	ALIFE TERM PAROLE CONSIDERATION HEARING
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
	COMMUNITY RELEASE BOARD
	COMMUNITE RESIDENCE
5	In the Matter of the Life) Term Parole Consideration)
6	Hearing of:) - CDC Number B-33920
7	CHARLES MANSON
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MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Frank Coronado, Presiding Member

Mr. N. Chaderjian, Board Member

Mr. Ray Brown, Board Member

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ALSO PRESENT

Mr. Glen DeRonde, Attorney for Inmate

Mr. Stephan Kay, Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County

Ms. Linda Deutsch, Associated Press

Ms. Mary Neiswender, Long Beach Press Telegram

Mr. Steve Huddleston, Vacaville Reporter

Ms. Linda Summers, Fairfield Daily Republic

Mr. Clark McKinley, United Press International

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PROCERDINGS

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: We're ready to proceed with this hearing.

Foday's date is November 27, 1979. This hearing is being conducted at the California Correctional Medical Facility in Vacaville. The time is approximately 1:33.

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This is a subsequent life parole consideration hearing for Mr. Charles Manson, M-a-n-s-o-n, CDC Number B-33920, who was committed to state prison on April 22nd, 1971, Case Number A-253156, seven counts of murder in the first degree, Los Angeles County, and on a multiple crime of murder in the first degree on December 13th, 1971, Case Number A-267861, Los Angeles County.

The panel notes that the prisoner's initial life parole consideration hearing was conducted by the Community Release Board on November 16th, 1978, at which time the prisoner was found unsuitable for parole.

The record should reflect that the prisoner has refused to make a personal appearance, as he is entitled to under the provisions of the Community Release Board's rules, Section 2247. And for that we have a form indicating, by Correctional Counselor II, Ken Dadisman, D-a-d-i-s-m-a-n, of the Willis Unit, who indicated that he had contacted the prisoner approximately 1:14 p.m. on November 27th, 1979

and had asked him if he wished to make his scheduled appearance before the Community Release Board, and he states that he replied that he did not wish to appear, and gave no particular reason. He refused to sign the statement to that effect. So, therefore, we are going to proceed in absentia.

Mr. Glen News Deckonde, has been appointed by the Community Release Board to represent the prisoner to ensure compliance with the statutory provisions and the rules of the Community Release Board in regards to the prisoner's due process entitlement.

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At this time I'm going to identify the members of this panel here today. My name is Frank Coronado. I'm a member of the Community Release Board. I'll be presiding at this hearing. To my left is Mr. N. A. Chaderjian. He's a Member of the Community Release Board and member of this panel here today. And to his left is Mr. Ray Brown, Member of the Community Release Board, and member of this panel here today.

We also have representing the County of Los Angeles in this matter Mr. Stephen Kay, K-a-y, a Deputy District Attorney. We also have, as I indicated, Mr. Glen DeRonde.

And we have members of the media present today, and they are the following: We have Linda Deutsch from the Associated Press, Mary Neiswender from the Long Beach Press

Welegram, Steve Muddleston from the Vacaville Reporter, Linda Summers from the Fairfield Daily Republic, and Mr. Clark McKinley, representing UPI.

This hearing is being conducted pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code Section 3041 and 3042 and the Community Release Board rules and regulations concerning parolé consideration for lifer prisoners.

The purpose of today's hearing is to consider the prisoner's suitability for parole. It is necessary for us to conduct this hearing pursuant to the provisions and revisions of the mandate as enacted by the Legislature effective July 1, 1977 which are applicable to all prisoners serving a life sentence.

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We will be considering the number and nature of the crimes for which the prisoner was committed to state prison, his criminal history or lack of it prior to this commitment, and his behavior since the commitment.

We will reach a decision and inform the prisoner whether he is suitable for parole or not and why, and if he is found suitable, the length of his confinement and the specific factors leading to that determination.

Before we proceed with the hearing, I'd just like to ask counsel if he has had an opportunity to review the Central file in preparation for this hearing today and consult with his client.

MR. DeF(N)K: With regard to the first question, Mr. Coronado, yes, I have reviewed the Central file of the immate.

With regard to an interview with the client, I attempted an interview with the client on October 10th of this year and was unsuccessful.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. In regards to the notice of hearing, have you received a timely notice in this matter?

MR. DeRONDE: Yes, I have.

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BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Frank, could I ask a question?

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Sure.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Why were you unsuccess in contacting the inmate?

MR. DeRONDE: Well, what happened, sir, is I was requested to go see Mr. Manson at the unit itself. The reason for that request was, as I had heard -- now, this is all hearsay -- that Mr. Manson is fearful for his life inside the mainline of the prison. That being the case, I went up to the Willis Unit to meet with Mr. Manson, and at that point met Mr. Ken Dadisman, who is the Correctional Counselor for Mr. Manson. He informed me that Mr. Manson would like to see me at his cell. And I was advised at that time by the Correctional Counselor not to give in to the request.

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN. What did you interpret
by their statements to you not to give in to that request?

MR. DeNOND: Well, my intention was to meet with

Mr. Manson as an attorney-client relationship should be
approached in private in a waiting room in the Willis Unit.

I understood further from Mr. Ken Dadisman that Mr. Manson

was not willing to do that; that he desired to have a conversation with me outside of his cell in the actual cell block.

I was advised not to proceed in that fashion for security
reasons.

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: Very well. Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: The normal place to hold

such a meeting would be in a waiting room, not in the cell.

MR: DeRONDE: That's correct.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Any further questions?
BOARD MEMBER BROWN: No. I have none.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Counselor, are there any reasons that we cannot proceed with this hearing today?

MR. DeRONDE: Well, Mr. Coronado, I do have one question of the Board, and that is that I know Mr. Manson is entitled to an unbiased panel in this hearing. The question that I would direct to the members of the Board is -- well, to begin with, first, I understand that no member of this Board has been able to escape the notariety that Mr. Manson has received. But I suppose you would have to ask yourselves

whether or not you constitute as unklased panel in this matter by wirthelof all the publicity associated with this man with regard to movies, books, news broadcasts, etc.

And if wark member of the panel would be inclined to give me an answer whether or not they can disregard these extraneous items, learned outside Mr. Manson's central file, and can decide this matter impartially, then we can proceed.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. Before I respond I'm just going to defer in the line of order as we're seated, first to Mr. Brown, if, in fact, he feels he can render a fair and impartial decision in this matter here today.

Mr. Brown?

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I have not read any books about Manson, nor have I seen any movies about Mr. Manson. My knowledge of this case would be only because I have seen some crime partners involved in this. However, I do not feel I have any bias against Mr. Manson. I have never seen him.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Mr. Chaderjian?

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: I would have no bias.

I was a member of the panel a year prior. And today I would rely on the documents here before us, and make a determination as to whether they meet the criteria which is described in the Community Release Board, regulations.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you. I think

I can fairly say, counselor, it is a unanimous feeling inregards to the objectivity and impartiality of this panel
here today. And, therefore, we will proceed and rely upon
the circumstances of the offenses as they are reflected
by the information that has been made available to us and
the institutional conduct and all the related documentation
that comes before us in making our decision.

MR. DeRONDE: That being the case, I have no objection to the Board proceeding,

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. Thank you very

I suppose that both of you are familiar with the process that we use in this type of administrative hearing. First of all, I'd just like to state for the record that it is not the function of this panel to try to retry the case; and, therefore, we're going to proceed on the basis of assessing the information that we have available to us, and that is in regards to the prisoner's prior criminal history, and the commitment offenses, his institutional conduct, and the parole plans. And that's basically what we're going to restrict ourselves to here today.

I'd like to say something, and I'd like for both of you to consider, since we have a record transcript of the proceedings of the November 16th, 1978 hearing, I'd like to see if, in fact, we can incorporate the statement

	of facts by reference to the summary of the proceedings
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2	in 1978 instead of entering into the record the statement
	of facts again. And I'd like for both of you to consider
	the taking tinks against that we have need the transcript
	that, taking into account that we have read the transcript,
3	and we have noted the statements and the information that's
6	contained in the entire transcript relating to the facts
	of the crime, the responses, and the arguments that were
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8	presented and put forth at that time.
	Whon you that would had the trans
3	MR. KAY: When you say that you've read the tran-

MR. KAY: When you say that you've read the transcript, do you mean just the summary?

of the entire proceedings.

MR. KAY: Okay. Because I didn't get a copy of that.

MR. DeRONDE: Neither did I.

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of the summary of the proceedings of the decision?

MR. KAY: I got a copy of the California Communicy
Release Board Summary.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: November 16th, 1978

And I'd like to ask you both, first of you, counselor, would you say that this would accurately reflect the circumstances of the offense?

MR. KAY: Not the California Community Release

Board Summary. Nowever, my summary when I went into the facts in the last hearing, I think would do that, the transcript.

or occasion to speak with Mr. Manson in this matter, all

I know of the facts of the offense are what I have read—

in this summary and associated documents in the file.

with regard to the actual summary itself, as I say. I haven't received a copy of the transcript either.

I'm referring to only the copy of the summary of the California Community Release Board at last year's hearing. And I have no objection to those facts being stipulated to, with regard to those. I believe it is, five — four or five pages in that summary, if the Board has considered those facts previously.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: We have. As I indicated to you previously, counselor, we have considered those facts in the summary as well as having read the entire transcript of the prior proceedings. And I'd just like to see if I can't get both of you to stipulate and concur.

MR. KAY: I'd be willing to stipulate to both, as long as you would consider them jointly.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Any questions from members of the panel? Mr. Chaderjian? Mr. Brown?

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: As long as it's clear that the official version is the version which is contained

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7700 COLLEGE TOWN DRIVE, SUITE 299 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3601 considerably the circumstances of the commitment offenses by virtue of his direct knowledge and participation in the prosecution, and that is contained in the transcript, which Mr. Coronado has reference to. But for all intents and purposes, our official version isn't designed to be all inclusive, and it is the one which both of you have before you for purusal.

MR. DeRONDE: I'd be willing to stipulate to the official version being entered into today's record, but not with regard to the actual transcript and Mr. Kay's comments. I have never received that. I don't know what's in it at all.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. I would like to do that even though, counselor, at this time if you are familiar or you can put forth any of the facts that you think are relevant or evidence that you may have, most certainly they will be incorporated into our hearing today. But for the purpose of the facts of the offense as we presented to the public in summary fashion, it wilk be done exactly as it's represented in the summary of the 1978 hearing period.

MR. KAY: That's agreeable.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: All right. Then we will incorporate the statement of facts by reference to the November 16th, 1978 hearing. And these are contained,

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Okay. In terms of the prior criminal history, of course, it's provided to us again in the Criminal Identification and Investigation, which we call the rap sheet, the entries that he's been sustained by the prisoner since 1951 to the date that he was charged and convicted and sent to prison in 1971 for the offenses which we have him here for today.

And at this time I'd like to also by, again, incorporating by reference to a stipulation to that prior criminal history.

MR. KAY: So stipulate.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Counselor?

MR. DeRONDE: What pages are you referring to?

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Well, these are basically -- do you have the rap sheet? I think that's one of the parts that's not provided to you. And it's not by design, but basically because we must comply with the statutory provisions in regards to the making available the Criminal Identification and Investigation account. So I don't think you have access to that report.

MR. DeRCADE: That's correct, I do not have access to his prior criminal history, except for one document in the file, which is a probation report by Deputy Central

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Adult Investigation Probation Officer John Severien, and that seems to contain quite extensive documentation, juvenile history and adult history.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Counselor, would you have any problem stipulating by reference to that?

MR. DeRONDE: No.problem. I so stipulate.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: All right. Then we will go ahead and incorporate by reference the criminal history as reflected in the Probation Officer's Report for the prior criminal history of the prisoner.

At this time I'm just going to defer to any member of the panel if, in fact, they have any questions that they may like to ask in regards to the prior criminal history or the circumstances of the offenses as we have incorporated them by reference into the record at this time.

Mr. Brown?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Just one, that the not under 3042 were sent, and there are responses in the which have been reviewed by this panel. One from Judge Choate, C-h-o-a-t-e, and another from the Los Angeles Police Department. Their letter is dated 10/24/79, and the Judge's is dated 11/13/79. I believe they're a part of your packet.

MR. DeRONDE: That's correct.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: We have reviewed those Other than that, no, nothing else.

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BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: No comment at this time.

MR. KAY: Could I say one thing in response to

Mr. Brown? He brought up a good point, and I'd like to

have it clear for the record so that in the future it will

be clear. I wrote a letter before the first parole hearing,

and I didn't write one this year. But I intend that that

first letter should be a continuing letter of my views because

my views have not changed. And those are the views of the

District Attorney's Office of Los Angeles County.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. So noted for the record.

of the file.

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: The date of that document is October 25, 1978, consisting of three pages.

MR. KAY: Thank you.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. Then if there are no further comments or remarks in that particular phase of the hearing, that is the combined preconviction history and the circumstances of the offense, I'm going to call upon Mr. Brown for the discussion concerning the prisoner's institutional adjustment.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: I'm going to have to change a little bit on what I planned because you don't have a

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copy of the transcript of last year's hearing where they discuss much of the material that we will discuss at today's hearing.

Why don't we turn to the Board Report, dated 10/30/79, in your packet, probably on the left-hand side of your packet that lists Community Release Board Report 1979 Calendar.

MR. DeRONDE: Excuse me. What was the date on that, Mr. Brown?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: 10/30/79.

MR. KAY: About a third of the way down on the left-hand side.

MR. DeRONDE: Beginning, "Purpose of the hearing,

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: .Yes.

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MR. DeRONDE: I've got it.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Let's briefly use that as an update, starting with the transfer. It appears that the inmate was originally received in San Quentin on 4/22/71. He was on death row at that time. Subsequently, he was transferred to Folsom on October 10th of '72, and remained there until he was transferred to the California Medical Facility on March 20th of '74. He was then transferred to Folsom on 10/24/74, and remained there until transfer to San Quentin on June 20th of 1975. Subsequent to that, he was transferred back to Folsom on March 8th of 1976,

and then transferred to this institution on 5/11/76, and has remained at this institution up until today's date.

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Insofar as custody status is concerned, he has been in maximum custody or close custody pretty much throughout his stay in the Department of Corrections no matter what institution he's been assigned to.

This Board Report indicates that his program is as follows: that he has never been involved in an educational program or any academic program because most of the time he had been in lockup status. However, that would not preclude him from engaging in cell study or correspondence study.

Nevertheless, it says his I.Q. is 112, although he reports he discontinued school at the third grade level.

Vocational instruction, none, again because of his confinement status. There was no vocational instruction available.

Insofar as work assignments are concerned, he has worked as a recreation yard attendant for approximately one month, but was relieved of duty for not adhering to instructions.

Self-help program participation, he has not involved himself in therapy, counseling, or other self-help groups because of unaccessibility of such a group in security housing, which we will discuss in a moment when we talk about classification.

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Program recommendations by the Community Release
Board, and the CRB recommended a Category D diagnostic study,
and possible consideration for a mainline placement at CMF.
That was based upon last year's hearing.

Now, in the packet that we have before us, there are three psychiatric psychological reports. The first one is dated February 17th of 1972, and that was written by a H. Roberts, Staff Psychologist, and that was while inmate was condemned, and he had refused to complete the psychological tests; and therefore, there was no assessment of the subject's current psychological functioning at that time.

The next psychological report that's in the hearing packet today is dated 9/29/78. And a reading of that report indicates there were other psychiatric reports prepared between 1972 and 1978 that are not a part of the packet, as well as some psychiatric chronos that I'll refer to in just a moment. But looking first at the 9/29/78 report, he was diagnosed by Dr. Rotella as, "a schizophrenic reaction chronic, undifferentiated type, in remission." And in the second paragraph.

"Manson's general stay in the unit has been marked by sporadic psychotic episodes, requiring hospitalization in the S-3 Unit from time to time. By and large Charles

dets along fairly well with staff and his fellow immates. But due to the notariety of his case, he finds himself being housed in a closed unit and that generates and manifests a lot of anxiety and pent up frustration from the restrictive and stringent atmosphere found in the Security Housing Units in comparison to an otherwise much freer and more relaxed setting found in the mainline.

"Throughout his stay, Manson has been requesting of the Willis Unit staff to be transferred to either a mainline setting or in some other institutional placement which will afford him more freedom and more constructive programming.

"A main factor so far in precluding the mainline placement is the fear by staff due to Manson"s overpublicized crime and his widespread notariety that his life might be endangered on a CDC mainline setting by the ever-present possibility that some inmate might make an attempt on his life in order to gain a reputation and status by performing such an act."

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Then there is a psychlatric report dated 8/30/79 by Dr. Rotella again, and that is a brist psychiatric update:
And that says,

"Manson has been in the Willis Unit since May 11th, 1976, and except for a brief stay in the Seguin Unit, has been primarily housed in the Willis Unit."

And then makes a reference to a psychiatric evaluation dated 5/25/76, which we do not have. He goes on to

report on September 29th, '78, nothing dramatically new has happened in Manson's basic life style in CDC. He presently enjoys a little bit more freedom of movement in Willis since he at times is employed as a unit porter outside the security area. And he appears to benefit from this activity by being less moody.

and he is rather clever in making them from odd bits and socks and other materials.

"At one point in time there was a serious consideration of placing Manson on a part-

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a report from the Special Bervices Unit notified Dr. Clanon that a contract was out on Manson's life by the Arian Brotherhood. Due to this new information, consideration was put aside for the time being.

"As far as his past emotional tirades and mercurial shifts of affect, during the past year this seems to have definitely improved. Aside of what I have stated above, there really is not much else to state, except that Charles is not expected to be paroled at any time in the near future."

In the classification chronos, there are some

psychiatric chronos here. I want to make a brief reference to them, and perhaps we can fill in a little bit of the gap between 1972 and 1976.

There was one March 18th, 1974. This was a transfer summary.

"A psychiatric evaluation was conducted on 11/14/73 by myself..."

And "by myself" is B. W. Owens, M.D., Chief Medical Officer. At this time his evaluation was a schizophrenic, insipient or pre-psychotic, a sociopathic personality disturbance, antisocial personality, a sociopathic personality disturbance, drug dependence, cannabis sativa (marijuana)

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"During the past two months the subject has evidenced strong paranoid ideation, and included in this are parataxic distortions. He now; more than ever, externalizes responsibility for his personal difficulties, and at times shows aggressiveness. His psychosomatic complaints have become somewhat profound. His judgment and insight have become increasingly deficient. Emotional and environmental depridation have been positive factors; and this has been due mainly to the fact that the SHU at Folsom State Prison does not have the adequate facilities for care and treatment for this type of illness." He diagnosed

"The second and third diagnosis listed above still apply, but the first diagnosis can now be described as a schizophrenia,

paranoid type; in poor remission."

And then there is a chrono on 4/23/74 at this

institution, right after he had been received from Folsom, as a result of the Inmate's gradual deterioration while .

in Folsom. And it goes on to say, and I'm reading a part

of the Glagnosia, it says that he.

At this time he does not present any signs of psychosis and appears to be well integrated.

Affect is appropriate, and he is cooperative to the point of being servile.

Then on 9/25/74 there is a psychiatric chrono again by M. Stock, S-t-o-c-k, Staff Psychiatrist. And part of that statement is,

"He was seen ...on 4/24/74 and was found to be without signs of an active psychotic process."

He was manipulative

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There's one dated 2/10/76 by Paul Gilbert, Staff
Psychiatrist, in which he states,

6th, 1976. He was cooperative, answering questions relevantly and coherently. There was no evidence of psychosis, depression, or suicidal ideas. He is not currently receiving any psychoactive medication."

Then he was seen on April 3rd of '79. There is a psychiatric screening chrono by Gordon Haiberg, H-a-i-b-e-r-g, which states,

"This man was housed on S-3 being sent

the was concern that he was going to get into a fight with other inmates or they would attack him. When he was seen here he was in good contact. The diagnosis was retained, that is of schize hrenia, residual type in remission.

There are some other psychiatric chronos in the file. In 1978 there is one dated 8/8/78. This is by Gordon Halberg, H-a-i-b-e-r-g, Senior Psychiatrist:

"This a 43-year-old white male who

was transferred to S-Wing following an assault

on an officer. He threatened to hang himself.

He appeared to be anxious when he initially

arrived. When seen today he is somewhat

disheveled. He appears five to ten years

older than his stated age, he appears thin."

Then there is another on 10/17/78, again by

Dr. Haiberge I'll pick out the meat of that chrone.

"Discussion: This man is a schizophrenic, residual type in remission with heavy passive-aggressive features that makes him a very difficult management problem, and we feel totally inappropriate for assignment to this setting at this time."

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The committee had referred him to the classification committee for further assignment.

Then another psychiatric chrone dated about a week later, 10/23/78 by Dr. Kuchnert, K-p-e-h-n-e-r-t, Staff Psychiatrist, in which they try to get him in a group setting He says.

it is doubtful that psychiatric treatment is going to make any difference in his mental functioning. Furthermore, repeated hospitalizations in the psychiatric unit in years gone by apparently have produced little tangible benefit. The last few times I have seen him he has been sent to S-3 for disturbed behavior, and it seems that as soon as he gets his foot in the door, he settles down and the disturbance is gone, and he is always talking to me in a calm, well contained manner with the usual introduction of occasional delusional material and his disjointed at times silly logic. of his asides are viciously distructive and lethal. The imposing fact is that he dges not need S-3, and although he is on no psychopharmaceuticals, it is doubtful that his isolation and the brief chats I

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have had with him are doing anything at all to his residual schizophrenia."

Then on 12/7/78 there is an entry, Dr. R. J. Brooks

B-r-o-o-k-s, Psychiatrist:

"Manson appeared before the LaMarch classification committee this date making a cogent appeal for acceptance into the therapy program. He was relevant and coherent throughout a lengthy interview. He admits. that his primary goal is to be able to program on the mainline. He also recognized a need to 'reorient to being a human being', by which he recognized that part of the problem lies within himself and his need for internal change to be able to maintain mainline programming. This goal included 'changing some behavior patterns', specifically getting his memory back and controlling certain reactions which ' he described 'angry' responses to people. The third objective he stated was to improve his schooling in order to be able to write a book.

"Manson handled himself very well during the interview. When called back into the room for the results of the committee's

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7700 COLLEGE TOWN DRIVE, SUITE 209 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825 TELEPHONE (916) 383-3901 decision, he expressed the belief that he would be given a runaround, sent from one committee to another, and receive no results. He stated he would simply return to his cell."

I'm sorry to have to read this, but it's the only way, with the absence of the two documents in front of you, for you to get a feeling of what his psychiatric status is.

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Then there is a report 3/26/79, and all that is is a diagnosis which remains, "schizophrenia, residual type, in remission, antisocial personality."

And then I think we turn to those other documents in which he evidently has an interest in participating in a Category E, which is a therapy program. But then when it was offered, he decided for some reason not to involve himself in that. And in that he's not here and he hasn't talked to his counsel, other than what the record is, we don't know why that took place.

I tried to look at the classifications since he was last seen a year ago, where he has been. After his last hearing he appeared and requested this therapy program, November 28th of '78. December 7th of '78 he was seen by a screening committee, and they recommended that he be placed in Category E when this kind of program is available, depending

upon his custody status. They talked about transfer to another institution, and he did not want to transfer to another institution because of a cellmate who was near him. He did not want to leave that cellmate, avidently feeling that something might happen to that cellmate if he left, so he turned down the transfer, which was discussed at his classification hearing.

MR. KAY: Where would the transfer have been to?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: This is dated January 12th

of 1979, and I'll read it.

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"Manson appears before the Classification for a resolution of a mainline placement. The two choices available to him at this , institution appear to be in the Seguin Unit, Q-1 housing, or the LaMarch, Unit. In either event; he would be Category C. In any event, any discussion of mainline placement is irrelevant at this time since Manson said he is not interested now in mainline at this institution. The explanation affered by Manson for his change of mind is not fully understood by those present today, but it apparently revolves aroundea fact that he has a friend housed in an adjacent cell for whom Manson feels some responsibility. And he says he would find it difficult to leave the present housing unless this man were to accompany him. At least that is the understanding of those present today. A further discussion by the Classification Committee of the possibility of a mainline placement appears fruitless at this time because of that factor."

Now, January 3rd he appeared again before the Committee. He made a good appearance at that hearing. The future was discussed. It was determined that the subject should continue in the present program, but he had declined the mainline consideration for a reason previously stated.

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Then in March of '79 they discuss future housing with him, and he agreed that he might like to make an attempt to participate in a reentry program. And the reentry is reentry into the mainline, that's what they're talking about.

"Me thinks that he could make it on the mainline for a limited period of time, but was advised that he would have to have a job prior to any referral being made to the Classification Committee."

Then on July 24th of 179,

"The subject refused to appear before the committee today, and his case was reviewed

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in absentia."

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This was for programming evaluation. And again because of the threat on the subject's life they did not move him.

And then again or October 16th Manson's case was reviewed by the committee in absentia inasmuch as he refused to appear pefore them for program review. They retained him in his wresent program.

materials.

I don't know at this point if you would like to make some comments on the psychiatric aspects of the case thus far.

MR. DeRONDE: was wondering if I could ask a question of you, Mr. Brown of whether or not -- there seem to be no determination with regard to his request to enter into a group therapy program, Category E, is that correct?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN:

MR. DeRONDE: Is it necessitative that the prisoner be around on the mainline to participate in that program?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Not on getting in the group. Evidently his security is such that the department doesn't feel that they can put him in a group setting yet, and that is because of the threat on his life by the Arian Brotherhood. Then, of course, his own statement that he didn't want to

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MR. DeRONDE: No there is no chance that he can involve himself in a group therapy program until he is on

the mainline.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Eventually to get in group, yes. But he's got to get out of the custody that he's in right now.

Any further questions on psychiatric?

MR. KAY: I don't have any.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Then we ought to review briefly the disciplinary record in the file. And without going into them individually, it appears that he has received eight disciplinary offenses in 1972, and they range from administrative to serious, let's put it that way. he received four; in 1974, two; and in 1975, three; 1976, two; 1977, four; 1978, one; and one in 1979, and that was dated 4/7/79 and involved contraband, where they found some items in his cell. Briefly what was found was a razor blade, some metal pendant with chain, metal handle, numerous bits and pieces of metal, including several small screws and sewing needles. And he states that they were his. really just a tool kit used for fixing various items, radios and what have you, although he was found guilty of those items, of contraband, and given 40 hours extra duty to be performed at the discretion of the Willis Unit sergeant.

Any comments relative to the -- well, some of those disciplinaries are very serious. They involve contraband, throwing liquid on staff, assaulting staff, striking an officer, setting fire to cell, flooding cell, destroying state property, there is another assault on a correctional officer, contraband; but some of them are very minor: not shaving, not getting his hair cut, not answering for counts, and not obeying orders.

I think you have that sheet in your packet. Any questions relative to the disciplinaries?

MR. DeRONDE: I think they have been fairly summarized.

MR. KAY . I think we have the disciplinaries,

the 115's.

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BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Panel members, any questions about the psychiatric or the disciplinaries?

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: No questions.

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: No questions.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Now, it appears that he has not been involved in any self-help programs, to wit: narcotics thereapy or any of those because of his confinement status.

Let's take one look at the Board Report and be

sure we've covered each of the areas.

Are there any comments overall about institution adjustment, Mr. BeRonde?

MR. DeRONDE: No. I don't have any comments.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: ME. Kay?

MR. KAY: I think that bhey speak for themselves.

I agree that some of them are very serious. That's all.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Mr. Chaderjian?

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: No comments.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: No comments,

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Back to you, Mr. Coronado.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you very much,

Mr. Brown.

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At this time, then, I'm going to call on Mr. Chaderjian for the parole plans.

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: Well, it's difficult in Mr. Manson's absence to get any indication of what his plans may be. Generally a prisoner with no parole release date is poorly, motivated in making concrete plans.

The packet here before us contains certain statements made by the prisoner, Manson, to staff relative to parole release plans. They include in the initial reentry program, which is dated August 4, 1972, that he desires to be paroled to Death Valley, and that it was his intent to live in the wilderness, to live off the land, and that he had no intentions of working.

The Board Report dated October 23, 1978 is consistent with those earlier statements, and they quote him as stating that if released, he would go back out into the desert to

eagape the news media, and to live there forever.

And the Board Report, which was prepared for this present hearing dated October 30th, 1979, again is consistent with the prior statements. And additionally indicates that there are no job offers in the file, and no firm parole release plans.

Again. I would state for the record that this is not unusual for any prisoner in the system who is committed here on multiple life crimes to not formulate concrete parole release plans until such time as he is found suitable for parole and a parole release date has been established.

So unless counsel has any comment on the matter, I believe there is nothing further in that area.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: I have one point. In that he is not here at the hearing today, we should make mention there is a letter in the file that he wrote, a long letter. I want to make sure that each of you have read this and we have read that because it pertains to a lot of subjects that we have talked about when you read the contents of that letter. I wanted to make sure that everybody had read

MR. KAY: I've read it.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you, Mr. Chaderjian

At this time, then, being no further questions

or remarks on the part of the panel. I'm going to ask Mr. Kay

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first to make his closing remarks. And then you will have,

MR. KAY: Thank you. I feel that Mr. Manson should be found unexitable for parole by the Board. I could probably fill up an encyclopedia with the number of reasons, but I'll just state a few.

I think in the crimes that he committed here, he showed a wanton disregard for human lives. We had nine different murgers. And, of course, this goes along with his philosophy that it was not wrong to kill. There is no right there is no wrong; there are no laws. He philosophized that to members of his family right from the beginning

Seven of the victims were strangers. They were innocent people that were killed in the supposed safety of their homes. Actually, they were butchered in the supposed safety of their homes. Only he knew Gary Hinman and he knew Donald Shorty Shay, but he did not know any of the Tate or LaBianca victims.

I think the motive for these murders, at least the motive for the Tate and LaBianca murders is reprehensible on Mr. Manson's part. That was his attempt to start a black-white race war. That is the basis of all possible motives for murder in our society, to culminate a race war: and that was his specific intent.

His intent in the Hinman murder was to -- he thought

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that finman had come into an inheritance, which he had really not come into an inheritance. And he had wanted Hinman to join the family, which Hinman refused. And he wanted Minman to turn over all his property, and Hinman was tortured to death because he would not join the family, and he was forced to sign over some pink slips on his car as he was dying.

And the reason that Manson wanted this property was because he was collecting property for the race war that was going to start. And he had a whole fleet of dune buggies that he was going to take out to Death Valley.

And, of course, it's interesting that he wants to get paroled to Death Valley because that's where he escaped to after the murders, and that's where he was arrested, at the Parker Ranch in Death Valley. And Death Valley is an integral part of his whole philosophy. And it's not at all surprising that he would still want to go back there.

Another reason is the ease with which he gets others to commit crimes for him, violent crimes, murder. It wasn't a one-way street in the Manson family. He didn't do all the taking. He gave his followers free drugs and free sex and a life of no responsibility. He had a group of misfits. There was something wrong with each one of them. They were not average American kids, so to speak. They all had a screw loose at one place or another. But

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Manson collected these people.

There were a lot of people that came in contact with him and heard what he had to say, his philosophizing about Nitler and the master race. And they walked out on him, but this group stayed.

And what Manson required was a total commitment to him and to his philosophy, which his followers had. And they would do virtually anything for him, including murder.

He's a very volatile person, a very dangerous person. I think that the fact that he's not been rehabilitated at all while he's been in prison, he said it quite well himself last year, he said, "How can I be rehabilitated when P've never been habilitated?" And that's probably true. He spent most of his life in the jails, prisons, boys' homes for juvenile delinquents. He has, in his own words, never been habilitated.

And he is very violent. Not only getting other people to do violence for him, but he has a very volatile personality. You can see yourself from his 115's that he's attacked staff or guards on a number of occasions, hitting them, threatening to kill them.

Also, another point is the lack of remorse. At no time has Manson shown any remorse, not even a scintilla or remorse for the murders that he has committed and that

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he was responsible for committing.

Also, I think that we can't deny that the public has a justified fear of Mr. Manson. I think the public views Mr. Manson as public enemy number one, and I think that's justified by Mr. Manson's conduct in these nine murders that he's committed.

They were not just killings. They were brutal, horrible killings. And that was, of course, Manson's purpose to shock society, not in the Shay or Hinman case, but in the Tate and LiBianca. Shay was killed because he wanted to kick Manson off the Spahn Ranch. He was a ranch hand. And, also, he had committed the unforgiveable sin in Mr. Manson's eyes of being married to a black woman. Shay was white.

has not changed. It is illogical. This whole helter skelter theory is a very far-out philosophy. I've heard psychiatrists say if one person believed it, that you would say that they were crazy. But since a group here believed it, they argue whether it's a religion, but it's still pretty crazy however you look at it, even though a group did end up believing it, and we do have a lot of strange groups around. But the Manson family is certainly one of the strangest in our modern existence here.

His parole plans, again another factor, the Death

Manson, that's where the bottomless pit is located, mentioned in Revelation 10 of the Bible, where Manson and members of the family intend to escape to and live in the bottomless pit for 50 to 100 years while the blacks were killing all the whites. And then at the end of that period, the blacks would be in complete power. And because the blacks were so stupid, in Manson's eyes, they wouldn't be able to run the government, and Manson and his family then would come out of Death Valley, and the blacks would immediately turn over all power to Manson and his followers, and Manson would rule the world. So maybe Mr. Manson still has high hopes of finding that bottomless pit and living there.

But, in conclusion, I would say that if reason prevails, which I'm sure it will, Mr. Manson will never have a chance in his lifetime to look for that bottomless pit in Death Valley again.

Thank you.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you, counselor.

Counsel, closing arguments?

MR. DeRONDE: Thank you, Mr. Coronado.

As the Board can appreciate, not having met or interviewed Mr. Charles Manson, I'm placed in a very difficult position here. I'm aware of the circumstances of the offense, through review of the Central file.

I just have a brief clasing comment, and that is that I note that the Board made two recommendations after the hearing of last year, those recommendations that he cooperate with psychiatric staff, avail himself of all psychiatric therapy available, and that he remain free of negative disciplinary actions, and engage in cell study programs.

mendations. And if the possibility lies, try to involve (
Mr. Manson in vocational or educational opportunities open
to him in the institution, and, again, attempt to qualify
him for introduction within a mainline placement of the
institution.

I have no other comments.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you.

At this time we're going to recess the hearing

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: Before we go off record,

I think it's only proper to put in record the reference
that Mr. Brown made to the letter, prisoner Manson's letter
which is contained in our file. That is a seven-page rambling
tirade against the criminal justice system in the United
States. And he repeats in that letter that he is innocent
of any crimes.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Thank you. At this time, then, we're going to recess our

hearing for the purpose of deliberation. We're going to ask that the room be cleared, and we will reconvene when we have reached our decision. The time is approximately 2:32.

(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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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: This hearing is reconvened in the matter of Mr. Manson, CDC Number B-33920. The time is approximately 3:29. The interested parties are back in the room.

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We have reached a unanimous decision in this matter, and the prisoner is found unsuitable for parole on the basis of the following circumstances:

- (1) The prisoner's established unstable and extensive criminal history, which started at age 11, and continued unabated, including at least two prior prison terms, culminating in the brutal and senseless killing of eight innocent victims clearly demonstrates a complete disregard, not only for the loss to society, but more importantly, for human life as well.
- psychiatric chronos do not support parole suitability: psychiatric evaluations of 8/30/1979 by Dr. A. R. Rotella, psychiatric evaluation of 8/29/1979 by A. R. Rotella, psychiatric evaluation of 5/29/1976 by A. R. Rotella, and psychiatric evaluation of 8/27/1976 by Edwin Lehman, L-e-h-m-a-n, PhD, psychiatric chrono of 10/25/1979 by Gordon Haiberg, H-a-i-b-e-r-g, M.D., psychiatric chrono of 8/8/1979 by Gordon Haiberg, psychiatric chrono of 10/17/1978 by Gordon Haiberg, psychiatric chrono

of 10/23/1978 by R. G. Kuehnert, K-u-e-h-n-e-r-t, psychiatric chrone of 12/7/1978 by R. J. Brecks, M.D.

Panel notes the schizophrenic reaction, chronic, undifferentiated type, in remission diagnosed, as well as the hospitalization for psychotic episodes since the prisoner sincerceration, as documented in the referred to reports.

- institutional program which could very well enhance his ability to successfully complete a period of parole. And this is demonstrated by the lack of program involvement in the following areas:
 - (a) No vocational upgrading;
 - (b) No academic upgrading;
 - (c) No self-help;

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- (d) No treatment program participation;
- (e) No work assignment.

Panel does note that the prisoner has been in a highly restrictive housing confinement since his inception in the Department of Corrections. However, this should not have completely prohibited the prisoner from making attempts to participate in constructive programs.

of self control, as exemplified by the 25 CDC 115 disciplinaries: the latest being April 7th, 1979, and which include at least three separate incidents of assault upon staff, as well

as other numerous courseling chronos.

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(5). Unrealistic and/or nonexistent parole plans, as demonstrated by the lack of no family support, no community resources, no employment offers, and no offers of financial assistance, as well as his desire to live off the desert away in the wilderness.

For these reasons, consequently the panel finds the prisoner unsuitable for parole as an unreasonable risk of danger to society if released.

We are going to recommend that the prisoner be disciplinary free; that he avails himself to therapeutic intervention, as recommended by professional staff; and, three, that he participate in any vocational-academic programming which may be available in restricted housing.

The panel would like to note for the record, counselor, that the transcript of the proceedings will be provided to the prisoner upon request.

Also, the effective date of this decision here, pursuant to our statutory provisions, do not take effect for the next 60 days.

Also, the prisoner is entitled to administrative remedies if he's not satisfied with the decision that's beginned to the remedies of the satisfied with the decision that's beginned to the satisfied with the decision that's beginning that the satisfied with the decision that's beginned to the satisfied with the decision that's beginning that the satisfied with the decision that satisfied with the decision that's beginning that the satisfied with the decision that satisfied

At this time I'm going to call on members of the panel

to see if they have any comments to make before we conclude our hearing today; - Mr. Brown?

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: I have nothing.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Mr. Chaderjian?

BOARD MEMBER CHADERJIAN: Nothing.

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PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Okay. At this time we're going to conclude our hearing.

MR. KAY: Could I say one thing just before you do?

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: Go ahead.

MR. KAY: I just have one minor correction. You said eight victims; there were nine.

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: . One was stayed.

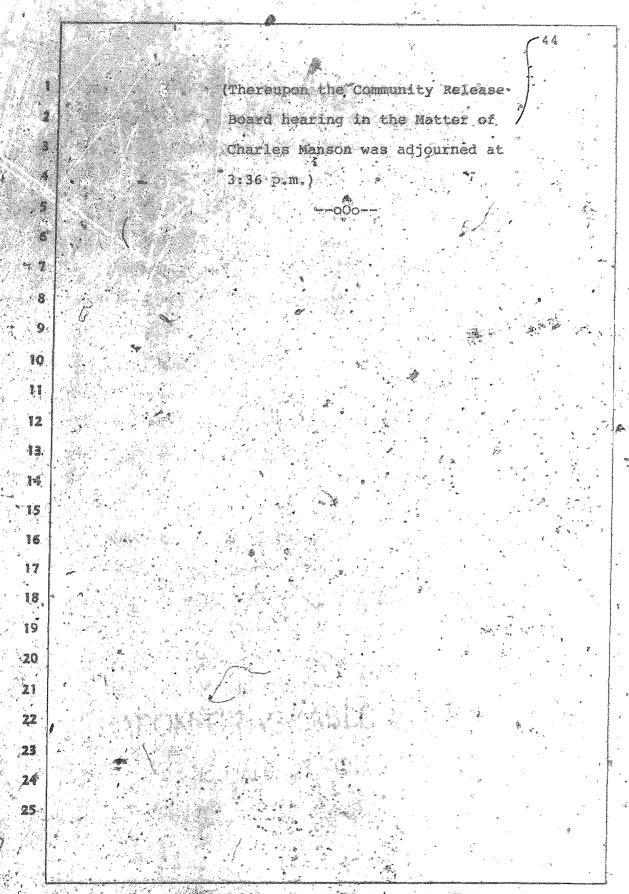
MR. KAY: There were seven at the Tate-LaBianca --

overlooked that. We are dealing with the court convictions, and there were eight counts, and one was stayed by the court.

MR. KAY: Okay. But he was convicted of nine

PRESIDING MEMBER CORONADO: That's true. But the legal summary, as far as we're concerned, indicates nine convictions and commitments to state prison.

Okay. At this time, then, we're going to adjourn this hearing. The time is approximately 3:36.



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That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Community Release Board Hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Michael, Appelman, and thereafter transoribed 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.

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A IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of December, 1979.

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