LIFE TERM PAROLE CONSIDERATION HEARING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF PRISON TERMS

In the Matter of the Subsequent) .. Life Term Parole Consideration) ... Hearing of: \bigcirc

CDC Number W-13378

LESLIE VAN HOUTEN

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

FRONTERA, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY APRIL 22, 1982

10:35 A

DEBORAH A. PURRINGTON Shorthand Reporter

MEMBERS PRESENT

Peggy Jellison, Presiding Member

Daniel Lopez, Hearing Representative

Robert Carter, Board Member

MEMBERS ABSENT

None.

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ALSO PRESENT

10 Leslie Van Houten, Inmate

Paul Fitzgerald, Inmate's Attorney

Stephen Kay, Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County

Pam Douglas, Correctional Counselor

Joan Goulding, Observer, United Press International

Linda Deutsch, Observer, Associated Press

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PROCEEDINGS

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PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: The time is approximately 10:35 a.m. The date is April 22nd, 1982. We are at the California Institution for Women at Frontera. This is a life parole consideration hearing for Léslie Van Houten, W-13378.

Before we go any further, I'm going to identify the persons assembled in the room today. I am Peggy Jellison, a member of the Board of Prison Terms. To my immediate left is Mr. Daniel Lopez, who is a Hearing Representative for the Board. To my far left is Mr. Robert Carter, who is a member of the Board.

The prisoner is in the room and representing the prisoner today is Mr. Paul Fitzgerald. Representing the People of Los Angeles County is Deputy District Attorney Stephen Kay. We have also with us Pam Douglas, who is the inmate's correctional counselor. We have two observers in the room today; Miss Joan Goulding of the United Press International and Miss Linda Deutsch of A.P.

The prisoner was initially received in State prison on April 28th, 1971, under the sentence of death for Count VI, Murder First Degree. The victim in this count was Leno La Bianca.

MR. FITZGERALD: Leno.

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PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Leno, thank you.

In Count VII, Murder First Degree, the victim was

Rosemary La Bianca, and Count VIII, Conspiracy to Commit

Murder. This was Los Angeles County Case, A-253156. On

August 11th, 1978, after a retrial, the prisoner was

resentenced to State prison on Count VI, VII and VIII.

Penal Code Sections 3041, 3042 and the regulations of the Board of Prison Terms governing parole consideration hearings for life prisoners. The purpose of today's hearing is to consider your suitability for parole. In doing this, we will be considering the number and nature of the crimes for which you were committed to State prison, your criminal history or lack of it prior to this commitment and your behavior since your commitment.

We will reach a decision and inform you whether we find you suitable for parole or not and the reasons for our decision. If we find that you are suitable for parole, the length of your confinement and specific factors leading to this determination will be explained to you. You've been through this several times before, but I'm going to explain the way we are going to conduct the hearing today.

I will be chairing and I will be handling the offense itself and your prior record. Mr. Carter will be handling your in prison behavior and Mr. Lopez will be

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discussing your parole plans. All members of the panel will participate in this discussion. Our purpose is to make certain we understand the facts involved in your case and that we explore all potential factors of parole suitability. Our questions and our interests will be directed solely to the issue of whether you can be released on parole.

After this is done, we will recess, clear the room of everyone but the panel and make our deliberation. We will then call everyone back in the room and announce our decision to you.

Counselor, I'm going to go over the rights with you at this time. Have you received timely notice for this hearing today?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Have you had a chance to review the inmate's file?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Miss Van Houten -
MR. FITZGERALD: I might add, though, that I

brought along with me -- and I didn't anticipate there would

be any problem -- an attorney Maxwell Keith, K-e-i-t-h.

Mr. Keith represented Miss Van Houten at all three of her

trials. He represented her for a portion of the first

trial and completely represented her in her second and

third trial. He is here not to participate, and it's my

understanding that he has been refused admittance and is outside. He's here not to participate in the hearing as Leslie Van Houten's counsel, but if necessary, to comment to the Board on the facts that were produced at all three of these trials in terms of the event itself. I would like the record to show, and I would like you to consider if you have problems in connection with the facts, circumstances surrounding the crime and you choose to allow Mr. Kay to comment on facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense, that you allow Mr. Keith to make a statement, or answer any questions with respect to the offense itself. Just that limited area.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. We were apprised of Mr. Keith's coming here with you, Mr. Fitzgerald, however, the panel decided that because there was no prior notice of his attending today, that he would not be able to come into the hearing. If the panel decides at some time in the hearing that it is necessary for his attendance, we will call him. Is he going to be available; is that what you're saying?

MR. FITZGERALD: Apparently, yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Going on with what I was saying, a transcript of this hearing will automatically be supplied to you and no decision made here today is effective for 60 days. You do have appeal rights under

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Board of Prison Terms Rule 2050. I'll state now for the record that there were 3042 notices sent out as required by law. We received a letter from a Los Angeles Police Department, which was not supportive of a finding of suitability. We also received approximately 997 letters and postcards in support of a finding of 'suitability. We have also received approximately 1,554 letters not supporting parole suitability.

Will the prisoner be talking with us today, counselor?

> MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Would you stand, please, and I'll swear you in.

> (Thereupon Inmate Van Houten was, by Presiding Member Jellison, sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.)

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: We will be considering confidential information today, counselor. Would you look at this checklist, please, and see that it meets the information that you were given.

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm not clear what you mean. about confidential information.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: There is confidential information that this panel has been supplied that we will be considering when we make our deliberation. I will tell

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you that some of that information is letters I	referred to
as non-supportive of a finding of suitability.	All those
letters are automatically put in a confidential	file for
safety purposes for those people who have signed	

MR. FITZGERALD: And this confidential information will not be provided to us?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No, it will not.

MR. FITZGERALD: Are you going to tell us the nature and character of it?

-PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I just did.

MR. FITZGERALD: You said the confidential information includes, but you didn't say it was limited to.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: All right. The confidential information includes, but is not limited to those signatures which are not supportive of a finding of suitability.

MR. FITZGERALD: Is there other -- can you characterize the other confidential information?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No.

MR. FITZGERALD: You refuse to, actually?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I can't.

MR. FITZGERALD: Because of rules?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Because of the safety of the institution.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: It's the Olson

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Decision, counsel. It deals with any confidential information.

MR. FITZGERALD: I understand that, but I think the record should reflect there is information you are considering and the nature and character of that information; don't you agree?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: You heard what the chairperson said. The chairperson already made the statement:

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, I heard it.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: I have been shown these materials. PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. MR. KAY: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Miss Van Houten, I will mark this Exhibit No. 1. It will remain a permanent part of the record of this hearing. Before we go any further, I'm going to state these are not adversary hearings All the questions and comments should be directed to the I think both attorneys know that, since they have. both been to these hearings before. You are entitled to a fair and impartial hearing panel. Is there any reason you feel that you cannot receive a fair and impartial hearing?

> I might inquire of a representative MR. FITZGERALD:

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of the Board, Carter, Mr. Robert Carter. I might inquire, through your good offices, it's my understanding -

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Excuse me. You may speak directly to Mr. Carter.

MR. FITZGERALD: Fine. My opinion was that you were a former policeman with the Los Angeles Police Department. I wanted to know if you were a police officer in 1969 and in your official capacity with the police department, if you were employed at that time, if you had any facts or were in possession of any facts or circumstances surrounding this Tate-La Bianca homicide?

· BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Question No. 1 is was I employed? Yes, I was, Question No. 2, did. I have any facts? No, I was not involved in any investigation, didn't know anything other than what I read in the paper.

MR. FITZGERALD: All right.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Anything else? MR. FITZGERALD: No.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Prior to our going on record, you asked me some questions about Sacramento County Jail. Do you wish to ask me any questions?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. Perhaps the record should reflect that I did ask you if you were employed by Sacramento County and if you worked in the Sacramento County Jail and if you had contact with other so-called Manson Family members;

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specifically Lynette Fromme and Sandra Good. I believe you responded in the affirmative that you did.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Yes. I was working as a booking officer, reserve booking officer in Sacramento County Jail. I did have contact with both Lynette Fromme and Sandra Good, but it was extremely limited. I worked a graveyard shift and when I worked, they were sleeping.

MR. FITZGERALD: So that contact won't influence you one way or the other?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No. In fact, I had very little contact, as I said. Anything else, counselor?

MR. FITZGERALD: No.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: With that, do you feel you can get a fair and impartial hearing today?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. Subject to statements already made, yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. I will state for myself that I am in no way prejudice against your client. Are there any preliminary objections before we proceed, counselor, other than what you stated so far?

MR: FITZGERALD: No.

MR. KAY: No.

presiding MEMBER JELLISON: As far as the statement of facts, I am going to ask that we incorporate by reference the statement of facts from the decision summary, which is

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In the package of the January 17th, 1980 hearing, and those are pages 2 and 3.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: 1980 hearing?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: 1980, yes. the packet. It would be in the actual packet, as opposed to the transcript.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: You're looking at the transcript. It's a packet..

> PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Do you have a packet? MR. FITZGERALD: No. I don't have it with me. HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: This packet.

MR. FITZGERALD: I don't have it present. in my car.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I'll share mine with you, counselar.

MR. FITZGERALD: I was here in '80.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: It will read exactly what's in the transcript. The reason we do this is because most people have the packets and oftentimes not everybody has the transcript ?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I have that.

MR. KAY: If we are going to stipulate to the 1980 one; rather than the one last year, the 1980 one at the bottom of page 3, we have to add a few words because, if you notice page 3 in the 1980 one leaves in midair where

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it says, "Rosemary La Bianca's death was -- and it ends there. We had to add, "caused by multiple stab wounds to neck and trunk."

MR. FITZGERALD: That's the top of the next page.

"Rosemary La Bianca's death was
ascribed to multiple stab wounds to the

neck and trunk."

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No. There is something missing on this copy. Let's do this. Let me retract that.

Let's incorporate by reference from the January 31, 1979

hearing. It will give us that line, also.

MR. FITZGERALD: Fine.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: So nothing has changed, as far as what's in the statement of facts.

MR. FITZGERALD: No, and frankly it would be our intent, as we proceed, to stipulate as often as possible to incorporate; rather that reciting all these things because it's down and there is a continuity of representation here. We would like to make this as expeditious as possible.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Right. So you concurthen, counselor?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Kay?

MR. KAY: Yes, as long as those words at the bottom are added so it makes sense, that's fine.

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PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: That's from the 1979 hearing and that will be the order. This in no way, Miss Van Houten, precludes you or your attorney from stating anything you wish to state, add to the statement of facts, the crime itself; nor does it preclude the panel from asking you any questions that we may have.

At this time, I would like to ask one question. I have read all three of the transcripts and all the information that was given to us over the years, all your briefs and so forth, counsel and there was discussion in every theory ... about your stabbing Mrs. La Bianca after she was deceased.

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I would ask you at this time, that night, do you recall giving any thought to whether or not she was deceased when you were stabbing her?

At the time that Tex handed INMATE VAN HOUTEN: me the knife and I turned around, I assumed that she was dead. At the time that she was alive, I -- there was a point when the initial attempt on her life was taken where I was holding her and Pat was trying to stab her that in my reliving those moments in my mind and trying to evaluate my own behavior then, that there was a chance or an opportunity that I could have taken the knife from Pat and attempted to stab her myself. I personally believe that I knew that she was dead and that that did have a

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difference in my stabbing her.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: How did you know she was dead?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: She was laying there with no movement and no life and when Tex handed me the knife, she seemed dead to me. If that's what you're asking, did that make a difference to me, I believe that it did.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I was just wondering how you could tell she was dead, you know, without actually feeling for a pulse or something. She could have just been unconscious. Do you understand what I am saying?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. I didn't think in terms of her being unconscious or -- I understand what you're saying, but it was just -- I had a feeling as though she were dead.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: You've answered my question. Thank you. I don't have anything further in this area. Mr. Lopez?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: No, I don't have anything.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Carter?

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I don't have anything.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Kay?

MR. KAY: Well, yes. I would like to go over some of the facts here. Sometimes I save it for the argument,

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but it seems more appropriate at this point to refine some of the facts about what went on and what Miss Van Houten's state of mind was.

Miss Van Houten did not participate in the Tate murders, which occurred on August 9th, 1969. But when those participants got back to the ranch that day on August 9th, Patricia Krenwinkle filled Miss Van Houten in on what happened at the Tate house. Miss Van Houten was very upset that she didn't get to go on the Tate murders and she was hoping that if they went out again that she could get to go.

She admitted on cross examination at her trial, the trial in 1977, that she weighed in her mind the question for at least two days as to whether or not she could kill anyone and that she decided that she could, even before Manson asked her to join the conspiracy to kill.

So when she was asked by Manson; she was a ready, willing participant. Miss Van Houten, Manson and the others met in the bunkroom at Spahn Ranch and Manson was upset with them because the people who went out on the Tate murders caused too much fear and panic in the people and Manson said he was going to go out this night and show them how to do it.

They then proceeded to drive around the County of Los Angeles for four hours looking at random for people to murder. Miss Van Houten, Tex Watson, Patricia Krenwinkle,

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Susan Atkins, Steve Grogan, Linda Kasabian and Manson. Probably the worst of places they stopped, other than the La Bianca house, which was the worst because they actually murdered two people there, but they even stopped at a church in South Pasadena for the purpose of killing the minister, or the priest, and stringing him upside down to the cross in front of his church. They went throughout the Pasadena area, they went out to the beach area in West Los Angeles and eventually drove back. Manson went into -- they ended up in front of the La Bianca's house. No one knew the La Biancas. Manson went into the La Bianca house. He got a drop on Mr. and Mrs. a Bianca. about 2:30 Sunday morning. They had come back from a waterskiing trip with their son at Lake Berryessa, their son. remained and they brought the boat back. Manson tied up Mr. and Mrs. La Biança on the sofa, tied their hands behind their backs and assured them he was not going to harm them. One of the things he did was to steal Mrs. La Bianca's wallet and later that night, plant it in what he felt was a black area in hopes that a black person would use the credit cards in the wallet and get blamed for the murders. Because the motive for not only these murders, the La Bianca murders, but the Tate murders the night before was Manson's and the family, Miss Van Houten's desire, to foment a black-white race war.

and and

When Manson then came out of the house, he asked Miss Van Houten, Tex Watson and Patricia Krenwinkle to get out of the car, met with them behind the car. He told them there was a man and woman up in the house, that he had tied their hands, but had assured to me he was not going to harm them. He said, "Don't cause fear and panic like you did last night and don't let them know that you are going to kill them." The purpose was to kill them. I mean they were going to get killed no matter what.

Manson then told them to hitchhike back to the ranch after the murders and he would see them there.

Manson and the others then drove off.

Miss Van Houten, Patricia Krenwinkle and Tex
Watson then entered the La Bianca's residence. At the time
of entry, Watson was the only one with the weapon. He had
a bayonet. The La Biancas were very upset and concerned
when they saw the three people enter because before there
had only been one. Watson assured them at that time that it
was.only going to be a robbery. He untied Mrs. La Bianca's
hands, but left Mr. La Bianca on the sofa. Miss Van Houten
and Patricia Krenwinkle then took Mrs. La Bianca. Patricia
Krenwinkle went into the kitchen and got two knives, one for
herself and one for Leslie Van Houten, gave the knife to
Leslie Van Houten, kept her own and then Miss Van Houten
and Patricia Krenwinkle took Mrs. La Bianca into her bedroom

for the purpose of murdering her. When they got her into the bedroom, Miss Van Houten put a pillowcase over Mrs. La Bianca's head and pushed her down on the bed. At that point they were going to kill her, but Mrs. La Bianca heard her husband being murdered in the livingroom, bolted up from the bed, cried out the husband's name and even with the pillowcase over her head, was able to grab a lamp near the bed and attempt to hit Miss Van Houten with it, just swinging it wildly, since she couldn't see.

Miss Van Houten knocked the lamp out of Mrs. La Bianca's hands, wrestled her down to the bed and held her down for Patricia Krenwinkle to stab her. Patricia Krenwinkle stabbed her with such force, hitting a bone, the collarbone, that the knife bent. Miss Van Houten, then realizing that these kitchen knives were kind of flimsy, went to the bedroom door, called for Watson, who she knew had a bayonet, to come in and help out. Watson then came in and proceeded to stab Mrs. La Bianca, at some point handing the knife to Leslie Van Houten and she also stabbed Mrs. La Bianca. After Mrs. La Bianca was killed, Mr. La Bianca, of course, was already killed. They wrote in blood -- Patricia Krenwinkle wrote in blood on the walls "Death to Pigs" in the livingroom, the word "Rise" above the inside part of the front door, and "Helter Skelter" on the refrigerator. These terms were all significant from the

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Beatles' music, which Manson and the Family felt that the Beatles were speaking to the black people to rise up and start the revolution, that's why the word "Rise." Helter. skelter was the name of the revolution, also the name of the Beatles song, and "Death to Pigs" -- pigs did not refer to police officers. They referred to white middle-class people that had jobs from nine to five.

Miss Van Houten then went around the house wiping off fingerprints from place's they had touched. very much together. Not only that, but she drank chocolate milk from the refrigerator of the La Biancas, the others also had things to eat. Miss Van Houten changed her clothes in the house and took property from the La Biancas. then hitchhiked back to the Spahn Ranch, walking down from the Silver Lake Area near Griffith Park and got a ride.

The first thing Miss Van Houten did when she got back to the ranch is collected firewood, built a fire in the fireplace of this little bunkhouse she was staying at and burned her clothes. She also then proceeded to count the money that she had taken from the La Biancas that didn't amount to much but some change. I think it amounted Bight dollars and some change and I think a significant thing at the time of the murders is that Miss Van Houten was not on drugs. The only one that had taken any drugs that night was Tex Watson, who had taken some speed

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to wake him up to be more alert because he was so tired from participating in the Tate murders the night before. of the others were on drugs, not only Miss Van Houten, but none of the others. That's all I have at this time

> PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. Counselor? MR. FITZGERALD: No comment.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: 'Is there anything you care to comment on, Miss Van Houten, regarding the crime itself?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: The actual facts or answering Mr. Kay?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Is there anything at all, anything at all that you wish to comment on regarding the crime itself? At, the end of each of these sections, I will give you and your attorney the last chance to comment. If you don't care to, just say no.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I think that Mr. Kay simplifies all of the surrounding factors of the crime itself. He speaks about us driving around and us finding the house and I was not active in selecting the house. always a little frightened to comment too much because I don't want it to seem as though I'm not carrying my share of the responsibility for what happened and that's not my intention. But I was not a motivating factor in the crime.

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I had given my will and my thinking over to someone else and I believed Charlie to be more than a man and I was not able to see his sickness. I was active in supporting that sickness, not understanding it, and much of what Mr. Kay says is true and he'll point out documented facts and present them according to his interpretation. I think many times Mr. Kay comes in here and argues First Degree.

Murder —

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Excuse me. We are not here to talk about Mr. Kay. What I would like to do is just if you care to state anything about the crime itself, fine.

I on't want to get into personalities and so forth or get personal.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, that's difficult because he presents -- you know -- he comes and presents over and over again his interpretations and then, you know, I don't --

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: What I'm doing is giving you an opportunity to present your interpretation.

INM TE VAN HOUTEN: I noway would say that the crimes in '69 were not frightening and heinous and callous, but there were other surrounding factors of a period of time of my mental state of the nightmare that I was caught up in and unable to get out of that I also feel were contributing factors to the ultimate behavior of all of this.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Is there anything else

before we move on?

MR. FITZGERALD: I'd like to observe that the facts produced at the various trials, clearly indicated that she was not a decision maker and that perhaps that since it's been conveyed that she wasn't the one that decided that perhaps the minister or priest ought to be the victim of a homicide. She was not the one that selected the La Biancas. It was Charles Manson. He was there and the appreciation of the facts, which I'm sure you appreciate because you've read the transcripts of '79, '80 and '81, any appreciation of the facts takes into consideration the dominant and predominant role that Charles Manson played.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you, counselor. Let's go into your prior history. Rather than start with the criminal history, I'm going to start with the social history and take it basically in chronological orde might be easier. The record indicates you came from a stable homelife, you lived with your mother, who was divorced and that the family at one time attended family counseling in order to better deal with the divorce and separation. I think you attended five sessions and then attended no more because you felt that it really wasn't doing any good. It wasn't what you thought it was; is that true?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I had a nervous feeling

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about family counseling back then. What was 1; 14? not really sure of the time period. I think most of us children felt that we were having someone intruding and we weren't very comfortable with it. " wasn't like an acknowledgement on any of our parts that it was necessary. I think Mom saw the necessity for it and we didn't and it just was more uncomfortable than anything else.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISÓN: Okay. In school you were a homecoming princess, class secretary. You belonged to the Bluebirds, but in your junior and senior year, you started having some problems. You began using drugs at age 15, approximately?

I started smoking INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. marijuana at 15 and I started taking LSD at 16.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I think in prior transcripts, you indicated that the first time you tried marijuana, you saw your brother and some of his friends smoking and you tried it and that Bobby Mackie turned you on to LSD.

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. Mackie. PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mackie? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah:

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: At that time, you hung around with older kids and took drugs, however, you did graduate from high school.

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes, I did.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: When you were in high school, you were pregnant and had an abortion?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes, I did.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: How old were you then when you had the abortion?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I was in my -- I think I was 17. I was in my senior year during Christmas vacation.

PRESTDING MEMBER JELLISON: But you did graduate high school in June of 67. Then in 68, you graduated as a certified legal secretary from a business college. In August of 68, you met Bobby Beausoleil and Catherine Share.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: And in September or October of '68 is when you joined the Manson Family?

'INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

record goes, I'm looking at the CII rap sheet and these were all mentioned before in prior/hearings. I'm just going to go over them.

In April of '69, Los Angeles, you were arrested for Grand Theft Auto under the name of Leslie Mary Sankston, S-a-n-k-s-t-o-n, and were released for insufficient evidence. Then in August of '69, under the name of Leslie Sue Owens, Grand Theft Auto, again you were released on that.

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September of '69, Los Angeles, under the name of Louise Susan Alexander, you were arrested for Burglary and released on that. In October of '69, you were arrested in Independence under the name of Luella Maxwell Alexandra for 10851, Grand Theft Auto, but that was dropped when you were arrested for the murder and that brings us up to the crime, the murder itself. Were you going to say something?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I thought that arrest was for aiding and concealing stolen property. It doesn't matter.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I don't see anything here that indicates that. It says 10851 VC - GTA on the sheet.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Okay.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: But you say it was for what?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I thought back then it was for receiving stolen property -- no, aiding and concealing stolen property.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: This doesn't indicate it was. That's your history. Is there anything you care to comment on regarding either the criminal or social history that I mentioned?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, just that my criminal history was the only criminal history once I got to the

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ranch and that the majority of the charges were -- I think there were up to 15 of us charged with the same Grand Theft Auto. It was a way the Malibu Police Department, or whichever area we were in, tended to try to break up groups of hippies.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: At this time in your life, looking back on that portion of your life, how do you feel about it? I'm not trying to get into the psychiatric area, but I'm talking about the Manson clan, the way you were living then.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I've gone through different phases of how I've looked at it in the different years that I have been here and away from it. Now it's more difficult for me to understand why I wasn't able to read my internal \ signals more carefully. I feel that during that time period, I was just extremely confused and looking for someone that had answers and feeling that I had met someone that did and that his approval meant more to me than anything else, beyond my own self-preservation. As I look back on these people and what some of them have become today and what we all were as a group back then, it's very difficult for me to see myself back there. Sometimes it's like looking at a different girl that had a lot of problems that didn't seem to understand that they were problems.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Carter, anything

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in this area at all?

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BOARD MEMBER CARTER: What were the problems that you felt you had at that time?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: You mean now looking back?
BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Yes.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I was unable to see that though there are imperfections in a system, that the system still has a valid worth. One of Charlie's things is that he'd find an imperfection and he would make it black and white without any sort of justification for it. I think that partly my youth and partly the extremity that LSD causes, I wasn't able to understand that though a society and a system may not be perfect, there are things and ways within it that you live and you deal with life. I've always tried to make a point of not feeling that my parents divorce had a sense of causing an alienation in me, but the older I get, I can see where it did.

My father told me he was leaving my mother before he told her and I think that that caused me to feel a stronger distance with her and many times in my angers, my mother became my focal point and Charlie was very good on attacking parents. He attacked all institutions within a society that give a child morals and a sense of social conscientiousness or awareness.

I feel like at the time I had all of these things

that were going in me. I don't think I really ever dealt with the abortion and I think that that gave me a lesser sense of self-worth and that at the ranch, I felt a together ness, but then again, even at the ranch, I was not one of the well looked upon, you know, I was one of the ones that always had to try to prove herself just a little bit more.

So I look back and I see in my early years as a teenager, I was very successful and I put myself in a position where I was scorned upon even by the people at the ranch. So I view that kind of behavior within myself as having a lot of problems in a -- you know -- self-perspective, selfesteem, that those things were ideas and notions that I couldn't deal with; that the idea of being at the ranch and trying to lose me and becoming the same kind of thinking process as Charlie and the rest of the people at the ranch wanted, the whole idea of the cult unit became my answers at that time.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Lopez?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: I don't believe I have any questions.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Mr. Kay?

MR. KAY: Well, of course, I think one thing that we all probably understand, or should understand, is this was not the normal hippie cult that Miss Van Houten joined, A lot of people came in contact with Manson and the Family

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and didn't join and left. Manson didn't just talk about sweetness and life. He talked about Hitler being a hero for what he did to the Jewish people, he talks about the master race. There were no minorities in the Family because Manson and the Family believed in the master race and they were going to create a master race. It talked about hatred of society. They all hated society.

Miss Van Houten seemed to have everything going for her when she was younger. She was popular at school, smart, she is a very intelligent woman, I'm sure you can see that. She always has been. She has a high IQ, in the range from 121 to 125. But she was never happy or satisfied with the way things were going, so she always wanted to experiment with different things. Like this Mackie guy she got involved with. He was a hippie, he was an outcast in school, yet she sought him out. She admitted on cross examination at the trial when she started taking LSD, there was only one other girl she could find that was taking LSD. None of her peer group was and she had to search this girl out and start taking LSD.

She went to Sawyer's Business College and graduated as a legal secretary, top one in her class. But when she didn't get a job, she dropped out of society. She went up to San Francisco, called her mother and told her mother not to love her anymore, to forget about her and then

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she met Bobby Beausoleil one day and went off with him the next and eventually joined the Family.

But people talk about, well, gee, this is the 60's and maybe Miss Van Houten is a product of the 60's, being a hippie and joining a hippie group. But let us never lose sight of the fact that these were not hippies. was not part of the hippie generation.' These were mutates, these were not flower children. These were people who thought and believed differently than other hippies. weren't people looking for peace, these were people looking That's all I have. for war.

> PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you.

MR. FITZGERALD: No comment.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISÓN: Anything you'd like to say at this time?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No. I think I said pretty much what I wanted to say.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLÍSON: Thank you. If there is nothing further, we will go into the area of your institutional adjustment and Mr. Carter will be heading that discussion.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: - Once again, we find that a year has passed and in that year, you have continued to program excellently and I don't find any 115's this year or any other year to talk about. I find that your few

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nonpositive contacts with staff have dealt with trying to get your custody reduced and trying to get a vacation.

Quickly, would you please fill me in, at least, on what a vacation means.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, when you work a year here, normally you get a week vacation.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: What does that mean?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: You just don't go to work. You can stay in your room and sew or do -- it's like free time and because I don't have a parole date; I have to stay on close custody and because I'm on close custody, I don't get the weekly vacation, which is -- you know --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Did you say you had received a vacation before and they only recognized recently that they didn't --

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. Suddenly this year it became an issue.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: So your custody remained in closed custody and as a result, you don't get a vacation, you haven't gotten a vacation?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No, not yet.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I guess you are quite satisfied that you have completed a B.A. in literature and writing from Antioch?

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And I think last year there was some conversation as to whether you were going to get an advanced degree or something like that. At that time you didn't now. Do you know now?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I think I'm about ready to start looking into a Master's Program, but I didn't want to just keep -- you know -- kind of gathering degrees unless it was something that I really wanted to learn and get Recently I've been able to start preparing workshops for some of the women that aren't inclined to reenter education and if I find that this is something I enjoy doing and that I think in the future I could use it in the area of maybe with delinquent children, that I will go ahead and look for a Master's in Business Administration with the connection being trying to design programs that would encourage people who aren't motivated towards education and to finding a sense of value in it.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Continuing on with your adjustment, apparently you are still working as a secretary for the Education Department?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes:

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And what do you do there? Generally what a secretary does?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I help do some of the

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administrative assistant kind of work for Antioch University. When Antioch first started here, I was the only student and my family was helping me with my degree. Now, because of independent donations on the street to the University itself, we have been able to extend our college program from the B.S., which is contracted with the State, to a B.A. Degree, also with Antioch. So I spent quite a bit of time designing and developing the program for Antioch.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: So you're saying some of the money that was originally generated for you is now being used for other people?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No. Mine was my family was able to help me. But some women don't have that and as a result of my performance, people that are in touch with the University out in the Los Angeles area, took interest to the idea of the college coming into the prison and so there has been like a grant -- I don't know what it's called -- a foundation or something set up so that the University can come in and teach now on a broader scale without State contracting.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Interesting.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: So I spend time doing that and being headquartered in the Education Department.*

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: So all of these things you are sort of tutoring and your work kind of blends?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. I find a great satisfaction in that area. I don't feel like I'm doing a State job. I'm able to get a greater sense of involvement.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I think last year there was some talk that you were in MARA?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And now MARA is temporarily defunct or what?

NMATE VAN HOUTEN: The entire department seems to be reevaluating the self-help groups, so there's been a lag in time periods. I'm still supportive of them, but my main interest is in the Long Termers' Organization.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I know very little about the long Termers' Organization. Would you tell me about that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: It was in existence about five or six years ago and went out of existence and last November, it came back in and what it is, it's a group where women who are doing lengthy amounts of time can belong. Other people can belong, too, but the main focus is for women doing lengthy amounts of time so that we can encourage each other in finding ways of doing positive time and at the same time, understanding some of the phases and attitudes that you go through while you're looking at years ahead. So it's just to help each other.

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BOARD MEMBER CARTER: In some of the reports we will go into later in the psychiatric evaluations, there's some mention of stages and things like that. I'll try to remember that and maybe you can enlighten us or give us some observation on what those stages are.

Apparently you've been attending small group discussions or small therapy groups with Dr. Jimakas.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Do you feel as though you are gaining anything out of that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes. I do.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: 'What have you picked up from that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, what I've been trying to work on in the small therapy groups is how to become more assertive, or how to be able to state clearly what I'm feeling with someone else and not -- kind of to protect my space and not keep things piling up until I overload with someone or become overly aggressive or remain passive in my relating to other people. Sharing groups with other women gives me a chance to see that some of my problems and the things that I think are centered around me, are shared experiences with other people; that life has its similarities as well as its differences. Miss Jimakas is a very good therapist.

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BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Miss?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I think "it's Ms. She is direct and firm in her conducting of the therapies and she focuses on honesty to yourself when you are relating your impression of yourself. I enjoy the therapy very much.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: You mentioned previously it's not just that it's an enjoyable thing to do, it's also a worthwhile thing for you?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Oh, yeah. I leave there feeling a little bit stronger and better and when I have a problem, I look forward to going.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I'm going to read some of your chronos into the record that you have earned since last year. I think your hearing last year was almost a year to the day. There is one dated 10/6/81 from Correctional Counselor B-e-h-r-e-n-s, Behrens, and it deals with your appearance before the ICC Committee for a routine program review. It notes that you received your B.A. and that you wish to continue full-time as an education clerk and drop school for the time being. It notes that you have programmed without any discipline since reception and you have an excellent work record, you are a stable influence on the living unit and you have a positive involvement in the self-help program. She recommends you for a custody decrease. There's another education progress

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report that's dated 10/81. You received a B-plus and three semester units for Philosophy 230.1. There's some insight here. It mentions that you are a little inconsistent in that you missed an A by writing a mediocre final exam.

MR. FITZGERALD: An experience we have all had.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: There's another chrono dated 1/11/82, again the Classification Committee is reevaluating -- what do you get; a 90-day evaluation?

Case load and so every 90 days I go before the ICC Committee.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Much of it is the same. The differences that you are cited for: assisting an instructor in introducing and designing the course material for a philosophy class that meets Fridays 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. This is by Douglas, Correctional Counselor Douglas. She concurs with the past recommendation for reduction.

In a commendation dated January 11, '82, you also participated in a Christmas program. You helped pack and distribute 1,000 Christmas goodie bags to other inmates.

One of seven people and that was written by Robert L. Pope and B.J. Bunnell, The Associate Superintendent cited you for basically the same thing; is that true?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: There's an information chrond dealing with -- first of all, it's dated 2/5/82 and written

by Paul F. Cook. It's dealing with correspondence from Patrick and you identified Patrick as Patrick D. Wilson of San Clemente. He is a visitor of someone else in the institution and he has been corresponding with you for some time

In one of his correspondence, there was a reference to "the escape letter" and people here asked you, staff here asked you about that. It doesn't say that you don't know what that refers to, but it does say that "he writes. crazy and weird letters and makes all kinds of crazy, far-out statements."

Do you know what that referred to, the escape letter?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: He wrote me a letter and Yes. it had one line in the said, "I know you are planning to escape. Good luck, " Then he wrote another letter and said*

> "I wrote that because if the authorities had questioned you, then we could prove to the Board how little the authorities here know you because clearly you wouldn't escape."

He's written the Board letters about every other week, I think, and so I talked with my Unit 2 supervisor and my counselor and the Deputy Superintender and it was -you know -- it was settled and cleared. I sta

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but now he doesn't put a return address. He just sends the letters.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Apparently the staff is satisfied because they say:

has no responsibility for contents of his letters and the matter does 'not present a recurity or management concern."

Another notation from the Classification Committee, basically the same information and final chrono dated 4/13/82, from A. Van Duvall that says:

"Inmate Van Houten continues to show great progress in her programming. She is a very pleasant individual, an asset to Barneberg Cottage and helpful to staff as a soundingboard for some of her peers.

Leslie never has to be reminded to report to her work assignment and uses time constructively. Hygiene and housekeeping habits are exceptional."

Are there any other chronos or notations that you would like us to get in the record?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I can't think of any.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: All right.. We covered what you do with your day and your group involvement, work

involvement, schooling. I feel as though something is missing because we didn't talk about 115's, but there aren't Does anybody else on the panel have anything?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I don't have anything.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Well covered.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: We are going to go into the area of psychiatric evaluations after this. But does the District Attorney have anything further?

MR: KAY: No.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Do you?

MR. FITZGERALD: No.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Let's go into the psychiatrid evaluations. In last year's hearing, there is some mention of a report in 1980 completed by Dr. Ruth E. Loveys and I've gone through that report. I have some questions to ask you, Leslie, about that report.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I'm not real fresh on the report.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: All right. One of the lines in the report says:

> "The underlying philosophy of the home was that self-effacement and suffering are the great goods."

I wanted to know if that was one of the things that was taught at your house?

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: That's --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Self-effacement; putting yourself down, reducing yourself.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, my mother was alwers when I had my victories, mother always wanted me to be sensitive to people that didn't have victories. words, when you have, you don't become insensitive to people that don't have.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Is that bad or good or how . do you view that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I didn't view it as any particular way. I think that --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Now as a more mature person? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I can understand where she was concerned about losing a sensitivity to other people and becoming too absorbed in myself, but I think that maybe a little bit stronger credit might have helped, but, you know, it sounds like she wrote it as a pretty strong Calvinist view that you re born quilty and though that certainly was part of the household-I mean, we were brought up Presbyterians from a long line. My mother wasn't a fire and brimstone woman.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: All right. Also in the report, it is written:

"Later in life, in Leslie's teenage

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years, the successes seemed imminent and inevitable and was, in fact, extremely frightening for her and steered great guilt because of its psychological meaning of loss of her mother's love and sympathy."

Did you think if you were successful you would lose your mother's love?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I can't -- you know -- one of the things about Miss Loveys is that Miss Loveys tended to put a lot of attention on the mother-daughter relationship, where like others put them on the father-daughter. I can't say that I was living in fear that I would lose my mother's love: In fact, I didn't like my mom very much then.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: You did not?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: How about now?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: We are very close. Sometimes we have our problems, you know.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Earlier you mentioned that while you were with the Manson Family, you felt as though you had to prove yourself and you were sort of an outsider. That's the inference you've made.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, there were like circles, sort of, of acceptance and there were the very young girls, 14, 15 and 16 that were very close to him and stayed in

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George's house, George Spahn, and there were others that dealt with the bikers and cowboys and cleaned the barn and were not as held in a high regard and I was one of those, mainly because I was considered older at 18.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: It wasn't because you came from a middle class orientation on anything?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, he judged me very harshly for that. He'd oftentimes, in a group, start poking fun at the fact that I probably missed my mother and father and that I couldn't let go, that I still held onto all of the hangups that they had given me and I stayed around wanting to prove to him that I could overcome that.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Also in Miss Loveys' report, she says later:

> "When she," being you, "deliberated as to whether she could kill for Charlie, her belief was that she had to do something enormously hard to prove herself worthy of acceptance. It is significant, I believe, that her immediate feeling after the La Bianca murders was one of unworthiness that she had this as a 'soldier' in not having to ke the more active role"; is that true?

INMATE VAN MOUTEN: Yes. I judged myself harshly

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because in the house, I responded in ways that I felt I shouldn't have:

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Such as?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, running for Tex when Pat couldn't stab Mrs. La Bianca, wiping off fingerprints; rather than writing in blood or doing other things that Charlie had wanted us to do, which I didn't.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: What was one thing he wanted you to do and you didn't?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Cut eyeballs out and stick them on the walls and make it a completely visually horrible situation and I judged myself because I knew that inside myself, I hadn't reacted as I thought I should have.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Were you reprimanded by the group as a result of that, for filling to do any of these things?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Somewhere else in here, one of the other psychological evaluations, there's an indication that you felt relieved after the La Bianca murders, that something had been lifted off of you. How do those two feelings mesh? Do you recall telling someone that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: That I felt relieved? BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Yes, that a burden had been lifted off you.

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BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Yes, back in '77

That was to Dr. Coburn in '71. It said:

"She felt like a drudge had been

lifted from her back."

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah, that I felt suddenly like I had made a step.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Step toward what?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: True commitment.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Acceptance by this group?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: So you were now one of

them?

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Right, that I had stepped INMATE : VAN HOUTEN: over, but internally, I also felt that I hadn't responded the way I thought I would. When I talked with Dr. Coburn, I was still very into the whole ranch thought processes. It wasn't until several years after we were in SSU that I really started to be able to grow away from, or understand that I was growing away from it by being removed from the way the group was.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: So this reaction, or this statement, is more or less reliable or

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I would say that the reaction

that I judge myself formy behavior in this is more reliable. We had been told not to talk about it with the other people at the ranch.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And --

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, you asked did the others in the group get on me about it.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Right.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: And, you know, Tex, after that night when I had burnt the clothes in front of Diane Lake,

Tex came and confronted me and told me that I was not to speak about it and so there wasn't a lot of discussion until later.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: This report goes on:

"On the deepest and most profound level,

I believe Leslie's actions were a horrifying
symbolic attempt to shock her mother in to,

at long last, recognizing her need."

Do you feel that? Doesn't say that you believe, she says, "she believes that."

INMATE VAN HOUTEN; That I think the reason I was there was to make my mother --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: The writer of the report

"I believe that Leslie's actions were a horrifying symbolic attempt to shock her

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says:

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mother into at long last recognizing her need."

Where does she get that?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I don't necessarily connect that what I was doing at the ranch was a statement to my mother.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And she goes further to say:

"The symbols, such as this kind of an act, allowed her, as they do others, to avoid the painful truth about her life.

It also goes without saying that her own passive-aggressive tendencies found ready expression in the antisocial hostility of the group."

Repeating the first part:

"Symbols allow her, as they do others,
to avoid the painful truth about her life."
What was that truth that was painful that this
referred to here? Do you have any idea?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I'm sorry. I'm having a hard time following.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: "Symbols allow her, as they do others, to avoid the painful truth about her life."

What is the truth, the painful truth, or what was

1t?

MR. FITZGERALD: What were you trying to avoid, cover up, hide, whatever?

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Or does this relate to you? Can you relate to it?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I view my/situation at the ranch, as I said earlier, I obviously was a troubled person for being there. Healthy people don't end up in places like that and go to those extremes, but I can't say that it was -- I believe that it was probably a lot of factors involved and not one particularly focused kind of a thing, if that's what you mean.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Well, I chose this report to talk about because it had been -- it's a very in depth report in that it is five pages and that it was referred to in last year's hearing. I just wanted to see if you agreed or could relate with a lot of the conclusions and statements that are in this report and apparently, at the very best, we are batting 500 here.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I feel Miss Loveys focused on my mother a little too much and I talked with my mom about it after my session with her and I -- you know -- I told her that I felt that Miss Loveys was trying to bring up a lot of feelings that I didn't ever really feel were there and Mom reminded me there was a time we didn't get along very

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well, which is true. But to say that everything that I did was an action against my mother, I can't necessarily agree with that. I think that's a little too simple. Maybe a little too Freudian.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Would you characterize your childhood as significantly different than a lot of people that you knew?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN:

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Well, then help us understand how you took the road you took and other people took less severe roads.

INMATE VANSHOUTEN: I think a lot of it was I was uncomfortable with my successes as a young teenager in high school. I wasn't comfortable being a winner, which caused me to find a boyfriend that was not part of the social set. I did have a curiosity about marijuana when I found my brother and his friends smoking it.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: /Tell us how you were different or what things led you differently, because most of the things you said so far. I would suspect that a great deal of people at that time, at that age, were doing the same things.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, after the abortion, I gave up LSD and I decided, along with Bobby, that we were going to be renunciates in a Yoga Monastery. So while I was

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going to business college, that was because the monastery needed secretaries and they said that while I was waiting that year to be a novice; I could go ahead and get the training. My father jumped on the chance because he figured it was probably his only opportunity to get me a trade and he didn't care if it was under the guise of me being a nun in a monastery or whatever. So that's how I got the legal secretarial training.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: But by the time you got the training --

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Halfway through it I had given up, the idea of the Yoga Monastic life and I had started meeting the men around the Bay Area and that's where I was living. I wasn't able to relate to them very well in their ambitions. I still had some of the kind of the hippie reality of not having ambitions towards comfortable money situations

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: What kind of fellows were you dating?

INMATE VAN HOUT Young executives that were trying to get involved with TWA and going to business schools and all of that.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Upperly mobile type people? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Highly ambitious. So after that, I went back and saw some of my old friends from when

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Bobby and I were together. I went back to looking for my acid friends and I ended up in San Francisco with a friend of mine and her husband and they were in the process of divorcing. At the point when I didn't think I'd be able to stay there another night, I -- you know, looking back, I could see I could have probably called my parents and they would have helped me get rent and get settled as a Kelly Girl so that I could start working in the area. But my idea of independence didn't allow me to. Bobby Beausoleil and Catherine Share came by in their truck and said, "Come on. We just live for the day and --"

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Sounded like a good idea at the time?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. I understand that the idea of the ranch immediately -- you know -- being different than other hippie communes is not necessarily the way it was for me. Charlie had an ability to talk to people in different ways. What he would have told Danny De Cirlo, a biker, about his philosophy would have been different than what he told us girls. I mean, that's part of the art that you know '-- he would tell someone one thing and someone another thing and with the bikers and with some of the men, Charlie did speak very prejudicially and Hitlerian because that is more to the gearing of those kinds of gangs and at the same time he would explain to us that while he was doing

that, he had other ideas, too.

In the beginning when I went to the ranch, saw Charlie as a very loving man. I know that sounds crazy, but Charlie has an ability to put on faces. I don't know if he still does or not, but he had one and as time went on and it began to snowball in the early spring of 1969, I was already in too deeply for myself to be able to get myself out. I misread my signals. Something seemed wrong and instead of me thinking "This is wrong and I feel like Ella does and I'm going to leave," I would say, "I feel this is wrong, but that's only because I can't get rid of my parents and I can't get rid of my education and I can't get rid of my church upbringing. I'm hung up. I need to try harder so that he'll know that I am with him more because If this is the Messiah, if this is the man with all the answers and I can't bring myself to be with him, what hope do I have of ever having a salvation."

I mean it's a complex form of manipulation, but it happened.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And there is some voluntaryism involved in it?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Sure. An eagerness to want to be part, an ego trip on my part for wanting to be near the man, you know, the guy sent down from the heavens and all of those things came to play. I see my entire circumstances

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leading up and into those things as just a series of events; rather than like one huge kind of neurotic tendency that just put me immediately into that situation, if you see what I'm saying.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: I think it's fair to say that most things that people do are not motivated by one single thing. It's a step-by-step kind of thing. All right. Let's go to Dr. Schmale's report dated December 15th, 1981. He says:

> "I find the resident has maintained her improvement over these past months and continued to grow in her self understanding and emotional stability. Her recent marriage is seen as a step to further maturity and emotional growth. Continuing to be involved in various activities that are helpful to her fellow inmates indicates an altruistic attitude that I consider to be essential to emotional maturity.

> > "Diagnosis: No mental disorder.

"Conclusions: I believe the offense was largely a function of the resident's psychopathological state. During her stay here, she has shown much psychiatric improvement. I consider the improvement to

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continue when she returns to the community.

She should be removed from special calendar because psychopathology is not significantly related to future criminal behavior. Her violence potential is considered to be less than average.*

However, he does go on to recommend out patient psychotherapy. Now, let's talk a little about that. How many times did you talk to Dr. Schmale?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Once.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: How long?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I think maybe one or two

hours

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: The report, while short, there's a report of you that kind of follows the trend. One part of it I'd like to talk to you about. Your recent marriage is seen as a step to further maturity and emotional growth. Do you feel that's true?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: How long did you know your husband before you were married?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: About six months.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER; What did you know about him?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I knew mainly what he was

making me feel like. I knew he was a parolee. I knew

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that he was coming to California to try and get his life in order by leaving his past associates behind. I mainly knew that in my relationship with Bill, I was being able to experience things that spending my adult years in prison hasn't allowed me to.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Physical things?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, physical and emotional, like as healthy a relationship as this kind of environment allows and that I could start experiencing new avenues in an intimate relationship that I haven't had.

> BOARD MEMBER CARTER: You knew he was on parole? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Could that be interpreted to be sort of a parallel between when you went out of your way to find someone who was not in the mainstream of your school, the first guy you went with?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No, I don't think so. think a lot of it is just my situation.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: How about -- ;

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Someone with a growing career or something would have quite a bit to lose by marrying me. I mean, I think a lot of it is just my situation now.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: How about when you were going with the guys in San Francisco or dating guys who were

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upperly mobile and so on and then you didn't want to -you couldn't relate to them?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I can relate now to people that are ambitious and career oriented, but --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Of all the people in the world, you had a chance to affiliate with, you affiliated with someone who you knew was a parolee.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well; I think that, you know, also my name, the stigma surrounding me, if someone is trying to establish themselves somewhere, they are not as -- the opportunity of meeting someone like that in this kind of environment doesn't really offer itself that often and I have male friends that are successes and yet, at the same time, you know, they are successes and they are not going to jeopardize by me - I mean, we are friends, but we are not married and I feel like, realistically, with my record, with my infamy, that it's not that out of line as to what would be available to me. May I ask something? BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Go ahead.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: At the same time I've learned to grow and understand commitments and part of my problem after the crimes and going through the trials with Charlie was that I believe that once you commit yourself, that those commitments cannot be broken and I had a distorted sense of loyalty. I just would like you to know that I don't feel

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that way any more. I believe that there are times when commitments, if the agreements aren't met and if a commitment becomes a negative, then you gan break that commitment and still think well of yourself and continue living. At this point, with my relationship with my husband, there are concerns that I have which 'I have spoken to him about and if they aren't understood and addressed, then our relationship will have to be reevaluated.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: One final thing in regards to your husband. You say he came to California to establish himself?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: As what?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: He's an accountant, but mainly just to settle down and to try to find something that he wants to do. So far he hasn't been able to do that and that's one of my concerns about our relationship, that there aren't certain things that he doesn't seem to be able to get a handle on that are not — there's nothing I can do or would do — in other words, he has to find more of what he is and what he is doing if our marriage is to continue.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Let's go to the report dated 3/4/82 by Dr. Maria Jimakas. The report is -- I don't want to use the word "complimentary," but I can't think of

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another one. It's very positive. In the third paragraph it goes on to say:

"While friendly and attentive, Miss Van Houten appeared consciously to maintain. a positive idealistic outlook, despite periods of discouragement and depression. Her tendency to be compliant, as has been previously noted, extended to assisting her adjustment to long-term; internment, since her passive responses to the rules and regulations of prison has kept her relatively free from negative disciplinary notations." So she is saying that you have a tendency to be compliant, to sort of bend and flow, I quess.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. Well, I mean there's ways to do time where you aren't, you know, into the completely passive role and not get 115's. I mean, I don't think that I run around doing a yes sir, yes sir. I understand my limitations and I communicate civilly and I'm not really sure what she is meaning. I don't feel that I immediately put myself on a --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Well, she says basically you have adopted a behavior that suits where you are. INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. I think that's true.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: And she goes on to say:

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"In a similar pattern, her courteous and sometimes over considerate ways appear to be over compensatory manifestations of, her continued sense of insecurity and selfcriticalness."

Do you feel a sense of insecurity and are you over critical of yourself?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes. I'm working on getting that in line. It's a little difficult when -

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: She goes on to say:

"Miss Van Houten stated that since her marriage, she has felt greater stability and grounding than before and she is more involved in the mundane daily aspects of normal living than she had an opportunity to experience in the whole length of time she has spent in prison. She said she has become more self-validating and assertive through the security of her marriage," My question to you is what security has the marriage

provided you?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Bill seems to, by my marrying. him, I seem to have a sense that there was someone there and I don't -- in a different way than friends and family because I have a very strong sense of friends and family.

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same report it states: 14 15. 16 17 18 19 2 22 23 24 25

But in being married to him, I was able to feel a continuing life, where a lot of times in here and year after year with parole reviews, I felt that my life was going on, in spite of the fact that I am living in here and that there were it was an opportunity for me to continue my growth and by marrying Bill, I experienced a greater -- it was like I suddenly wasn't Heslie who all of my friends come and visit and sort of just Leslie removed and away, but it was Leslie and I have my own life, too, even though --

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Did you get that from Bill or marriage?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I think I got it from marriage. BOARD MEMBER CARTER: On the second page of the

> "In terms of improvement, it appeared that Miss Van Houten has matured significantly over time and gained from both the chronological aging, as well as the intentional effort she has made to rectify her life. She stated she was beginning a project to assist more disadvantaged residents who are beginning college by teaching them some of the skills necessary to work in the environment at the beginning of their studies when they are most vulnerable to dropping out."

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You have told us about that. Well, throughout the last five years or so of your living here, of your incarceration, there has been many mentions of how constructive you are and how helping you are and how much of a positive influence you are. Nothing but good can be said about that, but it takes me back to the earlier psychiatric evaluation where, in this evaluator's opinion, those kinds of traits taken to their outer limits were negative. Am'I making sense to you?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. Do you want me to tell you what I'm thinking or saying?

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Yes.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Here the reports say how positive I am and you are wondering if maybe that isn't going to the same extreme of

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Well, earlier apparently your mother told you, or the philosophy that was espoused, ther directly verbal or was hinted at; was that you should avoid success, you should always help other people and that was viewed as negative by this evaluator that in -- only two years ago.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Right.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: But that is you. You are a helping, positive kind of a person, at least in here.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Is that negative or not? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I don't think so. I mean I don't -- the things that I do aren't to the point of becoming self sacrificing. I have a balance. I do things -- if I am at work and if I see the problems that occur at the school building where I can help during those hours or if that's where my interests are going, then I do that. I don't believe in reinforcing negative. focus on positives. I mean, I wouldn't be very comfortable if I ran around here with a chip on my shoulder, you know, feeling like the world owes me something or the negative behavior patterns, I'm not comfortable with that . At the same time I don't do these things so I can be patted on the back. It's just how I prefer living. I prefer doing positive things.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: To finish up in the area of your psychiatric evaluations, Miss Jimakas goes on to say:

> "It is estimated that she will no longer be a danger to the community. violence potential, which can only be measured by past behavior, was considered to have been greater than average in the past, outside a controlled setting and has presently decreased considerably to what may be currently considered below average when compared to other CIW

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residents. This potential is estimated to remain low. No mental disorder was noted."

That concludes her report and in many ways, that concludes my part of this hearing. This might be a good place to take a recess.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: 'I was thinking we would complete this area. I'll go around the table and before we go into parole plans, then the final statements of the attorneys, to take a break at that point. That will mean we will have been here approximately two hours.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Do my panel members have anything in this area?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: I had one question, Miss Van Houten. One of the statements that you made in trying -- you were visualizing, or the impression you had at the time was that Charlie Manson was somewhat of the Messiah, the answer to whatever you were undergoing at that time. Was this before or after the killings of the La Biancas?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Before.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: At this point in time, again, based on your previous religious upbringing and what you have learned, as you said, prior to Presbyterian Church, Calvanism; did that, at any time, enter your mind

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that you were getting into an area that was going to be disastrous?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No. I knew I was in a heavy situation, but I figured that I was also a very lucky person for being able to meet a man like him.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: In other words, you put aside your entire upbringing, background, based on some things Mr. Carter already covered here; the relationship you had at the time with your family, what you had been pretty well programmed into; is that what you are saying, to reject society because society was rejecting this particular group?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: He spoke like when Yeah. Christ came the last time, he was crucified and that when he came this time, people wouldn't recognize him and that man had used the teachings to cheat his fellow man, know, he talked it all, using like quotes and familiar verses.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: The reason I'm asking this question is because Mr. Kay pointed out something in his summation previously during the facts of the incident itself that this was unlike a hippie commune, it was unlike a -- this was something entirely different and did this, at any point, ever enter your mind that it was beyond, perhaps, some of the experiences you've had prior to this

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up in the Bay Area?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. Charlie himself disclaimed us as hippies and he said that this time Christ wouldn't turn the other cheek and that came a little later Is that what you're talking about? Did I have a sense that it was different like that? He said that he felt that the hippies were still holding onto the system because the hippies were confronting the politics at Berkeley, the hippies were still part of society and that they weren't completely cutting loose.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Well, then what Mr. Kay stated would be true?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, with his intonations. HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: This was separate --INMATÉ VAN HOUTEN: I think Mr. Kay presented that all of a sudden I fell in love with this junior Hitler.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: But it was different than what would be considered the type of commune where kind of live and let live and not to be the aggressive assaultive types?

INMARE VAN HOUTEN: It was that kind of commune up until the early spring of 1969 and then it changed. When I first got to the ranch, there were like lots of people sitting around embroidering and riding horses and we ate out of garbage cans and -- you know -- from the

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supermarkets and communal clothing, communal sleeping. It was in that way a community situation, where like a lot of communes, people would have like their room and their -
I'm comparing the two different styles.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: But I think what I'm trying to get to is, at any point, was there a drastic change that you could have recognized?

INMATE YAN HOUTEN: Yes. The change came after we went to the desert and came back down. But by then, that's what I mean by I was misreading, you know, when I would get a feeling that something wasn't right, I would judge myself, instead of thinking, you know, "Ch brother Leslie." What are you doing? Maybe you should leave." You know, I would take those signals and say, "You're still holding on. You are still not letting go. You still aren't completely giving up yourself to him."

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: So you made a choice?
INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah.

HEARING REPRESENTATIFE LOPEZ I have nothing further.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Ms. Jellison?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: / How do you feel about yourself right now at this stage of your life?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I feel pretty good about myself right now. I feel like I'm a person who is finding a sense

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of direction and I'm finding ways that I can make my life seem meaningful. I'm comfortable with having gotten a handle on what I've considered to be my weaknesses and using my strength in positive ways. Do you want me to continue? '

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Yes, as long as you are answering the question.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I find myself with a strong desire to continue life in as positive of a manner that I can within this environment. I feel that aside from these hearings where I am suddenly confronted with things that happened 13 years ago and I'm under a large amount of stress right now, I feel that outside of these hearings when I'm just living my life, that I am doing a good job of it.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: The thing that I can't help thinking, for one thing, if you hadn't done what you did, you wouldn't be here and you wouldn't have to face the hearings. You're saying, basically, if I am understanding you, that you are getting yourself pretty much together in the environment you have to live in right now. Do you ever give thought to the suffering of the victims' kids? Maybe their life can't be so together because of what happened to their parents or the fact that the victims haven't had an opportunity to get themselves more together, for example, or see their grandchildren or what have you. Do you ever think about that at all?

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: How does that effect you when you think about it?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Makes me feel pretty rotten inside and then I have to gauge and I have to understand that I can't live just in that shame alone. It hasn't happened lately, but there have been times that maybe I'll be eating a meal and suddenly feel very quilty that I am eating a It's very hard for me to come up here in the Board hearings year after year and I would say it hasn't been until the last couple years that I ever understood that I, too, had a right to ask for a projective parole date. words, I don't dismiss the damage that occurred and I don!t dismiss the children and what their lives have been like. I just want you to know I take very seriously the damage that's been done and I feel a great sense of shame and remorse when I think of the two children and their families today.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: I have 'one more. question of Miss Van Houten, but I think perhaps this would be a good time to have a little 10 minute recess and allow everyone to refresh themselves & what have you. Let's do off record at 12:25 p.m.

(Brief recess taken.)

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: We are back on record.

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It's 25 minutes past 1:00 p.m. We are currently in the process of discussing Miss Van Houten's institutional adjust ment: I had completed with the last question. I had one more question for you, but I decided it's really not necessary to these proceedings, so I'm not going to bother asking. I'll turn it back to Mr. Carter.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Before we leave the area of psychiatric evaluations, I'd like to give Mr. Kay an opportunity if he has anything to say.

MR. KAY: I don't have anything. How's that, Paul?

> MR. FITZGERALD: I'll match that. I have nothing. BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Back to the chair.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. Mr. Lopez will be leading the discussion in parole plans.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Miss Van Houten, as you are well aware, you have now gone through several hearings regarding your parole plans. As you know, it's very difficult for you, of course, to project, since you don't have a date and haven't had any way of developingsome short-range or long-range plans.

The panel has reviewed the transcripts of the prior discussions with you in parole plans and I would like to share with counsel and you and Mr. Kay, if you will be willing to incorporate by reference, that would be

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the parole plans that were discussed in 1980, page 88, line 23 to page 90, line 16. In that phase, Mr. Castro was the representative and he indicated that you were highly qualified and performed well in jobs and he was relating to secretarial work and how your success reflected in the grades. You had a certificate of completion and achievement. Actually you've had two job offers that would be available to you as a legal secretary; is that correct?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And also they spoke about family support that has continued to be strong and at that time, you indicated that you would live with your mother, perhaps a while, but preferred to live independently and had tentative plans to move in with Judith, I think it is, Frutig, F-r-u-t-i-g; is that correct?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And this is a person with whom you lived while you had keen on your own recognizance, bailed out, that is, during the period of six months; is that correct?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: At that time, you were working for a Mr. Douglas Draper, attorney?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: I think there was some question about you working for the British Car Service. but actually you were working for Mr. Draper, but had your car serviced by British Car Service; is that correct? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And they spoke of your having no prior work experience prior to coming to prison.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: So that pretty well covered that particular phase.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. But it's agreed that may be incorporated by reference, at least as far as we are, concerned.

> I agree to that, too. MR. KAY:

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Then I will go to the next one, the transcript of '81. That would be pages 78 line 1 to page 85, line 10, if you are willing.

MR. FITZGERALD: We agree.

MR. KAY: We agree.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Just to again cover some of the phases, the panel did review and again alluded to two job offers with attorneys and you again referred to your residence with Judith Frutig at that time and there's a two-page letter addressed to the Board, signed by the

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chairperson, being Mr. Gerard Gumbleton, G-u-m-b-l-e-t-o-n.
He's chairperson of Friends of Leslie?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And he was attesting to your progress and rehabilitation and that the message was -- well, he alluded that this message had reached into millions of bomes and there was one question in that letter asking the Board:

"How often, in your time as a member of the Board of Prison Terms, have you received such an outpouring of letters in support," etc. etc., referring to how well you were doing and your progress.

They also mentioned that at that time, there were in excess of 500 letters with a message in support of release and reasons for same. That was also read into the record. So that pretty well covered that part of the central point of the transcript.

So do you agree then that we shall incorporate by reference into the record?

MR. KAY: I agree.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Let's go into the current plans. Now, again we have gone and found innumerable letters and we have some petitions. I think you've already

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heard it from the chairperson, Ms. Jellison, the number of the letters and petitions that have come in on your behalf. The letters that I am going to just allude to here is because these seem to be persons who kind of stand out front.

Again, Mr. Gerard Gumbleton, the letter of 4/9/82, identifying himself as a chairperson of Friends of Leslie.

Then you have a letter of 4/7/82, Jane Van Houten, your mother and family.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: That is a February 1st, 1982 letter from Steven Gotfried, G-o-t-f-r-i-e-d, from Germany.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And there are several -- well, the one letter, 11/8/81, from Mr. Patrick Wilson, that was to Mr. Luttrell. Have you seen these letters or had a chance to read them?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No, not really.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Well, they are in the file and you'll have a chance to review them. Then the February 5th, 1982 letter from Ann Irving, Public Affairs, I guess Director of KUSP/FM, which is up in the Santa Cruz area; is that correct? She has written to you in the past?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Then I have one note

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from a Susan Halbut.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And an April 5th,

'82, from

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: You've never met

her?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

her letter indicates that through a friend, she learned about you. I guess that was involved in education. I'm just wondering if you are ever going to respond to these people?

Anyway, these are some of the letters I thought stood out.

Do you have any questions as far as what I've gone through so far?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: We have, of course, already indicated for the record the number of letters in your behalf, petitions, but also the 1,553 that were contrary, that were objecting to your being released. Let's talk now more in the area of your plans for parole and release.

Now, again, we have two--and according to the record, your Board report indicates that you have a stable family background, you have a lot of support there. Then

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we have to consider -- and that was discussed earlier, your marital status. How did you meet your husband? How do you pronounce his name again?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Cywin.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Okay, Bill Cywin. You said you knew him about six months before you married him. How did you meet him?

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Through letters and the phone. HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Through letters? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: And phone calls.

These were letters HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: based on the Friends of Leslie that went throughout? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: How did this come about?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: He had read a piece I had written while he was in jail and he was responding to it and we began corresponding. That was his initial curiosity.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Where was he in dail? In California?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Virginia.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And then you were aware of when he was paroled?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I was here.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: But you became aware

then?

IMMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: What were the plans at that time? During your correspondence, did you plan to get married?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ How did this come about?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, he was coming to California and I sent him the visiting form and we started visiting. - Then we just started talking about getting married and we did.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: According to the information the Board had at that time, was that he was a comptroller at the A-v-a-n-t-i Corporation.

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeáh.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: In Rhode Island? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes. And then that job, I guess, was a commission or something. It didn't come through, so he came out here after that.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Oh. He was going to have to go to that job upon release from prison? >

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I'm not really certain if that was the first job he had, but it was the strongest job he had and then it didn't -- he was hoping it would be

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renewed. I'm not sure what it is called. It may have been some form of a commission for service.

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: A limited time kind of thing?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. It didn't go through and then he moved out here.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ! In the record -it was read into the record already that Mr. Cywin's relationship appeared to have had a positive effect on Leslie. It is very supportive of her and I think you responded to that in a positive manner; that he did have an effect on your outlook, your insight, some self-awareness, as well. are your plans?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: With Bill?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, Bill is having problems adjusting.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Do you know what kind of problems he is having?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah, parole problems. I think he's having problems with jobs. They are problems that I didn't foresee and I've addressed these things to him and as far as my relationship with Bill goes right now, I think the weight is on him of whether he'll be able to straighten himself up or not and if he can't, then there is no way our

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marriage can continue.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Do you know he's in iail now?

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes. I do.

MEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Do you know why he's in jail?

From what I understand, he's INMATE VAN HOUTEN: charged with receiving stolen property.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPE : And do you know that he was in possession of a uniform that is used by female members of the staff when they are prequant?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: They told me that here. was detained over the weekend in the detention unit and I was cleared and let back out, but I didn't know of his possession of these things while he had them. I mean. All of a sudden there were things that I hadn't really had the foresight to see that I have addressed with him and I'm hurt, I'm disappointed. 'I'm questioning his ability to get his life in order. I'm questioning the way he chooses to take care of problems when the pressure is on, and if Bill can't come to conclusions to change his behavior then I've written him and told him that our marriage will be in very big trouble because I don't live my life like that.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Do you know he's

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subject to being returned as a parole victator to the state of Virginia?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes, I do.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Well, then with all of these things that are impinging on you, again, we are going to get into the area of stress and what you've had to face. With the progress you've indicated you've been making, and I'm trying to get in my own mind how you were able to, on a short notice such as this, allow yourself to become involved with an individual that instead of being able to upgrade yourself as you have been doing, doing constructive, productive type of activities and everyone speaks very highly of you by staff and all the people that are so supportive, yet you still allowed yourself to become involved with a person who is not helping you one bit. I'm wondering about your judgment.

INMATE WAN HOUTEN: Well, when I met Bill, there were parts of me that the years in here have laid dormant and I think they are reflected in my psychiatric reports continuously, too, my little girl nature, my -- there was a sense of immaturity and I, myself, needed to have some form of relationship, other than the ones that are sparked or created in this environment.

In my relationship with Bill, I have not gone over the deep end, if that's the way to say it. I have not allowed

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for great amounts of emotional vulnerabilities, I'm hurt by his behaviors, but I'm not devastated by them and when I think of where I was last summer, emotionally, and the parts that maybe don't come out in boardrooms and in my job, I've been opened up to a whole new area of living that I really didn't know existed. Because it's not like I've consciously chosen to become a career woman and without a relationship or -- I don't know if I'm explaining it right. I can see where it's judged or seen as a bad judgment and certainly. I'm reevaluating it, too, at this point. But when I think of the parts of me that have benefited from the marriage and confronting marriage issues, talking with women that have relationships with their husbands and becoming aware of that part of living, I understand why I made those decisions

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Did you make these decisions based on his full disclosure of his background?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I have a feeling that sometimes Bill hasn't really been very honest with me about a lot of things. I think that Bill tends to only tell the part that he wants someone else to know.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: But did you ever challenge him in that if you had this feeling?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I didn't have the feeling until afterwards and that's what I mean again. Parts of my

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abilities to understand relationships — there have been certain aspects of life that this environment has blocked and made it hard for me to know. There's a whole area of relating and a maturity, I think, occurs in peoples' years during their 20's when they are dating and knowing people and all that and I have been pretty much stifled, so my only — the only thing I made sure of was that during the relationship, I never allowed myself to get carried away. I guess part of me always figured that maybe something would happen and that I —

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: You were cautious?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah, sure, and still am, more
than ever.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: How many times did he visit you during this period?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Once a week and then we had two FLU visits.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: At that time did it occur to you that perhaps you should delve into his background because knowing --

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I knew he had a record for embezzling and that he did time for embezzlement, but -HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Does the panel have any questions in this specific area?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No.

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BOARD MEMBER CARTER: No. I don't.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: All right. get into the area then -- now that we have set this up where you can take a look at it and we have shared it with you because we feel, as a panel, it's only fair to share with you what we know about this marriage. What are your short-range and long-range plans now that you've had these hopes that this relationship would be a strong and positive one for you? Do you have alternatives?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: If the relationship doesn't work out, I'll keep moving ahead like I have been and I don't really see that I am a controller in whether the relationship works or not. I don't feel driven to make Bill's life right, you know, there comes a point in peoples' lives where they have to make their own lives right. Other people don't solve your problems and if he can't do that, then I'll just continue as I have and find my own ways.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: So you have plans to transfer out of state if you were to continue with your husband; is that correct?

> INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, yes or no. I mean --HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Tentative then? MR. FITZGERALD: That was before this incident? HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: ! Yes. INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah.

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: That's what I'm saying. I imagine it's now difficult for you to kind of shift gears and start thinking of what would you do other-Originally your plans ---

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: What will I do if the marriage doesn't work?

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Right.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, in terms of parole, it's difficult for me to even discuss, as you said earlier, but

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Yes, we understand

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Hypothetically, if I were to be paroled, I would parole to the Southern California area, in the immediate -- you know -- immediately and get myself settled and by getting settled is remembering how to drive a car and become functional, because some of those things take time. I noticed that when I was out on bail, it took me three months before I could synchronize my day. After that, I would want to move up to Northern California closer to where my older brother is and my eldest brother and in hopes of doing that, I could maybe strengthen my chances of living in private without a lot of focus. I would like to begin work as a secretary, I enjoy the work and I find it something I do well because I've done it now for quite a

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while. At the same time, I would like to spend my free time looking for a more personally rewarding field.

I'm particularly interested in some kind of programs with juveniles. I can't help but feel that when I was out on bail. I talked to high school girls once in a while that were starting to drink a lot. One of my friends was a P.E. teacher, so she kind of siphoned them over to me and I feel that I've got a lot of history that other people that care about kids don't have and I can relate to them. I'd like to look into that.

As far as designing educational programs and maybe getting involved in that, I'm not really certain yet. I want to do something that means something to me and at the same time is a worthwhile thing. It's hard to say this is exactly what I want to do. I'm finding in my work over here in the school building, I keep getting motivated towards that. When I see friends of mine that have spent years hanging out and being just sort of in the mess of things, when I see them in there, they are at the moment when they just come out of the hole and they are a little tired, and I find myself wanting to say, "Well, why don't you try coming over here. It's not half bad."

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Well, you've been very much involved in Antioch.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah. In other words, what I

would see myself doing is looking for a place where I am comfortable where I can find something that is both meaningful to me and has a meaning to other people. In other words, I don't see myself just staying forever as a legal secretary HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: You have a Bachelor of Arts?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: In writing.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: And you indicated earlier during the course of the different phases that you thought of perhaps working towards your Doctorate? .

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yeah, or my Master's. enjoying administrative work which, the more I design the Antioch

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: If you were doing that, then if you were to become involved with young girls or boys, whatever it might be, that are in need of some kind of redirection, how would you accomplish this? Would this be something you do on the side?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, I'd have to work on my Master's during the evenings.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Because you are talking about going into the Bay Area. Well, this is an area -- and you said you want to kind of become shielded from the -- well, I'll use the words "kind of protected" from the outside. But this is an area where the majority '

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of these petitions are writing from, Santa Cruz.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Oh, well then --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: How would you do

this?.

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INMATE VAN HOUTEN: That's the kind of information I don't know. If that's where the bulk of the anger against me is, then --

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: These are your friends.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Oh, I thought you meant the 1500.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: No. These are your friends from Santa Cruz. You have a lot of friends from Denmark, too.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: That's nice.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: How would you work? Now, you said this P.E. teacher would funnel these ladies over to you, young girls, and you'd talk to them. Was this based on your, I'll say, notoriety, or would you try to conceal where you had been and where you are going?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Well, they basically just knew I had been in trouble.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Do you feel this is perhaps why they would be attracted to you?

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: The young kids?

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HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Yes.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I think that would be one of the ways in which they probably would listen to me a little bit more than someone who they see as - the way I saw people back then that tried to straighten me up, you know. Well, they don't know, but I see what you're saying. There's almost a conflict there. It's difficult for me to connect them all. I'm full of ideas.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: We will go back to the difficulty when you can't really project plans, concrete plans.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: That's really why I haven't rushed into a Master's Degree right now in here either. just not certain exactly where everything that I am into is leading me and I figure that once I get the direction and I have a clear sense of it, then I will go ahead and pursue

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Very well, Miss Douglas, you've prepared this report. Is there any area that you feel -- I know the panel members probably have some questions, but is there anything you can add to your report? How long have you supervised?

CORRECTIONAL COUNSELOR DOUGLAS: I've been here seven and a half years.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: How long have you

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CORRECTIONAL COUNSELOR DOUGLAS: I've known Leslie five and a half years time on campus. I've been her counselor since January. Prior to January, I was housing officer and so my daily supervision with her was different and it was mainly in the housing unit or in the diningroom, different areas. One of the things that maybe I didn't project quite accurately in the report and I want to speak to is, Leslie made a comment with her working with women who were not inclined to education. That's kind of putting it lightly. We have what we call a college unit, which Leslie has chosen not to live in, and she has directed women into that particular housing unit. There are people probably that a staff has written off, I'm going to be honest with you, because when she comes back to the unit and says, "Guess who I got in school today?"

And we say, "Who?"

And it's kind of a -- because it's been rowdies running campus. They are in the hole constantly and so we give 30 days, staff members, we give it 30 days and say this can't be. Then she will pick up one of their partners out there in the yard and next thing you know, they are in school, too.

This is, I guess, going on about three or four months now and it's kind of like staff are saying, "Wait a minute." We know education is the answer to things. The

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women are bright or have some ability, but she -- for whatever reason, and I'm not sure why, because I've known her a number of years -- she is able to assist them in narrowing what's best for them and getting them into school and their behavior on the housing units have changed. Staff has commented about that and I credit Leslie. I think she has innate ability, for whatever reason, to be able to channel some of our women, and I mean our most delinquent women into school and they're becoming productive. We haven't been able to do it. I haven't been able to do it because some of the women I had on my case load in the housing unit. I'm the on that locked them up.

So when she came to some people on my case load for years and said, "I got them in school," I thought it was their way of getting out of working, but it's not happening.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Okay. Anything

else? 'Mr. Carter?

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Nothing.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Ms. Jellison?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: No comments or questions.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Mr. District

Attorney?

MR. KAY: No.

HEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, thank-you.

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NEARING REPRESENTATIVE LOPEZ: Unless you have anything further; then that will conclude this part of the hearing and I'll turn it back to the chairperson.

At this time we will entertain closing remarks by the two attorneys and we will start with Mr. Kay.

MR. RAY: Thank you. Last night while at home, I received a call from John Van De Kamp, the District Attorney of Los Angeles. Apparently he had received a letter from Miss Van Houten asking that I be removed from the case. Mr. Van De Kamp told me some things he wanted me to say today. He wanted to make it absolutely clear that his position in this case is the same as my position; that Leslie Van Houten should be found unsuitable for parole.

Mr. Van De Kamp said specifically that he feels that the Board should not find her suitable for parole at this time because it would be making a decision too far in advance, given the seriousness of the offense. That is not to say that at some future time our office won't concur in the parole date for Miss Van Houten, but we absolutely do not concur in it at this time and we feel that it is too early.

I think the reasoning of the Board last year was excellent in talking about the amount of time that she has spent in prison for such a heinous crime. Really, she

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hasn't spent all that much time in prison. She's been in prison 11 years. Miss Van Houten received the Death Penalty. She didn't get out from under the Death Penalty because there was something wrond with her case. Everybody who was on Death Row in February of 1972 had their death sentences reduced to life imprisonment; including Charles Manson, Tex Watson, Patricia Krenwinkle, and Susan Atkins. Eleven years is not a long time, considering the gravity of the offenses here.

These offenses are viewed by the public as the most heinous murders in the history of American crime. all know that. All you have to do is talk to people and what's the worst murder case in the history of America and they will always say the Manson case, the Tate-La Bianca murders.

So what we do here today is important because we are setting an example for society and to grant Miss Van Houten a parole date at this time would not be setting a good example for society. That would be giving a message - well, anybody can get a parole date because Leslie Van Houten has a parole date now. If you will remember -and I know you've read the transcripts from what the decision was last year -- that the panel's decision spoke about how half of the time Miss Van Houten has been in prison, she did not have a good record, psychiatrically

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The last five and now six years, she speaking, especially. has done well and she has made progress. But again, what's the rush to give her a parole date? The La Biancas will mever be paroled. The La Biancas' son, Frank Struthers, who was the one who discovered the body, was so devastated that he lives as a recluse in Colorado in the mountains, coming down once every two weeks to get food and mail from his sister and goes back up and lives in the mountains again because he can't stand to be with people.

Again you have to look at the actions of Leslie Van Houten during the course of events at the La Bianca A very active, a very willing participant. even sorry that she didn't get to go along on the Tate murders, as she said on cross examination at her trial.

The motive for these murders -- this; obviously, even apart from the publicity in the case, is not your average run-of-the-mill murder case. This is a political crime, make no mistake about it. The motive in this crime was to start a race war. Probably the basis motive imaginable. Can the Board have confidence to grant a parole date at this time to one who really, in the whole scheme of things such a short time ago believed in this motive, helter skelter, starting a race war, to the extent that she was willing to participate in murder to carry out that end? The La Biancas were innocent strangers in the apparent safety of their home

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They didn't know any of these people, they had never hurt them in any way? They were just two people minding their own business living in their own home, not hurting anybody.

Leslie Van Houten apparently had such remorse after the crime, what did she do? Did she go out and howl at the moon? Did she lose her mind? No. She went and wiped off fingerprints and then she ate from the refrigerator of the people that had just been so brutally, savagely murdered.

Leslie Van Houten's history is that she tends to fall in with bad influences, even when things are going good for her. I've never met her husband, but I hope he's not going to take advantage of her. It just seems to fall into the same old pattern. I don't hold that against Miss Van Houten, but the things that I have heard in here are very troublesome about a con, an embezzler. That's what Charlie Manson is. He's a con flim-flam man. I just don't know about this guy.

The time, of course, is the important factor in Miss Van Houten's case. Mr. Van De Kamp's position, and my position, and we are in complete agreement, is that this is just too early to grant a parole date in such a serious crime that will have such repercussions on the community. For that reason, I would ask that the Board find Miss Van Houten unsuitable for parole.

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PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you, Mr. Kay. Mr. Fitzgerald.

MR. FITZGERALD: Mine will be brief. I would like to incorporate by reference my remarks in '79, '80 and '81. if I might:

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: First, let me just make some comments about Mr. Kay's remarks. The Manson case, although it did achieve a sort of spectacular notoriety a few years ago, in the grand scheme of events, it's not a tragically it's not a significant murder case these days. about the so-called Freeway Killer, who was responsible for the deaths of at least 40. We read about people in Texas and people in Illinois, whose body counts of people is in the 30's and 40's. I will give the tragic example in Jonestown where 900 people fell under the influence of some man and their lives were taken. There's no question that it has received publicity, but it!s hardly the Fourth World War or anything.

It was a substantial period of time ago. These events occurred in 1969 when this 32-year-old woman today was 19 years of age. Kay suggested she hasn't spent enough time in jail. To spend that very important decade of your life, the 20's, your entire 20's, particularly for a woman, strikes me as being a catastrophic punishment in itself.

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In the first hearing in 1979, the Board found that the prisoner had a minimal criminal history and that she had achieved positive institutional accomplishments, that she had a psychiatric diagnosis of no mental illness and that she had excellent support plans for parole. Those same remarks were echoed in 1980, in 1981 and I suspect this Board is likely to make the same kinds of findings in 1982.

We contend, therefore, that under Section 2281, that she is suitable for a parole date and ought to be given a parole date. That section, which you are certainly well familiar with, defines suitability in terms that the inmate does not "pose an unreasonable risk of danger to society if released from prison." I think that has been demonstrated over a long period of incarceration that she does not pose an unreasonable risk. I believe it was as early as 1976 that R.L. Flannagan, M.D., Psychiatric Consultant to the California Institution for Women saw her as not being — she did not pose an unreasonable risk and found:

"There are no findings that would be indicative of a psychosis and no gross clinical indication of neurological impairment. There are no contraindications for parole consideration."

That was as early as 176. Under subdivision C, 2281,

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She wasn't engaged in sadistic, sexual offenses. It appears while under the psychological domination and control of Charles Manson, she committed these crimes and today she is psychologically clear and normal. She didn't engage in any bizarre conduct after the crime and her institutional behavior has been excellent.

Section D would intend to imply, 2281, she has no juvenile record. She has a stable social history. She has demonstrated remorse. Her motivation under Section 4 was to follow the orders of two strong dominant male persons; Charles Manson and Tex Watson, to the extent, I think, that you are literally brainwashed.

She is 32 years of age and she has got a substantial portion of her life ahead of her. The reports that the Board ordered for this year have just tended to establish this pattern of rehabilitation. There's just a significant pattern that becomes better and better and better. She's a remarkable individual. She has made, under the least favorable conditions—it's certainly not a pleasant situation in life to be a notorious murderess and try to overcome that incredible obstacle and she has done as well as we could have ever hoped and expected.

Here is a woman that achieved an education while she is here and Mr. Lopez asked a number of questions about

she has no previous record of violence or childhood abuse. She wasn't engaged in sadistic, sexual offenses. It appears while under the psychological domination and control of Charles Manson, she committed these crimes and today she is psychologically clear and normal. She didn't engage in any bizarre conduct after the crime and her institutional behavior has been excellent.

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her continuing to pursue undergraduate level education. How many people have gone through here? Unfortunately, the tragic history of CIW and so many of these institutions is that none of their people really pursue an education. None of them really try to rehabilitate themselves. here is a woman who has genuinely made the best of very, very To continue on would really just, I think, be repetitious, particularly in terms of what we have already set out in writing in reports and so on.

I take it that if this Board were to determine suitability, they would allow us to address ourselves to where the individual would fit under the Matrix. But until we get a suitability determination, it would seem to be --

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Well, you may do that now; if you like, counselor. It's up to you.

MR. FITZGERALD: I'll defer it.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Do you submit?

MR. FITZGERALD: I do.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. Miss Van Houten, you've heard your counselor's remarks. Is there anything you care to add at this time before we recess? INMATE VAN HOUTEN: Yes.

> PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Please go ahead.

INMATE VAN HOUTEN: I'd like to point out that I'm not -- when I ask for a parole date, I'm not asking for

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an immediate release. I'm-asking for the opportunity to know when that release will be. I've looked over the suitability requirements and I had notes, but I've said almost everything in there that I had, or my attorney has mentioned it

One of the things is that when the Death Penalty was abolished and I was given a chance to regroup my life and continue living, I've done my best to make my life a principled one and to live in accord with what I consider those principles to be. I feel that I am doing a pretty good job of it. When you asked me earlier about the remorse I feel, never has it been my intention to dismiss my amount of responsibility or to not understand that my actions have caused great suffering in others and at different points in my life, dealing with that part of the crime itself, has led me through different kinds of difficulties and it's been a task for me that I have tried to understand how to live with those kinds of shames and quilts and not have them control my life and my decisions and become overly self-judgmental, which I tend to do.

If, in my talking here, I've reflected to you a dismissing of that amount of my responsibility, I haven't meant to. It's because I've learned how to deal and cope I can only ask the Board to take into consideration with it. that I do meet the eight suitability guidelines and that I

understand that the one unsuitability, which is the crime, its helinousness, the callousness, is generally outweighed, or outweighs my eight positives and I would just hope that this year that the positives can be looked at and that I can be found suitable for a projected parole date.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Thank you. We will now recess for deliberation. It's approximately 2:15 p.m.

I will ask that everyone but the panel leave the room, please.

(Thereupon the room was cleared, and the hearing of the Board of Prison Terms recessed for deliberation.)

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PRESIDING MEMBER JELBISON: It's 3:50 p.m. Miss Van Houten, it's the unanimous decision of this panel that you are unsuitable for parole at this time, and this is going to be a three-year denial based on the following:

The commitment offense. The following random selection of a residence, prisoner and crime partners butchered two unsuspecting and innocent victims. unprovoked murders of a married couple in the sanctity of their home are incomprehensible and shocked the public conscience. Prisoner could have ceased and desisted at any time, but chose to be a willing and active participant in the crime. Pillowcases were placed over the victims' heads and they were repeatedly stabbed and mutilated. Prisoner not only held the struggling female victim so a crime partner could murder her, but is personally responsible for inflicting approximately 14 of the stab wounds.

After the murders, prisoner wiped off fingerprints while crime partners wrote on the wall in the victims' blood. The record indicates victim and crime partners ate food taken from the victims' refrigerator.

Upon returning to the ranch where they were living prisoner counted money stolen from the victims and burnt clothing in order to avoid detection.

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This behavior can only be described as atrocious.

The motivation for the crimes must be regarded as unconscionable; namely, that the bizarre belief that such an act of terrorism would inflame a race war wherein prisoner and her crime partners would emerge as the dominant survivors.

Prisoner came from a fairly stable environment, however, during high school, prisoner began using drugs and associating with those in the drug culture. Prisoner's documented history indicates an extraordinary susceptibility to submitting to the rule of others, as evidenced by the commitment offense and prior history. During the first five years of her incarceration, she appeared to remain pathologically dominated by the influence and beliefs of her incarcerated crime partners. During this period, psychiatric evaluations were unsupportive of a finding of suitability. Panel notes the improved psychiatric reports, however, prisoner's recent marriage to a parolee who is currently incarcerated as a parole violator, is consistent with her past history of selecting male companions who are lacking in stability. The panel recognizes the prisoner's exemplary institutional adjustment however, the panel cannot discount the magnitude and brutality of the offenses.

As stated by a trial judge:

"Even though progress has been made, the balance must be drawn on the side of

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punishment."

The panel feels prisoner is in need of a longer period of incarceration and observation and feels prisoner is not likely to be found suitable by a panel in the next three years for the above-stated reasons. Section 3041.5(b) 2 of the Penal Code permits a three-year denial if a prisoner has been convicted in the same or different proceedings of more than one offense which involves taking a life and the Board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that a parole would be granted at a hearing during the intervening years. The panel finds the prisoner meets the criteria for a threevear dental.

We are going to recommend that you remain disciplinary free and that you continue with your present programming.

MR. FITZGERALD: May I be heard with respect to one aspect?

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Let me please finish. MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry, I certainly didn't mean to interrupt you.

I am *going to hand you PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: Board of Prison Terms Form 1005, which shows what we did here today, Miss Van Houten, and you do have appeal rights, as I stated earlier, under Board of Prison Terms Rule 2050.

> Counselor, did you wish to make a comment? MR. FITZGERALD: In terms of your recommendations,

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would you consider doing the following, and I've had some conversations with the custodial staff here. Because she does not have a date, her custody cannot be modified, however, if you would exercise your discretion and if you feel, for example, if you were to suggest that she could be housed minimally and you would suggest that you would like to see frer function under that kind of situation, then I understand from the custodial staff that they would be in a position where they could reduce her custodial situation. follow me?

BOARD MEMBER CARTER: Why don't we take it under submission.

MR. FITZGERALD: That's an excellent idea. would take it under consideration in the sense that you could legitimately want to see her in a situation where she functions, inasmuch as your decision is in a sense she is easily dominated and maybe you would want to see her in that situation.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: As Mr. Carter suggested, counselor, we will take that under submission. Anything else?

MR. PITZGERALD: That's it.

PRESIDING MEMBER JELLISON: It's now five minutes before 4:00 p.m. and this hearing is terminated.

> (Thereupon the hearing before the Board of Prison Terms was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.)

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I, DEBORAH A. PURRINGTON, a Certified Court Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing Board of Prison Terms Hearing was reported in shorthand by me, Deborah A. Purrington, 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 day of

> CSR No. 3407