SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Plaintiff-Respondent,

CR 72787

vs

KEVIN COOPER,

Supreme Court No. <u>Crim 24</u>552

Defendant-Appellant.

APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY
HONORABLE RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDGE PRESIDING
REPORTERS' TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL

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IN PROPRIA PERSONA

VOLUME 12 volumes. Pages 959 to 1021, incl.

JILL D. MC KIMMEY, C.S.R., C-2314 and BRIAN V. RATEKIN, C.S.R., C-3715 Official Reporters

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
                   FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
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     THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
     OF CALIFORNIA,
                   Plaintiff,
5
                                      NO. OCR-9319
         vs.
6
     KEVIN COOPER,
7
                    Defendant.
                                      VOLUME 12
8
                                       Pgs. 959 thru 1021, incl.
9
                       REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT
10
               BEFORE HONORABLE RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDGE
11
                  DEPARTMENT 3 - ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
12
                        Tuesday, April 17, 1984
13
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FORBUSH

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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1984; 10:04 A.M.

DEPARTMENT NO. 3 HON. RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

The Defendant with his Counsel, DAVID
NEGUS, Deputy Public Defender of San
Bernardino County; DENNIS KOTTMEIER,
District Attorney of San Bernardino
County and JOHN P. KOCHIS, Deputy
District Attorney of San Bernardino
County, representing the People of the
State of California.

(Jill D. McKimmey, C.S.R., Official Reporter, C-2314 Brian Ratekin, C.S.R., Official Reporter, C-3715.)

(Whereupon the following proceedings were held in chambers.)

THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. Apparently, Counsel has requested to come to chambers. Mr. Cooper's present with Mr. Negus, with the District Attorney, Mr. Kochis, as well.

'What's up?

MR. NEGUS: I have had a request, or, Mr. Forbush has had a request from a man named Roger Lang. You remember Roger Lang. He's the man, one of the -- one of the owners of the vacant house.

THE COURT: You said in your Petition -- your Points

and Authorities that he had a San Diego connection.

MR. NEGUS: Yes. I would -- he doesn't wish to have that publicized because he would just as soon not have a bunch of tourists coming down there looking at him. But Mr. Lang does have a horse ranch in Fallbrook. It is in the process of being developed. It apparently is quite extensive. He does own property down there.

And the north county of San Diego, Mr. Forbush has looked around, and I would attest myself, my parents living there, there are a considerable number of ranchers, horse breeders, that sort of people in the north county, in the north county area.

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, I'm prepared to stipulate, so we don't have to mention it in open court, that Mr. Lang owns real property, a horse ranch, in Fallbrook, provided the stipulation includes the fact that he also owns real property in Chino, and his domicile, where he resides, happens to be in Burbank, and his business, computer business, is -- is in Los Angeles.

MR. NEGUS: His - I think you're inaccurate about that. He lives in Irvine.

THE COURT: Counsel, I see no reason whatever to mention it in open court.

MR. NEGUS: Okay. I just want --

THE COURT: It's not a significant factor one way or the other. That I can tell you now.

MR. NEGUS: Well, the -- the District Attorney, in his statement, alleged that there's no connection of the victims with San Diego County. And I don't believe that's true. Secondly, I have --

THE COURT: I don't think that is the victim he had in mind. But I understand.

MR. NEGUS: That may be true. But, nonetheless, I think it nonetheless is a significant factor.

Secondly, I have, in response to Mr. Kochis' argument about the ability of other capital defendants to get a fair trial in San Diego, I have a response I would like to make to that. That response is one that you might call inflammatory, if it were publicized, in that it's critical of the -- of the Prosecution. And I would request permission to make that argument in chambers so that we don't cause any hard feelings.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. KOCHIS: No. Perhaps I would say some inflammatory things back, so --

THE COURT: I've got to interrupt you both for just a second on another matter.

(Whereupon the Court made a phone call in another case.)

THE COURT: Is this extensive argument?

MR. NEGUS: Not terribly extensive. I just don't want anybody getting upset.

 THE COURT: Any objection if we hear from both sides on whatever point this is here?

MR. KOCHIS: No.

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THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. NEGUS: Mr. Kochis, in his statement, refers to the fact that two defendants have -- had had capital trials in San Diego County, Mr. Harris and the people involved in the Norco bank robbery.

There's a significant distinction between both of those, all of those people and Mr. Cooper. They're white; he's black.

The transfer of the Norco case specifically to

Vista in North San Diego County was at the request of the

defendants, the defendants in that particular case.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. NEGUS: They wanted it.

THE COURT: -- they had a first choice. That was not their first choice. This -- I have talked personally with Judge Hennigan on that. And I can't remember precisely what he said, but my recollection is that there was some judicial coercion or arm twisting there. "As opposed to another place where I'm going to put it, how would Vista be to you?" "Well, I -- under those circumstances, Vista's all right." At least that's my impression.

MR. NEGUS: Okay. That's maybe true. But the -the reason -- the reason for that was that the defendants

in the Norco bank robbery were survivalists, I think was
the word that they used, members of a survivalist group.
That is to say, they thought a coming Communist invasion
and race war was imminent, and that was one of the purposes
for their activities. And in assessing San Diego County,
I believe that they could certainly be aware that in North
San Diego County is one of the strongest concentrations of
Klan sympathizers in the State of California. Tom Metzger --

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THE COURT: Of what kind of sympathizers?

MR. NEGUS: Ku Klux Klan. Tom Metzger, the head of the Klan in California, won the Democratic nomination in North County.

I personally, as I say, am fairly acquainted with the Fallbrook area. When you drive into Fallbrook from Bonsall, there are numerous spray painted signs saying "KKK".

THE COURT: Counsel, may I interject for a second.

MR. NEGUS: Okay.

THE COURT: I'll let you finish your thought.

I'm aware that if the case goes to San Diego that the courtroom conceivably could be downtown or it could be in Vista; I don't know. In fact, last night I -- I considered perhaps calling the Judicial Council to see if they would clarify that for me, because that would help us to some extent.

It would be my desire to put it in downtown San

Diego if it -- if it -- if it goes to San Diego. But I don't know if I will have the final say in that regard if it goes there. I'm just trying to, you know, to know what our full options are. And I don't know what they are.

But if I have any discretion at all, I assure you, Mr. Negus, if it goes there, it will be in downtown.

MR. NEGUS: Well, I don't think that necessarily helps me.

MR. KOCHIS: I have no objection to that, by the way. And we could alleviate the problem in part that Mr. Negus talks about with the small percentage of people that happen to live in Fallbrook, who I would not concede represent the sentiments of the community.

MR. NEGUS: Nonetheless, I think that San Diego in toto, the whole county --

THE COURT: I appreicate your position has not changed. But I'm just telling you as -- you seem to be concentrating on North County. And --

MR. NEGUS: Well, no. In --

THE COURT: That will not be -- well, that is the closest point. That would not be my desire. I would like to push on to San Diego if San Diego is chosen.

MR. NEGUS: Well, the thing is that you don't have it -- (a) you don't have any choice, (b) the jurors from the county come from the whole county and, in assessing the particular point of the county, you have to look at --

at all points of it and -- at all parts of it, I think.

I don't think you can assume that -- that you're going to
one part as opposed to the other.

THE COURT: I can't; that's right.

MR. NEGUS: And so I think it's relevant that there is this sentiment in San Diego County in favor of the Klan, and that that is even more significant if you remember that the testimony at the previous hearing was that on November 9th, Klanspeople demonstrated outside of this particular courthouse and so there is no other county in the State of California to my knowledge where the Ku Klux Klan has managed to get a domination of a major party for a Congressional office.

(No omissions.)

THE COURT: Oh, but San Bernardino County has as many Klans members I think as almost anywhere.

MR. NEGUS: They certainly haven't -- that may be true, but they certainly haven't had the political organization, which is the sort of thing that affects jurors, as they had in San Diego County.

THE COURT: I am not fully apprised of the circumstances of that, but what I gather, he was basically disavowed, Metzger was, by San Diego in total, and that was an aberration, to some extent.

MR. NEGUS: I think he was disavowed by the Democratic party. The voters in the Democratic primary thought otherwise.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else of such sensitivity you want to mention in here?

MR. NEGUS: No. The only other thing I would request that I was informed that apparently the discussions we had in chambers over the last couple of weeks were not reported.

THE COURT: What?

MR. NEGUS: Were not transcribed.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. NEGUS: Excuse me, and my understanding was that everything was going to be transcribed, and I would request that the Court order those be transcribed as soon as humanly possible.

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THE COURT: All right. So ordered.

Mr. Kochis.

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, my response to Mr. Negus' comments would be first we introduced photos for the Court to consider the change of venue motion, photos of the Klans members who demonstrated in Mr. Cooper's preliminary hearing, and the photographs contain signs that they carried that indicates from their office telephone numbers that they were all from the Los Angeles area. The office numbers on the placards were 213 area code. I would argue that indicates they were from Los Angeles County, and the people who demonstrated were not from San Diego County, because their signs had neither the 714 nor the 619 area codes.

Mr. Metzger was rather easily defeated in the general election, which shows what the people in San Diego felt about him.

THE COURT: I don't think it was -- I hadn't thought about this point, but was his Klan position known in the primary?

MR. NEGUS: Yes, extensively.

THE COURT: Publicly known?

MR. NEGUS: Publicly known extensively. He ran as a member of the Klan, and all candidates -- all the candidates opposed to him designated him as a Klans member, and some of the opponents even got money from outside

because of that.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Kochis?

MR. KOCHIS: No.

THE COURT: Is it possible to have any stipulations in lieu of your desired further evidence? I don't want to go outside and have you say, Judge, I want to continue this two weeks so I can get the evidence from Northern California. How did you intend to cover that?

MR. KOCHIS: Northern California has not complied with our subpoenas. We contacted them by phone yesterday, and the person who is in charge of that was not in the office and has not responded to our office. I think --

THE COURT: Would it be a fair stipulation -- could you perhaps consider this: That the television coverage there would be, for purposes of this hearing, in approximately the same proportion as the newspaper coverage?

MR. NEGUS: I think it's less, considerably.

MR. KOCHIS: I would agree to what the Court proposed.

THE COURT: I have no way of knowing, of course.

MR. KOCHIS: I think Mr. Negus would stipulate
that the crime did receive television coverage when the
crime was discovered during the week of June the 5th and
on June the 6th of 1983; that it received coverage when
Mr. Cooper was formally charged by the District Attorney
in this county on June the 9th; that it received coverage

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when Mr. Cooper was apprehended in the Santa Barbara area on July the 31st and when he was arraigned in San Bernardino County on August the 1st.

MR. NEGUS: That's true.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOCHIS: That's at the very least.

THE COURT: So stipulated?

MR. NEGUS: I think that's approximately all there was, but so stipulated.

THE COURT: Accepted.

MR. NEGUS: When we go out to court, I want to put Mr. Forbush on essentially to make some representations about additional television coverage in the San Diego area.

THE COURT: Whatever. I'll hear it.

MR. NEGUS: Okay. We are going to -- I assume that we are going to be discussing the counties openly; is that right?

THE COURT: I think so. I'd like to have, following the decision -- if I make the decision from the bench, I'd like to have a prompt recess before either one of you get mad and start making noises. Okay?

MR. KOCHIS: I would appreciate that as well.

THE COURT: Will there be further evidence from anybody that I'm going to have to recess to read or review?

MR. NEGUS: No. I don't think so.

MR. KOCHIS: No.

MR. NEGUS: Oh, yes. There's one thing I had marked, a bill from the legislature.

MR. KOCHIS: From Santa Clara County.

THE COURT: A bill?

MR. NEGUS: From the legislature.

THE COURT: Oh, all right. I will consider that outside. That's not going to take long, I assume.

MR. NEGUS: You got the ones that I asked to have marked yesterday, did you?

THE COURT: Did you give me something else yesterday?

THE CLERK: The tape, Your Honor, and the folders.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. We have reviewed that all vesterday.

MR. NEGUS: Just the last paragraph is what I'm, interested in.

THE COURT: You have marked V-71 exhibit. The last -- Section 4 of the AB2774 says -- "Recent prison escapes have caused fear and confusion in communities surrounding existing and proposed correctional facilities. In order to reassure the citizenry and restore public peace of mind, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately."

It talks about a citizen advisory committee apparently on a statewide basis, the type of thing they organized in Chino, to some extent.

MR. NEGUS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

We'll go back outside.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in open court:)

THE COURT: Good morning, Counsel.

For benefit of the media to some extent, we had a brief appearance in chambers wherein I permitted counsel to speak freely on any sensitive areas with regards to -or what might be considered sensitive or sensitive to the people of a county where this case might be transferred to. There wasn't a great deal that went on, but they were able to speak more freely on just a couple of brief points, but we are here this morning to hear perhaps final argument with respect to where this case should be moved following the change of venue order, and I will now disclose the direction from the Judicial Council that we have been given. Counsel and I have known for approximately ten days the choices that I have, and I disclosed it to counsel when I received it so that they might prepare their presentation. We did not disclose it to the media, and we don't wish to engender any more publicity about the case than -- to make citizens nervous anywhere and get everybody watching the case with more interest than we have to; so for that reason, we have kind of kept it confidential, but we recognize that this is a public hearing and that we will now disclose that the Judicial Council gave me approximately ten days ago the counties of Alameda, Sacramento, San Diego, and a

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fourth alternative that was added after those three at the 1 request of counsel, a possible downtown Los Angeles. 2 Considering the large area of Los Angeles and its 3 cosmopolitan nature, it was thought that perhaps that might also be a convenient and possible alternative as 5 well. So I have received in the meantime the points and 6 authorities directly directed to those particular alterna-7 I have read your respective points and authorities. tives. 8 I have considered the evidence that's been presented, and 9 in chambers I also took a stipulation to the effect that 10 certain television coverage, the tapes of which are not in 11 evidence, were received in the counties of Alameda and 12 Sacramento to a certain limited extent which I received 13 Is there any further evidence? You were going to them. 14 offer one additional piece of evidence this morning, 15 Mr. Negus? 16

MR. NEGUS: Well, actually, I don't believe that the five exhibits I had -- I gave to the Court yesterday have yet been received. I'd request that they be received.

THE COURT: I considered them, so they must at this time be received.

MR. NEGUS: And also Exhibit 71, I believe, V-71, a bill which I -- which I -- which is now pending in the legislature which I submitted today, I'd also request that be received.

THE COURT: Yes. So ordered. That is simply a

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bill to set up advisory committees on matters of prison interest to the citizens.

MR. NEGUS: I'd also request that all the exhibits and testimony that was taken and introduced in the change of venue motion proper be still considered to be before the Court.

MR. KOCHIS: I have no objection to that, either.

THE COURT: All right. Accepted. So ordered.

MR. NEGUS: And I'd like to call Mr. Forbush briefly for a few additional items.

THE COURT: Would you take the witness stand, Mr. Forbush.

(No omissions.)

RONALD FORBUSH, called as a witness by and on behalf of the Defense, was sworn and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please.

You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in the action now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Please be seated.

State your name, please, for the record and spell your last name.

THE WITNESS: Ronald L. Forbush, F-o-r-b-u-s-h.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEGUS

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- Mr. Forbush, pursuant to my instructions, did you determine the identities of cable television companies operating in San Diego County?
- 20 A Yes, sir.
- 21 And approximately how many different counties (sic)
- 22 did you determine the existence of?
- 23 A How many companies?
- 24 Q Yes.
 - A Approximately six.
- 26 \ Q Of those, were there two that had overwhelmingly the

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largest number of subscribers?
          Yes, sir.
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          What were those two companies?
          KCOX Channel 2 and Southwestern Cable.
          How many subscribers did KCOX have?
          Two hundred fifty thousand, approximately.
      Q.
          That was in San Diego County?
          Yes, sir.
 8
          And how many did the other one have?
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          Southwestern had eighty thousand, approximately.
          Did KCOX receive news broadcasts from Los Angeles
11
          television stations?
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          Yes, sir.
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          And which news broadcasts did they receive?
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          Depending on the channel that the subscriber would
          be tuned to, it would be KNBC, Channel 4; KTLA, Channel
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          5; KTTV, Channel 11; KCOP, Channel 13; KMEX, Channel 34;
17
          KSCI out of Los Angeles; CNN, which is a satellite
18
          broadcast, and other satellite programming that may
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         have news items on it.
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         And which news broadcasts could people who subscribe to
21
         Southwestern receive?
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         KNBC, Channel 4; KTTV, Channel 11; KCOP, Channel 13;
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         KABC, Channel 7; KHJ, Channel 9; CNN, USA, and CSPAN,
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         the three of which are satellite.
         And, for example, for the -- for the people that could
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receive NBC, Channel 4, out of Los Angeles, was that
the full news broadcast, everything that was put out
on Channel 4 in Los Angeles?
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- A Yes, with one possible exception.
- Q What was that?
 - A If the local KNXT station had similar information that would be put -- that would also be put out by the Los Angeles station, one might usurp the other. They would not duplicate similar type information.
- 10 Q Did you also contact Channel 8 television station, the
 11 CBS affiliate in San Diego?
- 12 A Yes, sir.
- 13 Q And before contacting them, did I give you four dates
 14 which Channel 2 had broadcast material in Los Angeles?
- 15 A Yes, you did.
- 16 Q And were those dates November 9th, November 10th,
 17 November 15th and January 5th?
- 18 : A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q Did you determine from Channel 8 whether or not they
 20 had had any broadcasts of that material that they
 21 received from Channel 2 in Los Angeles on those dates?
 - A. Yes, I did.

- 23 Q Which dates did they -- did they have broadcasts?
- 24 A. On three out of the four.
- 25 Q Did they make a distinction between an on-camera 26 broadcast and a video broadcast?

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A They did.
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- Q What was that distinction?
 - A On November 9, they had video, which is the actual video taping from Los Angeles. On November 10, there was no broadcasting. On November 15, they had what they referred to as an on-camera, which is a script that's read in the studio.

On January 1st, they had on-camera at 5 p.m. and video at 6:30 p.m.

- Q Did you also contact Channel 39 --
- 11 A Yes, I did.
- 12 Q -- in San Diego?
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
 - And did you have a copy of the documents, the scripts from Channel 39 that have been marked as Exhibit No. 70, which we will have in just a second?

(The exhibit was handed to the witness.)

- A Yes, sir.
- Now, on this -- in this exhibit, No. 70, there are references made to editorials on various dates in -in June; is that correct?
- A Yes, sir.
 - Q Did you determine from the person who is in charge of the editorials at Channel 39 the general content of those editorials?
 - A. Yes.

Q As to one that's -- that's on June 14th, which is, I believe, labeled "Otay Mesa," what was the content of that particular editorial?

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, I'm going to object, I think, to that question. That calls for his opinion as to what the general content of the interviews were.

(BY MR. NEGUS:) What did the person who was responsible -- I'll withdraw the question.

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What did the person who was responsible for the editorials tell you was the content?

- A. The individual I spoke to was Mr. Tom Chilling, and he read the -- from the script a quotation that had to do with, quote, "The terrible murders in Chino."
- Q Are we now talking about the editorials that were broadcast on June 17th through June 20th?

THE COURT: Talking about June 14th, I understood.

THE WITNESS: It's my understanding it was -okay. I am in error. It was not the 14th. It is the
June 17th, 18 and 19 editorial that was on their video
tape No. 293 that is entitled "Prison Security."

- Q (BY MR. NEGUS:) Okay. That one had to do with what, then?
- A That one had to do with a reference being made about the terrible murders in Chino. That was dealing with escapes in general and made a reference that 1983 had 136 escapes, which was lower than, apparently, previous

years, and that they were trying -- the main thrust
was that they were trying to make a pitch in favor of
computerized fingerprinting for immediate identification.

- Q The June 14th broadcast had to do with expansion of the facility at Otay Mesa, the state prison facility which is under construction; is that true?
- A. That is correct.

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MR. NEGUS: Thank you.

I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KOCHIS:

- Mr. Forbush, have you actually seen any video broadcasts that you have testified to?
- A I have not.

MR. KOCHIS: I have nothing else.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You may step down.

Any further evidence?

MR. NEGUS: Would like the Court just to consider the, as -- also as evidence the print out that I put at the back of my -- as Exhibit 2 at the back of my Points and Authorities that was, I can -- that if I could just identify it, that print-out was obtained from a travel agent, asking them to give us the prices of all available flights from Ontario to Sacramento, which is abbreviated on that "SMF";

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San Diego, which is abbreviated "SAN"; and Oakland, which is abbreviated "OAK." And the person — the way the — the person explained it was that the print-out prints out all prices that are — that conceivably could happen. The only ones that — where there's actual practical available flights at any reasonable time are the ones that she bracketed. And I'd like to have that considered as — as evidence as well.
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THE COURT: I have already done so. Anything further, Mr. Negus --

MR. NEGUS: No.

THE COURT: -- by way of evidence.

MR. NEGUS: That's by --

THE COURT: Do you have any evidence, Mr. Kochis?

MR. KOCHIS: No.

THE COURT: Wish to be heard in argument?

MR. KOCHIS: We both do. Who would you like to hear

from first?

THE COURT: I don't particularly care.

Mr. Negus, I'll give you your right to open and close.

MR. NEGUS: Basically, Your Honor, in both of our presentations, I guess we assumed that downtown Los Angeles was not available because of some things that you told us. And so my presentation was based, basically, on that assumption.

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I believe you know my position with respect to downtown Los Angeles and the downtown Los Angeles juror from our previous comment. So I'd just like to address the difference between San Diego and the two Northern California counties.

First off, in looking at the District Attorney's presentation, I think that, despite the fact that they have attempted to write it out with numerous different factors, the only actual -- what -- what it all boils down to is essentially one thing, that San Diego is closer than the Northern California counties.

The -- it has a few inaccuracies, that, first of all, it's not true that San Diego County does not have a state prison. They have a facility which is going to be at least a 2,200 bed facility, as was pointed out in the in the materials submitted to you from San Diego newspapers at Otay Mesa, which is in the process of construction, that is, there's -- actual building there has not yet been completed so that there's inmates in it, but it has been an ongoing issue in San Diego County for -- for some period of time, as you can see just from the -- from the articles which only deal with the period since -- since June and don't go to all the history before. But even from that, I think you can see that it does give a prison that's been there for a long period of -- a long period of time.

(No omissions.)

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MR. NEGUS: Secondly, the prosecution claims that the political overtones that I mention in my change of venue motion don't exist in San Diego County. Well, I'm not quite clear as to what that means. If it means that we -- in San Diego County they don't have their elected District Attorney sitting in the courtroom or their Sheriff getting on the television and attempting to take advantage of the press coverage, I think that's correct, but in terms of the thrust of what I presented, most of the things -- I think that the sentiments in San Diego County about prisons are just as active as they are in the rest of the state in those counties which actually have a prison in their community.

One piece of evidence which I just introduced to the Court is a bill which is pending in the legislature as a piece of urgency legislation. The rationale for making it urgency legislation is that in those communities which have prisons, or which are getting prisons, there is fear and confusion caused by the presence of those facilities in the community, and Mr. Sher from Santa Clara County wants to try and reassure the people by proposing this particular piece of -- piece of legislation. If you'll recall, when Brenda Tatro testified at the -- at the hearing back on March the 12th, page 252 through 255 of our -- our transcript, she indicated that her organization, which is in favor of prison construction, but also

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in favor of people in the community having say as to the kind of security measures they can because of the great fear, that her organization felt that when she discussed where their organization was getting its memberships, it was only in communities where -- excuse me. I shouldn't say "only". I believe the word was "primary," primarily in communities that -- where there are people that live close to either existing prisons or proposed prison sites.

We saw in the television tapes that even a county road camp in San Diego County can cause a great public outpouring of the citizens of Escondido when they proposed to put a county road camp near the people of Escondido; so I think that all the evidence suggests that the same sentiments about prisons, the fear of prisons that existed in this county in Chino and Adelanto, likewise exist in San Diego where they are just going through the process of having a State Prison installed in their particular county, and the Los Angeles Times article about the -- about the Deer Park incident in fact specifically tied in Mr. Cooper as a cause for those particular fears, and]I don't think that you have to look very far between the lines in the Sher bill to see that Mr. Cooper is the person that has inspired that particular bill.

The State Bar Committee where I first saw that, the bill was originally -- immediately thrown by all the people of the room towards me, assuming that it would be

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concerned with this particular -- this particular case. I don't think that that takes too much imagination to make that particular -- to make that particular connection.

The prosecution in their points and authorities does not make a compelling case that there is a large cost difference in the case between going to San Diego County and going to a Northern California county. Whatever is involved we are all going to have to have living quarters, lodging, meals, same for the witnesses. The only real difference is in the cost of transportation. That cost does exist. There is a cost differential, but it's essentially \$20 a ticket. If you weigh that against the potential savings from Mr. Cooper being cooperative with the Court and agreeing that all the pretrial motions which would normally have to be done in the transferee county be done here, I think that probably that Mr. Kochis' cost savings really evaporates. Certainly in his -- the evidence that's been presented to the Court, there is no evidence presented of any other differential other than the difference in the cost of airplane tickets.

Finally, as far as the district attorney's presentation, I think it's important to notice what they don't show and don't even make any claim of, and there is no claim that either of the Northern California counties would give any difficulty to the State in getting a fair That is what we are concerned with is not some trial.

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sort of real substantive problems for the prosecution in getting a fair trial, because there's no -- there's no evidence, nor I doubt there could be, that there's any substantial prejudice in Northern California against the authorities of San Bernardino County, but there is substantial evidence that there's prejudice against Mr. Cooper in San Diego County. Mr. Kochis says that (a) there's been publicity about this case everywhere, but if you look back to the change of venue cases, I think that it doesn't take an awful lot to see that what they are all concerned about is, okay, publicity is one thing, but people tend to forget, and the manager of the Oakland Tribune, when I was calling him up getting the papers, said, you know, we've got our own murder cases up here. We don't have to be worried about -- about yours. We don't have that many stories. In fact, they didn't have that Basically, the newspapers have dropped the many stories. story once you got into -- once you got -- Mr. Cooper was arrested and we had the arraignment, stories died out in Northern California and, therefore, people have had that opportunity to forget, which the cases that Mr. Kochis cited at the change of venue motion made such a big deal of, like Odle and the other cases, where they had a big bunch of publicity at the beginning and then a dying down. Certainly, San Diego County has not had the same

kind of publicity that San Bernardino County has. That I

think is easy to see, but San Diego County has had continuous and sustained coverage of the case so that they could not have a possibility of forgetting it.

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First of all, there's just the geography thing.

San Diego County is -- people in San Diego County watch

Los Angeles television. They watch Los Angeles news.

The third largest newspaper circulation in San Diego County

is the L.A. Times. Most -- many people in San Diego County

subscribe to the L.A. Times with the San Diego edition,

you know, the San Diego zone, to the exclusion of the

Copley newspapers.

Los Angeles television is not available to
everybody in the county, although you can -- the KTLA
map of the viewing area that was -- that was submitted as
part one of the original exhibits with KTLA does show
San Diego County as part of their viewing area, and it
is I think accurate to say that some places in San Diego
you'd actually pick up L.A. television with a -- with an
antenna, but, nonetheless, just the two largest cable
companies, 330,000 people -- Los Angeles news is available
to a substantial percentage of the population in San Diego
County via the large number of cable subscribers that you
have. You've got more cable subscribers that have Los
Angeles television news available to them than you do
people who subscribe to the Copley newspapers, so I think
that the impact of that availability is very, very strong.

In contrast, in Northern California, the lack of publicity is I think also enhanced by geography, because even though many people in San Diego County consider themselves to be part of the general Southern California area, there exists in Northern California a studied lack of interest in Southern California phenomena. Basically, people in Northern California are much less apt to pay attention to something that happened in Southern California than a person in San Diego would be apt to pay attention to an event in Chino, which actually is, if you look at it as the crow flies, only I think 20 or 30 miles from the —well, let's see, probably 40 miles to the San Diego border, the county of San Diego border. It's only about 30 or 40 miles from Chino to — to Temecula, as you drive it through people the hills of Corona.

(No omissions.)

So it's a lot closer in terms of the interest
between San Diego and Chino as opposed to the basic disinterest in -- in -- in Northern California. I don't -I have never -- I don't have any contact with Sacramento
County. But I do know, from extensive contacts that I have
with people in the Bay Area, that basically most of them
don't -- can't even identify this particular case.

That's certainly not true in -- in -- in San Diego, in San Diego County.

THE COURT: Counsel, I'm not sure that that's proper consideration for me. You're not a sworn witness.

And I'm not sure that's a fair survey.

MR. NEGUS: I'm -- it seems -- I think you can make that same sort of inference from just knowledge of geography and of the publicity that you have in the particular case. If you have any doubt about that, Your Honor, I'm perfectly capable, perfectly willing, before -- before we finally move somewhere, to order a survey and -- and demonstrate this.

I think that the publicity itself is -- is -- is -- should be sufficient to show that there's a vast difference in the amount of publicity and material available to people in San Diego County as opposed to -- to the northern counties. But I'm perfect -- if there's any doubt about that, I'm perfectly willing to have public opinion surveys done to demonstrate that.

I -- I just don't think it's -- I didn't want to go through the cost of that. But I think that it's easily demonstrable if you -- if you think otherwise.

Getting down to the bottom line, the Prosecution's argument basically comes down to one of the cost and distance. But I would submit that, as I said in -- in the Points and Authorities, that their attitude towards trying the case in downtown Los Angeles demonstrates that cost and distance is not primarily what's on their mind, because downtown Los Angeles is closer and cheaper to get to by far that San Diego. But the Prosecution was not willing to have the case go there.

Had cost been what they were looking for, I think we wouldn't have been having this motion right now. The, problem is that what they want is a jury which is going to be prejudiced against Mr. Cooper that they can get in San Diego County. I don't think they can get it up north. That's why I -- I think it would be denying Mr. Cooper a right to have a fair trial if you were to balance some undemonstrated cost savings, that is, the prosecution didn't prove that, against the very real differential in publicity and the likelihood of getting a fair trial in Northern California as opposed to the Southern California.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mr. Kochis.

MR. KOCHIS

Your Honor, one thing I think we should

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 on the Los Angeles County area. And my recollection of that conversation differs quite a bit from what he represented to the Court.

It was my understanding that in chambers we were concerned before we received word from the Judicial Council as to a stipulation that the case would go to a particular county. We were concerned about obtaining a proper waiver from Mr. Cooper on that, and we were also concerned about any competency issues that may arraise -- arise if the case ended up there.

County indicates a glaring inconsistency in his argument as to why the case should go to Northern California. He apparently has no problems in terms of fairness of trial to the case going to an area of the country, downtown

Los Angeles, which has been bathed in pre-trial publicity, which is relatively close to this county, and then he turns around and claims that because there's a special type of person that habitates that part of the country, this cosmopolitan person, that doesn't exist in the outlying areas of Los Angeles, that if we try to ensure that Mr.

Cooper and the People get a fair trial that we move the case further away from this county to an area which has received substantially less publicity than Los Angeles County, specifically, San Diego, that his client can't get a fair

trial. And that's not a consistent argument.

The McGown case has indicated that essentially what this Court must do is consider the nature of the publicity in the other counties and balance that against the hardships that exist to the parties in going to any particular county.

We also quoted another cite from Manson in our response which indicates that a change of venue is useless if the entire jurisdiction has been permeated with publicity. And we recognize that we're beyond that particular hurdle; the case is going to be moved. brought that to the Court's attention to remind the Court that the media has -- has succeeded in putting this case before everybody in the State of California. Even if you turn to an area as remote as Alameda County, there has been newspaper coverage of the facts and circumstances of this crime, the nature of the victims, their age, their sexes, the fact that the entire family was involved, that children were involved. There has been coverage about the defendant, his past history, his status as an escapee at the time this brutal crime was committed. There has been coverage about citizens in this county blaming CIM. There has been coverage about the governor of this state offering a reward for Mr. Cooper's capture. There was coverage of Joshua's progress in the hospital and when he was released, coverage of Mr. Cooper's capture in Santa Barbara, and coverage of

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his arraignment. All those things were splashed all over the media in Alameda County and in Sacramento County.

So it's not a situation that if we transfer the case to Northern California it's as if by magic we're going to get a group of potential jurors who have never heard about the case. That's not what's true in this case.

We propose that the case be transferred to San

Diego for the following reasons, and we believe the Court

should look at the standards that have been set in the change
of venue cases as to where the case should go. Those cases

speak to the status of the victims and the defendant as it

relates to a particular county where the case is to be

tried.

Mr. Cooper is a stranger to San Diego County.

Likewise, the victims were strangers to San Diego County.

They lived in San Bernardino County, apparently two of them worked in Orange County.

Second, San Diego has a population, in terms of the size of its county, it's the third largest county in the state in terms of its population, the second largest in terms of the population of the city. That mitigates in favor of San Diego.

It's a large metropolitan area. It's much larger in terms of population than either Alameda or Sacramento. It has tried very serious, high notoriety multiple murder cases in the past, the Harris case and the Norco bank

The alleged political overtones which Mr. Negus made so much of at the motion for the change of venue in this case did not exist in San Diego County. There's not one shred of evidence that their mayor, that their district attorney, that their sheriff, that their chief of police has made any comments about this particular case whatsoever. They do not have an existing state prison that has inmates in it and guards on the wall. It is accessible by both car and by air.

Mr. Negus would have the Court believe that the only hardship that's going to be involved is the cost, \$20 a person each way, \$40 round trip that exists in the difference in trying the case in San Diego as opposed to Northern California. And that's not true.

This Court has tried a number of long cases with multiple witnesses. The witnesses in this case, in terms of number, will probably range between 88 and 100. The Court is aware that in cases in which multiple witnesses are involved there is scheduling problems. If we finish early on one particular day, it's often necessary to move witnesses up or to delay witnesses. And in a situation where we would be in Northern California, when the only way to get the witness to court would be by airplane, that would cause a problem in that airlines need some notice to schedule reservations.

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If it were in San Diego County or somewhere in Southern California, if there's a problem in moving witnesses up, if necessary, the sheriff or the witness themselves can drive to the courthouse in San Diego.

We do not agree with Mr. Negus' comments about a trial in Los Angeles. It's not our position, or at least it's not our impression, that Los Angeles is not available as a site for the trial in this particular case. When the site initially came down, the Judicial Council apparently expressed a preference that, if we chose Los Angeles

County, that it would be at a location outside of downtown Los Angeles, perhaps Pasadena, perhaps Van Nuys. We have no quarrel with that proposition.

THE COURT: That was the preference of the Los

Angeles Superior Court, that they -- they had only one
courtroom downtown, and if it became necessary to move
the case there, they would try -- they were willing to
cooperate with us. But they had a strong preference it
not go downtown because they needed that particular courtroom for their particular type cases.

MR. KOCHIS: And with that in mind, we have no objection if the case is transferred to Pasadena or to Van Nuys. It's hard for the People to appreciate that, as Mr. Negus represents, that there's a particular cosmopolitan type of individual that lives only in the central district of Los Angeles and that people who live in Pasadena

or Van Nuys or the San Fernando Valley, who live in the largest county in the state, who live adjacent to the largest city in the state, are somewhat different than the person who lives in downtown L.A., and that they're less cosmopolitan and they would be less likely to give Mr. Cooper a fair trial. We don't feel that's a logical or consistent argument.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you, Mr. Kochis.

With apologies, I'm going to have to declare a recess on this case. I've got something of an emergency situation with a judge down in Texas, and a family is split up between the two states. And I promised him that I would call him at 11:15 our time. And I need to make some preparations before I make that call. So we're going to probably be 10 to 15 minutes here, and then we'll resume with your argument.

We'll be in recess.

(Recess.)

(No omissions.)

 THE COURT: All right. Back on the record with reference to Mr. Cooper.

Would you pick it up again where you left off, Mr. Kochis.

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, when I stopped at the recess, I believe we were talking about Los Angeles County, one of the two Southern California counties that have been proposed, and my comments in regard to that county would be that If there is a cosmopolitan type of individual that could give Mr. Cooper a fair trial in that county, that it would seem a representative section of that entire county would include those persons, and any fear Mr. Negus has could be resolved by a countywide panel if the case ended up in an outlying court in the Los Angeles area, and we are aware that were the case tried in Los Angeles, many of the cost and distance hardships that exist in Northern California would not exist in a trial in that county.

Turning to Northern California, we have discussed those counties together as a group, and we feel that the case should not be transferred to Northern California because those counties, Sacramento and Alameda, have received pretrial publicity about the facts and circumstances of this particular case. The cost in moving the case to that county would inflict a hardship on this county. The logistics and the mechanics involved with the large number of witnesses in this case would create a hardship on the

 attorneys and on the people in this particular case, and we would ask that the Court transfer the case to San Diego County.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Finally?

MR. NEGUS: Mr. Kochis seems to have interposed a choice which I wasn't aware of that we were even considering, and that's the Los Angeles suburbs. I did not present evidence of all the newspaper articles which we subpoenaed from Los Angeles County suburbs because it was my understanding that wasn't before the Court. If that's -- if I'm wrong about that, then I need to be corrected.

THE COURT: Counsel, I'm simply -- my position hasn't changed from what I told you before. Under the circumstances, I am not going to send the case to Los Angeles County, based upon the evidence that I've seen, without a stipulation of the parties and all the proper waivers, so it's simply not going to go to Los Angeles County as things stand at this time.

MR. NEGUS: Then in terms of the other choices, the -- Mr. Kochis argued that the same factors that apply to change of venue motions are the same for this particular decision. That's not what McGown says. McGown says that there can be factors which may not justify a change of venue once we get there, out of -- if you were to send it to San Diego County and I were to make a change of venue

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25 26 motion, it may or may not win, but those factors, nonetheless at a hearing as to which county it should go to are different. That is, there's a lesser showing of prejudice required at this stage than there would be if it were transferred to San Diego County and I was trying to get out of it.

Mr. Kochis likewise cites the Manson case, but the Court rejected his argument earlier that the Manson case precluded a change of venue to someplace. Mr. Kochis indicated that he thought that the evidence showed that the -- that the publicity in San Diego County was substantially less than Los Angeles County, and said that I -- I think he intimated that I conceded that. I don't think that's true. I will concede that San Diego County is less than San Bernardino County, and as practically every county must be but I don't think that you can concede, based on the evidence that we have, that the publicity in San Diego is any less than it is in Los Angeles. They have Taccess to Los Angeles television. They have access to Los Angeles newspapers. The coverage in the Copley newspapers in San Diego was extensive and continued through the preliminary hearing. If Mr. Kochis is not going to be prejudiced by having the preliminary hearing open, the case should be transferred to a place that wasn't informed about that particular publicity. San Diego County, unlike Northern California county, received Los Angeles Times

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7 a newspaper which is the third largest newspaper in the county. Nothing like that has ever reached Alameda County 8 or Sacramento County. In my brief, I indicated there doesn't 9 seem to be any reason for preferring Sacramento County over 10 Alameda. The cost factors are a little bit -- are 11 essentially the same, although Sacramento is a little 12 bit further to get to in terms of cost, and there's a little 13 bit more publicity there than there is in Alameda County; 14 therefore, in a choice between the two equals, Alameda 15 would seem to be the -- the preferred between those two 16 because there's been a certain amount less publicity, but 17 I think that -- plus the other factor that Sacramento is 18 the site of Folsom Prison, whereas Alameda County is one 19 of the counties in California that does not have a State 20 Prison in it, does not have a proposed State Prison in it 21

Mr. Kochis' comments about the nonexistence of a prison

population yet in Otay Mesa I think are unapropos. First

off, my understanding is that they are attempting to get

people in Otay Mesa, even perhaps before we are finished

with this particular case. It's not one of those situations

newspaper articles and about the serological evidence in

Kelly and Shirley cases in connection with the change of

Kelly and Shirley talked about the mystifying

effect that jurors give to scientific evidence. San Diego

County has been exposed to stories about that evidence in

this particular case. The Court has recently read the

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 like Adelanto where they haven't really decided what they are going to do. The thing's being built right now. The bulldozers are out there and they're building the buildings.

THE COURT: I didn't find much controversy about that, did you?

MR. NEGUS: Yes. They --

THE COURT: It made the news when there was the expansion aspects. It's made the news obliquely whenever there was crowded prison type stories and the congestion in prison, but it's not a controversial thing of any great significance.

MR. NEGUS: There certainly was the controversy about the -- about the honor camp in Deer Park.

THE COURT: That's Deer Park. That's further north, and that's a county jail, as opposed to a prison.

MR. NEGUS: I understand, but that indicates that there is this feeling which is recognized in the Sher bill that wherever you go, you're going to have it. The reason that they don't have the controvery now is there's nothing they can do about Otay Mesa. It's already in. When they started doing the expansion, they cut back. The expansion didn't go through is my understanding, so, you know, every—the only—the reason that the protest doesn't exist is that there's no possibility right now to do anything about it. Whenever there has been a possibility like in Deer Park, then it surfaced, and I would submit that the overwhelming

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test evidence in this case is that people near prisons have been affected by this case. That's what Mrs. Tatro testified to in her tours around the state, and that's what the different articles that you have considered from each place where there's been prisons, there's been -whenever they talk about prison construction, you found evidence of opposition, and that evidence of that opposition ties in Mr. Cooper to it. That's the problem is that the -this existing opposition to prisons has taken Mr. Cooper (a) as a symbol of what it -- for political purposes, and (b) they have decided that he did the crime and they are scared of him and they have fear, fear and confusion. That's what the Sher bill takes legislative notice of as part of its urgency legislation; that wherever there are communities near prisons, there's fear and confusion. Transferring the case into San Diego County, I submit, transfers it into a county where they've had enough publicity so that it hasn't died down. Everybody knows about the case. They have access to Los Angeles television. They have access to Los Angeles newspapers. Unlike the Northern California media, all of the media in San Diego County have had -- have had publicity since and during the preliminary hearing so the case hadn't had -- hasn't had a chance to die down.

There is a substantial difference in Mr. Cooper's ability to get a fair trial in San Diego County than in

Northern California. There is no showing by the prosecution of any substantial difference in costs other than transportation. The lodging and meals are all going to be the same, and again I would emphasize that in terms of the cost to the County, Mr. Cooper didn't have to stipulate that you go with the case. He's already by -- by making that particular agreement, already saved the County hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs. The price of his cooperation shouldn't be the loss of a fair trial.

(No omissions.)

THE COURT:

Thank you, Mr. Negus and Mr. Kochis.

You didn't reiterate your legal argument initially

to the effect that the defendant Constitutionally should be permitted to choose his county. I read with great interest your Stanford Law Review article which makes an argument to that effect. But I reject that argument. There's no precedent for your proposal. It would certainly permit forum shopping; it would permit a disproportionate burden of publicized cases to be put in, perhaps, one county of the state the Defense might desire more than others. We could have one county trying all the hot cases, so to speak.

It's not presently the law, and the defendant was fully aware at the time his motion for change of venue was made that he wouldn't have the choice at the time it came to selecting a county. So I reject that argument.

Each of you gentlemen are advocates, and I'm fully aware of that. And you each have your desires, and you're representing a class, and this is all legitimately -- you represent a party. This is all legitimate advocacy. And you desire a particular county.

I'm certain that you think that counties and particular cities within counties, like jurors, may have a certain class of people with attitudes that make them more or less favorable to your side or to the other side.

These are intangible factors that may well exist. They are

of interest to lawyers advocating the case and to psychologists who might assist them. But I'm not sure that they're all relevant to the choice that we must make here now.

And I'm talking about the intangibles such as the predominant economic level that exists within a particular county, the level of education of a citizen, political tendencies, racial consideration and other things that we can think of that might well be attributed to a class in general. These are not specifically mentioned by either Counsel. But you would be remiss if you didn't consider it in doing your job.

The people in a class, however, or within a county are not homogeneous units. And that's why some serious cases are given even more peremptory challenges than you are in the regular criminal type cases that come up. And the people that exhibit the undesirable traits as brought out in voir dire can be excluded.

McGown mentions the factual issues that should be considered by the Court. I have carefully listed and made a list which has been added to even during this argument, the various factors mentioned by each of you, and I have added some of my own and I have tried to consider each and every one of those.

First a couple of general factors. Great weight in argument is made upon the effect of prison news upon

I simply don't find that to be a significant factor.

It's a factor here in this county, and that's one of the strong reasons why the case was moved out of this county.

But I have been trying prison cases, because we do have the California Institution for Men right close by us here, for many years, some 18 years. And I do not find that the citizens even here are unable to rise above local prejudices and biases, perhaps, against prisons in their community, to where they hesitate at all in finding defendants not guilty in possession of contraband cases, in escape cases, in other -- in assault cases and murder cases that come out of prison.

I frankly, honestly and sincerely feel that the citizens of this county, and I'm sure of these other counties that are under consideration, can set aside these tendencies and that one thought on the one hand of "Hey,"

I don't want a prison in my backyard" with the other one when they take that other oath to well and truly try a case based upon the evidence in court. They keep them separate, and I simply don't find the prison news to be of great significance.

We are going through a period, and the -- both the television as well as the newspaper items of evidence that have come in, we're going through a period when the State of California is having to expand its prison facilities.

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And it's a costly and highly political matter. legislature and the governor and all the citizens of the communities are hassling over that. But I don't find that to have a great effect upon this case.

in kind in its prejudicial effect upon the defendant. You talked about Sacramento -- excuse me, San Diego County having more publicity, I think, in the latter stages than these other two counties. We're concerned with the pretrial publicity only insofar as it has a prejudicial effect on your client or upon either of your clients in order to give you both a fair trial. And the matters, once it got into the Preliminary Hearing and once the case started going through the judicial process, I don't find that particularly prejudicial. It's neutral or, if at all, the defendant -- the impact upon the watching public or the reading public has not been negative. The bad publicity, when it showed, you know, we had the -- the crime scene, the emotional aspect of that, the manhunt intrigue, the -the bad pictures of the defendant when he was brought down from the northern county into this area and put in jail, that was publicized, all of those were -- had a prejudicial and bad impact of a much greater extent than the appearance in court when we have an orderly proceeding with the defendant well represented and in a quite presentable state throughout.

mentioned I don't find to be particularly significant.

He mentions the populous effect of San Diego, being the third largest county in the state. That's insignificant.

Sacramento and Alameda are similarly large cities, all with sufficient population in it from which we can select twelve people plus the necessary alternates to ensure expeditious trial. Political overtones I do not find. I didn't even find it in San Bernardino County. If it's non-existing in San Diego, it is similarly non-existing in Sacramento or Alameda. It's not an issue or a factor.

I mentioned before the fact that there are no state prisons in San Diego yet is not a significant factor.

It -- it was interesting to me that Sacramento, which does have Folsom, has more publicity about prison, but that's because the prison was a legislative matter of interest, and that logically is going to show up in Sacramento papers more than others. That had more publicity about prisons in general and the funding of them and the population of them and the facilities for them than any of the other areas.

Mr. Negus, one of the factors that you mentioned, the cosmopolitan nature of Los Angeles, it may be there, but it's tenuous. It's difficult for me to see that it's any more so there than it is in San Diego, Sacramento or, for that matter, Alameda. These are all cities of large

jurisdiction with citizens from all ethnic backgrounds;
people of the world, so to speak.

The big factor against moving the case to San Diego is the fact that it does, I find, have more publicity about the case than the other two counties than I'm considering; and the fact that it does have penetration by the Los Angeles media, that's inescapable. There are some people there that receive definitely more information about this case from -- than the other two counties.

On the other side of my ledger that I prepared are the hardship factors. At the Preliminary Hearing, the District Attorney called 45 witnesses, the Defense, 33, for a total of 78. And I'm informed that there will be more at trial. When you talk about the cost, you must talk about cost in terms of time, money and convenience. And I'm also concerned with a basic fact that I think that a crime that occurs within this jurisdiction is a matter of particular concern to people of this community. And there are a lot of people that are going to want to follow that trial, perhaps personally.

If I move it north, they are precluded from doing that. They simply would not be able to do that. If I move it south, and we did have some people that were here throughout the hearings thus far, they will be able to continue at a substantially lesser cost than up north.

And when we're talking about time, it's just not

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We're talking about distance ere, some four times.

It's approximately 100 miles to San Diego. It's better
than 400 miles to Oakland and Sacramento. It's approximately
two hours by car from here. It's, by the time you take
portal to portal travel from home to the courtroom, it
may not be much less by -- by air.

I can conceive of the District Attorney arranging transportation of his witnesses. And many of them we know, we know all are perhaps necessary, but very brief witnesses to where there will be busloads or carloads of people all travel together. Many of the witnesses were police officers. They will be able to go down and back in one day.

And, of course, I'm considering the hardship to
the Court, but in a lesser extent than I am to the witnesses,
the victims' families and the others.

The <u>logistics</u> is a very real problem, and the trial perhaps would be significantly delayed if it's at the further area.

It's considerably more convenient and considerably less expensive. The lodging expense is not going to be the same at all for people in San Diego than it will be if it's up north. Virtually -- and I'm certain every witness that goes up north is going to probably find a reason why the

plane connections are not going to be available and would have to stay overnight, and then you have the meal expense attendant with that.

All people that watch cable television obviously do not watch the news on cable television. Here we have on, Select TV, The Movie Channel, Showtime. And many of the subscribers to those particular programs are doing it for the entertainment value and not for the news education that they can receive through CNN. And I'm certain that that applies to whatever jurisdiction you go, many people will. But all that does is make it a little bit harder to get a jury.

I'm very aware of the lesser standard that's required to exclude a county than it is to transfer venue in the initial instance as set forth in McGown. I also believe, however, that every jurisdiction in this case in this state has basically a fair and impartial system of justice for cases in general. And that's certainly -- you know, L.A. is so big they just never transfer one of their cases anywhere else. And I don't recall a case ever being reversed from Los Angeles because of a venue motion denied. every one of these cities, being as large as it is, can adequately furnish us a fair and impartial jury. I'm fully confident of that.

And, Mr. Negus, if you and your client are grieved by the decision to put this case in San Diego County, I

read with interest the Angela Davis case back in 1970, where she wanted the case from Marin County transferred to San Francisco for many of the same intangibles that I've mentioned earlier. And, contrary to the desires and her choice there, the case was transferred to Santa Clara County which, after a long and well publicized trial, promptly acquitted her.

Considering all of these factors, the relative convenience, hardship, costs, time, money, publicity given, the Court finds it to be in the interests of justice that the case be transferred to San Diego County. But I can make a predetermination at this time. I don't know what court will be available in San Diego County. And if they cannot give us the downtown location, to this extent I will be cognizant of the intangibles mentioned. If they cannot give us the downtown area, then it would be my intent to, if I still have the say in this, to transfer the case to Sacramento County.

Sacramento County is a -- the capital of our state. The people there are used to matters in great controversy and used to being able to read and digest, and I'm sure that they could handle it very well. And, to some extent, by time, I believe it's closer. That will be the order of the Court.

Let's take a brief recess. And after recess, Counsel, I'd like to see you perhaps in chambers.

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Be in recess.

(Recess taken.)

(Whereupon the following proceedings were held in chambers.)

THE COURT: For the record, Mr. Cooper and all Counsel are now in chambers.

I should have said it outside, and I can state it now, the obvious. However, I will have to prepare an order of transfer and send it to the transferee county together with the Judicial Council pursuant to the rules. And that order will be subject to the completion of pretrial motions.

MR. NEGUS: I think they're completed.

THE COURT: That -- that was my understanding.

I was hoping, however, that the -- I assume, Mr. Negus,

I -- I'm sure that you're sorely grieved by this. And I
assume that you will want to take an appeal. You have kind
of implied it before.

MR. NEGUS: That's true.

THE COURT: And that's perfectly all right. But I was hoping that we could move on and still have the stipulation that jeopardy would attach with all the effect that that would have, and that we could move on pending that.

MR. NEGUS: I'm not willing to do that.

THE COURT: Any thoughts on this, Counsel?

MR. KOCHIS: I have three. I'm still willing to

motions Second, in the alternative, I'm prepared to proceed with the motions. Hitch, the Hitch case in and of itself was a motion which was placed on the trial calendar prior to trial. The case -- the motion was heard before a jury was ever called, before a jury was impaneled. I think I have an argument that it is a pre-jury selection motion, to hear it on the same basis as Hitch. We're not going to appeal the Court's decision. We could litigate the evidentiary portion and be bound by that at trial, whether there is a stipulation that jeopardy is attached.

My third alternative --

THE COURT: Whenever the matter is heard, if you intend to file --

MR. KOCHIS: Judge, here's my third --

THE COURT: Whenever the matter is heard, did you intend to file specific Points and Authorities on this issue in advance of the presentation of evidence?

MR. KOCHIS: No. The presentation of the evidence was going to start tomorrow. And the Court has some idea -

MR. NEGUS: Well --

MR. KOCHIS: -- of what the issues are in that we both addressed the Hitch issue, at least in part, and major cases in the 995.

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My third alternative is we have a waiver, I believe, from Mr. Cooper until July the 2nd for jury selection, and, on July 2nd, start jury trial.

THE COURT: Counsel, I think what I'd like to do, before you -- before you go on, is to allow time for reflection and for us to plan our respective roles in the case and perhaps have you back tomorrow to further consider and plan. If I don't receive permission in effect to proceed with in limne motion, I see no reason why we couldn't go ahead and start the case earlier.

All it's going to do, Mr. Negus, is -- is be more expensive for us by having it heard elsewhere.

As far as -- this would give you also -- are you saying in effect that we have already determined it?

MR. KOCHIS: No. What I'm saying, Your Honor, is if we're stuck with the July 2nd date, by that date Mr.

Negus --

THE COURT: No, apart from that -- I see that, but that's subject -- that's subject to changing. I mean, if we're going to change the -- the -- the plan at this time, then I don't feel bound by that July 2nd date. We must start -- we might start elsewhere right away.

MR. KOCHIS: Practically, if Mr. Negus gets a stay from the District Court of Appeals of the trial in a week or two, we obviously aren't going to be starting jury selection in any county on any short notice. And July the

2nd would give us an opportunity to have the matter resolved by that time in the Appellate Court, possibly even the Supreme Court, and I'm not confident of what Mr. Negus' position would be at that time. If he lost all the way around on the state level, he might be willing, hopefully, to express the degree of cooperation I thought we once had.

I did not realize this was a tack. It puts me in the uncomfortable position of saying, "Well, Your Honor, I'm going to be as much an advocate as Mr. Negus." And if that's Mr. Negus' position, I will respond in kind.

MR. NEGUS: I understand that -- I told Mr. Kochis this prior, that -- what I was going to do several weeks ago if -- whenever we first found out that San Diego was a possibility. At that point in time I asked him if I should communicate my feelings to you at the time. It was his feeling that I should not. And I abided by that because I didn't want to be put in a position of appearing to coerce you in any way in your decision as to where to go.

But it's been -- that has been my intention all along. I have thought about it. So I don't need more time to reflect on what my position is. And I have a variety of legal reasons why I think that what I am doing is correct. And I'm not going to change my mind about that. And I have, Mr. Kochis will have, to act as an advocate.

THE COURT: I'm not so naive, nor am I so unfamiliar with you, Mr. Negus, that this comes as a surprise to me.

MR. NEGUS: Okay.

THE COURT: So, you know, you're a good attorney, and I -- I like you and I respect you, and the same for Mr. Kottmeier and Mr. Kochis, of course. And I admire good advocacy. And I -- I am confident that your respective clients are going to be well served in this case. But I just fail to see how a decision -- you know, of course, I'm going to abide by the Appellate Court if you seek a stay.

First, I think it's -- it's -- to -- to decline to grant a change of venue motion, there is a number of cases on that, and they have shown no great reluctance to grant that. I just -- I just think you're battling windmills, however, on the record here to -- to try and persist to get another county other than San Diego. But, nevertheless, that's up for other heads to determine. But, assuming that you do, the Appellate Court must give you a stay. Otherwise your procedure goes on and what is next.

If you're -- if you're bound and determined that -that we cannot proceed, I'm going to go ahead and prepare
the order of transfer. I'll notify that county. The case
then goes to their hands. All your proceedings hereafter
are going to be there, your appearances would be there.
It's just going to be a terrible thing to do.

Can you -- you know, you don't have to tell me.

But do reflect on it. Would you give me that courtesy,

please, to think about it?

MR. NEGUS: Sure, Judge.

THE COURT: I appreciate it.

MR. NEGUS: I thought about it for months. It's not like it's something that I'm doing --

THE COURT: The right to appeal -- the right to appeal is -- I fully respect that. I understand that.

MR. NEGUS: No. I --

THE COURT: But these are motions that must be determined here or there.

MR. NEGUS: Right. I understand, Judge. But I have analyzed the case since whenever -- this occurred to me first, I suppose, when Judge Merriam left the Preliminary Hearing open. So I have been thinking about it for a long time. I will think about it some more. But I'm tebling you that my decisions are not based upon any emotional response to what happened in court today. I had had them a long -- planned out before. I have given some hint of them to Mr. Kochis. I discussed them at length with Mr. Cooper. So it's not something that I'm just doing off the spur of my -- of the moment.

I don't wish to educate people as to the way

Defense lawyers analyze cases and explain why I do, but I

think I have good legal reason for -- for taking my position.

And it's not one that's arrived at lightly or in anger or in

haste. I mean, your decision -- your decision was not

unexpected.

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and the factors simply can't overcome it, as much as we try.

MR. NEGUS: I agree. But, obviously, so that's -
THE COURT: The -- okay. Let me -- let me just Set

THE COURT: May -- well, I should think not, under

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, I have one additional concern.

THE COURT: And --

the matter until tomorrow morning.

MR. KOCHIS: Some of the Kelly-Frye witnesses are very experienced, and their fees match their level of experience. I had them on call, scheduled to testify starting on Thursday. They're going to charge me whether they show up or not if I don't give them sufficient notice to break their scheduling, which the ones Monday and Tuesday I don't have a problem with no matter what happens tomorrow.

THE COURT: Monday and Tuesday? What Monday and Tuesday are you talking about?

MR. KOCHIS: We're going to start taking evidence tomorrow, which is the 18th, the 19th, and then Monday is the 23rd, and Tuesday is the 24th. They are not a problem, but the expert I have scheduled -- nor is the expert I have scheduled for tomorrow, the 18th. But the 19th --

THE COURT: Well, what's your position? As I understand it, you're now in effect ready to proceed on the question as to whether or not certain evidence from the

Prosecution should be suppressed --

MR. NEGUS: No, this is --

THE COURT: -- to be made to the trial Judge.

MR. KOCHIS: No, Your Honor. It's the admissibility, the scientific reliability of the serology.

MR. NEGUS: There is -- it's a 402 Motion. 402 Motions have to be made --

THE COURT: I understand. I -- I -- I agree with that initially. The --

MR. KOCHIS: You are the trial Judge.

THE COURT: -- the scientific acceptance.

MR. NEGUS: True.

THE COURT: Well, I am and I'm not. That -- that's going to have to formally be made by the presiding Judge, of San Diego County. I fully expect him to, and I have to get an assignment from the other Court. So we still have some work to do.

Let's take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Negus, are you going to be prepared to proceed in any way tomorrow?

MR. NEGUS: On what? Kelly-Frye, Mr. Kochis has an -- I believe his argument was that Hitch motions can be made pre-trial. I disagree with that because of it's -- Hitch was a misdemeanor case, and there's a variety of cases which say, I think, that they can't.

But, whatever, nonetheless, that's a Hitch motion.

 That wasn't what we were prepared to start on tomorrow.

There is a certain logic to doing the Kelly-Frye prior to the Hitch in that the --

THE COURT: Well, Kelly-Frye, now, when I made a reference -- when I denied your 995 and made a reference outside in the presence of the media to the effect that I thought that you made some good points, I was referring to the foundation for the testimony on the --

MR. NEGUS: I understand -- right.

THE COURT: -- on the certain type of blood
analysis, you know, the more sophisticated analysis. And
I'm not sure that that was well established.

MR. NEGUS: Mr. --

THE COURT: And I -- I may have to take a look at that again. But that's what I had in mind. So --

MR. NEGUS: Mr. -- Mr. Kochis is prepared to try and introduce five witnesses to, as it were, expand upon the presentation that he made to the Municipal -- to the Municipal Court. He is aware, as is do I, as to various pending appeals where the issue of Prosecutors who didn't do that has been raised. So I think he wants to -- he wants to present to you five witnesses that -- on that particular issue at some point in time.

THE COURT: Well, you both have a right to present further experts.

MR. NEGUS: Right.

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decided fresh.

THE COURT:

MR. NEGUS: Right.

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THE COURT: I anticipated that. That's what I had And they're going to be put to the burden of compliance with the Frye case and the Kelly case. But when, I don't know. I'm in a quandary now as to what to do.

And to have a hearing anew, have it

It's now 12:15. Let's take our lunch. I will --I will be trying to get through my basket, I guess, the rest of the day. I will see the two of you jointly and on the record at any time today. Otherwise, I am going to set the case over for, like, 9:30 tomorrow morning. I want Mr. Cooper here. At that time we are going to make a decision. And if we maintain our present position, then we're going to get very Judge-like and Lawyer-like and -and the case is going to promptly leave this jurisdiction. And Mr. Cooper and everybody else -- Mr. Cooper will be taken down to San Diego, the file will be sent down to San Diego, I will have to get an assignment from the Judicial Council, and we will have to go and proceed that way.

You -- you both are aware of these things as I am. So let's see tomorrow morning at 9:30.

Reflect on it more, Mr. Negus, please, I urge you, I hate to lie fallow. I implore you.

(Whereupon the proceedings concluded at

12:17 p.m.)