then, the first adult entry was March 5th, 1966, violation of leash law.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Does that have to do with a dog?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, it does.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: You were assessed

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\$25 penalty Assessment. Did you pay that, or did you do

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, I did the two days.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Would you talk a little bit about that?

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I was walking my dog without a leash in Los Angeles, West Hollywood, and I was picked up.

I was given -- pardon me, I was given a ticket for it, and

I failed to pay the ticket.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: The next entry we have is November 13th, 1966, San Francisco P.D. You were charged with suspicion of possession of marijuana, Count I, unlawful possession of a hypodermic needle or syringe, Count II, and possession of restricted dangerous drugs. On November 30th, 1965, Count I was dismissed on motion of the district attorney, and on January 12th, 1967, Counts II and III were dismissed. So, all of those counts were dismissed.

The next entry we have is the January 18th,

1967, San Francisco P.D., suspicion of possession of

marijuana. In April of 1967, that charge was dismissed

on the motion of the district attorney.

On February 23rd, 1968, Redwood City, Sheriff's Office, taking a car without the owner's permission. There's no disposition shown. What happened?

You the truth, I'm not really sure. At the time, I was working with a film maker at that time. And supposedly, apparently, he felt that the car belonged to him. The car was bought with money that he had paid me. He was mad at me about something. I don't know. I really don't -- the San Francisco Police Department never questioned me about it. I really couldn't say what, you know, what exactly cranspired that would become record.

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PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: It indicates that you were apprehended while driving a friend's car. You were held four hours and then released.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Excuse me. I know what that is.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: And then your friend came down and identified himself.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Right. I was driving someone else's car, and exactly what happened -- the owner came by. I was driving a man's car with his permission, and when he came to the police department, then I was released.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: The next entry is March 27th, 1968, Berkeley Police Department, possession of narcotic paraphernalia, no disposition shown, and the entry here is that you told the probation officer that you were released. Do you remember saying that?

INMATE BEAUSOLETL: Yes, I was arrested for a tobacco pipe, which turned out to be tobacco, and I was released almost immediately.

February 15th, hose L.A.P.D., 211 P.C. robbery. There is no disposition shown. The notation in parentheses states that the defendant states that he had a large sum of money with which he was going to purchase a truck for a friend. He was stopped, the money was discovered, and it was felt that he had been involved in a robbery. He was held two. days then released.

'INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Correct.

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PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: So, that accounted for that particular incident?

TNMATE BEAUSOLEIL: They held me long enough —
they held me until the person who owned the money called
them and let them know that, yes, this is my money, he
is buying a truck for me.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: The next entry is March 9th, 1969; L.A.P.D., 459 P.C., burglary. You were released on March 11th, 1969, deemed not arrested, insufficient evidence.

Next entry is March 29th, 1969, traffic warrant.

by the Sheriff's Office in Santa Cruz. It was a misdemeanor and you had to pay a fine; is that correct?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: (Nods head.)

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Then on August 6th,

1969, you were initially arrested by San Luis Obispo

Sheriff's Office on grand theft auto, but you were turned over to the L.A. Sheriff's Office, rebooked for murder, and this refers to the commitment offense.

I just have a couple questions with regard to your criminal record. There are several entries where you were arrested for possession of marijuana, suspicion of possession of hypodermic and/or syringe. When you discussed your narcotics usage with the probation officer, you stated that you had smoked marijuana occasionally. You denied the use of any strong narcotic drugs or other. hard narcotics.

. Now, I'm asking, have you ever used heroin,

L.S.D., marijuana?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I have used L.S.D. a few times. Heroin, I've never used. I don't believe in

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: What about L.S.D.?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: L.S.D. I have used, between

'64 and about '66.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Any barbituates,

seconal?

drugs.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CONTER: Any empheronines, whites, uppers?

INHATE BEAUSOLEIL! No.- T.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Panel, do you have any questions?

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: No.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Wade?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Matching what you said, you said you had used L.S.D. several times. Looking at the summary sheet in your Cum Sum, which, I guess, you're familiar with, known sometimes as the "Grandma Sheet", it should be in your package there. You know, where it says about how many times you used L.S.D.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, I don't.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: It says, 50 trips.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I don't know where that came

from.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Have you ever

seen that before?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, I certainly haven't.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: It's right on it.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I don't have a complete copy

of my Cum Sum.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: This copy right here is what I'm referring to. I would think it would be

in your Cum Sum, or that you would have read it in your Central File, Right here on the bottom.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I don't know where that comes from. I've never had 50 trips.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Well, it could have been an interview that you would have had with somebody

How many times did you run away from home?

You mentioned earlier that you had run away from home when you were 13 or 14.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL:, Twice.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Why did you run away?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Partly, difficulties at home, partly because I wanted to see the world.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: What were the difficulties at home?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Mild. The usual sibling arguments. I was -- I guess I've always been a very independent individual.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: They weren't with a poor relationship with the parents. You say siblings?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Not severe, no. I justified it to myself at the time that it was, but it was really just a yen, I think, more than anything.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: I have no other

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questions

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Montagna?

MR. MONTAGNA: No, thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: If there are no further questions regarding pre-conviction factors, at this time we'll move to post-conviction factors. Mr. DeLeon will handle that portion of the hearing.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right. Just going down, first of all, in chronological order from the date of your reception on June 23rd, 1970, when you were admitted to the California Department of Corrections and placed on Death Row. While you were on Death Row you received a 115 for possession of forged papers. That was in April of '72.

You left there. You were received in the institution. You were released to Medium "A" custody. You were the victim of an attack and hospitalized on 4/73. Originally, it appears you were found in possession of a baseball bat. It turned out that you were, apparently, defending yourself.

Also in April of '73, you received a 115 disciplinary for tattooing and tattooing paraphernalia. I think an inmate by the name of Rodriguez was tattooing you on the shoulder at the time you were stopped.

Then, in May of '74, you were placed in close

custody at DVI.

Again, we're going year to year, from 6/74 to 6/75, you were close custody. You were placed in close custody in March of '75 due to, you were offering material advocating assaults on other inmates.

Now, do you want to comment on that, on the material advocating assaults on other inmates? I read one chrono that indicated you were advocating attacks by Blacks on Blacks, Whites on Whites.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: That's not true?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: There was -- it should be noted that I was not given a 115 on this matter. I would, I think, prefer that Mr. Dyer comment on these -- on these -- would that be possible?

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Well, before you do, there's a chrono here made by Quigle, H.G., Correctional Counselor I, dated 7/8/75:

"Subject was seen in person"
at ICC for special review for West
Hall placement program by Unit Four,
K-Wing Classification Committee.
Subject admitted to ICC that he wrote.
the material indicating an assault
on others. He states he wrote the

being victimized by Mexicans and
Blacks during the lockdown at

DVI. He states he wrote the material
to keep an all-out war from occurring
between the three races.

"He indicated that, if hits were to be made, Whites were to hit Whites, Mexicans to hit Mexicans, and Blacks to hit Blacks, if hits had to be made. He indicates enemies are the E.M.E. and A.B.'s. Subject currently exercises with known N.F.'s and known B.G.F. members in K-Wing. He belongs to a White group affiliated with the N.F., and this group is called the Host of Valhalla."

Host, H-o-s-t, of Valhalla, V-a-l-h-a-l-l-a.

"Subject states he belongs to
a group for survival only. He
doesn't want it, but there is no
other solution at present time. He
admits membership in the Host of
Valhalla and has requested West Hall'
over general G.P., general population,

until ICC knows where he stands with G.P. inmates at present.

Three West Hall program. Members
present: Patterson, Superintendent
Chastine, Associate Superintendent
Sanders, Associate Superintendent.
It's signed by Whitney, CC I."
Now, do you wish to comment?

MR. DYER: Bobbie, I think, you know, if you would tell them just in your own words just exactly what you told me the other day it would sound a lot better coming from you, just exactly what you told me the other day, and what the whole purpose of it was.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Again, I would like to say that there was not 115 issued on that. If the material had been that severe, I'm sure that it would have been issued.

Now, I would like to comment on -- I would like to bring to the Board's attention that I had a problem in San Quentin with the Aryan Brotherhood. I was found victim of an assault, and I was subsequently transferred here.

I have never been able to get along with any of the inmate pressure groups. I can live with being

under the authority of the Department, but I cannot live with being under the coercion or extortion of pressure groups.

At San Quentin, I was found victim of an assault, but I would admit that I was standing up for myself at the time that incident occurred. When I was transferred here, I was immediately thrown into a hostile environment. I was trying to survive in some very precarious situations.

I landed at this institution. I was put on the tier in K-Wing when I first arrived, in which Whites had not been on the tier in years with N.F.'s and B.G.F.'s. Lucky for me, some news of this incident in San Quentin had preceded my arrival. The N.F. left me alone, because I had stood up to their enemies, the A.B.

This situation on offering material concerning making assaults on other inmates, all I was trying to do was, an inmate was coming to me who was having severe difficulties. I was trying to explain to him to stand up for himself. You know, you got two choices in this situation: You can go P.C. or you can stand up for yourself. That's basically the gist of the material.

As far as the problems, I had a hard road to go.

I came -- I came to prison 21 years old, young, good looking, and with a certain amount of notoriety attached to my name.

I had to put up with a whole lot. And I made up my mind

when I came in. I wasn't going to wind up on the shelf in p.c. You know, I'm just going to stand up -- stand up for myself. And ten years later, I'm -- I've -- I'm on the mainline still.

I'm fairly well respected among the population.

I don't have any problems, but it took me a long time.

It was a hard road. There's -- I don't have any preoccupations with violence. I don't want any violence,
or any involvement in violence. I'm only trying to do
the best I can to survive in that situation.

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BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right. Very good.

utensil with a razor blade attached, and apparently on that negative disciplinary, you explained, or it was documented, that you had melted the plastic utensils down and attached the razor blade, and you had three of those in your possession. At at least one point, you commented that these were cutting objects for art purposes, and apparently when they found them, you had them in a cup with pencils and possibly art objects or art paraphernalia. And the sergeant that made the 115 commented, or appeared to infer, that he was pressured into making the 115 in order to transfer you into or out of one unit and into a — possibly one with greater security. Whether or not it was indicated that someone considered you a menace to

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staff or not, that may have been implied.

Do you want to comment on that?

from one wing to another, the sergeant did state that the purpose -- he was led to believe that the purpose for this roust, or whatever you want to call it, was to have me removed from Y-Wing. They had to have an excuse to have me removed from Y-Wing.

Now, Y-Wing, I should mention, is Protective Custody wing for ex-tip members, or ex-cliques. I've never been involved in any clique.

statement, but I've never been involved with any cliques.

I've never been part of any pressure groups or anything.

I did not belong in that wing. I was not apprised of the fact that they were going to transfer me to this wing before I was transferred. It was — somebody here had made the decision to have me put up for that program.

I did not request Protective Custody. I was not in Protective Custody at the time I was transferred. I did not belong there. The inmates knew that I did not belong there. It was not from threats to staff or anything like that. Apparently, some of the inmates there felt that I was a threat to them. That was the reason that I was removed.

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Now, I would like to mention, also, on the findings of the 115, the officer, or the lieutenant, that heard the 115 deemed the items not to be weapons. They were deemed contraband. I was given five days suspended for time served.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: That's correct. They were not deemed weapons. They were deemed contraband.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I would like to mention the Host of Valhalla. I forgot to mention that on the previous issue.

The Host of Valhalla is a pretty much non-existent clique. It was at this institution, anyway. Now, there was a group at San Quentin, maybe ten guys or so, who had, at one time or another, stood up to the A.B., had had difficulties with the A.B. The A.B. in San Quentin at that time was stabbing people for no reason. To make their bones, in other words. They were -- for practice.

There were some people that refused to go P.C. after being assaulted by A.B. In the lockdown units at San Quentin afterwards, they were placed in Segregation, Isolation, whatever, Segregation, where there were A.B. present. Now, there was a group of -- a handful of people that were associated with each other, had a common problem, and they banded together and called themselves the Host of Valhalla.

Now that name preceded my arrival here. allowed the N.F. and B.G.F. to think that I was part of this group. As I state again, I was in the situation where I was either the only or one of the very few Whites in an area where there were a great number of N.F. or B.G.F. I was able to survive this by virtue of the fact that I , had stood up to the A.B., by virtue of being associated with some of the guys they respected that were in this group.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Well, whether or not you. were actually in fact a member of a clique, if the other population or members of cliques believed you to be a member of a clique, say, that that was a particular White clique that was against the activities, say, of the A.B., then would that not be a reason to consider you Protective Custody subject, or a person subject to Protective Custody by virtue of the fact that there were people who believed that you were a member of a clique that was the enemy of a certain other, chique?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Not in this situation, because at DVI, there were very few A.B., if any, and at the time I was placed -- I was located at that time at West Hall. There were no A.B. to my knowledge, anyway, and I don't think they would have survived if there had been any. In fact, it's very, very doubtful that any of

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them could have survived.

was under particular threat from anyone. I was not enemies of the N.F. I was not enemies of the B.G.F. I was able to keep them off of me, in fact, because I had stood up to their enemies. That was the only reason I was able to make it in this situation. I was not in Protective Custody at the time, in other words. There is no way that anyone should have thought me as a Protective Custody case.

BOARD, MEMBER DeLEON: All right.

In October of '75, you were on West Hall honor status. You worked as a painter with above-average grades. You were disciplinary free during that year, from 6/75 to 6/76. Or, certainly, you were free of any major disciplinaries.

Now, from 6/76 to 6/77 you were identified as — well, actually the incident occurred in the preceding year. You were identified — no, it didn't. Pardon me. It was on 6/6/77 you were identified as being an assailant on Mexican-Americans, who were, apparently, or possibly, Nuestra Familia members, and you were placed in Security Housing. You were given a 115 for that, and it was considered a major racial confrontation in the yard. Eleven Whites attacked four Mexican-American inmates with

baseball bats.

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There were contradictory reports that you had initially armed yourself with a baseball bat -
INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: There were?

then there was another report that, apparently, at least one person said that they saw you with a baseball bat in your hand. It was contradicted by other reports that said you did not aim yourself, that you were in a position of observation, that you moved out of the way, that you complied when ordered to sit down or get against the wall.

There was documentation that you were seen in the beating of an inmate with other inmates who were beating the inmate with baseball bats, and that you were kicking him; kicking the inmate, and that you desinted when ordered to do so by the officers. I believe there were later comments by you that you were wearing a soft-type of shoe, or sandal-type shoe or footwear and that you couldn't have harmed anyone.

There was considerable documentation contradicting I believe the greater brunt of the allegations, initially, were to the fact that the Mexican-Americans were victimized by the Whites, they were assaulted and beaten by the Whites, that the Whites had set it up by having the baseball equipment, a cart there, and that the baseball bats had

campy, who ware, apparently, or possible

wastra Panilia membars, and you ware placed in Security

been taken from the cart and the Mexican-Americans attacked. Then, there was later documentation that the Mexicanz. Americans were involved, where members of the Familia, who had provoked the attack by threatening the Whites and threatening the Blacks and, I believe, seeking Black support against the Whites, which they did not receive The Mexican-Americans were threatent to take over the White -- I believe it was some type of game, card game, or whatever, but they were going to take over and informed the Whites they were going to take it over. Apparently, they had broken a promise that they had made to the Whites that they would leave them alone and were now trying to dominate them. These were all incidents, the harassments, the intimidation and threats by the Nuestra Familia, were all incidents that preceded the confrontation and fight that was racial in nature that did occur that particular day in which you were involved.

So, do you wish to comment on that?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, I do.

I would like, however, for Mr. Dyer to provide some background, I think some intregal background, concerning the developments of this problem over the number of years, just a little bit, and then I will pick it up as far as specific activities.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right.

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Mr. Dyer, do you want --

help to bring you up to date, Mr. DeLeon.

The Nuestra Familia had pretty well controlled the gambling and illegal trafficking of narcotics and whatever in the institution. It was my understanding at the time they wanted to — the Whites controlled the gambling in, a believe, it was E-Wing, and they had received fullimatum from the N.F. to, as I recall, "We're going to take at least half the profits from the gambling," and they gave a deadline at such and such a time, at nine o'clock, whatever it was, on this particular date. Staff refers to this day as the day of the baseball game on the yard.

I don't think they met there by design; but when you said four Chicanos were involved, Mr. DeLeon, that surprised me. I'm sure there were many more than that. I was in charge of the lockup units at the time, and I know they had many more locked up than four.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Well, the one documentation might have alluded to four injured, possibly.

MR. DYER: That might have been that. It really surprised me when you said four.

The N.F. were very strong at the time. They controlled the line. The gambling game would have been

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would probably -- I had one inmate tell me, who was since paroled, that he saw at one time as much as \$14,000 cash money in one wing. So, it would have been a very profitable game.

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Incidentally, Bob did not live in this wing at that time. He was not part of the group that controlled the gambling. They were known as "Bikers," the "Biker Clique."

I believe that pretty well brings you up to date. If you have any questions, I'd be glad to answer that.

\* INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I would like you to bring out one other thing.

Would you be willing to, as far as the background, mention the background concerning the N.F. as far as making assaults on Whites in previous years?

MR. DYER: I think that's pretty much a matter of record. I can't give you the exact number of assaults, but there were numerous homicides, oh, in a matter of two or three -- in a matter of a couple, three years, there were probably 12 to 14 homicides committed by members of the N.F.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: On Whites?

MR. DYER: Not just Whites, other Chicanos,

members of opposing cliques, Whites and Chicanos both.

BOARD MEMBER DELEON: Now, was there that much

cash --

MR. DYER: As far as E-Wing, I don't know. I've been told in one of the other wings, Mr. DeLeon, just to give you an idea of how profitable, why the N.F. might have wanted it, one of the other inmates in another wing said he had seen as much as \$14,000 cash money at one time. That's an inmate's story.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: I see. Mr. Dyer, what happened after this incident, after this confrontation? Was there any action taken by staff? I notice that what action was taken by staff as far as Mr. Beausoleil was concerned, but as far as the others that were involved were concerned, as far as the cliques involved were concerned, as far as the Nuestra Familia was concerned?

MR. DYER: It was shortly thereafterwards that the N.F. was taken completely off the line. Anyone that participated, and I hesitate to use the term, but that was part of the baseball team, I know I'm well within the mark when I say that the N.F. would take them out immediately if they had a chance to take them out. They have seweral hit lists, and Bobbie would probably be on their number two hit list to be taken out by the N.E.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Now, are the N.F.'s separate?

MR. DYER: At the present time, the known W.F. are housed in the West Hall. That's part of the old Reception Center here. I know Mr. Wade is very familiar with that area, but it's completely separate and apart from the rest of the institution, Mr. DeLeon.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Yes, I've been there. I was just wondering if that was still --

MR. DYER: It's still there, yes, sir.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Now, during this same

year --

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Excuse me, Mr. DeLeon. I'd like to respond myself to that --

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: -- that situation.

night, I didn't go out there to participate. I was there on music, and I was not on the yard that night. I was on music unlock.

I went outside to pick up a six-pack of cokes to take back to the music room from the Satellite Canteen and I walked into this problem.

Now, I had heard some rumors that there was a difficulty coming dow around the card game, but I had heard that so many times I didn't really think of it developing into an altercation. But when I went out to the

I was told that I couldn't go to the yard safely. The situation was that, after their meetings, that the N.F. had given an ultimatum. You know, "That's it; if you don't want to go along with the program,

we're going to take you out of the box."

So, the agreement between the Whites was that we won't leave the yard until they leave the yard first. Now, I would like to explain the reason for this strategy.

In leaving the yard, the officers allow only so many inmates to go at a time, take people in groups out of the yard through the gate. There's usually, maybe, 15 or 20 go at a time. Now, what would have happened . if the Whites had gone out first, if they had left the yard first, they'd have gone out in groups of, you know, small groups, until there was just a small group left, which would, they would have been sitting ducks. there was a hell of a lot more than four N.F. out there; those were the ones that were injured. It was just understood they would let them hang back, you know, let them go off the yard, but just not at our backs, that's all.

So, the Whites all got to one side up against the fence, and left plenty of room for the N.F. to go. around into the yard. But they didn't go into the yard; they came at the group of Whites there. And it was just all hell broke loose.

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I did not pick up a weapon. I did stand up for myself. That's all I can say there. It wasn't -- I hit the man first, knocked him down with my fists, and then I kicked him as an insult. It was -- I was -- you know, everybody that was there, including the staff, was fed up with these people.

For years, without retaliation, they had killed, extorted, coerced, and it was just, everybody had had it.

Now, a lot of staff came to me afterwards and said, "It's about time; it's about time."

Of course, they can't officially condone a situation like that, but I don't think there's any secret about how the staff felt about it.

I'm not saying that we were right. I'm just saying that I stood up for myself in a situation that seemed to call for it.

MR. DYER: I feel a little bit defensive. I'd

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right.

During that year you were a painter with above average grades. You were also a hobby clerk, also a field house orderly.

The following year, 6/23/77 to 6/78, you were a hobby clerk, hobby orderly, where you are still working.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Excuse me, sir I'd like

to this is a late arrival. I wasn't able to get it into the addendum. It's a work report from my supervisor.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Would you happen to have an extra copy of that chrono?

MR. DYER: They just gave us one copy, Mr. Wade. BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: This is dated 8/24/79:

"Beausoleil has been the tool orderly of the handicraft shop for approximately three and a half years, under my supervision for a year and a half."

This is taken out of context:

"Beausoleil's main responsibility
in the shop is care and supervision
of shop tools and equipment. He has
accomplished this by a method he calls
the "honor system", eliciting the
cooperation of the inmates participating
in the program. The fact that we have not
lost any tools while Beausoleil has been
assigned to this position attests to the
success of his system and his responsibility
toward his assignment.

"His attitude and work habits are good. He works well with other inmates,

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races. He is also willing to give a helping hand when others need it, staff and inmates alike.

"With respect to his handicraft work, which is extremely important to him, he pursues this ambitiously during his free time and produces excellent quality woodwork, musical instruments, equipment cabinets, et cetera, electronical musical devices and art work."

That's by the handioraft manager, Mr. Jones.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I have one other letter.

I don't know if this is the time for it. It's from

Lieutenant Cecil Chandler, the Watch Commander here,

Third Watch.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: This is from Correctional Lieutenant Chandler, dated 8/27/79:

"To whom it may concern:

"Be advised that I have been acquainted with Inmate Robert Beausoleil since the date of his incarceration. In the time period which I have been associated with

demonstrated himself to be one, that joins in the programs to which he may receive the most benefits in a positive, rehabilitative effort. Mr. Beausoleil has actively participated in the education program at the Deuel Vocational Institute and is currently involved in the television program and assisting in the production of the KDVI news program, this within the education area.

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"Consistently, Mr. Beausoleil
has demonstrated to staff that he
is willing to assist in the operations
of the institution, maintaining,
positive work ethic and attitude
towards his incarceration. His
attitude is most positive, in that
all that he may attempt is for the
betterment of himself and the
institution and the projection of
making a positive effort toward the
day which he may receive a parole and

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be returned to the community as a

"It is my considered opinion in the years that I have had the opportunity to observe and know this inmate, that a positive consideration towards his release to parole will benefit the community."

"C. Chandler, Correctional;

Lieutenant."

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That was dated 8/27779

Now, the documentation, the chronos, do indicate that you were an enemy of the Nuestra Familia, an enemy of the Mexican Mafia, and an enemy of the Aryan Brotherhood, and that you were a member of the Host of Valhalla, as indicated in at least one chrono, a White group associated with the Nuestra Familia.

on 12/3/77, you received a negative 115 disciplinary for delaying the lockup. There was also a negative 128 on April of '78 for covering of cell window, and a negative 128 for leaving the trailer during the family visit. I believe you were outside the trailer, smoking, and it indicated that you were not aware of the rule that you could not leave a trailer during a family

chisit. You were told that you could have been shot for doing so.

Now, the last 14 months, you've received above—average work grades, you've participated in G.E.D. tests, apparently with the highest grades ever at DVI, at least that is indicated. You're currently doing recording work, apparently, or you have done recording work for a studio, according to the documentation. You've had art work accepted by publications. Apparently, you're a member of Local 6 of the Musicians' Union. You formed a band at DVI, the band won first prize in, apparently, the California Department of Corrections.

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Of course, other than the letters that you have just shown us, you have had letters, outside letters, praising your musical talents, your expertise. A letter from Dr. Bert Holt recommending release, citing your design of electronic musical equipment. There are other strong letters of support from family, church, friends.

You've remained disciplinary-free during this period, and also, you have received the lauditory letters that you've shown us from the handicraft manager and Lieutenant Chandler.

The work supervisor reports consistently indicate above-average work. You did get a couple of negative comments from your work supervisor for having more interest

once incident, the rest were all above-average comments.

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Now, your psychiatric history goes back to,
well, we can go back to Dr. Kleinmaier's report, disgnosing
a passive-aggressive personality, on 1/11/71. Most of
the comments at that time when you were on Death Row
relate to the fact that you were sane and not psychotic.
and you did know right from wrong at the time of the
commission of your act.

Now, on 10/11/77, Dr. Mackenberg,

M-a-c-k-e-n-b-e-r-g, alluded to your psychiatric history,

stating there is a psychiatric evaluation for the

Adult Authority dated 1/4/74, by J. D. Stocking,

Ornellas, Correctional Counselor II, approved by Dr. Reeves,

R-e-e-v-e-s, Acting Chief Psychiatrist at San Quentin,

giving a diagnosis, and reading this out of context:

"Passive-aggressive personality disorder, passive dependent and aggressive types with antisocial behavioral pattern, aggravated by drug usage (L.S.D.)."

This report is quite negative and indicates that

Mr. Beausoleil was, in fact, a wary, cautious, distrustful,
antagonistic individual who spoke in a calm and nonaggressive manner, but in such a way as to indicate that

he was, in fact, extremely dangerous and very likely to again resort to murder if released.

Dr. John A. Malloy, M-a-1-1-o-y,

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personality, severe, schizoid personality."

Dr's Malloy gave a much more favorable report than that of 1974. It indicated that Mr. Beausoleil was far more positively socially oriented, not as alienated or resentful as previously, and that he appeared to have a far more positive attitude towards society and his possible placement than he had 18 months before. Mr. Beausoleil was noted, however, as still quite resistant to any kind of group counseling, although it was recommended as possible, and individual counseling was also posed as being of benefit for Mr. Beausoleil if he could be induced to it.

Just reading one paragraph from Dr. Malloy's

Just reading one paragraph from Dr. Malloy's report of 2/16/76:

"From a description of this inmate's family background, I just could not elicit any real evidence of a major family conflict which might have some bearing on his personality development.

I do have the impression, though, that, by the time he reached adolescence or

alienated, restless, and he did indicate he was having problems in adjusting at school. He rationalized this by saying, quote. 'Nothing appealed to me,' unquote, and further added that he was more interested in the arts than in the technical school work."

Then, out of context:

"For about five years or so
before his instant offense, he stated
that quite generally he would carry
a hunting knife in a sheath because,
quote, 'a knife is something you can
use for a lot of things,' unquote.
He did not indicate any real paranoid
thinking about the need to carry a
knife as, for example, protect himself.

"He had no problem with alcohol, seconal, or stimulants as he indicated. He had used L.S.D. on about 25 occasions over about 10 years, had been, quote, 'drinking some wine' during the instant offense."

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The a's one line there.

"As compared to the psychiatric evaluation in January of '74, in this interview, the inmate came across as more positively, socially oriented and not nearly as alienated and resentful as previously."

As stated before, the report of 1/74 was extremely

negative. For example:

"His character disorder is of long standing and he gives no indication of ever wanting to be any different than he now is. He wants the world to change to fit him. He has killed without compunction or remorse, and the could do so again when his survival or tribe, quote/ unquote, is threatened.

"Conclusion: Psychopathology is directly related to criminal behavior. No psychiatric gains have been made. Violence potential unprovoked is low, provoked is high. No medication prescribed."

Again, that goes the 1/4/74.

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In the last report by Dr. Macomber, Macomber, Macomber, Senior Psychologist, dated 6/19/79, out of context:

"Beausoleil related in a friendly, talkative, open manner. There was no ... indication of mental or emotional problems. Compared to last year, Beausoleil appeared to have matured significantly. The nonconformant orientation, lack of anxiety or guilt, the considerable pride and egocentricity that was noted in last year's evaluation is markedly diminished this year.

"Beausoleil has completed his

G.E.D. during the last year as well..

as maintaining a busy schedule of musical
instrument manufacturing and inking.

"Diagnostic impressions: Passiveagressive personality with some antisocial personality features, improved.

"There is no evidence of any psychopathology which would preclude release plans. There is no indication of emotional problems which would require participation in psychotherapy.

Beausoleil appears to be maturing over the years, and violence potential appears to be diminished compared to what it was previously. Violence potential is below average compared to other inmates.

"As Beausoleil's personality characteristics are well-documented in previous evaluations, and there is no evidence of psychopathology which would require further diagnosis or monitoring, it is recommended that this case be removed from the psychiatric referral status."

Now, would you like to comment on your psychiatric history?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I think the psychiatrists —

I take issue with some of the earlier reports. They
were made in a situation itself where I have to admit
that I was very antisocial at the time. Extremely so,
to a certain extent. I felt — I mean, I'd been through
hell already. From the time of preliminary motions and
whatnot from my second trial. I felt persecuted. I felt
a lot of things were brought down on me that I did not
deserve, that in no way should have been — I should have

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had to go through.

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explain. The situation concerning the differences in my two trials: The first trial was, as I said earlier, was handled by Mr. Ross, Deputy District Attorney. He handled the case very fairly. It was a quiet trial.

No publicity. The trial ended in a hung jury, eight to four for conviction. The transcripts for the entire trial, excuse me, were this thick, approximately maybe an inch and a half.

The second trial, on the same evidence, the transcripts were this thick, ten volumes on the same evidence. It was a circus. Things were — this association with Charles Manson. I've never denied being associated with him, only denied from the very beginning ever belonging to any kind of sectarian theology, or adhering to any kind of philosphy like that. Denied it from the very beginning. I deny it today.

I don't deny associating with him as a friend, as one musician to another. That is exactly the relationship that we had.

From the time that the second trial started
until approximately four years later, I had been going
through a lot of personal struggles with myself. I had
to do a lot of -- self-investigation, trying to come to terms

with the state of affairs that I was thrown into, trying to come to terms with being, all of a sudden, this killer, a maniac. That does not represent me. Never has. My whole life has been devoted to one type of creative art or another. That is my sole preoccupation in life.

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I was thrown into a situation. I was \_-- a very severe situation where I personally felt very severely threatened. I acted wrong; I didn't think about it I didn't allow myself any time to think. I was young; I was 21 and still very impulsive.

The last ten years, I've learned to curb my impulsiveness, learned to put myself in other perspective with the world, and I've learned to -- I know that I'll / never be able to make up for having killed a man. There's nothing that you can do to make up for that. I can't take it back, that it's a fact that I have been destructive has made me try harder to learn to be creative. I'll never be able to make up for it, I know, but I'll spend the rest of my life trying.

I don't know what else to say.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: All right.

Mr. Wade, do you have any questions on postconviction factors?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Who visited you?
You mentioned a family visit; who visited you?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Presently?

REARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Well, at that visit.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Oh, my family was visiting

me.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Your parents?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Uh-huh.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: That was a trailer visit?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I'm not married.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Mr. Scott, in

his Board report, mentioned -- do you know what I'm talking about?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I'm not sure what part of

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: He mentioned that you had no formalized self-help. What did he mean by

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: What he meant by that,

I had assumed -- I had discussed this point with him,

because I took issue on this point of the Board report.

I wondered why he didn't -- in other words, I've devoted

an awful lot of time and energy in developing programs

in this institution.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Explain what he meant by that, if you took issue on that point.

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The CRB outline for what the counselors are supposed to use, the outline the counselor uses in making the Board report, now, there was no provisions for the type of program that I have been involved in. There are only provisions for, say, education, I mean as far as high school --

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: I didn't understand what you meant. There's no provisions for what you had or hadn't been involved in?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: There was no provisions for the programs that I have been involved in. There are no official --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: I don't know what ...

MR. DYER: It might help you, Mr. Wade. They're talking about self-help groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Gavel Club, this is what is referred to as a self-help program.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Formalized self-help.

MR. DYER: Right.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Did you want to say more about that?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Well, just that I have

been involved in a lot of programs that I would assume would be self-help programs.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: You wouldn't this
that it would be necessary for you to be involved in
a narcotics abuse program in any way?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, huh-uh.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Now, the reason.

I mentioned that also, is that Dr. Macomber, in 1978,
in his report of July 11th, 1978, he had said that, at
that time, including some of the things that Mr. DeLeon
described, he made a statement there that you were not
amenable to any psych therapy. Then in this year's report,
that area is covered, and he says he didn't think it
was necessary.

Did you want to comment anything on either one of those reports regarding that specific issue?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: From the time -- now, from the time that Dr. Mackenbers had taken my case, there has never been a recommendation, to my knowledge, personally, in my personal discussions with him, for therapy.

Dr. Mackenberg and Dr. Macomber -- Dr. Macomber took over Dr. Mackenberg's position -- he stated to me that they didn't feel it was necessary in my case. I've never had any difficulties speaking with them. If I had a problem to discuss with them, I've gons to them.

have anything else.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: Ms. Collier, on post-

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: No questions.

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: I have nothing futher on post-conviction factors.

are no further questions on post-conviction factors,
Mr. D.A.; do you have anything you'd like to add?

MR. MONTAGNA: No, thank you.

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PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, do you have anything else you'd like to add with respect to your institutional adjustment?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I think that a question that

Mr. Wade brought up concerning self-help programs. I would

like to mention -- I don't know. There's very little

documentation. That raises a problem for me, because

I've tried to come up with something that I could show.

the Board to account for myself for the past number of years,

and it's very difficult, because the programs that I'm

involved in are not really formal, classified as self-help

programs, even though they are.

For instance, the music program. Now, approximately four years ago, there was no music program

at DVI at all. There had been previously, about 12 years ago, or so, a brass band-type affair, but there was no music program. So, I began working, and Mr. Dyer will recall that I began negotiating with staff for a music program, and I'm sure I was a thorn in a lot of people's side for a while. Now we do have a music program. We have a music room, music unlocks seven nights a week in the evening. We have approximately six bands, representing various ethnic groups or different types of music.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Did you establish those bands, or were they an outgrowth of this program that you reestablished?

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INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I have been —— I'll put it this way, I've been instrumental in developing this program from the beginning: I cannot take full credit, and, you know, everyone that has been involved in it has contributed to some extent. Coach Boyd has been helpful, Mr. Dyer has been helpful, lots of different staff members. I just tried to play the role of negotiator more than anything else. I've got a lot of drive, a lot of natural drive for this type of thing.

Now, also in the hobby craft program, there was virtually no hobby craft program here, say, 'til about four years ago. From the time this -- the institution was

pretty much shut down after Officer Sanders was killed in 13. so there was -- there was no hobby craft program, and the handicraft was handled by Officer Cortez, and basically what he did was to carry order forms around for guys to make orders for cell hobbies. There was no hobby shop. I became involved in the hobby shop program and tried to do my best to develop this program.

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Now, I should mention that I am a professional musician. I intend to continue this profession on the streets. I am also an artist, and my work is beginning to -- I'm beginning to get a lot of demand for my art work from various publications, as well as organizations.

I don't intend to be a professional artist on the streets, but I'll probably always be into it.

But these two programs, being the only thing possibly available that would be helpful to my occupation or my profession, I've devoted all my time and energy to these programs.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: This sounds like a rather natural time to move into that other area. In fact, you're moving into release plans.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Just a second.

Mr. Dyer, do you have anything you'd like to add with regard to Mr. Beausoleil's institutional adjustment?

MR. DYER: Particularly the last two years, ma'am,

inmate. He's the kind you wouldn't be afraid to turn your back on at this time. He's, as staff said, most of staff said, he's a pretty good dude. He hasn't always been that way. At one time he was a pain in the rear end, because when he was working on his music program, he just bothered you to death. But, other than that, the last two to three years, he's shaped-up. He talks too much, sometimes, but other than that, he does all right.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: All right. If there are no further questions, Mr. Wade will discuss parole plans.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: There has been some mentioning, as I recall, by Mr. DeLeon, about some offers of help and consideration letters written to you, so I'm not going to go into detail on that.

But, I have reported here some nine letters of concern about you.

There is one specific question about one of them that I feel that I must ask, because my copy was not too clear. Your brother submitted a mailgram in your behalf?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I haven't seen a copy of it, sir.

MR. DYER: I understand that just came today.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Oh, there's the original. This must have come in -- maybe if we can -- it's dated August 20th, a mailgram that came in, and I did struggle through a poorly recorded production of mine, and he's speaking in your behalf and from the family, and he closed with saying that:
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"We love him and all waiting

for him to come home."

I didn't know that you were not aware of that, but that had also come in.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Which brother? .I have two brothers.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: This comes from Prisilla.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Oh, my sister.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: From your sister, from Santa Barbara, California.

What specific plans do you have? I've read
Mr. Scott's Board report, and you've made some statements.
What specific plans, could you describe what you plan to

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I plan to reenter my profession as a musician, primarily. Now, I've done a lot of work, even while I've been in. I haven't made a whole lot of money, but I have, within the last approximatley

three years, I have made between five and six thousand dollars, doing work for a movie studio.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: That's the recording work that Mr. Scott reported, and you want to pursue that same type of work on the outside. Do you have an actual job offer from any firm?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Just the -- I don't have one on report. There's supposed to be a letter coming in from the movie studio that I've been working for.

I do have -- there are some offers from Puritan Magazine.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: We have that letter on file, Puritan saying that they had received some of your work from a Mr. Mickelson. That is on file.

Anything else regarding occupation on release?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I'm sure --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Initial residence would be with whom?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Would be with my folks.
HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: With your folks?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Until I could arrange a

private residence.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Where would that

likely be?

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INMATE \*BEAUSOLEIL: Santa Barbara.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Also in the

Santa Barbara area.

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Do your parents visit you?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, they do.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: When did they last visit you?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: About four, five months ago, I think.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Do you feel that you need any special help in any way whenever you're released on parole?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: With regards to what?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Any realistic living problems.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I have none I foresee,
no problems whatsoever. I'm sure after however long
I will have been in prison, by this time I will probably
need some time to adjust to the outside world again.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: In what way would you have adjustment problems?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, I didn't say a problem.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Don't let me suggest

that you might not have some, sir.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I'm sure the world is different, and I'm going to have to find out what it's about. I don't see any problems. People do pay good money

to hear me play good music, and I've never had any difficulty with that part of it. HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: Did you have a withdrawl from this local musicians' chapter, or did you just leave them? INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: I've never withdrawn from them, 6 I'm not paid up, obviously, but I am a member of the Local 6. 7 That would have to be transferred from San Francisco to Santa Barbara. 9 HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: These other offers 10 of help, in particular the one from Reverend Goodell from 11 El Cajon, California, are you familiar with him? 12 INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Yes, sir. 13 HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: He had offered 14 counseling help. 15 I don't think I have any other areas that 16

I don't think I have any other areas that need to be repeated again. I think they've been covered.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. DeLeon, any questions regarding parole plans?

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: No, I think it's been covered pretty well.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, any other comments you'd like to add?

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: No, ma'am.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: At this time, then,

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MR. MONTAGNA: I just have a few comments and observations.

I suppose the fundamental question concerns
the application of Rule 2231, which provides that a life
prisoner shall not be found suitable if, in the judgment
of the panel, the prisoner imposes an unreasonable
risk of danger to society if released. I'd like to
address myself to that section, to those words, "unreasonable
risk of danger to society if released."

I suppose in order to determine that, one looks back at his past history as well as what he's done while in prison, and as to the future, try to make a judgment as to the future.

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brutal one. A torture murder which is an extremely brutal one. A torture murder which took place over several days. The man was severely cut. His ear was not nicked, but severely cut. It was sewm up and, while the man is still alive, he is, over a period of a day, two days, he's stabbed several more times and finally left to die. And then the room, the bizarre overtones of the killing, the writing on the walls with blood: "Political Pig" and the Black Panther paw put on the wall in blood, and then the statement by the prisoner to a friend at a later time that he went back in order to

wipe the blood off the wall and saw maggots eating the body But the crime was significantly horrendous that the jury felt fit to give him the death penalty, and the trial judge, who was a very well-known and esteemed judge, made the comment, and continues to make it, sent numerous letters to the Board, the most recent being August 6th of 1979:

"Mr. Beausoleil was part of a
Manson misfit that committed a coldblooded murder for which he has shown
absolutely no remorse. It would
truly be a travesty of justice to
release this man back into society
at any time, for he would surely
kill again."

Burt Katz, the prosecutor in the case, once again, one who was very, very close to the crime, made the comment that no remorse or acceptance of the moral responsibility for this brutal killing was ever exhibited by the defendant. The defendant has threatened to kill every person and their families who was connected with the prosecution.

In February, 1973, the defendant was called as a defense witness by Manson Family associates, who were on trial for multiple robberies. During the course of his testimony, he reiterated his threats, stating in

There's a letter to the Board in the file

from a representative from the sheriff's department that,
on nationwide television, in a program by Truman Capote,
during that interview, Beausoleil again reiterated
that he would kill if released from prison. This is
what the Board is faced with. What weight the ford
gives to the opinions of these people, who were very
close during the course of the trial, the judge, the
prosecutor, the letter from the police department, is
for the Board to determine. But, I offer these comments.

In the 1203.01 statement, Mf. Katz made the

comment:

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"It appears that this defendant is a remorseless sociopath who ingratiates himself to others in order to manipulate people for his own benefit."

I don't know, certainly, whether or not this defendant at this time is trying to manipulate the Board, to give the Board what it wants to hear in order for it to find him suitable for parole. But, one looks at his past, and clearly back then, back through 1973, the statement on nationwide T.V., that if released he would kill again. The statement during the course of a robbery trial that they better hope that I never get out. Threat's to the

people, the family of the witnesses, that he would kill during the course of the trial. All these raise a red flag of danger.

As late as 1976, '77, Dr. Malloy's report, the psychiatric report, recites that Mr. Beausoleil has a very high violence potential if provoked. Now certainly, during the course of his prison stay, he's been provoked in at least two incidents involving violence, the latest being 1977, where he stomped a person on the ground, and, apparently, had a baseball bat'in his hand.

There are things to say in Mr. Beausoleil's credit.

Certainly, the last year or so, he's stayed disciplinary-free,

and the most recent psychiatric reports are more favorable.

They are more positive signs.

But, I would suggest very strongly to the
Board that, in light of this man's past history, that it's
going to take many years of conduct in prison in which
he stays disciplinary-free and the prognosis is favorable,
and more favorable, and more favorable, that he is not,
a danger at all, before he be found suitable for parole.

I do suggest, and I don't know the answer, but, at the time of his first trial, he didn't testify. At the time of his second trial, it's manipulative. He tells a story that he thinks might get him off the hook. He places the onus of the crime at that time on Charles

Menson. Certainly today, you mention the Manson Family and people revolt in terror. To be associated with that problem or to have killed at Manson's behest, would put a man in poor standing with a Board seeking to consider parole for him. At this time, I think, in the face of very overwhelming evidence, he's trying to disassociate himself as well as he can from the Manson Family. But I point out that the testimony of the trial, which is, very derogative of the fact that he was heavily involved with Manson, that prior to the killing, he apparently had a conversation with Manson about the political activities of Hinman to the effect that, "He's better off dead," a political ploy.

So, I would suggest very strongly, urge the Board that, certainly, at this time, that he be found not suitable for parole. Thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Mr. Beausoleil, at this time you may make your summation.

INMATE BEAUSOLEIL: Thank you.

At the routset of this hearing, I made an objection to the appearance of the District Attorney in this hearing for the reasons that have been substantiated in the last few minutes. Several comments have been made which are inaccurate.

Number one, there was never any mention that I

would kill again on national T.V. I have the transcripts of this, I do believe. There was -- this was, in fact, Truman Capote's -- there was an interview in a magazine where Truman Capote made this statement. It is not a statement that ever eminated from me. It is not one that I have ever felt.

I wish that the Deputy District Attorney here today had reviewed this case a little bit more thoroughly before making some of those statements that he's given to the Board. I would like to go over something that's in the addenda. Last year, Mr. Ross was here in the capacity of the Deputy District Attorney. I'd like to bring to the attention of the Board some of the statements that he made in a letter planding to the CRB. Let's see:

"After receiving a transcript
of the hearing and the Board's order,
I discussed the matter with Judge Burt
Katz, who was the prosecutor in the
case of the defendant's second trial.
I was the prosecutor in the case at
the first trial.

"As a result of my conversation with Mr. Katz and my cwn recollections, I can devise some information for the

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Board.

that was introduced at either trial that the defendant chose the victim.

Gary Hinman was a narcotics dealer.

There had been overtones, quote/unquote, to this effect during the first as well as the second trial, but it was more in the nature of gossip and innuendo, and no facts were adduced to show that Mr. Hinman was engaged in drugs.

"It is clear that the other defendants in the case were heavily involved with Charles Manson and his Family. It appears that Beausoleil has been associated with this group, but the extent of his involvement was not clearly brought out. The only evidence to show that Charles Manson struck the victim with a sword was given by Mary Brunner. Although we have no reason to disbelieve Beausoleil's testimony, it is equally possible that a cut to the face and

death could have been accomplished by the defendant, as he claimed.

The defendant's version of the story, that he was solely responsible for the victim's death, is, quite possibly; true. And it does not appear to negate responsiblity in any way.

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"There is, of course, no evidence linking this prisoner with the later killings for which Charles Manson was convicted."

element of honesty into this hearing and lay our cards on the table, because I really think that we should focus in on a key point that we all have to be concerned with, whether we bring it out and put it on the record or not, and that is that the single largest obstacle that I face, and, in fact, that you face in your jobs, is the element of this negative publicity that's been associated with me. I don't know -- I don't know any way around it, certainly. I've been doing my best to engender some favorable publicity, public opinion, through my work. I've refused to take money or to become famous in any way

man. I've had plenty of offers from magazines and books and writers to do a story. I just -- I do not want to be known as a murderer. It represents such a small portion of my life. That's the singlest stupidest thing I ever did in my whole life. I have no justification for it. I only wish I had given myself a little more time to think rather than act impulsively.

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wishes to characterize me as a totally vicious:
individual at any point in my life. I was under extreme
duress in 1970, between 1970 and '74 by the circumstances
of this case and the circumstances of being in
San Quentin and having to deal with a totally alien
environment. I've done my best to cope with that, and
I've done my best to reconstruct my life. I've torn
it down completely to the bare bone and reconstructed
it, and I'm trying to be -- prove myself a benefit to
society by proving myself a benefit to the community
inside.

I think I've proven this to the staff. I'm sure -- they have had a lot longer time to get to know me than the Deputy District Attorney that's in the room today:

I think that there are a number of letters,

and Mr. Dyer's presence as a part of the record in my case attests to my progress.

I really don't -- I don't know of any solution that I could offer the Board as far as the problem of public opinion. I've tried to stay out of the news. Any publicity that I have played party to, as far as initiating, it has been by virtue of my art work or my music, and not by having been associated with this murder.

I want to state again that I had no justification.

for killing Gary Hinman. I have no pride whatsoever in

having been party to that, and I wish that I could, somehow

undo it.

PRESIDING MEMBER COLLIER: Thank you.

panel members, it's approximately 5:10. At this time we will recess and deliberate, Mr. Beausoleil, and call you back in and let you know our decision.

(Thereupon the room was cleared, and the hearing of the Community Release Board recessed for deliberation by the Board.)

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## RESUMPTION OF PROCEEDINGS

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reconvened. It is approximately 5:55 p.m., and those persons who were present earlier have returned to the room.

Mr. Beausoleil, the panel relied on the following in determining that you are unsuitable for parole:

- (1) The enormity of the offense, whereby the prisoner, in an especially henious, dispassionate and calculated manner subjected the victim to an approximate 72-hour period of torture. The offense was carried out in a manner which demonstrated exceptionally calloused disregard for human suffering. The victim was struck on the head with a gun butt in the house by the prisoner. The victim was later severely slashed across the ear and face. Prisoner allegedly, without medical knowledge, sutured the knife wounds. Without apparent provocation, the victim was stabbed twice in the heart by the prisoner. In an effort to silence the victim, a pillow was placed over the victim's head.
- (2) Lengthy psychiatric history indicates, and I'll be quoting from psychiatric reports, of January 11th, 1971, submitted by G. Warren Kleinmaier, K-1-e-i-n-m-a-i-e-r. His diagnosis was of

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passive-aggressive personality.

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In the January 4th, 1974 psychiatric evaluation, submitted by two correctional counselors and approved by E. J. Reeves, R-e-e-v-e-s, Acting Chief Psychiatrist.

I will quote in part from his report:

"His character disorder is of long standing, and he has given no indication of ever wanting to be any different than he now is. He wants the world to change to fit him. He has killed without compunction or remorse, and he could do so again when his survival or tribe is threatened.

"Diagnosis: Passive-aggressive disorder, passive dependent and agressive types with antisocial behavioral patterns aggravated by drug use (L.S.D.).

"Conclusions: Psychopathology is directly related to criminal behavior. No psychiatric gains have been made. Violence potential unprovoked is low, provoked is high. No medication is prescribed."

The panel notes that the last two psychiatric reports reflect improvement. In the July 11th, 1978 report, submitted by Melvin Macomber, he states that:

"Beausoleil appears to be gradually maturing over the years. There is no evidence of psychopathology which would require other than routine handling in this case. Although he is capable of violence, it would take some prodding under stress to get him to act aggressively."

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June 19th, 1979, psychiatric report submitted also from Dr. Macomber, he states that:

"Reausoleil appears to
be maturing over the years and
violence potential appears to
be diminished compared to what
it was previously."

disciplinary-free for approximately two years. However, earlier institutional behavior involved confrontation and involvement with gangs, with violence as the result.

The prisoner is to be commended for his recent gains: Reestablishment of the music program and

help craft in the institution, and the attainment of his G.E.D. However, the gravity and enormity of the offense far outweigh these positive gains, and the panel feels that a longer period of incarceration and observation is necessary in order to demonstrate that recent gains will be maintained.

The panel recommends the following: The prisoner remain disciplinary-free and participate in self-help groups; Narcotics Anonymous; Alcoholics Anonymous or group counseling.

Panel, anything you'd like to add?

BOARD MEMBER DeLEON: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE WADE: No.

presiding MEMBER COLLIER: There's nothing further. It's approximately 6:00 p.m. and the hearing is terminated.

the Community Release Board was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.)

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## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. DUGGAN, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Community Release Board hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Duggan, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

in WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19 day of September, 1979.

EVELYN J. DUGGAN Shorthand Reporter

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