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0. COURT OPENED (January 10, 1985 - 09:40 a.m.)
THE COURT: All right. We're ready to continue
the Voir Dire.

MR. EDWARDS: Constable Brian Stoyek, please.
CST. STOYEK duly called, sworn, testified:

5. DIRECT EXAMINATION

MR. EDWARDS: You're Constable Brian Stoyek,
you're a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
stationed at Sydney, Nova Scotia, is that correct?

A. Yes.

10. Q. And you were involved in the search of the
Ebsary residence in 1982?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. And on what date were you involved?

A. The 23rd of March.

15. Q. Yes. And could you tell the court, please,
what time that day you went to Mr. Ebsary's residence
and the address of that residence.

A. It would've been late morning, approximately
noon.

Q. Yes.

20. A. And the address, I'm not sure of the street
but I believe it was Falmouth Street.

Q. Falmouth Street. Um-hmm. And who was with
you at that time, Constable Stoyek?

A. Corporal Jim Carroll, Constable Barry
Ettinger and Constable Doug MacQueen.

25. Q. And when you went inside did you see
Mr. Ebsary?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Perhaps you could just describe your
activities. You were acting pursuant to a search
warrant, I take it.

30. A. Yes, I was.

Q. Yes. And perhaps you could tell the court

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CST. STOYEK, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
your activities inside the Ebsary home.

A. Inside we were looking nfor documentation, diaries, any sort of documentation in relation to a diary type material, and I mainly conducted the search in the living room area of the residence and then I moved into the combination type kitchen/bedroom area.

5.

Q. Where was Mr. Ebsary at that time?

A. During the search of the living room area Mr. Ebsary was in the company of Corporal Carroll in the kitchen area.

10.

Q. Yes.

A. Once I moved into the kitchen area I searched a bureau dresser type piece of furniture. At that time Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary were also in the kitchen area and basically that's . . .

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ebsary during the search?

15.

A. No direct conversation instigated by myself. On searching the bureau type furniture in the kitchen area I located an apparatus at which time Mr. Ebsary stated a few words to me at that time in relation to what the appliance was or the instrument was.

20.

Q. What did he say? Do you remember?

A. He explained it as a sort of a homemade catheter instrument.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in respect to the Seale murder?

25.

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did anyone in your presence or did you say anything by way of threats, promises or inducements to have Mr. Ebsary say anything?

A. No, I did not.

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Q. What about the others?

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CST. STOYEK, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

A. Not in my presence. contact

Q. Okay. Is that the only/you've had with Mr. Ebsary?

A. Yes, it would've been on that day.

5.

Q. You had no further meetings with him.

A. I saw him on occasions after that but I had no direct contact with him.

Q. Okay. No further questions.

THE COURT: Cross-examine?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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MR. WINTERMANS: How long did this incident take from the time you first arrived until you left?

A. It was quite lengthy, I would estimate approximately an hour, an hour and a half maybe.

Q. Could it have been two hours?

A. It could've slipped up to two hours, yes, it was lengthy.

15.

Q. And there was you and three other police officers, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you wearing a uniform at the time?

A. No, I was not.

20.

Q. Was anyone wearing a uniform at the time?

A. No, they weren't.

Q. What time of day was this that you went there?

A. It would've been, I can't give you a precise time but it would've been late morning, the vicinity of noon.

25.

Q. Did you make any observations of whether or not Mr. Ebsary was under the influence of alcohol? Did you notice anything that might lead you to believe that?

A. No, I did not.

30.

Q. Are you saying that he was completely sober

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0. CST. STOYEK, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire
or that you just can't comment on it?

A. I can't say whether he had been drinking, period, but he wasn't to the point of obvious intoxication.

5. Q. And did you remove anything from the apartment? You were looking for something like diaries and such. Did you take any documents or diaries or papers or anything out of the apartment?

A. I personally did not, but there was material taken from the apartment.

10. Q. Did all four of you police officers leave together?

A. I believe so.

Q. You believe so. So you were there when materials were removed from the premises? You witnessed materials being removed from the premises?

15. A. I witnessed materials back in our office knowing that's where they came from.

Q. So maybe the four of you didn't leave together, then.

20. A. It would've been in close proximity with each other. I can't remember exactly in which manner but it would've been within a short period of time, a matter of minutes but we all did leave.

Q. Did you take Mr. Ebsary with you?

A. No, I didn't.

25. Q. Do you know if any of the other police officers took Mr. Ebsary with them at that time?

A. I don't believe they did.

Q. Did you actually say anything to Mr. Ebsary?

30. A. Like I say the only conversation that I may have had was very brief in relation to that instrument which I briefly stated, and I can't remember exactly other than the fact of the brief explanation of the

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0. CST. STOYEK, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire
homemade . .

Q. I'm not asking what Mr. Ebsary said to you.
I'm asking you what you said to Mr. Ebsary.

5. A. Well, I was getting to that in relation to
once he did explain to me I can't remember if I said
something brief to him in relation to okay or anything
of that manner. There was no direct lengthy conversation
or specific conversation by myself to him.

Q. Is your recollection of that incident
somewhat vague?

10. A. No, it's pretty specific. Once it was
explained to me and after touching it . .

Q. Not in relation to that, the hour or two
hours that you were at the Ebsary residence.

A. Is it vague to me? No, I remember being
there.

15. Q. So you say that you were searching in one
room and Mr. Ebsary was in another room with
Mr. Carroll, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Ebsary was kept in that room, was he?
Or remained in that room?

20. A. To my knowledge, yes.

Q. Throughout the two hours or so that you were
there?

A. Yes.

25. Q. Did you have any other contact - no, I'll
withdraw that question. No more questions.

THE COURT: Any re-examination?

MR. EDWARDS: No re-examination, My Lord.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Constable.

WITNESS WITHDREW

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0. CST. ETTINGER duly called, sworn, testified:

DIRECT EXAMINATION - Voir Dire

MR. EDWARDS: You're Constable Barry Ettinger, you're a member of the R.C.M.P. and you're stationed at Sydney, Nova Scotia, is that correct?

A. Yes, I am.

5. Q. And I understand that you participated in the search of the residence of Roy Ebsary on Falmouth Street in Sydney on the 23rd day of March, 1982, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

10. Q. Do you recall what other members of the R.C.M.P. were with you on that occasion?

A. Yes. Corporal Carroll, Constable Stoyek and Constable MacQueen.

Q. Now during that search did you see Mr. Ebsary?

A. Yes, I did.

15. Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ebsary?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you or anyone in your presence say anything to him by way of threats, promises or inducements to have him give a statement of any kind?

20. MR. WINTERMANS: Objection, My Lord. It's a legal question. Might I suggest it's for Your Lordship to determine what constitutes a threat or a promise or an inducement.

THE COURT: He can ask whether anyone else has made any comments.

25. MR. WINTERMANS: Comments, and then indicate what they are, and I submit that is a central question for your Lordship to determine. Certainly that's a conclusion that is so central to the issue that this witness ought to just indicate affirmatively what was actually said and leave it for Your Lordship to determine
30. whether those comments constitute anything which may

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0. CST. ETTINGER, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
lead to the statement being inadmissible.

THE COURT: You're not suggesting to us that he's going to have to say everything that he heard somebody else say in response to this question? We'll be forever trying to do it.

5.

MR. WINTERMANS: Well, anything. I would say that any conversation directed by any police officers that he heard directed towards Mr. Ebsary is what is required here.

MR. EDWARDS: May I respond to that briefly, My Lord?

10.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. EDWARDS: Certainly whether there were any threats, promises or inducements in the issue Your Lordship has to decide, but surely the Constable is well aware of what a promise is and what an inducement is and he can state from his knowledge whether any were made and then on cross-examination if any comments were made that may fit into the category, Your Lordship is no less able to make a determination notwithstanding what the Constable said. That is a standard question asked in Voir Dire.

15.

THE COURT: I certainly think it's a question capable of being asked, what if any promises were made, I don't think that's - what if any threats were made, what if any inducements were made are not leading questions and I will permit it.

20.

MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, My Lord.

25.

Q. So what is your answer to that question, Constable Ettinger?

A. I didn't make any promises or offer any inducements to Mr. Ebsary and in my presence I never heard anyone else make any.

30.

Q. How long were you at the Ebsary residence that day, do you recall?

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0. CST. ETTINGER, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

A. Approximately an hour and a half to two hours.

Q. Um-hmm. And did all four of you arrive together or did you go separately?

5. A. Two of us in one car, Constable Stoyek and myself in one car and Corporal Carroll and Constable MacQueen were in another car.

Q. Like going in through the door of the Ebsary home.

A. Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary went in first and MacQueen, Stoyek and myself went after.

10. Q. I see. Okay. So how many minutes or seconds . . .

A. Well, we just followed right behind them.

Q. And then what about leaving?

A. I don't recall the order that we left in.

We were back and forth into the house because there was a number of articles that were seized from the residence by Corporal Carroll.

15. Q. Did you have any other contact in 1982 with Roy Newman Ebsary?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Thank you very much, Constable Ettinger.

THE COURT: Cross-examine?

20. CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. WINTERMANS: Can you indicate whether there was anything said to Mr. Ebsary that you recall?

A. I could hear conversation. I was in another room but I could hear Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary talking.

25. Q. I see. Did - where were you in relation to Brian Stoyek at this time in the residence?

A. Well, at some points we were in the same room and at another point he was in the kitchen and bedroom area.

30. Q. The apartment of Mr. Ebsary is a rather small

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0. CST. ETTINGER, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire
apartment and you could certainly hear any conversation
from one room to another?

A. Yes, you can.

Q. Do you recall any conversation between
5. Mr. Stoyek and Mr. Ebsary?

A. I don't recall anything that I could repeat.
I don't remember the - you know, I know they had
conversation, I can't remember what it was about.

Q. What about Constable Carroll and Mr. Ebsary?

A. Corporal Carroll, the only conversation that
10. I remember was Corporal Carroll asking Mr. Ebsary how
he felt, he was ill or something apparently the week
before, he asked him if he was feeling better or whatever.
That general conversation.

Q. How did Mr. Ebsary get there? You said that
Constable or Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary went in to
Mr. Ebsary's apartment first?

15. A. Yes.

Q. So in other words Mr. Ebsary wasn't in the
apartment just before this search began?

A. No, Corporal Carroll brought him from
somewhere. He was in the car with Corporal Carroll when
20. they arrived at the house.

Q. Do you recall the time that this started?

A. It was somewhere between I'd say 11:30 and
12:30, somewhere in that area. It was around lunch hour
if I recall.

25. Q. You discussed this matter with Corporal
Carroll, Stoyek or MacQueen before coming to court here
today?

A. I would say we probably did, yes.

30. Q. Did you review your testimony or intended
testimony with any of those individuals or the Crown
Prosecutor before testifying here today?

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0. CST. ETTINGER, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you read any reports in order to refresh your memory, any notes?

5. A. I believe I looked at the search warrant that Corporal Carroll had to see what date was on the search warrant.

Q. Anything else?

A. No.

Q. You didn't take any notes yourself?

A. No.

10. Q. Did you personally remove any articles from the residence that day?

A. I may have directed Corporal Carroll to a box of letters that he seized but I don't recall that I carried anything out of the house, no.

15. Q. Did you witness Corporal Carroll bringing those articles out?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. What can you say as to the times when the various police officers, the four police officers including yourself, left the residence?

20. A. It was approximately about 2:00 I believe when we left.

Q. Did you all leave at precisely the same time or did some leave first and others remain behind?

A. I think that we left within minutes of each other.

25. Q. No more questions.

MR. EDWARDS: No re-examination, My Lord.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Constable.

WITNESS WITHDREW

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CST. DOUGLAS MacQUEEN sworn, testified:

DIRECT EXAMINATION - VOIR DIRE

MR. EDWARDS: You're Constable Douglas MacQueen, you're a member of the R.C.M.P. stationed at Sydney, Nova Scotia, is that correct?

5.

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And you had contact with Roy Newman Ebsary in 1982?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Do you recall the date of your first contact with Mr. Ebsary during that year?

10.

A. Yes, it was the 23rd of March, 1982.

Q. Um-hmm. And where did you first see Mr. Ebsary on that date and who were you with at the time?

A. I was accompanying Corporal Jim Carroll, we went to the Provincial Building on Prince Street in Sydney.

15.

Q. The Provincial Building. Yes.

A. And met Mr. Ebsary at that point.

Q. Where in the Provincial Building?

A. At the Probation Office.

Q. Yes?

20.

A. And . . .

Q. Was there a conversation with Mr. Ebsary at that point?

A. Corporal Carroll had a conversation with Mr. Ebsary.

25.

Q. Did you overhear it?

A. Parts of it, yes.

Q. And could you recall for us the parts that you heard?

30.

A. Yes. With respect to the fact that Corporal Carroll was explaining to Mr. Ebsary that he had a

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0. CST. DOUGLAS MacQUEEN, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
search warrant and requested Mr. Ebsary to accompany us to
his residence at this point.

Q. And what was Mr. Ebsary's response?

A. He concurred.

5. Q. Do you recall approximately what time of day
that was?

A. It would've been approximately 11:00 a.m.

Q. You didn't make any notes at the time, did you?

A. No, I did not.

10. Q. And what was Mr. Ebsary's condition at that
time?

A. He appeared to be in a sober condition,
somewhat physically feeble but I made no other observations
other than that.

Q. So then you and Mr. Ebsary and Corporal Carroll
drove to Mr. Ebsary's home on Falmouth Street?

15. A. That's correct.

Q. Was there any conversation during the trip
from the Provincial Building to Falmouth Street?

20. A. There were a few comments exchanged between
Mr. Ebsary and Corporal Carroll, just with respect to the
fact that the search would be taking place at Mr. Ebsary's
residence. I had no conversation with him.

Q. So then upon your arrival at Falmouth Street
could you describe to the court what occurred then?

A. Yes, along with other members of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police . . .

25. Q. Could you name them?

A. Yes, Constables Ettinger and Stoyek and
Corporal Carroll, myself, we conducted a search of
Mr. Ebsary's residence.

Q. And do you recall how long that search lasted?

30. A. It would've been approximately an hour and a
half.

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0. CST. MacQUEEN, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

Q. An hour and a half. All right. And did you have any conversation with Mr. Ebsary . .

A. No.

Q. During that time.

A. No, Sir, absolutely none.

5.

Q. Did you overhear any conversations?

A. Yes. Corporal Carroll was speaking with Mr. Ebsary in the kitchen portion of the residence. I wasn't paying much attention to the conversation. I remember conversation taking place but I don't recall what was being said.

10.

Q. Did you hear anything by way of threats, promises or inducements by anyone to Mr. Ebsary to have him give a statement of any kind?

A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you have any further contact with Mr. Ebsary during 1982?

15.

A. No, I did not.

Q. It was just that one day in 1982.

A. Yes.

Q. No further questions.

THE COURT: Cross-Examine?

20.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. WINTERMANS: You say you overheard part of the conversation between Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary?

A. Yes, at what point, Sir?

Q. The first point being at the Probation Office?

A. Yes.

25.

Q. And what can you recall Corporal Carroll having said to Mr. Ebsary at that time?

A. Explaining the fact that he had a search warrant and he was going to conduct a search of Mr. Ebsary's residence.

30.

Q. Anything else?

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CST. MacQUEEN, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

A. No, I don't recall any other remarks at that point.

Q. Any indication as to why he was executing a search warrant?

5.

A. No, I don't recall them discussing that.

Q. And did you yourself say anything to Mr. Ebsary at all?

A. No, Sir.

Q. What about back at the Ebsary residence? Did you yourself have any conversation with Mr. Ebsary at all?

10.

A. No, Sir.

Q. You never said one word to him?

A. No, Sir, not one word.

Q. Did you overhear any conversation between Brian Stoyek and Mr. Ebsary?

15.

A. No, Sir.

Q. Are you saying there was none?

A. I'm saying I didn't overhear any.

Q. Are you saying you don't recall?

A. I don't recall overhearing any conversation between Constable Stoyek and Mr. Ebsary.

20.

Q. Would you agree that the Ebsary apartment is small and that if there was a conversation virtually anyone in the apartment that you would be able to hear it from virtually anywhere else in the apartment?

A. I agree that it was small. I don't think I'd agree that if a conversation took place that I'd necessarily hear it. I was doing other things.

25.

Q. Okay. What about between Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary, conversation at the apartment? While executing this warrant.

30.

A. Um-hmm.

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CST. MacQUEEN, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Was there?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall what Corporal Carroll said to Mr. Ebsary?

5.

A. No, I don't.

Q. And you say that you yourself had absolutely no conversation, you never said one word to Mr. Ebsary the whole time.

A. That's right.

10.

Q. What about Constable Ettinger, do you recall him having said anything to Ebsary?

A. No, Sir. The only person I recall having conversation with Mr. Ebsary is Corporal Carroll.

Q. Where were you in the apartment during this search? What were you doing?

15.

A. I was going through boxes of documents in the living room portion of the apartment.

Q. Where was Carroll and Ebsary?

A. In the kitchen portion.

Q. Was there any door closed or anything?

20.

A. No, there was a doorway, as I recall the door was open.

Q. When you say that Ebsary appeared sober but somewhat physically feeble, what did you mean by that?

A. As I recall he was using a cane and seemed unsteady on his feet but it didn't appear to me to be through intoxication, it was just the fact that he was somewhat feeble physically.

25.

Q. Was he hobbling around or . . . ?

A. No, he wasn't hobbling, his walk seemed to be unsteady and it appeared to me that he did in fact need the cane that he was using.

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Q. He needed the cane that he was using.

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CST. MacQUEEN, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you. That's all the questions I have.

MR. EDWARDS: No re-examination, My Lord.

WITNESS WITHDREW

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0. CST. DOUGLAS HYDE duly sworn, testified:
DIRECT EXAMINATION - Voir Dire

5. MR. EDWARDS: You are Constable Douglas Hyde, you're a member of the R.C.M.P. presently stationed in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, formerly stationed in Sydney, Nova Scotia, is that correct?

A. That's correct, Sir, it is.

Q. And during the year 1982 you were stationed at Sydney.

A. That's correct, Sir, yes.

10. Q. Now during that year did you have contact with the accused, Roy Newman Ebsary?

A. Yes, I did, on one occasion.

Q. Yes. And what was the date of that one occasion?

A. February 23rd, 1982.

15. Q. Yes. And could you tell the court please when you first came in contact with Mr. Ebsary on that date, where it was and who was present?

A. On February 23rd, 1982 I was accompanied by Corporal Carroll and we went to Mr. Ebsary's residence.

Q. This would be at what time of day?

20. A. At 1:55 p.m. Falmouth Street. We went into his house, we were invited in.

Q. By whom?

A. By Mr. Ebsary.

Q. Yes?

25. A. There were two other persons in the house with him and we left about 10 minutes later.

Q. Neither of whom were police officers.

A. That's correct, Sir, yes.

We left about 10 minutes later and returned to our office on the Sub-Division.

30. Q. All right, now before we get to the R.C.M.P.

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CST. HYDE, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

0. building, was there conversation with Mr. Ebsary at his residence while you were there for the 10 minutes?
- A. Yes, there was, yeah.
- Q. And who had conversation with him?
5. A. Corporal Carroll and myself, we had conversation with Mr. Ebsary at the house and in the car on the way up to the office and at the office as well.
- Q. All right. Could you recount for us in as much detail as you can remember what the conversation was about at his residence?
10. A. Well, at his residence he and I were talking about Newfoundland generally. I'm from Newfoundland myself and I believe he lived in Newfoundland at one time as well. Talking about different things, St. John's and Newfoundland in general.
- Q. Did you have any discussion with him at the residence regarding the Seale murder?
15. A. No, I did not.
- Q. All right. Now Corporal Carroll had conversation with Mr. Ebsary at his residence.
- A. General conversation, but he did not mention anything about the Seale murder. To my recollection. He was brought back to the office for a reason.
20. Q. Was that reason discussed at his residence?
- A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Yes? Could you tell us what was said?
- A. We wanted him to come back to our office to meet Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.
25. Q. That's Donald Marshall's parents.
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Yes.
- A. And it was pre-arranged, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were at the office when we arrived or came shortly afterwards, I'm not quite sure.
- 30.

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0. CST. HYDE, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Well, before we get back there who requested him . .

A. Mr. Ebsary requested that he'd like to talk to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

5. Q. Were you there when he made that request?

A. No. I think that was requested earlier in the day.

Q. I want to center on the conversation on Falmouth Street on that day.

10. A. Oh. No mention of the Seale murder. There was talk about just general conversation, talked about drinking, talked about drinking wine, talked about Newfoundland in general. Things like that.

Q. Okay.

15. THE COURT: I think I'm going to interrupt because when the jury comes back in I don't think in your questioning you should refer to it as the Seale murder, I think you should refer to it as the Seale killing in front of the jury, or some other expression.

MR. EDWARDS: The death of Seale.

THE COURT: The death of Seale.

20. MR. EDWARDS: It's a point well taken, My Lord.

Q. So then you and Corporal Carroll and Mr. Ebsary left his residence and drove to the R.C.M.P. office?

A. Yes.

25. Q. And you say there was conversation in the police car.

A. Yes. Just general conversation.

Q. And again was the Seale death discussed?

A. No, it wasn't. No.

30. Q. So when you arrived at the R.C.M.P. Detachment where did you go?

A. We went upstairs to an office which is up on

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0. CST. HYDE, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
top of the stairs, the right hand side, it's used as a
conference room. It has a long desk in it with several
chairs.

Q. Yes? And what took place then?

5. A. Well, My Lord, may I refer to my notes?

Q. They were made at the time, to refresh
your memory?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any objection,
Mr. Wintermans?

10. MR. WINTERMANS: I'd like an opportunity to
examine them, My Lord. No objection.

THE COURT: All right, you may refer to your notes.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, continue, Constable.

15. A. We arrived at the office at approximately
2:12 p.m. and we went into the room at the headquarters
building at 2:15 p.m. It took some time for us to get
out of the car and up the stairs sort of thing.

20. Corporal Carroll went in the room first and introduced
Mr. Ebsary to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. They shook hands,
they say down and then Mr. Ebsary wanted to meet at
their home, at Mr. and Mrs. Marshall's home. Then he
wanted us to leave.

Q. Yes. By us you mean yourself and Corporal
Carroll.

25. A. Yes. So Mr. Ebsary wanted to meet
Mrs.
Mr. and Marshall at their home, we said no,
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall said no, you can't do that and
we'll talk about it here, so Corporal Carroll and myself
left at 2:18 p.m., left the room and . .

Q. Leaving Mr. Ebsary and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall
in the room alone.

A. That's correct, Sir, yes.

30. Q. Okay.

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0. CST. HYDE, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

A. And approximately 2:28 p.m. he asked for a match and at 1:39 p.m. Corporal Carroll went back into the room.

Q. Ebsary asked for a match.

5. A. Yes. At 2:43 Corporal Carroll came out again. At 2:50 Corporal Carroll and myself went back into the room and at 2:55 I took Mr. Ebsary home by myself, I drove him home.

Q. You drove him home.

10. A. Yes. There was no conversation other than just general conversation about the day and the weather.

Q. You mean on the drive home.

A. That's correct, yes.

15. Q. So during that whole period of time when you had contact with Mr. Ebsary, did you or anyone in your presence say anything by way of threats, promises or inducements to have him give a statement of any kind at any time?

A. No, Sir.

20. Q. And that was your one and only contact with the accused, Roy Ebsary in 1982?

A. That's correct.

Q. Thank you, Constable Hyde.

THE COURT: Cross-Examine.

MR. WINTERMANS: You're sure of the date that this occurred, are you?

25. A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Because you took notes at the time, right?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And you're sure who was present?

A. Yes, Sir.

30. Q. Because you took notes of that also?

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CST. HYDE, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

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A. Yes, Sir.

Q. I'd like to see those notes, please.

Was Detective Sergeant Wheaton with you?

A. No, Sir.

Q. He wasn't?

5.

A. No, Sir.

Q. Are you positive about that?

A. Positive, Sir.

Q. Would it surprise you if I were to tell you

that Detective Sergeant Wheaton testified here yesterday that it was him and Corporal Carroll?

10.

MR. EDWARDS: Objection, My Lord.

MR. WINTERMANS: What's wrong with that?

MR. EDWARDS: I don't believe that's an accurate reflection of the evidence that was given yesterday.

Staff Sergeant Wheaton said that he saw Mr. Ebsary on that occasion, on the afternoon of February 23rd as

15.

he went into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Marshall

were. His testimony talks about picking Mr. Ebsary

up after the noon hour. I believe Staff Sergeant

Wheaton said something about a meeting he had in the

morning between he and Ebsary and Corporal Carroll but

20.

not in the afternoon, other than seeing Ebsary go into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were.

THE COURT: He did indicate his first contact was on February 22nd.

MR. WINTERMANS: Sorry, My Lord.

25.

THE COURT: Just to make sure - Staff Sergeant Wheaton's first contact was February the 22nd, he and Corporal Carroll went to Ebsary's house at 9:30 in the morning and his next contact with him was on the morning of the 23rd and again he and Corporal Carroll went to Ebsary's house. So it was the morning.

30.

MR. WINTERMANS: So you - what time did you say

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that it was that you first went to the Ebsary residence?

A. 1:55 p.m.

Q. 1:55 p.m. Okay. Sorry about that.

And you were in the presence of Corporal Carroll, were you?

5. A. That's correct, Sir.

Q. And Sergeant Wheaton wasn't with you at that point.

A. No, Sir.

Q. And you weren't earlier at the residence that day.

10. A. No, Sir.

Q. Or the day before?

A. No, Sir.

Q. And did you say - you say you had discussion with Mr. Ebsary of a general nature.

A. That's correct, Sir.

15. Q. But not involving Seale.

A. No, Sir.

Q. Is that right? Was there any discussion that you recall concerning Donald Marshall, Jr.?

A. I don't believe. I don't recall, Sir.

20. Q. You don't believe or you don't recall?

A. I don't recall.

Q. You don't recall. Now there must've been some conversation concerning Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Sr., Donald Marshall Jr.'s parents.

25. A. Conversation to the effect that they were at the office or they were going to be at the office and wanted to talk to Mr. Ebsary.

Q. Was there any conversation as to why they were at the office? The Marshalls?

30. A. Mr. Ebsary had already arranged this before with Corporal Carroll, he would like to speak to those people.

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CST. HYDE, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

0. Q. Were you presne twhen that arrangement was made?
 A. No, I wasn't.
 Q. So what are you relying on to testify what you just said?
5. A. That Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were at the office when we arrived.
 Q. Pardon me?
 A. That Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were at the office when we arrived.
 Q. No, I asked you the arrangements which may or may not have been made between Ebsary and anyone else.
10. A. Oh, I can't say what . . .
 Q. You can't.
 A. No.
 Q. All right. And who was in charge of this investigation at that time?
15. A. Staff Sergeant Wheaton.
 Q. Would Sergeant Carroll or Corporal Carroll I mean, is he a superior of yours?
 A. He was at the time.
 Q. At the time.
20. A. Yes.
 Q. So you were basically jsut following orders to go and pick up Ebsary?
 A. Well, I was assisting Corporal Carroll, yes.
 Q. Did you know what was being investigated at that time?
25. A. Yes, I did.
 Q. It was the Donald Marshall matter.
 A. That's correct, Sir. Yes.
30. THE COURT: Mr. Wintermans, in the interests of time, I'm giving you great latitude but in the interests

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CST. HYDE, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

0. of time these witnesses are all witnesses who participated or were involved in this months before this statement was taken. The purpose of a Voir Dire is to find out whether the statements are free and voluntary. Now I think I've allowed you to fish for
5. a long time but when you go fishing you should have a hook on the end of the line and this is just - I don't know how relevant it is at all but I think you should try to concentrate your questioning into the relevant areas.

MR. WINTERMANS: No more questions.

10. THE COURT: Any re-examination?

MR. EDWARDS: No re-examination, My Lord.

WITNESS WITHDREW

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STAFF SERGEANT T. BARLOW DULY SWORN, TESTIFIED:

DIRECT EXAMINATION - VOIR DIRE

MR. EDWARDS: You're Staff Sergeant Thomas Barlow, you're a member of the R.C.M.P. stationed at Sydney, is that correct?

5.

A. That's correct.

Q. And you're in charge of the General Investigation Section in Sydney.

A. Yes.

Q. And have been since what date?

A. Since August, 1982.

10.

Q. Now during 1982 - oh, excuse me. Prior to August of 1982 you were stationed in another part of the province.

A. Yes, in Yarmouth.

Q. Now in 1982 after your arrival here, you had contact with the accused, Roy Newman Ebsary?

15.

A. Yes, in October, 1982 I accompanied Corporal James Carroll to Mr. Ebsary's residence on Falmouth Street, Sydney.

Q. And do you recall the precise date in October?

A. It was over a period of four days, 26th, 27th, 28th of October, 1982.

20.

Q. All right. So what time did you first go to Mr. Ebsary's residence on the 26th of October, 1982?

A. The three visits I made there were in the morning, I think they were all around 9:00 or shortly after. The first one on the 16th was around 9 in the morning, Corporal Carroll and I went there.

25.

Q. You didn't make any notes at the time, did you?

A. Just briefly that we had been there. The only reason I was there was because Corporal Carroll and I were working on some other matters and I just happened

30.

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0. S/S BARLOW, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
to be travelling with him when he was doing that.

Q. Now when you went into Mr. Ebsary's home, you and Corporal Carroll went in?

A. Yes, Sir.

5. Q. And you were let in by Mr. Ebsary.

A. Yes.

Q. Was there anyone else present at the time?

A. The first day I don't believe. One day I think it probably the 28th we were there, there was another person there but on the first day he was alone.

10. Q. Yes. And did you have conversation with Mr. Ebsary on the 26th? That first meeting.

A. I'd never met him before and after being introduced, Corporal Carroll did most of the talking, I was just - I just passed the time of day with him when I was introduced to him.

15. Q. And could you recount the conversation as far as you can recall it at the time?

A. That I had or Corporal Carroll had?

20. Q. That - well, either of you, whatever conversation there was, could you tell the court about it?

A. Mr. Ebsary had called Corporal Carroll previous to our arrival there. My only conversation was to say hello to him and be introduced to him, he and Corporal Carroll had conversation regarding Mr. Doyle, I believe his name was, who was a prisoner at the county jail in Richmond County.

25. Q. What was the substance of that conversation? About Mr. Doyle.

A. Mr. Doyle had been arrested and was in the county jail in Richmond County and Mr. Ebsary was apparently a friend of his and wanted us, Corporal Carroll

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S/S BARLOW, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

to find out what he was in there for and make some arrangements to get him out of jail.

Q. Um-hmm.

5.

A. At that point in time I didn't know anything about Mr. Doyle or anything about it at that particular point in time.

Q. Um-hmm.

10.

A. During that time I believe Corporal Carroll told Mr. Ebsary, you know, we didn't know why he was there, what it was about, or anything else, but we would make inquiries and find out.

Q. What did Mr. Ebsary say?

15.

A. Mr. Ebsary was quite upset about Mr. Doyle being in jail and he was anxious to get him out. He said during the conversation that if Corporal Carroll could get Mr. Doyle out of jail or make arrangements to get him out then Mr. Ebsary would give him the Marshall case.

Q. Ebsary would give Carroll the Marshall case.

A. The Marshall case, right.

Q. In return for getting Doyle out.

20.

A. Yes.

Q. So what was Corporal Carroll's reply to that?

A. Well, he said I don't know, you know, I can't promise you anything. I don't know anything, I don't - we didn't have any idea of why Mr. Doyle was in jail or anything or what for or where he was going or anything.

25.

Q. Um-hmm.

A. So we - the only thing we told Mr. Ebsary was that we'd check into it and find out and let him know.

30.

Q. Um-hmm.

A. So the phone . .

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0. S/S BARLOW, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Sorry, I didn't hear you there. Did you say Carroll said I can't promise you anything?

A. Yeah, we couldn't promise him we could do anything about getting him out of jail because we didn't have knowledge of why he was there. The following day ...

5. Q. How long did that conversation last that day, the 26th? How long were you and Corporal Carroll at Ebsary's home?

A. I would say not more than 15 minutes probably at the outside. 10 or 15 minutes.

10. Q. Yes? Okay. Then you and Corporal Carroll left.

A. Yes.

Q. When did you next see Mr. Ebsary?

A. The next morning about the same time we went back and Corporal Carroll told him that Mr. Doyle had been remanded to the Nova Scotia^{Hospital} and was either in the Nova Scotia Hospital or on his way there, and there was no way he could be released from jail. Mr. Ebsary was obviously upset about that and he said he wouldn't go back on his word about the Marshall case, that he would write up a statement.

20. Q. He said he'd write it up?

A. Type it up. Type up a statement.

Q. Type up a statement.

A. Type up a statement for Corporal Carroll.

25. And Corporal Carroll agreed to go back the following day I think it was to pick up the statement.

Q. Yes?

A. We were only there a very short time that morning.

Q. This is October 27th.

A. The 27th, right.

30. Q. Yes?

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0. S/S BARLOW, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

A. The following morning, the 28th we went back to get the statement and Mr. Ebsary said he had broken his glasses and he couldn't see to type or his typewriter was broken, or something was broken, I believe his glasses, and he didn't have the statement done. He mentioned if he had a tape recorder he could do it on tape and he didn't have a tape recorder so Corporal Carroll volunteered to get him one. And we left. The next morning, probably later in the morning, 10:30 or so, 11:00, I dropped Corporal Carroll off at Mr. Ebsary's residence with the tape recorder.

10. Q. This is October 29th.

A. The 29th. I didn't go in the building, I left him off there.

Q. You had no contact at all with him that day.

15. A. No. And I picked Corporal Carroll up there again oh, about an hour later, I suppose, an hour and a half later.

Q. I see. Okay. Did you have any other contact with Mr. Ebsary during 1982 or indeed at any time other than . . .

20. A. Not before that 26th of October, and afterward I don't believe I had any contact with him all that year, or since.

THE COURT: Wait now, I just got a little behind. On October the 29th when you went there what did you do or what did you bring?

25. A. Corporal Carroll, I dropped Corporal Carroll off at Mr. Ebsary's residence with a tape recorder and he went inside and I left. I returned sometime later and picked him up.

MR. EDWARDS: And you had no contact with Ebsary at all then.

30. A. Not on that day, no.

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0. S/S BARLOW, Cross- Examination - Voir Dire

Q. No further questions.

THE COURT: Cross-Examination?

MR. WINTERMANS: So your first contact then was on the 26th of October, 1982.

5. A. Yes.

Q. All right. And that was at the Ebsary residence?

A. Yes.

Q. You and Corporal Carroll?

A. Corporal Carroll.

10. Q. Just the two of you?

A. Yes.

Q. And there was - you say there was conversation concerning Doyle. Can you go into as much detail as possible on exactly what was said?

15. A. Mr. Ebsary said that a friend of his, this Mr. Doyle had been arrested in Richmond County, St. Peters or some place down there, I'm not even sure what the charge was, but he was in custody in the Richmond County jail. And Mr. Ebsary was quite demanding, he wanted Mr. Doyle out of jail because he was a friend of his. Exact words, I certainly can't recall that but the gist of the conversation was . . .

20. Q. What was it that . . .

MR. EDWARDS: Well, let him finish his answer please.

25. A. The gist of the conversation was that Mr. Ebsary wanted Corporal Carroll to make whatever arrangements he could make to get his friend Mr. Doyle out of jail.

MR. WINTERMANS: In exchange for which . . .

A. Mr. Ebsary said I'll give you the Marshall case.

30. Q. And what did - do you recall what Corporal

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0. S/S BARLOW, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

Carroll replied to that exactly?

A. Well, he said words to the effect that, you know, he didn't know why Mr. Doyle was in jail, he couldn't promise him any - he couldn't get him out but he'd check into it and let him know.

5.

Q. That was the end of that?

A. That was the end of it for that day, yes.

Q. How long - what time was it that you and Carroll arrived at the Ebsary residence and what time did you leave?

10.

A. Well, that day I would say we arrived there at approximately 9:00, we went there before we went to work even we sotpped off there. We left about 9:15 probably. About that time.

Q. So it was just a very short visit then.

A. About 15 minutes, yes.

15.

Q. Okay. And the next day was the next contact again around 9 o'clock in the morning was it or what time did you say?

A. Yeah, it was the next morning. We were involved in another investigation that day. We made some phone calls to find about Mr. Doyle and we got back to Mr. Ebsary's the next morning about the same time.

20.

Q. And what did you - you went to Ebsary's residence, did you?

A. Yes.

25.

Q. And what was the gist of the conversation that morning?

A. The gist of that conversastion was to inform Mr. Ebsary that Mr. Doyle had been remanded to the Nova Scotia Hospital and that there wasn't any way to get him out for 30 days.

30.

Q. And what did Mr. Ebsary say in response to that?

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S/S BARLOW, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

A. Well, he sort of - he was quite upset, emotionally upset about the fact that he couldn't get his friend out, and . . .

Q. Well, just ..

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MR. EDWARDS: Let him answer, please.

A. He was sobbing softly, there was tears in his eyes and then he seemed to realize that there was no way he could get his friend out of jail.

MR. WINTERMANS: Could you just get to what you observed rather than your opinions on his motives. You say you say him crying, did you?

10.

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything?

A. He said I won't go back on my word on the Marshall case.

15.

Q. Did he say anything else at all before that in response to the news that his friend was sent to the hospital?

A. He probably did but I can't recall anything significant he said. We were there for probably about 10 minutes.

20.

Q. You were only there for 10 minutes. Mr. Ebsary was informed that Mr. Doyle was gone to the hospital.

A. Yes.

Q. And in response to that you don't recall Ebsary saying anything immediately, except that he was crying, is that right?

25.

A. He may have asked what he was charged with or something like that but I can't exactly, I can't recall exactly what he said, no.

30.

Q. And the only thing you can recall Ebsary saying is I won't break my word to you.

A. He said that.

Q. What exactly was it that he said?

A. He said I won't go back on my word on the Marshall case and he said he would type a statement on

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S/S BARLOW, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

0. his own typewriter and we could pick it up the next morning.

Q. And that was the end of the conversation?

A. That morning, yes.

5. Q. Okay. And then the following day was the 28th. Did you actually go into the Ebsary residence again?

A. Yes. Yes, I did.

Q. And that was you and Carroll. What time approximately would that have been and how long did it last?

10. A. It was in the morning, I guess it would be about the same time, shortly after 9 in the morning. That was probably the shortest visit I had there, maybe five minutes or so. Mr. Ebsary said he had broken his glasses or his typewriter or something and he couldn't type the statement, so he and Corporal Carroll made arrangements for a tape recorder and we left.

15. Q. Were you present when those arrangements were made?

A. Yeah. Yes.

20. Q. Do you recall as precisely as possible or could you recall as precisely as possible the words that were spoken by those two parties?

A. Exact words I can't, no. Generally the conversation was that his glasses were broken. If he had a tape recorder he could do the statement on tape.

25. Q. Who said that?

A. Mr. Ebsary.

Q. I see.

A. Corporal Carroll volunteered to bring him a tape recorder.

30. Q. Which happened first, did Corporal Carroll . . .

A. No, Mr. Ebsary suggested a tape recorder.

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0. S/S BARLOW, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Are you sure about that?

A. Yes, I'm sure about that.

Q. And that was the extent of that conversation?

A. Yes.

5. Q. And the following day you say you dropped
Carroll off with the tape recorder.

A. Yes.

Q. What time would that have been?

A. I believe that was around 11 o'clock in the
morning. Later in the morning.

10. Q. Okay.

A. It was later in the morning that our first
three visits.Q. Did you make notes at the time of these
incidents?

A. Yes, I did.

15. Q. Do you have those notes?

A. Not with me, no. Brief notes.

Q. Where are they?

A. They're home.

Q. What kind of notes are they?

20. A. Just scribbles on what I did that morning,
where I was. I was involved in another case. Most of my
notes . .

Q. Did you have times noted?

A. No.

25. Q. In relation to when you had been to the house
on the various days.

A. No.

Q. Okay, so you say you're not sure exactly what
time it was.30. A. It was later in the morning, I recall that.
Probably around 11 o'clock.

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0. S/S BARLOW, Cross-Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Could it have been earlier than that?

A. Maybe 10 or 15 minutes earlier, not significantly earlier than 11. I would say it'd be around 11 o'clock that I dropped Corporal Carroll off.

5. Q. Could it have been later than that?

A. 10 or 15 minutes later maybe, give or take.

Q. Is there anything that causes you to remember that time?

10. A. I had to go somewhere, that's why I didn't go with Corporal Carroll. I dropped him off because I had something, I had a meeting with someone else at the time before noon hour and that's why I wasn't in there with him.

Q. I see. And you say you picked up Corporal Carroll later on?

15. A. Yes, he phoned the office and the message was passed on to me to pick him up there, yeah.

Q. Okay.

A. I believe it was around 12:30, around that time. It was during the noon hour, lunch hour.

Q. Thank you. That's all the questions I have.

20. MR. EDWARDS: No re-examination, My Lord.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

WITNESS WITHDREW

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0. CPL. JAMES CARROLL, duly sworn, testified:

DIRECT EXAMINATION - Voir Dire

MR. EDWARDS: You're Corporal James Carroll, you're a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police?

A. I am.

5. Q. Stationed in Sydney.

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been stationed in Sydney, Corporal Carroll?

A. Five years this past July.

10. Q. Five years this past July. And how long have you been a member of the R.C.M.P. altogether?

A. I start my 24th year next month.

Q. Now Corporal Carroll, you and Staff Sergeant Wheaton were the two officers who initially got involved in the reinvestigation of the Marshall case and the Seale death, is that correct?

15. A. That's correct. Yes.

Q. And you initiated that reinvestigation when?

A. I believe it was around the 4th of February, 1982.

Q. And during that reinvestigation you had contact with the accused, Roy Newman Ebsary.

20. A. Yes.

Q. Now when did you have your first contact with Mr. Ebsary?

A. The 22nd of February, 1982.

25. Q. And prior to that there were no telephone conversations between you or no meetings of any kind?

A. There might possibly have been a phone call to instigate that first meeting on the same day, I don't recall that there was but I don't think we just went to the home and picked him up, I think there must have been some prior arrangement. I'm not positive about that.

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CPL. CARROLL, Direct Examination - Voir Dire

Q. Okay. So you and Staff Sergeant Wheaton did in fact go to his home on the 22nd of February, 1982.

A. Yes.

5.

Q. At what time?

A. It would be early morning, possibly 9 or

10. I have some notes if I might refer to them.

Q. They were made at the time?

A. Yes.

Q. And you wish to use them to refresh your

10.

memory.

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Have you any objection?

MR. WINTERMANS: I'd like to examine them.

THE COURT: It's a slow process. You're free to do it but why don't you wait till he testifies and then you can look at them if there's anything you want to examine. He's indicated he made them at the time.

15.

MR. WINTERMANS: I'd like to see them.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. EDWARDS: He's had lots of opportunity, My Lord, if I might state for the record, to examine them long before now, the third trial.

20.

MR. WINTERMANS: I might state that . . .

THE COURT: Well, just look at them and go ahead and do it.

25.

MR. WINTERMANS: When were these notes made?

A. Made the same day, possibly within an hour or thereabouts of the interview, possibly even some during the interview.

Q. You're saying you don't recall whether you made them during the interview or after the interview?

30.

A. I made other notes during the interview but

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0. CPL. CARROLL, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
that would be generalizing, summarizing the overall
interview.

Q. I see. Do you have those as well?

A. Yes.

5. Q. Do you have those with you?

A. They're in my briefcase.

Q. And those are the notes that you made at
the time, is that right, the ones that are in your
briefcase?

A. Yes.

10. Q. Those are notes that you made afterwards?

A. Yes.

Q. My Lord, I would suggest that he ought to
rely on the ones that he made at the time, if there is
better evidence on this matter.

15. THE COURT: Fine. Let him look at the ones he
made at the time. Are you going to use both of them?

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, he can use both of them.

20. THE COURT: The normal police routine many of the
notes are made either after something occurs, immediately
after or sometimes some hours after or sometime close to
the end of the shift. And those have always been
accepted by the courts as being notes made at the time.
Do you have any objection of him looking at both of
them?

25. MR. WINTERMANS: No. I would request an opportunity
before cross-examination of this witness to briefly
examine both sets of notes.

THE COURT: Well, you've looked at one of them
already. Do you want to look at those again?

30. MR. WINTERMANS: No, before cross-examination
of the witness in relation to his Voir Dire evidence,
not in relation to his use of the notes. In other words

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0. CPL. CARROLL, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
after Mr. Edwards is through with Your Lordship's
indulgence to perhaps have five minutes to . .

5. THE COURT: Well, we'll be having a mid-morning
break, but I just want to know what you want to look
at. You've already looked at the one set. Do you want
to look at that set again? Is that what you're saying?

MR. WINTERMANS: I want an opportunity to compare.

THE COURT: Fine. Go ahead, Mr. Edwards.

MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, My Lord.

10. A. The time was approximately 10:17 a.m. and
the interview finished at 1:41 p.m. That's the only
thing I wanted to refresh my memory from the notes.

Q. Okay.

THE COURT: The time again was what?

A. 10:17 until 1:41 p.m.

15. MR. EDWARDS: So is that the time spent at the
R.C.M.P. office after you picked Mr. Ebsary up?

A. That's correct, yes.

Q. And you would have arrived at Ebsary's home
at what time?

A. 10:00, 10:10 thereabouts.

20. Q. And upon your arrival at Mr. Ebsary's home
when you had your first contact with him, what if any
conversation did you or Staff Sergeant Wheaton have
with him at that time?

25. A. Just generally that was wanted to discuss
the matter, the Seale matter with him, the Marshall
case at the office and as I recall the conversation
was kept to a minimum until we got ot the office.
It's my normal practice under the circumstances to
have the conversation kept to nil if possible until
we get to where the office is located so we can take
proper notes.

30. Q. Yes. And so upon your arrival at the R.C.M.P.

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0. CPL. CARROLL, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
Detachment could you recall for us what happened then?
In as much detail as you can.

5. A. Well, we entered the building through the
rear entrance and climbed to the second floor where
the conference room is located, pardon me, into the
Sub-Division office and we held a conversation with
Mr. Ebsary in Staff Sergeant's office, the three of
us. Staff Sergeant Wheaton did most of the talking,
I was sitting back as a witness and making notes as
well. It was almost continuous talking, there was
10. actually no breaks. WE left the room at one point
to let Mr. Ebsary reflect on certain comments that
he had made concerning the investigation and when we
returned there was a few more comments made and we
drove him home.

15. Q. Okay. What if any warning was given to
Mr. Ebsary either before or during the interview?
And by whom?

A. I can't recall if there was a warning given,
if Staff Wheaton did. It certainly wasn't by myself.
If Staff Sergeant Wheaton gave him a warning I don't
recall it.

20. Q. I see. And could you give us the gist of
the conversation during this three hour interview?

25. A. Yes. Mr. Ebsary has a very colourful past,
in the Navy and so on. A good percentage of the
conversation was concerning his days at sea, battles
at sea, his life in Newfoundland, his life in the
Sydney area, his family problems. There was discussion
of being in the park that night, Wentworth Park.

Q. That night, you mean realting to the night
of the Seale stabbing.

30. A. The night of the Seale death. He got into
the field of religion with Staff Wheaton and they

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0. CPL. CARROLL, Direct Examination - Voir Dire
talked on that for quite some time. He was quoting
scriptures and whatever and Wheaton was coming back
with other comments along the same line. There was
quite a discussion on his book writing, a friend of
5. his in the United States who he said was a ghost
writer for him. There was mention of a friend of
his by the name of Sweeney in Pictou and a friend of
Sweeney's by the name of Sarsson who he had living
with him for awhile who he was training to be a cook
or something along that line. Many different topics.
10. Q. Okay. So could you focus then on
conversations that specifically pertained to the Seale
death?
- A. He didn't really touch on that all that much.
The questions were there but the comments didn't come
from him. There was some comment about him being in
15. the park that night and I believe he said someone was
robbed or attempted robbery or whatever, but he
wouldn't commit himself to being directly involved.
- Q. Now you said at one point comments were made
and then he was left alone to reflect upon those comments.
Do you recall what they were?
20. A. Something to the effect that he knew much
more than what he was saying, that he did have knowledge
of that particular night's activities and that he should
give it some thought at which point we left the room to
see if he might come around to our way of thinking.
25. Q. And how long were you and Staff Wheaton out
of the room?
- A. I'd say approximately 10 to 15 minutes.
- THE COURT: Sorry, I missed - he suggested that he
had some knowledge or did you suggest?
30. A. We suggested, My Lord, that he had more

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knowledge than what he was admitting to and we left him to consider what he had just said or what he might say to us when we returned to the room. Nothing really changed when we came back in.
5. MR. EDWARDS: Do you recall what was said in fact when you came back in?
A. Just a general denial of any further knowledge or denial of involvement.
Q. Um-hmm. So then you say he was driven home at what time?
A. 1:41 we left the office so approximately quarter to two or thereabouts.
Q. Who drove him home?
A. I believe I did. I'm sure I did but I don't know who else was with me, if possibly Staff Wheaton accompanied me, I'm not certain about that.
Q. Okay. Other than yourself and Staff Sergeant Wheaton did any other peace officers have contact with him that day?
A. No.
Q. So when did you next see Mr. Ebsary or have any conversation with him either face to face or by telephone?
A. I'm aware of a phone call made to our office by Mr. Ebsary that afternoon, approximately 4:30.
Q. You're referring to the phone call to Staff Wheaton?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes?
A. As a result of speaking with Staff Sergeant Wheaton I made a return visit to Mr. Ebsary's house at approximately quarter to five, the same date, 22nd of February.
- 30.

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Q. Yes? And what . . .

5. A. I was greeted at the door on Falmouth Street, 68 Falmouth by Mr. Ebsary. There was another person in the kitchen area who was quite intoxicated. Mr. Ebsary had been drinking as well. I wanted to get him to a private room where I could discuss the matter further with him without the presence of the other male in the kitchen, but that was next to impossible. We went into his living room but between the shouting back and forth from one room to the other by the two men and a dog running around it was impossible to get anybody's attention, but there was a short conversation.

10. Q. Can you recount that for me?

A. Yes, if I might refer to my notes I think I have that recorded.

Q. Yes, you've been given permission.

15. My Lord, while Corporal Carroll is looking at his notes, I'm just looking at the time, 10 to 11 and there's amid-morning break in there. Corporal Carroll is going to be on the stand for some period of time. I'm wondering if as a courtesy to the jury, and I've got quite a number of witnesses waiting outside that we send the jury home until 2:00. Because the prospects of getting anything done before the jury this morning are almost nil.

20. THE COURT: Well, it looks that way. All right. Perhaps we can advise the jury that in the circumstances we won't need them this morning and they can come back at 2:00.

25. MR. EDWARDS: And my witnesses also.

THE COURT: You can deal with your witnesses. Is this the last witness or are there others?

MR. EDWARDS: This is the last witness on the Voir Dire.

30. THE COURT: Well, perhaps what we'll do now we'll

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 take our break now and then you can deal with your
 witnesses and twell the jury. We'll recess for
 15 minutes.

COURT RECESS 10:55 a.m.

COURT RESUMED: !!:16 a.m.

5. DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, My Lord.

Yes, Corporal Carroll, prior to the adjournment you
 were consulting your notes I believe to the afternoon
 of February 22nd?

A. Yes.

10. Q. Continue then?

A. At 4:45 p.m. I went to 68 Falmouth Street.

Q. And that's Mr. Ebsary's address?

A. His address, yes. As I mentioned earlier
 there was another person present in the kitchen and the
 conversation went on between . .

15. Q. Do you know who the other person was?

A. No, I'd just be guessing. It's somebody
 that goes there often, I guess.

Q. It wasn't a policeman.

A. No. One of his friends.

20. Q. Yes?

A. Ebsary was in quite a good mood, he was
 laughing, smiling, he was shouting back and forth to
 the fellow who was drunk in the kitchen.

Q. Um-hmm.

25. A. And I was in the living room with Mr. Ebsary
 at the time trying to find out what he actually had to
 say.

Q. Um-hmm.

30. A. And he informed me that the incident was
 self-defence, that he had used a small pen knife and
 that he didn't have it any longer. He said the victim

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ran and took his money. He said Marshall was fighting
with MacNeil and then he asked me what was my sign, my
horoscope sign and when my birthday was so I told him,
that I was a Scorpio, he said the only break I ever
5. got was from a Scorpio. He did not want to give a
statement at that time. I quoted him from his words,
he said get a new trial for Marshall, I'll give
evidence, and then he said he wanted to meet
Mrs. Marshall to see her eyes and to more or less
assess her, see what kind of a person she was.

10. Q. Yes?

A. And he wanted to give her his dog. He was
tired of living a skid row type of life and he wanted
to get it over with so the final remarks were to - his
instructions to me were to set up a meeting with
Mrs. Marshall and for himself, he wanted to have the dog
15. with him, so at 5:15 p.m. I left the house. I made
those notes in the car as soon as I got outside.

Q. Yes? So when did you next see Mr. Ebsary?

A. Since he wanted to meet the Marshall family
and I thought possibly something could be gained from
that, I did contact Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and set up a
20. meeting for 1 o'clock the following afternoon, which
would be the 23rd of February. I went to Membertou and
picked up Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and brought them to the
office and then went down to get Mr. Ebsary at his
address and did in fact transport him to the office. He
25. was drinking at the time, drinking quite heavily.

Q. Yes. Who went with you at that time?
If anyone?

A. Possibly Corporal Hyde, Douglas Hyde.
I'm not certain. I know I drove the vehicle.

30. Q. What about on the morning of the 23rd of

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February? Did you or anyone else have contact with
Mr. Ebsary?

5. A. Yes, at 10:59 a.m. Staff Sergeant Wheaton
and myself went there to Ebsary's house and found him
at home in his kitchen. Wheaton gave him the police
warning at 11:00 a.m. Mr. Ebsary said he understood
the warning. He produced some captain's papers
relating to his seafaring days. There was another
man present, John O'Day who I believe lives upstairs.
He left shortly after we arrived. A statement was
taken from Mr. Ebsary starting at 11:03. Staff
10. Sergeant Wheaton left the house prior to the finishing
of that statement and at . .

Q. That was a written statement, was it?

A. Yes.

Q. That's - and prior to that you say he was
given a warning?

15. A. He was given a warning at 11 a.m. We
arrived there just one or two minutes before 11 o'clock.

Q. Staff Wheaton gave him the warning.

A. That's correct.

Q. And what was the nature of that warning?

20. A. It's a standard police warning. You need
not say anything. You have nothing to hope from any
promise or favour, nothing to fear from any threat,
whether or not you do say anything. Anything you do
say could be used as evidence. Do you understand that?
He replied he did.

25. Q. And Staff Sergeant Wheaton left prior to the
completion of that statement, and how much longer were
you there?

A. I would say in excess of half an hour.
Approximately half an hour, maybe a little bit longer.

30. Q. Okay. So then you left and returned in the

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afternoon to take him to the Detachment for the meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.
- A. That's correct.
5. Q. Yes. And could you describe what happened from your arrival at the Detachment?
- A. Yes, I placed Mr. and Mrs. Marshall in our conference room which is a room about 14 feet square, with a couple of tables end to end and chairs all around it. I left them there and brought Mr. Ebsary in and introduced him to the Marshall family and had
10. a very brief word with them and I stepped outside the door and I remained outside the door for approximately 10 or 15 minutes and I knocked, entered the room and nothing very much had been said in my absence, nothing that would become evidence.
- Q. Yes.
15. A. So Corporal Hyde drove Mr. Ebsary home and I took the Marshalls back to their residence at Membertou.
- Q. Now when did you next see Mr. Ebsary after February 23rd, 1982?
- A. On the 23rd of March.
20. Q. The 23rd of March was the next contact you had with him.
- A. Yes, I believe that's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now before we leave the 22nd and 23rd of February, 1982 what if anything was said by you or anyone in your presence on either of those days by way of threats, promises or inducements to have Mr. Ebsary
25. give a statement of any kind then or at any time?
- A. Nothing.
- Q. So tell us about your contact with him on March 23rd, 1982.
30. A. On the 23rd of March I prepared a search

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warrant for Mr. Ebsary's residence, myself and other
members arrived at his house at 11:10 a.m.

Q. Yes?

5. A. He was not at home. We made some enquiries
and located Mr. Ebsary at the probation office in the
Provincial Buidling on Welton Street. He was speaking
with Mr. Calvin Boutilier, the Probation Officer at
the time. He finished his meeting, I met him in the
hallway and informed him that we had a search warrant
and we would like for him to come back to his own
10. residence for the purpose of the search. He agreed to
do that. Constable Douglas MacQueen I believe was
driving the vehicle that day and was the only other
policeman in the car besides myself. We arrived at his
house in the vicinity of 12 noon and the search was
conducted by the other constables who were awaiting our
15. return.

Q. Yes?

A. Constables Ettinger and Stoyek, S-t-o-y-e-k.

Q. How long were you there altogether?

A. I would say approximately an hour.

20. I maintained conversation with Mr. Ebsary and stayed
basically with him in the kitchen area while the search
was going on, and . .

Q. Did you discuss the Seale death with him during
that period of time?

25. A. It would be in general terms. I told him that
I was disappointed that he had been drinking on the
previous day when he was to meet the Marshall family,
that he had given his word to me that he would not be
under the influence for this meeting.

Q. On the previous day, you mean the month before.

30. A. Yes. The meeting with the Marshalls.

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0. The search . .

Q. What did he respond when you said that, do you recall?

5. A. Just some general comments about his illness, that he was under medication and so on and that it was more or less a part of his lifestyle. The search resulted in numerous cassettes being taken from the apartment or the house, and many pages of a daily diary or log that Mr. Ebsary kept, it was typewritten, we were interested in that particular set of documents so we seized those and brought them back to the office.

10. Q. I may have gotten ahead of myself here, but do you recall a letter from Donald Marshall to Ebsary being discussed by you and Staff Wheaton and Mr. Ebsary?

A. I recall very briefly the thing was mentioned.

Q. Yes? When would that have been?

15. A. That was the morning the first statement was taken, on the . .

Q. The 23rd of February?

A. The 23rd of February.

Q. Yes?

20. A. And Mr. Ebsary made a fair effort to try and find that letter. He described it to us and he left the room to go into his living room to find this letter. He was unsuccessful and when he returned there was further conversation about the contents of the letter.

Q. Yes? Do you recall what was said about the contents?

25. A. Generally it was a plea from Junior Marshall, Donald Marshall, Jr. to Mr. Ebsary to come forward and tell what he knew of the incident in the park in 1971 for which he was serving time in Dorchester, and I think there was some reference to a newspaper clipping or an article that Marshall had read or had been sent to him at

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the penitentiary, so his plea was to Mr. Ebsary to
come forward and tell what he knew about the case that
might give him his freedom.

5. Q. Now at that time or at any time what if any
conversation did either you or Staff Wheaton have with
Mr. Ebsary about his giving testimony or a statement
under the protection of the Canada Evidence Act?

10. MR. WINTERMANS: Objection, My Lord. First of all
I think it would have to be established that somehow
this witness knew that Staff Sergeant Wheaton and
Mr. Ebsary never had a conversation in his absence in
his absence before he could possibly answer that question.
He can testify as to what he witnessed himself, but the
way it was phrased I think . .

THE COURT: Well, perhaps you could rephrase that.

15. MR. EDWARDS: What if any conversation was there
in your presence by either you or Staff Sergeant Wheaton
regarding Mr. Ebsary giving either a statement or
testimony at any time under the protection of the
Canada Evidence Act?

A. None whatsoever.

20. Q. What if any reference in the letter from
Donald Marshall Jr. do you recall regarding the Canada
Evidence Act?

25. A. As I say Mr. Ebsary was unsuccessful in
finding that letter and so the actual contents were not
given to us in total, but it did not come out in the
conversation from Mr. Ebsary to us on that date.

Q. So going back to the 23rd of March, during
the time you had contact with Mr. Ebsary on that date
what if anything was said by you or anyone in your
presence by way of threats, promises or inducements to
have him give a statement then or at any time?

30. A. Nothing.

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Q. All right. So after March 23rd, I take it the search was completed and you and the other constables left the house.

A. Yes.

5. Q. Leaving Mr. Ebsary at the house.

A. That's correct.

Q. When did you next see Mr. Ebsary?

A. The 26th of October, 1982.

Q. That's when you had your next contact with him. Did you see Mr. Ebsary between March and October and not have any contact with him?

10. A. Yes, on several occasions in the court system downstairs in this building.

Q. And did the matter for which he was in court downstairs, without saying what it was, have any connection whatever with the investigation you and Staff Wheaton were doing?

15. A. No.

Q. What police department was doing the investigation?

A. The Sydney City Police.

Q. Do you know Detective Arthur Woodburn?

20. A. Briefly, yes. Not too well.

Q. Yes. Did Detective Woodburn or any member of the Sydney City Police Department have anything whatever to do at any time with the 1982 reinvestigation of the Donald Marshall case or the inquiry into the death of Sandy Seale?

25. A. I don't quite understand the question.

Q. What I'm saying, did anyone other than the R.C.M.P. have anything to do with the reinvestigation.

A. Not as investigators, no.

Q. Okay. So . . .

30. A. What I'm saying is Wheaton and myself were the

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main investigators. There was no one else.

Q. Yes. And any questioning of the Sydney police, questioning of officers involved in 1971, they weren't conducting the investigation with you and Staff Wheaton.

5. A. No.

Q. All right. Are you aware of the whereabouts of Mr. Ebsary between May and July of 1982?

10. A. I know that he received a six months jail sentence at the local Correctional Center. I'm also aware of the fact that he was in the Nova Scotia Hospital for evaluation for 30 days or more. I don't have the exact dates.

Q. Okay. All right. But other than seeing him, your next contact with him either by telephone or in person was in October of '82.

15. A. That's correct.

Q. And precisely on what date in October of '82 did you next see him?

A. The 26th of October.

Q. Yes?

20. A. At 1:30 p.m. and that was as a result of a phone call from Mr. Ebsary.

Q. He phoned you?

A. Wanting to talk to myself.

Q. Yes.

25. A. And I did in fact go to his house. I believe Staff Sergeant Thomas Barlow was with me.

Q. Um-hmm.

30. A. And the content of that conversation dealt with a friend of Mr. Ebsary's, Gerard Francis Doyle from Arichat, who had been an acquaintance of his at the Nova Scotia Hospital in Dartmouth and had also lived at the Ebsary residence for some time. He told us that he had

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bought a car for this young fellow. Shortly after the
car was purchased they had an accident downtown and
the car was damaged quite heavily, but his main
concern was the car being put out of commission and
practically new, plus the fact that he had received
5. a phone bill from the telephone company in excess of
\$2,000 and he suspected or he knew that Doyle had been
making phone calls while a patient at the hospital and
charging them to Ebsary's number here in Sydney, so he
didn't know what to do about it and he was asking for
my advice. My advice to him was for him to contact the
10. telephone company and advise them that he had not made
the calls and tell them who he suspected was the culprit
and they would no doubt be in touch with our office to
try and locate Mr. Doyle and have him questioned as to
the fraud or theft, so . . .

15. Q. Um-hmm. Was there any further conversation
respecting Mr. Doyle on the 26th of October, 1982?

- A. Yes, he became quite emotional about this
time, started to cry and he said that Doyle was not a
bad lad, that he needed some help and that he had
learned that Mr. Doyle was in trouble in the St. Peters-
20. Arichat area. In fact he believed that he was under
arrest and he wanted to do something to help the fellow,
Mr. Doyle, and he made a comment that if I could get
Doyle released he would give me the Marshall case.
Those were his words.

25. Q. Yes. What was your response to that?

- A. I told him I would make some inquiries.
I could not promise him anything at all, no
guarantees or suggestion that I could have Doyle
released from custody, if he was in fact in jail, and I
told him I would get back to him once I found out what
30. the situation was.

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Q. Yes?

5. A. So as a result of phone calls to St. Peters R.C.M.P. I learned that Mr. Doyle had been before the courts already, was remanded to the Nova Scotia Hospital in Dartmouth for 30 days or more observation and that he was already under escort to there from Arichat, so I called Mr. Ebsary by telephone.

Q. When?

10. A. The same afternoon and I informed him of the present standing of Doyle's case. He cried some more on the telephone and thanked me, that was the end of the conversation.

Q. Um-hmm?

A. I reminded, prior to the end of the conversation I reminded Mr. Ebsary of his words concerning the Marshall case and we agreed to meet I believe on the following day.

15. Q. Yes? That's the 27th of October.

20. A. Right. I think I'm in error, I think it was the 27th I called him back with the results of my inquiries, so he asked me on the 26th and I'm quite certain in my mind it was the 27th when I called him back with the results that Doyle was in fact on his way to the Nova Scotia Hospital. We agreed to a meeting for 9:30 the next morning.

Q. I'm not quite clear. Are you saying it was on the 27th or the 26th that you made the phone call with the information?

25. A. On the 27th I called Mr. Ebsary and told him of Doyle's whereabouts.

Q. What time of day would that have been?

30. A. I would say mid-afternoon. I have a notation in my book here that I received a phone call from Ebsary at 4:30 p.m. on the 27th and a meeting set for 9:30 a.m. which would be the following day, the 28th.

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Q. Now before we leave the 26th what was Mr. Ebsary's condition on that day?

A. He was under the influence for sure, I would say probably pretty well intoxicated.

5.

Q. On the 26th.

A. On the 26th.

Q. Okay. So then you had a telephone conversation with him on the 27th and I believe you said you arranged for a meeting with him.

10.

A. A meeting was agreed to for 9:30 the next morning which would be the 28th.

Q. Um-Hmm.

A. Myself and Barlow . .

Q. Well, when you told him that Doyle was gone to the Nova Scotia Hospital was there any further conversation after that?

15.

A. I just said there's nothing more could be done, he was there for 30 days and that was it.

Q. What was Mr. Ebsary's attitude when you told him that nothing more could be done?

20.

A. He appreciated my efforts but he cried, he was quite broken up over it. He said the boy needed some help and he wasn't going to get it down there. He needed more or less a psychiatrist or special treatment.

Q. Um-hmm. So then when did you next see Mr. Ebsary?

25.

A. The next morning at 9:30 a.m. myself and Staff Barlow went to his home. At that time he agreed to sit down and type at his own leisure a record or an account, resume if you like of what happened in the park on the evening of Seale's death and having read some of the material seized from his house I knew that the

30.

typewriter was there and he did type quite well. So that

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was agreeable to myself and to Staff Barlow so we left him with that idea that he would do that, and we returned on the morning of the 29th to find that he had not typed anything, that he had lost his glasses and said he was unable to do any typing and he suggested that a tape recorder possibly would be the answer. So a tape recorder was supplied and a new tape taken to his home 8:50 a.m. on the 29th.

5.

10.

Q. Well, was the tape recorder taken to his home on the same day the request for the tape recorder was made or the next day?

A. I believe that would be the following day. The tape recorder was mentioned on the 28th, I have a notation here.

Q. On the 28th.

15.

A. On the 28th. He suggested a tape recorder would be the answer since he couldn't type. On the morning of the 29th I arrived there with a tape recorder and a new tape and . .

Q. Now did Staff Sergeant Barlow go into Ebsary's residence on the 29th?

20.

A. No, he did not stay, he dropped me off. There was another person there, the first name was Ronnie.

Q. Just to clarify for the record then it would've been on the 28th of October that you and Barlow went there and discovered that he hadn't typed up the account.

25.

A. That's correct, yes.

Q. Okay. So the 29th you go there alone and well, take it from there. You arrived at what time?

30.

A. I asked the other gentleman to leave, his first name was Ronnie, I don't know, Landmeyer or - he was one of Ebsary's neighbours or close friends, so he left and

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that left Mr. Ebsary and myself seated at the kitchen table in his residence. I inserted the tape in the machine, I sat it on the table between us. He did not start the interview until he had addressed a letter and envelope to his friend Mr. Doyle in care of the hospital in Dartmouth.

5.

Q. Did you and he have any further conversation about Mr. Doyle at that time?

A. Yes. He said he was sending some money to the young fellow to help him along while he was at the hospital, and the interview didn't start until - I have a notation, the tape commenced at 11:50 a.m. after letter and envelope completed. So that's when he . . .

10.

Q. So you commenced then to tape record the conversation between yourself and Mr. Ebsary.

A. I did, yes.

15.

Q. Corporal Carroll, I'm now showing you an envelope which has been marked EXHIBIT VD-1 and it apparently contains a cassette tape. Was that the tape of the conversation that you had with Mr. Ebsary on the 29th of October, 1982?

20.

A. Yes, it's marked by myself and also by Mr. Ebsary, initialled.

Q. It's initialled.

A. Yes.

Q. Yes. And after the 29th of October, 1982 that was kept in your possession until tendered in court at the preliminary inquiry in this matter? I'm sorry, at the second trial of this matter?

25.

A. That's correct.

Q. Yes. And I'm showing you EXHIBIT #4 which is a transcript apparently of the tape which is - I'm sorry, EXHIBIT VD-2 which apparently is a transcript of the tape

30.

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VD-1.

A. Yes.

Q. Yes. And have you compared that transcript by following along in it while the tape was playing?

5. A. Yes, I have.

Q. And what can you say as to the accuracy of that transcript?

A. It's as accurate as I can make it.

10. Q. Yes. All right. Now with reference to the transcript, could you tell us what if any warning was given to Mr. Ebsary respecting the volunteering of that tape, that conversation?

A. Yes. I gave him the standard police warning just moments into the interview.

Q. Well, perhaps you'll just read the first few exerpts from the transcript.

15. A. It starts off in my voice, it states that it is 11:50 a.m. the 29th day of October, 1982 and Roy Newman Ebsary and I are seated at his kitchen table. Ebsary interrupted at that stage and said 'Captain Roy Ebsary, don't forget that.' And my next remark was at 68 Falmouth Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia. His reply was right. I said I'm here at the request of Captain Ebsary who requested that I produce a tape recorder and a fresh tape for the purpose of discussing an incident that happened in Wentworth Park in 1971 which resulted in the death of a . . . and then he interrupted again and said Sandy Seale, and I replied Sandy Seale. He said 20. yeah. My next comment was now Captain, before we go any further I have to give you something, I have to give something that is called a police warning which is as follows. His reply was right, go ahead. I said you 25. need not say anything, you have nothing to hope from any 30.

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0. promise or favour, nothing to fear from any threat whether or not you say anything. Anything you do say may be used as evidence. Do you understand that? And his reply was yes.
- Q. Um-hmm.
5. A. My next comment was now also with the new Bill of Rights you realize that you are entitled to counsel and the wording of that is, you have the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay now, and he interrupted again and said right. Do you understand that? Yes. Do you wish to have your lawyer? I - do you know what I call my lawyer? A dimwit. I said Okay, he said
10. all right, and I started interviewing him.
- Q. Then you got into the body.
- A. Yes.
- Q. It begins at 11:50 a.m.?
- A. That's correct.
15. Q. And it is completed at, referring to the last section of the transcript page 11, it's completed apparently at 12:17 p.m.
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And during that period of time could you
20. describe Mr. Ebsary's condition?
- A. He had been drinking when I arrived even though it was early, mid-morning. He certainly was not intoxicated.
- Q. How did his condition compare with other occasions on which you'd seen him?
- A. With exception of the day I brought him up to
25. meet the Marshall family he was pretty well under the weather then, but I would say he had a couple of drinks, probably wine. He had some wine there on the table. I asked him not to drink any more while we were doing the interview. I think he had one glass of wine at the very
30. end of the interview or close to it. I couldn't prevent

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A. No.

Q. And I've already asked you about his condition, but as far as his demeanour or his attitude towards you was concerned at that time, how would you describe it?

5.

A. I think the comments themselves speak for that, very friendly, very open. Certainly no animosity. He did become a little loud on a couple of occasions when he was describing the overall situation and that had to do with the robbery aspect. He made some comment there and his voice ranged a bit, and he'd cry a bit, but generally quite open.

10.

Q. Okay. And other than the instances that we've recounted you had no other contact with Roy Newman Ebsary prior to October 29th, 1982?

A. No.

15.

Q. Thank you very much, Corporal.

THE COURT: Cross-examine?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. WINTERMANS: Perhaps you could locate the notes that I requested earlier?

20.

A. I have them in my file folder. I'm not referring to them.

MR. EDWARDS: Objection, My Lord, we had a 15 or 20 minute adjournment during which time I understood that Mr. Wintermans was going to go and check with the Corporal and go over those notes.

25.

THE COURT: That's my impression of what you were going to do.

MR. WINTERMANS: I thought My Lord that I requested before cross-examination . . .

THE COURT: Well, to make it perfectly clear, he hasn't referred to them. If you want to look at them, if

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he wants to produce them, go ahead. If you want to look at them, go and look at them. If you don't want to look at them indicate that you don't wish to look at them.

5.

MR. WINTERMANS: The notes that you were relying on when you were giving your direct evidence on this Voir Dire, those were notes that you compiled from other notes, is that true?

A. Not really, it was just done after the interview from memory. The notes here are very brief.

10.

MR. EDWARDS: My Lord, I'm going to object here. He hasn't responded to your direction. Does he or does he not wish to refer, to look at the other notes? Does he have an answer for that?

THE COURT: Well, we'll let him go ahead, see where he's going.

MR. WINTERMANS: Could you answer that question?

15.

A. My notes here in my note book refer to interview with Roy Newman Ebsary, first date 20 June, 19.12, 68 Falmouth Street, 10:17 to 1:41 p.m., driven home accompanied by Staff Sergeant Wheaton. That's the total remarks there from that interview.

20.

Q. Do you have any lengthier notes?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. That were made even earlier?

A. Made during the interview, yes.

Q. Made during the interview?

A. Yes.

25.

Q. I would like you to get those out, Sergeant. Corporal.

THE COURT: Just so you'll be clear, he has not referred to those to refresh his memory when he was testifying.

30.

MR. WINTERMANS: That's right.

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A. My Lord, I have three large file folders in this file and I can't lay my hands on it right at the moment. I'm sure I have them.

THE COURT: Mr. Wintermans, what do you want?

MR. WINTERMANS: (Inaudible)

5.

THE COURT: Well, by that time the witness is gone. He's not on the stand, so what do you want him to do? He's told you he has three big file folders of notes on this case. Do you want him to provide the notes that he hasn't used to refresh his memory?

MR. WINTERMANS: No.

10.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WINTERMANS: Now Corporal, when was it that Donald Marshall, Jr. was released by the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in relation to when the 1982, October 29th tape recorded statement was given? Was it before or was it after? In other words, was Donald Marshall, Jr. still in jail when that tape recording was made?

15.

A. I'm only guessing, I would say he was. I'm not positive.

20.

Q. If I were to suggest to you that it wasn't until 1983 that the Appeal Court acquitted Donald Marshall...

MR. EDWARDS: Objection. He's a little bit misleading here. He asked him when Marshall was out of jail and Marshall was out of jail a long time before the Appeal Court acquitted him. So what is he asking?

25.

MR. WINTERMANS: All right, I'll ask him the question, when the Appeal Court acquitted him.

A. I don't quite understand. Would you repeat it, please?

30.

Q. When did the Appeal Court render their decision that Donald Marshall be acquitted? Was it after - I suggest to you that it was after this tape recorded

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statement from Roy Newman Ebsary. Do you agree with that?

A. I would say you're probably right. I know we interviewed Mr. Marshall in Dorchester on the 9th of March, 1982 and as far as the many court appearances in this case, I'm sure I just can't give you the dates. I don't have them in my memory.

5. Q. Were you present when testimony was given before the Appeals Division in Halifax in relation to Donald Marshall?

A. I believe I heard most of it.

10. Q. I suggest to you that that also took place after the tape recorded statement which you're seeking to introduce here. Do you agree with that?

A. I would say you're probably right.

MR. EDWARDS: It's admitted. That was in December, '82.

15. MR. WINTERMANS: And the investigation that you were conducting at that time during February and March and October of 1982 was entitled Donald Marshall Case, would you agree with that?

20. A. I think from what you're getting at is at what stage did the case become the Ebsary case instead of Marshall, is that what you're . . .?

Q. Yeah.

25. A. Officially, since I was - after Staff Wheaton was transferred to Halifax I became the person responsible for the reporting to our superiors in Halifax and I'm quite certain that not until Ebsary was actually charged with the offence did the caption on our reports change. I'm reasonably certain of that.

Q. When was Mr. Ebsary charged with this offence? You were the informant, were you not?

30. A. Yes, I believe it is the 12th of May, '83. I

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have that in my file, I can find that if you like.

MR. EDWARDS: That's admitted.

MR. WINTERMANS: That would be some more than six
5. months after this tape recorded statement had been given,
right? October 29th, 1982 as compared to May of 1983?

THE COURT: You hardly have to flail away at the
obvious.

MR. WINTERMANS: You will recall the first interview
with Roy Ebsary on the 22nd of February, 1982, you and
Staff Sergeant Wheaton picked him up at his residence and
10. took him back to the R.C.M.P. station, correct?

A. Yes. Yes.

Q. And that that interview lasted over three
hours, from 10:17 p.m. to 1:41 p.m., right?

A. Yes.

15. Q. Do you have a tape recording of that
conversation that took place?

A. No, it was not taped.

Q. Do you have a transcript of that conversation?

A. No.

20. Q. You're relying on your memory then to recount
to the court the words . .

A. Yes, I was there for the sole purpose of being
a witness to the conversation and we didn't know what he
was going to say, and Wheaton was doing all the questions.

25. Q. Can you offer any explanation as to why Ebsary
may have later that day called Sergeant Wheaton and
requested that you rather than Sergeant Wheaton come down
to interview him?

A. Do I have . .

Q. Any explanation as to that? You did absolutely
no talking you said during that three and a half hours.

30. A. I have an opinion, yes.

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Q. What is that?

5. A. During the conversation Staff Wheaton asked Mr. Ebsary if he was a homosexual. This was a result of a line of conversation between the two of them. He became insulted over that, denied that he homosexual and he was very sensitive about it, so I don't know whether he did not relate to Wheaton from that point in the conversation or not.

10. Q. So you're saying that you had no conversation or you didn't say anything to Mr. Ebsary during that three and a half hours?

A. No, I'm not saying that, no. I'm saying that Wheaton conducted most of the questioning.

Q. Okay. Were you present during the entire three and a half hours without fail? Did you get up and leave perhaps for a few minutes?

15. A. I don't recall leaving the room at all.

Q. Are you saying you didn't?

A. No, I'm saying I don't recall leaving the room with exception when Wheaton and I went out to let him reflect on the conversation up to that point.

20. Q. So you're not denying the possibility that you may have gotten up to go and use the washroom or something like that?

A. No, I'm saying I don't recall leaving the room at all.

25. Q. You don't recall. But you're not saying that you didn't.

THE COURT: He says he doesn't recall.

A. As far as I know I was in the room the total time with Wheaton and Ebsary.

30. MR. WINTERMANS: Do you recall Mr. Ebsary complaining of chest pains during that interview?

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A. I recall him asking for a glass of water. This was well into the latter stage of the interview. He got a glass of water, by what means I don't know, possibly myself, possibly somebody brought it to the door, I don't know. I know he asked for a glass of water and got it.

5. Q. Let me ask you this, is there a tap in that room?

A. No.

10. Q. So if you were the one who got him the glass of water you'd have to leave the room in order to do that.

A. Or somebody may have brought it to the door.

Q. So you're not sure exactly whether or not .

A. No, I'm saying to the best of my knowledge I did not leave the room.

15. Q. Okay. So what do you have to say about the chest pains?

A. He started complaining at the last, possibly the last 15, 20 minutes of the interview that he was feeling not too well so we terminated the interview and drove him home.

20. Q. He wasn't . . . during this period, was he?

A. No, he was not.

Q. But he was at the police station, the interview room.

A. Yes, certainly.

25. Q. And you say that you and Staff Sergeant Wheaton left the room for a period, left Ebsary alone for a period of time?

A. Yes.

30. Q. And you said you were - before that that there were things that were said to Mr. Ebsary as far as

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0. your opinions or Wheaton's opinions with respect to his involvement, knowledge of the Seale death?

A. Yes.

Q. Before that, and that you left the room hoping that he would come around to your way of thinking.

5.

A. That's correct.

Q. Did you show Mr. Ebsary any documents or any statements or anything like that, or did Sergeant Wheaton?

A. I recall Staff Wheaton showed him a statement of James MacNeil, I believe. I'm reasonably certain on that.

10.

Q. Any other pieces of evidence, or statements or documents or anything shown to Mr. Ebsary?

A. Not that I can recall.

Q. I take it your recollection of the details of this three and a half hour conversation are somewhat vague, as you keep answering not that I can recall.

15.

A. No, that's not true. My recollection is quite good because I had reviewed the notes in recent days. There was a lengthy conversation on religion. It seemed a battle of wits between he and Wheaton as to different topics that were surfacing there.

20.

Q. Could you elaborate on that a little bit?

A. No, I'm just - I know that it was a general question on religion, hell on earth, he believes that or at least he told Wheaton he believes that there's a hell on earth, that humans are punished while still alive for their misdeeds and so on and that may have gone on for 15 minutes just discussing that.

25.

Q. Any discussions relating to law?

A. Law?

Q. Law and order, or law that you can recall?

30.

A. Oh yes, yes. Nothing in particular but just

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law in Canada. Like I say, Mr. Ebsary has a very
colourful background, trips around the world and so on.
He just did a lot of rambling.

Q. Do you recall any details of that discussion
on the topic of the law in Canada?

5. A. No, just general conversation, no particular
case discussed other than the one that we were interested
in, the Marshall case.

Q. So you did discuss the Donald Marshall case.

A. Yes, that's what we were there for, to see if
he had anything to offer.

10. Q. When you say you discussed the Donald Marshall
case, can you indicate what was said about the Donald
Marshall case to Mr. Ebsary at that time?

A. Not really word for word other than the fact
that Marshall had served 11 years and there were strong
indications that he was not the guilty party. Jimmy
15. MacNeil's statement was read to him by Wheaton, I'm quite
certain it was his statement that was read to him aloud
by Staff Wheaton. He gave indications that he had
something to say but it didn't come out.

Q. You wanted him to say something, did you not?

20. A. We wanted him to say something that would
corroborate the other evidence that we had and what we
hoped to get.

Q. And that was your first meeting with Mr. Ebsary
and is it fair to say that right up until the 29th of
October, 1982 that you wanted Mr. Ebsary to give a
25. statement in relation to this matter?

A. Well, a statement yes, but more or less if he
had something to tell we wanted to know about it.
In some form.

Q. And you were there the following day when -
30.

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perhaps I'll back up a little bit. Later on in the
afternoon of the 22nd of February, 1982 after this
conversation between Wheaton and Ebsary on the telephone,
you were dispatched to the Ebsary residence, is that
5. correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And he indicated to you at that time, did he
not, that he would give evidence at a new trial for
Marshall?

10. A. That's right. He said he would give evidence.
"Get a new trial for Marhsall and I'll give evidence."

Q. All right. So he was co-operating or at least
he was making overtures to co-operate in relation to the
- to assisting you in getting Marshall acquitted.

A. Yes, that's true. Mr. Ebsary has been generally
quite co-operative anytime that I've met with him.

15. Q. And you have been co-operative with him too,
have you not?

A. As far as I dare go with this investigation in
mind.

20. Q. Do you recall having once said to Mr. Ebsary
something to the effect if I could do anything for you,
give me a call?

A. That's pretty broad, I don't know what you're
referring to but . . .

Q. Well . . .

A. You have to pertain to some . . .

25. MR. EDWARDS: I'm going to rise on this point, My
Lord. When a question like that, it's a legitimate
question for cross-examination provided counsel intends
to back that up with some evidence, you know. Did you
tell Mr. Ebsary . . .

30. THE COURT: I would hope that's what the situation is.

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MR. EDWARDS: Pardon me?

THE COURT: I would hope that's what the situation is.

MR. EDWARDS: Yes. You know, to start pulling statements out of the air that's quite illegitimate, I would submit.

THE COURT: Mr. Ebsary, you'll have to be quiet and let your counsel deal with it. Mr. Ebsary, you'll have to be quiet. Any intention of you giving evidence, you will have an opportunity to give that but in the meantime you will be quiet.

MR. WINTERMANS: Were you able to answer that question?

A. If you could be more specific, I would relate to a comment like that possibly being made over the Doyle incident as to find out what I can for you and let you know.

Q. Right.

A. There was another - in one of those same meetings I advised - it had to do with Doyle as well - there was a dangerous character had escaped from a hospital in Halifax and he was known to be in the company of Doyle. I mentioned that to Mr. Ebsary, that if Doyle came there with this particular individual that he should call me, this fellow is known to be violent and very unpredictable, so I could relate to a comment like that being made under those circumstances, but . . .

Q. What about in relation to Mr. Ebsary's meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall? You say that that was his idea, was it?

A. Yes, most definitely.

Q. And you and Staff Sergeant Wheaton arranged that?

A. I arranged it myself. His comments about that were he wanted to meet Mrs. Marshall, in fact he wanted to

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drive by and see their house, what kind of a place they lived in and he wanted to see her eyes, to more or less read her or determine what kind of a person or what character she had, and to give her his dog which he thought a great deal of the dog and he mentioned he was tired living this skid row type of life that he went through.

5. Q. And so you complied with that request and you arranged for a meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Ebsary?

10. A. I did. I thought it might produce some results to the investigation.

Q. And that occurred the following day, did it, the 23rd of February, 1982?

A. Yes. It did.

15. Q. Mr. Ebsary was under the influence of alcohol, he was under the . .

A. He was, yes.

20. Q. Now you indicated in relation to all your evidence I believe was a very general question from Mr. Edwards in relation to whether or not you made any threats, promises or inducements to Mr. Ebsary, I believe the question was during the whole period, before the tape recorded statement was made, February 22nd to October 29th and you said no.

A. That's correct.

25. Q. I suggest to you that that is a conclusion that you're coming to and I would ask that you support that by giving what you exactly did say to Mr. Ebsary between those dates in order that the court may make that conclusion.

30. THE COURT: Mr. Wintermans, I'm going to stop you. I'm only going to stop you because I don't think it possible

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for him to relate every statement that was said. He's
indicated that he made no promises or threats or
inducements and are you asking him now, do you want him
to recite to the court everything that he said to
5. Mr. Ebsary on that February period and months later
into the October period? You've already gone into the
October period.

MR. WINTERMANS: My position, My Lord, is that
he's . . .

10. THE COURT: It may be a conclusion. It may be a
conclusion. If you have - you're doing nothing but
fishing, you have no basis to support this fishing.
You're just wasting the court's time. I think that he's
indicated that he's made no promises, threats or
inducements and if you have any reason to zero in on
any particular time then fine, but I don't think that
15. it's a proper procedure to say that's a conclusion
that he reached and now ask him everything that he said.
This is over a long period of time and a number of
engagements and meetings.

20. MR. WINTERMANS: You indicated that no other
police department or something to that effect, no other
police or police department had any investigation into
the Marshall matters during the 1982 period?

25. A. From the 4th day of February, 1982 when Staff
Sergeant Wheaton and I reviewed the file, that is the
transcript of the trials and the statements taken from
witnesses, all done by the City Police, there has been
no further investigation by that department to the best
of my knowledge. Wheaton and I have done it all.
When he was transferred months later it fell into my
lap to continue any further interviews or write crime
30. reports to Halifax, so I'm not aware of anyone being

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interviewed or any other further investigation by the
City Police in this matter.

5. Q. Now you indicated that prior to the actual
taping on the 29th of October, there was a discussion
between yourself and Mr. Ebsary before the tape was
put on?

A. You mean the same day?

Q. Yeah.

A. Yes.

10. Q. And what time was it that you arrived at the
Ebsary residence?

A. I have a notation here, 8:50 a.m. There was
a person there with Mr. Ebsary, a friend of his,
somewhat intoxicated I believe and we got rid of him,
asked him to leave and Barlow left.

THE COURT: I don't believe you're talking about
the same day.

15. MR. WINTERMANS: The 29th of October, 1982, the
day that the tape recorded statement was taken.

A. Yes.

Q. You were there at 8:50?

20. A. I have a notation in my book, 8:50 a.m. to
Ebsary's residence at Falmouth Street. There was a
person there.

25. THE COURT: I think this going back, really, I
don't want to interrupt you but I think you're going to
go along and find out that he's in error. He was
testifying to Mr. Edwards earlier on direct and
obviously his dates were mixed up. Mr. Edwards then
corrected him on the dates by referring back and if he
went by his first testimony he would've been delivering
a recorder on the 30th. Just so that I'll let you know
where the thing occurred, because I don't think we need
30. to waste a lot of time on something that appears ^{NOT} to be

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correct. He indicated where he got mixed up apparently, he straightened it out on his direct examination, was on the 28th, his testimony on to the 28th, and when he went on he indicated that he was going to bring the recorder to Mr. Ebsary, it would have to have been the 30th and then Mr. Edwards attempted to clear it up by going backwards, so I think now you've got him in the spot where he's looking at the same note, he's going to make the same error, so go ahead and try and straighten it up.

5.

10.

MR. WINTERMANS: You're saying that you have a note there that indicates on the 29th of October, 1982 that you arrived at 8:50 a.m. at the Ebsary residence?

A. I have that. On the 28th I have met with Ebsary 9:30 a.m., he agreed to type details of Seale incident, and the tape recorder was discussed at that stage, so on the 29th I did in fact take the tape recorder to him and a new tape, and we actually started to record the thing at I think it's 11:50, 11:50 a.m.

15.

Q. I'm concerned about earlier that morning when you first arrived there. What time did you arrive at Ebsary's place?

20.

A. To the best of my knowledge when we first arrived there at 8:50 a.m. this Ronnie fellow was present, the last name I don't know. We found out the typewriting thing was gone, we agreed to the tape recorder and started at 11:15 I believe. Tape commenced 11:50 a.m. after letter and envelope were completed to Mr. Doyle.

25.

Q. Are you getting mixed up between the 28th and the 29th of October?

A. I'm looking at the 29th of October in my notebook.

30.

Q. You're saying it was early in the morning on

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the 29th of October that you went there and found that Ebsary's typewriter, that he couldn't type?

A. No.

5. Q. Sorry, just for the sake of clarity could you go over the events of the 28th and the 29th?

A. I'll start from the 27th. The 27th of October. I advised Mr. Ebsary of the situation on Mr. Doyle, that he was on his way to the Nova Scotia Hospital and a meeting was agreed for 9:30 a.m. on the 28th. On the 28th I met with Mr. Ebsary at 9:30 a.m.

10. He agreed at that time to type the details of the Seale incident. I'm reading directly from my notebook.

The tape recorder - my notation is the call requesting the tape recorder.

Q. What date was that call?

A. Still on the 28th.

15. Q. Yeah.

A. So on the 29th I arrived with the tape recorder at his house. The interview was taped starting at 11:50 a.m. and prior to that there was discussion regarding Mr. Doyle and he was in the process of writing a letter, addressing it and stamping it before he would start the interview.

20.

Q. Now you indicated that you arrived at the Ebsary residence on the 29th, that's the day that the tape recording was taken, the 29th of October, 1982 at 8:50 a.m.

25.

A. I have that in my notebook, yes.

Q. And that's what you're relying upon to give your evidence today?

A. Yes.

30.

Q. And you don't have any independent recollection apart from that of exactly when it was that you arrived

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there?

A. I can only refer to my notes and I have that here, that I arrived there at 8:50 with Staff Barlow.

Q. Okay. Did you make that note at the time?

5. A. We made it that morning.

Q. That morning.

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

MR. EDWARDS: Re-examine, My Lord.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

10. MR. EDWARDS: Okay. If you and Staff Barlow went there on the morning of the 29th at 8:50, did you remain there continuously until the tape recording began?

15. A. I'm a little bit cloudy on that, I don't know if we left because he had company or whatever, but I know when the taping started and I know that Barlow was not there. He dropped me off. I have that notation there, what it means I'm a little cloudy on it, 8:50 a.m. to Ebsary's residence.

20. THE COURT: I'm sorry, I just don't know what to do with this. I have two separate sets of these events from this same witness and on direct examination he indicated the first contact was on October the 26th with Ebsary and then in direct examination he got onto the 27th and he was reading from his notes, and if that's what he was using to refresh his memory that's fine. I have no problem with that, and he referred to the 29th as the day that he brought the tape recorder, but on 25. direct he seems to have corrected his testimony with Mr. Edwards that there was an incident about the chain of events were that on one day they discussed Doyle and on the next day . .

30. MR. EDWARDS: That's when he told me Doyle was gone

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to the Nova Scotia Hospital.

5. THE COURT: That he indicated Doyle was gone to the Nova Scotia Hospital. On the next day he and Barlow went to the house and Ebsary agreed to type out a statement. On the second day. Now this is the direct evidence, direct testimony. The third day they went and there was no typed statement because of the typewriter and there was a suggestion of the recorder. The recorder was produced the 4th day. Which was the 29th. Now that was what the direct testimony was and I understand what you established on your cross-

10. examination and I understand the question that you asked but there is a mix-up. Which I thought was straightened out on direct.

MR. EDWARDS: So did I.

15. THE COURT: But if that's his notes and that's what it is, that's his evidence. And I don't think that you can re-examine him unless there are areas - you can re-examine him, but you can't re-examine him on direct, it has to be a proper re-examination.

20. MR. EDWARDS: Well, put it this way. Was the day that you learned he hadn't typed the statement and the day you arrived with the recorder one and the same or were they on different dates?

25. A. No, they had to be different days. I know that I had to go home and get the recorder from my own residence and that just wasn't done within the hour sort of thing.

Q. Can you recall for us then the circumstances under which you arrived with the recorder, how you got to Ebsary's house, who went into Ebsary's house when you had the recorder in your hand?

30. MR. WINTERMANS: My Lord, I think that I'm entitled

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to object to it on the grounds that he's going over the same things exactly that he went over in direct examination.

5.

THE COURT: Well, the unfortunate thing is that what he went over in the direct examination that resulted in the notes that I referred to have been seriously muddled or changed on cross-examination, so I'm going to allow him a little leeway on those areas to see if we can clarify it. I have to make a decision and I have to have some idea what the situation is.

10.

MR. EDWARDS: Okay. So do you have any recollection of arriving at Ebsary's with the tape recorder in your hand?

A. Yes. I do.

Q. Yes. So were you driving the car or was somebody else?

15.

A. I believe Staff Barlow drove me down and left me there.

Q. All right. Well, the walk from the car to the house, were you alone or was somebody with you?

A. I believe I was alone.

20.

Q. So you go in with the tape recorder. How long do you have a conversation with Mr. Ebsary before the taping begins?

A. Just from my memory I would say probably a half hour or thereabouts.

Q. Um-hmm.

25.

A. Possibly less than that.

Q. And that's when you described in your direct that he was addressing a letter to Mr. Doyle.

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

30.

A. I do have this notation of 8:50 a.m., whether

174.

0.

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for some reason or other I had to leave and come back later on in the morning prior to 11:00 I just don't recall that, but I have the notation here. Tape recorder and new tape to Ebsary at Falmouth Street,

5.

then following that is 8:50 a.m., Ronnie (blank) present, Staff Sergeant Barlow - that means that he was involved in at least the trip down there to drop me off or whatever.

Q. Um-hmm. Okay. No further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

10.

WITNESS WITHDREW

MR. EDWARDS: That is the evidence for the Crown on the Voir Dire, My Lord.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WINTERMANS: I would ask that we break for lunch. It's 12:30.

15.

THE COURT: Well, I want to know - you do intend to call evidence.

MR. WINTERMANS: It is my intention.

THE COURT: All right. We will recess until 2:00.

COURT RECESSED (12:30 p.m.)

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175.

0. COURT RESUMED (2:09 p.m.)

THE COURT: Mr. Wintermans?

5. MR. WINTERMANS: Yes, My Lord. On behalf of Mr. Ebsary in relation to the Voir Dire I propose to - I wanted to call Dr. Aktar, psychiatrist from the Nova Scotia Hospital. Unfortunately Dr. Aktar is presently in Saudi Arabia which is outside of Canada and my learned friend has agreed with this fact, that he knows also that Dr. Aktar is on a year's sabbatical in Saudi Arabia and therefore it is proposed to consent to submit before Your Lordship

10. on the Voir Dire the transcript of evidence taken before Judge O'Connell on May 7th, 1982 in relation to a fitness hearing which was conducted at that time and I have a transcript of that which is signed by the Magistrate together with an exhibit which is attached. Also my learned friend wanted, because the transcript

15. indicates that he's unfit to stand trial, and also I might add that he was found fit to stand trial after a number of months under a Lieutenant Governor's warrant, the Crown requested that I also add two discharge reports also signed by Dr. Aktar as evidence of the end result of the time that he spent in the hospital

20. The reason I'm submitting it is because he was in the Nova Scotia Hospital between the two time periods that my learned friend called evidence in regard, and he was admitted on March the 30th, 1982 and discharged on July 30th, 1982, so therefore I will submit this as evidence on behalf of Mr. Ebsary and asked that they

25. be marked as exhibits, I believe V.D. 3, 4 and 5. Perhaps this one here, the transcript is V.D.3. The single page is V.D.4 and the double page is V.D. 5. And the Defence rests. I might add, My Lord, that I tried to get this to you at about 12:35 and I couldn't

30.

0. find you, so unfortunately . .

THE COURT: Had you arranged it beforehand?

MR. WINTERMANS: Yes.

5. THE COURT: Why didn't you give it to me at 12:30 when I asked you, then I could have had the opportunity of reading it during the break.

MR. WINTERMANS: That's why I tried to get it to you at 12:30.

10. THE COURT: Well, you knew beforehand that's what you were going to do, you had it all agreed with counsel then you could've given it to me out of courtesy to the court and also in the interests of saving time. We have a jury sitting out there for a day now. You agree to these being introduced, are you in agreement?

15. MR. EDWARDS: I'm satisfied, My Lord, that the transcripts are admissible under Section 643.2 of the Criminal Code. I question their relevancy but I won't formally object to their admission.

THE COURT: All right, can I see them?

20. MR. WINTERMANS: I also apologize, there's some writing on some of the pages and of course I had this transcript for the last couple of years and I didn't anticipate having to introduce them at this time and unfortunately I didn't have possession of a fresh copy that didn't have any notes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WINTERMANS: They're covered over, I tried to cover most of them over.

25. THE COURT: All right, the only thing I can see is that we recess hopefully for 15 minutes while I have an opportunity to read them.

COURT RECESSED (2:15 p.m.)

COURT RESUMED (2:26 p.m.)

30.

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0. DISCUSSION

THE COURT: I've had an opportunity to read the transcript of the evidence of Dr. Aktar. No other evidence . .

MR. WINTERMANS: That's it, My Lord.

5. THE COURT: All right. Argument on the Voir Dire?

MR. EDWARDS: The Defence having called evidence, My Lord, I submit he should sum up first.

10. MR. WINTERMANS: Thank you, My Lord. Well, My Lord, the only evidence submitted by the Defence relates to the - perhaps we'll refer to it as the interim period between the two periods, the first period being February and March of 1982 and the second period being late October of 1982. My learned friend has commented on the relevance of this evidence and certainly at first blush it's a valid comment to make, to question the relevance of it. However,

15. I would state the testimony of Dr. Aktar is certainly relevant to the first period if I can refer to it as I've referred to it. The testimony of Dr. Aktar indicates that the alcohol abuse and his physical problems, that he would have to ^{abuse} / alcohol for at least a period of months I believe in order to bring about the brain damage that he was suffering from when admitted to the Nova Scotia Hospital and therefore I would submit that it causes serious doubts as to Mr. Ebsary's physical and mental state at the time

20. of the first period during which the police initiated contact with him. The importance of that, I would submit, is that under the Criminal Code a person has a right to make full answer in response to a charge and I would submit that although in the past this would have been considered as a purely procedural matter,

25. 30.

MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. that he had the opportunity to call evidence and have
counsel, that under the Charter of Rights I would
submit that under Section 24 of the Charter of Rights
specifically Sub-section 2 where the proceedings under
5. Sub-section 1 a Court concludes that evidence was
obtained in a matter that infringed or denied any
rights where freedom is guaranteed by this Charter,
the evidence shall be excluded, if it is established
that having regard to all circumstances the admission
of it in proceedings will bring the administration of
10. justice into disrepute. Now admittedly the evidence
that the Crown is intending to present today was
obtained afterwards, after Mr. Ebsary was released
from the Lieutenant Governor's warrant and released
from the mental institution that he was in. That
occurred on July the 30th that the Lieutenant Governor's
15. warrant was lifted. I would direct Your Lordship's
attention to the testimony of the Crown witnesses on
the Voir Dire as to the alcohol consumption that was
taking place during that second period, even on the
actual day that the statement was given, the evidence is
that the accused was drinking in the morning. He was
20. drinking wine. The evidence today was that he
apparently had a couple of drinks of wine. Comstable
Carroll or Corporal Carroll testified that there was
wine present. He even testified that Mr. Ebsary had a
drink of wine after. So the evidence is there that
25. Mr. Ebsary resumed drinking alcohol and when one
examines the testimony of Dr. Aktar I would submit
that it raises a doubt as to the capacity of the accused
to understand exactly what was entailed in the giving
of the statement.

30. My Lord, under Section 24.1 of the Charter and
Sub-section 2 I think that some reference again in

MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. relation to the statement can be made to Section 7
of the Charter of Rights, that everyone has a right
to life, liberty and security of the person and the
right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance
5. with the principles of fundamental justice. Surely
if the Crown is calling all this evidence as to what
occurred during that first period in February and
March of 1982 and if the evidence is that Mr. Ebsary
was unfit to stand trial, had memory impairment,
confusion, forgetful, brain damage resulting from
10. alcohol consumption over a long period of time and
chronic lung disease or a combination of both, that
surely the accused, Mr. Ebsary cannot be reasonably
expected to account, to give an account of what took
place during those initial interviews with the police
and there's a danger that if he were to attempt to
give an account based on Dr. Aktar's testimony
15. concerning fabrication, short-term memory loss, that
he would tend to give a very likely unreliable account
or at least a possibly unreliable account in an
attempt to cover up the fact that his memory is
impaired, he would make up something in order to appear
20. to be normal and therefore it puts Mr. Ebsary in an
impossible position with respect to answering the evidence
that has been presented by the police here this morning
and yesterday afternoon. Therefore I would ask that just
on that basis Your Lordship invoke the provisions of
25. Section 24 and rule that it would bring the administration
of justice into disrepute to have the Crown and the jury
subjected to a statement which may very possibly be
unreliable. Surely if there is evidence that Mr. Ebsary
is involved in this matter, that the Crown ought to
present better evidence than what I would characterize
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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

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as the ravings of a person whose mind is very suspect on objective grounds. The evidence of course that he resumed his drinking habits after being released from the hospital I think would have to cause Your Lordship to question whether those symptoms would . . .

5.

by October 29th, 1982 when the statement was given, but that is not the only ground upon which I object to the admissibility of the statement.

10.

I would submit that there are a number of indications of possible inducements in this case. I would characterize any discussion with respect to the protection of the Canada Evidence Act would certainly be an inducement. Now unfortunately there is no direct evidence of that. There's two pieces of evidence, one Staff Sergeant Wheaton admits to the possibility that it was discussed and the possibility of some discussion concerning letters from Donald Marshall to Mr. Ebsary,

15.

that Mr. Ebsary may have brought up this question with him, and we have also the testimony of Corporal Carroll with respect to that early meeting, that Canadian law was discussed. He relied upon notes which he wasn't able to produce in court today, but he did rely on some

20.

notes which were extremely brief. A three and a half hour interview which he summarized in a paragraph or two. He didn't have a transcript of the exact words and he did a tape recording and he said although there was

25.

some discussion about Canadian law, that he says that there was no discussion on the protection of the Canada Evidence Act although in contrast Staff Sergeant Wheaton, he was in charge of the investigation at that point, admits to the possibility of that.

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Now given the testimony of Dr. Aktar any testimony I would submit from Mr. Ebsary with respect to that period would be meaningless and therefore he's not in a

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

position to comment on the evidence of the Crown in that regard. That is, I would submit, the lesser of my arguments with respect to inducements. I would submit that the arranging of the meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mr. Ebsary when Mr. Ebsary was under the influence of alcohol and in an apparent state of intoxication be indications to Mr. Ebsary that the matter being investigated was the Donald Marshall matter, the fact that Mr. Ebsary was not charged for a year or so almost after, more than a year after that first meeting, and the fact that Donald Marshall had not at that point in time been cleared by the Appeal Division, I would submit that all of these factors together with the testimony of Corporal Carroll, he said ever since the first meeting with Mr. Ebsary he tried to get Mr. Ebsary to make a statement. Now to induce means to try to have a person do something that perhaps he . .

15. THE COURT: That's what they go there for, isn't it? In any statement.

MR. WINTERMANS: I would think that Your Lordship would feel that the police are entitled . .

20. THE COURT: Don't anticipate how I feel. What I'm saying to you is that anytime a policeman approaches a person to ask them questions, what they're looking for is answers and possibly statements.

25. MR. WINTERMANS: Okay. Now another factor I think Your Lordship has to take into consideration in relation to the early meetings with Mr. Ebsary is that Staff Sergeant Wheaton testified that a statement of James MacNeil was shown to Mr. Ebsary. Now we don't have the statement of Mr. MacNeil which was shown to Mr. Ebsary before the court, and of course it goes without saying that the burden is ^{NOT} on the Defence to prove that there

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was an inducement or that there was a threat or that the statement was not voluntary for some particular reason. The burden is on the Crown to prove by affirmative evidence that the statement was not obtained by inducement or threats or promises. By affirmative ...

5.

THE COURT: But what's the inducement of showing MacNeil's statement?

MR. WINTERMANS: Well, . .

THE COURT: I'd like to go on with it for awhile but what's the inducement?

10.

MR. WINTERMANS: That's not an inducement, perhaps, what it is, it's presenting a person who a couple of months later is in the Nova Scotia Hospital on a Lieutenant Governor's warrant so . .

15.

THE COURT: You've covered that. You've covered that. All right. They don't know in February that he's going to be under a Lieutenant Governor's warrant in March.

MR. WINTERMANS: All right. So what they do is they're planting information in the mind of a person who is ill.

20.

THE COURT: They don't know that, though. I want to know - presume that he's not, for a moment. Presume that the Lieutenant Governor's warrant never happened. Showing him the statement, what's wrong with that?

25.

MR. WINTERMANS: Well, I think another factor Your Lordship has to consider is the particular characteristics of the individual involved, that is Mr. Ebsary himself. The courts in the past have considered the age, the physical health, the mental health of a person and the question of an inducement or what constitutes a threat or a promise or an inducement, you

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

have to look at it from the point of view of Mr. Ebsary, what might be an inducement or a threat or a promise to one person may not be to another person.

5. THE COURT: I understand that.

You didn't answer my question as to what would be the . .

10. MR. WINTERMANS: Okay, the relevance of showing MacNeil's statement to Mr. Ebsary is that it's giving Mr. Ebsary upon which he - they're giving him information and then he's later able to use that in the statement, that's what I suggest, and we don't have - there's a possibility of that and we don't know what they said MacNeil said and so the Crown has not established that everything in the statement that the Crown is attempting to introduce isn't in the statement that was shown to Mr. Ebsary back in February of 1982. 15. Most important of all, I would submit, besides putting Mr. and Mrs. Marshall in the same room and all the rest of it, is in the second period, in the October 1982 period I would submit that the conversations with respect to Mr. Doyle clearly constitute an inducement 20. in the mind of Mr. Ebsary or I should say there is a reasonable doubt that Your Lordship should certainly have reasonable doubt that what those conversations regarding Mr. Doyle may very reasonably have been interpreted by Mr. Ebsary as an inducement. That is perhaps my main argument with respect to the admissibility of the 25. statement and I'll go through that with Your Lordship, that again we have to try and look at it from the point of view of Mr. Ebsary. Mr. Ebsary . .

30. THE COURT: Mr. Ebsary said, before any of this happened, do something for my friend, words to the effect

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do something for my friend Doyle and I'll give you the story on the Marshall case.

MR. WINTERMANS: Okay.

THE COURT: So he initiated it.

5. MR. WINTERMANS: Perhaps. But there was a question put to Corporal Carroll, by myself, did you ever say to Mr. Ebsary, if I can ever be of any help or if I can ever do anything for you give me a call? And he didn't deny that that was possible and I would submit that there's a reasonable possibility that Mr. Ebsary's request with respect to Mr. Doyle was initiated by the police and 10. what happened was, Mr. Ebsary says, if you can get Mr. Doyle out of jail, and I emphasize 'jail', I will give you the Marshall case. Now presumably that means you get him out of jail and I'll give a confession or I'll give a statement, and then when you add that with the next day the 15. police called or later the police called and say that Mr. Doyle is not in jail, he's on his way to the Nova Scotia Hospital, and then when you add the conversation Mr. Carroll says came from Mr. Ebsary that he needs help, he needs a psychiatrist, I would submit that when you put that altogether there's a real question as to 20. whether or not an inducement was made, and then Mr. Ebsary says something to the effect I'm not going to break my word to you, I'll give you the statement. In other words, I'm saying that even though the Crown seems to be arguing that because the police didn't free Mr. Doyle, that therefore Mr. Ebsary couldn't possibly have been 25. induced but I'm saying that in Mr. Ebsary's mind getting Doyle from jail into a hospital is coming across as far as he's concerned. That means - and furthermore Mr. Ebsary thanks the police, according to Carroll's testimony, for 30. - he cried and thanked him for doing his best for him and

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adds that he needs to be in a hospital because he needs some help and he needs a psychiatrist, words to that effect.

5.

Now clearly that raises a serious question of an inducement.

THE COURT: What's the law on inducement?

Tell me that. What constitutes an inducement according to the cases?

10.

MR. WINTERMANS: An inducement does not have to be directed towards the accused himself. It can be in relation to a third party.

THE COURT: Well, we worry about that only as far as Doyle is concerned. There was no inducement to Doyle. It may have involved a third party but . . .

15.

MR. WINTERMANS: Just to point 'induce' from Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, 1959, 'induce' - to bring on or about, to affect, cause, to influence to an act or course of conduct, lead by persuasion or reasoning, incite by motives, prevail on. See also 'seduce.'

20.

THE COURT: Are there any cases regarding that or confessions, statements, Voir Dires, on what constitutes an inducement?

25.

MR. WINTERMANS: Okay, I'm reading from McWilliams which I have here, Canadian Criminal Evidence, 2nd Edition, page 476:

30.

"There are numerous cases dealing with the question whether particular words constitute an inducement, and particular phrases have acquired recognition almost as a matter of law. However, this tendency was criticized in R. v. Priestly, 1966, 50 Criminal Appeal Reports 183 and again in D.P.P. v. Pinquin, 1975 62 Criminal Appeal Report 14, House of Lords at page

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0. 17 in which it was emphasized that the task of the Judge is to apply the spirit and intentment of the confession role without being anchored to any particular words and
5. that it is a question of fact in each case. The words "you had better" or "it would be better" have acquired a sort of technical meaning as an inducement. In R v. Merachamy in 1951 100 CCC 117, The Supreme Court of Canada case, the accused although not charged accompanied the police to the station and was told inter alia that his girlfriend was in the hospital in serious condition and that there were serious charges likely to arise from her condition. He was then given a caution. Apart from form of words Rant, J. reveals healthy awareness of how the threat or inducement can arise in such a situation. At page 178 thus he says: "These to me furnish ample matter, first from which to draw the inference that there was an indirect inducement;
10. secondly that its effect had not been removed by the formal warning, since the officers were out to obtain information from him, what other possible object could the reference to the likelihood of charges have had than to exert upon him a coercive pressure to disclose what he knew, and how can it be said that he might not take that to apply that it would be better for him to do so?" Now the caution. At one time it was held to be an inducement to warn an accused that anything he said would be given in evidence for him, and a threat if it was said
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- 20.
- 25.
- 30.

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that it would be given against him. However, in R v. Valdry 1852 2 DEN. 430, Polack, C.V. held that words were not to be tortured and admitted in confession despite the words in warning that the confession would be used against him."

5. I might add at this point, My Lord, that I'm also going to be addressing the question of the warning that was given to Mr. Ebsary. You'll note that the warning did not end with the words 'against him' or 'against you', it was that anything you say can be used as evidence and the
 10. reason that I emphasize that is that the investigation at that time was into Donald Marshall, not Roy Ebsary. Roy Ebsary was not charged and as far as Mr. Ebsary was concerned, I submit, the statement that he was giving was for the purposes of helping Donald Marshall Jr. obtain his acquittal and there's a serious question given the
 15. circumstances as to whether or not it was made clear to Mr. Ebsary that any statement that he made could be used against Mr. Ebsary. Conversation was, you will recall, I'm going to do whatever I can to get Marshall out. You just watch me and words, the investigation involving
 20. Donald Marshall, the bringing of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall to Mr. Ebsary, all of these things support the suggestion that the warning was not proper.

The initiation of an inducement, even though the suggestion which forms the basis of the inducement is first suggested by the accused, the fact that the person
 25. in authority agrees is sufficient to render the confession inadmissible. That's R v. Northam 1967 52 Criminal Appeal Report 97.

THE COURT: Would you just repeat it? Not the citation but the line before that.

30. MR. WINTERMANS: Even though the suggestion which

MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. forms the basis of the inducement is first suggested by
the accused, the fact that the person in authority
agrees is sufficient to render the confession inadmissible.
Now you'll recall the evidence. The accused said, you
get Doyle out of jail and I'll give you the Marshall case.
5. The police, Mr. Carroll's response was, I can't make you
any promises but I'll see what I can do, I'll make some
inquiries. The next day he gets back to Ebsary and says,
Doyle is not in jail, he's on his way to the hospital.
Then the words that Carroll says Ebsary said, that he
was crying, he said he thanked him for the efforts that
10. he made, he said I'm not going to break my word to you,
presumably meaning he'd give the statement and comments
to the effect that Doyle needed help, basically he agreed
it was good that Doyle was going to the hospital. In
other words in Ebsary's mind his - he had given his word
that if they got him out of jail he'd talk and they got
15. him out of jail and so he felt obliged to talk. You
recall the testimony of Corporal Carroll that on the
actual day that the tape recording was made, Mr. Ebsary
under the influence of alcohol, but Corporal Carroll said
that they discussed the question of Mr. Doyle before the
tape recorder was put on and then of course I'm also
20. relying quite heavily on the obvious confusion of
Corporal Carroll as to the - what happened during that
period sometime between 8:50 a.m. and the time that the
tape recorder was turned on after 11 a.m., almost 12:00
noon. What happened during that period? We have a tape
25. recording of part of a meeting and which I would submit
is unfair because you can't just tape part and leave out
part. The fact that the last two minutes of the tape
has a seven-minute interval in between, there must've been
more said than the two minutes worth which is taped during
30. seven minutes. These are also serious questions, but

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0. - and I might add further that it is immaterial that a person in authority did not intend to make a threat or a promise. I certainly would not suggest that Mr. Carroll was lying in response to my question. He did everything that you could for Mr. Ebsary which
5. he said I did as much as I dared, you will recall, something like that. I don't have a transcript of it. So you know, obviously he was doing everything Ebsary asked in order to get his confidence to get him to talk. He was using psychology like putting Mr. and Mr. Marshall in the same room as him, hoping that that would jar his
10. feelings or whatever, showing him a confession from MacNeil so that he would have some reason for talking when maybe he didn't really want to, and then using this whole Doyle question to put Mr. Ebsary in a position where he may very well have felt obliged to live up to his side of the bargain and talk. For those reasons I
15. would submit that the statement ought not to be admitted. I submit that there's a serious question here as to whether the statement was elicited under false pretenses when one considers the words of the warning, they do not include any warning that the statement would be used
20. against him. Also the fact that there was no secondary warning. Your Lordship is aware no doubt of what a secondary warning is, that is the warning where a person who has had a previous contact with the police on other occasions before giving him a statement, it's normal to warn the person that anything that anybody
25. else may have said to you before or any promises that may have been made to you by some other police officer before, words to that effect, that those should have all be ignored by the accused and should have been made clear. I think it should've been made clear to
30. Mr. Ebsary that the statement, the investigation was into

MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. Mr. Ebsary, not just into getting Donald Marshall out.
I would submit that it's not unreasonable to think here
that Mr. Ebsary may have thought that he was giving
testimony for Donald Marshall, not against himself and
he had no intention of incriminating himself or having
5. this used as evidence in a later proceeding against
himself.

I would like to quote from R v. Swezie 1974
20 CCC 2nd 400 Ontario Court of Appeal at page 113,
where Martin, J.A. said:

10. "I conclude that the role with
respect to proof of voluntariness
is not confined to statements
made by a person in custody or
charged or about to be charged
with an offence. I'm consequently
of the view that a statement made
by a person to a police officer
conducting an investigation with
respect to a suspected offence
15. must be shown to have been made
voluntarily before it is
admissible against that person in
a criminal trial in which he is
an accused."

The words 'statement by an accused' used by
Lord Sumner in Ibrihim v. The King 1914 A.C. 599
20. in my view refer to a statement made by a person who is
an accused in a criminal trial when the statement is
sought to be introduced against him rather than to the
fact that he was an accused at the time that he made the
statement, so I would submit that there's no question
that just because Mr. Ebsary was not charged, not in
25. police custody, not under arrest, nevertheless the
rules of voluntariness would clearly apply.

With respect to the incomplete warning, I'd like
to read what I have to be from an R.C.M.P. card,
secondary police warning:

30. "I wish to give you the following

MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. warning; you must clearly
understand that anything
said to you previously
should not influence you
nor make you feel compelled
to say anything at this
time. Whatever you felt
influenced or compelled to
5. say earlier, you are not
now obliged to repeat nor
are you obliged to say
anything further, but
whatever you do say may be
given in evidence. Do you
understand what has been
said to you?"

10. That's the usual secondary warning, I submit that the
R.C.M.P. give.

I'd like to refer to a couple of older cases from
the Canadian Abridgment. Trepanier v. R 1911 18 R 177
or 19 CCC 290, the Court of Appeal, the law requires
with regard to making a confession, that the prisoner's
15. mind should be disabused of all idea of leniency by
discussing the offence. In this case, was that warning
given by a detective, was it a warning? He said to the
prisoner 'what you say will be taken down and may be
used for or against you.' We hold that that was not
20. complying with the law. We hold that he should not have
been told that what he says might be used for him
because that was leading him to expect he might obtain
some benefit from making the confession. So I would
argue that under these circumstances, where he thought
he was perhaps a witness in relation to the Marshall case,
25. then it should have been made clear to him that anything
he said could be used as evidence in a trial against
himself. This was not a normal situation where a person
is being investigated for some new charge or is under
arrest for a particular charge or is being investigated
30. for a particular charge. This is a very unusual case that

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

Your Lordship has. In this case, as you know, a person spent a long time in jail after having been convicted of this crime. There was an investigation going on to determine whether or not that person was wrongfully convicted and in that regard the police conducted an investigation entitled "Donald Marshall Case" and questioned the accused. He should've been warned clearly, he shouldn't have been just given the standard warning that was given to him at the top of the statement as indicated in the evidence, apparently. He should've been given a better warning than that, it should've been made clear to him that anything he said would be used against him or could be used against him in relation to a charge. I would submit that the case of Gatch v R 1943 Supreme Court Report, 250 79 C.C.C. 221 1943 2 D.L.R. 417 indicates that the burden is on the Crown to show that a proper warning has been given. I'd also like to read something from the Canadian Abridgment, page 421, paragraph number 4269, it says in relation to confessions, per Boyd, McBride J. dealing with the admissibility of evidence of blood analysis which he said should be decided on principles analagous to those governing the admissibility of confessions:

"If the confession has been made to a person in authority it is not admissible unless first the Crown proves a proper warning"...

in italics, 'proper' . .

25. "apart from the necessity of being proper in the sense of being free of threats, of fear or on the other hand of promises of favour or advantage or other inducement, there is now an additional or special requirement to make the warning proper and not an abuse of the criminal law. As I read the

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0.

authorities the warning must indicate clearly and fairly the offence or charge for or on which the person has been arrested or is likely to be arrested."

5. THE COURT: Would they not know until they got some statement from him? They had nothing on which to charge him.

MR. WINTERMANS: Okay. I'll continue on . .

10. THE COURT: Just before you do, when they first talked to him and throughout the time February and they thought, one of the witnesses said we thought he knew more than he was telling us, but they had nothing at that time on which to lay any charge against Mr. Ebsary, did they?

MR. WINTERMANS: Well, as I recall the evidence there was a conversation on the telephone.

15. THE COURT: Forget about the conversations. They always felt that Ebsary was holding something back. The first February meetings they had with him and so on, they tried to zero in on the questions and he eluded them. The October series of discussions with Mr. Ebsary started from the 'I'll give you the statement' or 'I'll give evidence' or 'I'll save Marshall' or whatever the words were, I forgot exactly the precise words but even at that time while they were investigating the Marshall case and as they said the Seale incident was an integral part of that, they had nothing on which to charge Ebsary at that time until this, and I don't know what the statement was, but they didn't charge him until some months later.

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MR. WINTERMANS: They still didn't charge him after the statement.

30. THE COURT: No, they charged him some months later.

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

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Well, go ahead.

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MR. WINTERMANS: It's interesting to note on the testimony of Corporal Carroll that this statement, there was no submission of this statement into evidence as to Voir Dire exhibit or any kind of exhibit, ever, really. There's never been a Voir Dire, it's the first Voir Dire in relation to this matter. The first trial . .

THE COURT: Well, I know that. I know this is the first Voir Dire.

10.

MR. WINTERMANS: At the first trial-the witness testified that it was submitted as an exhibit in the second trial. Of course it was by consent at that time and because of very different circumstances than we find ourselves in in this case. We - just to continue on that previous quote, the caution or warning has two additional purposes: a) to make the position clear to the accused, and b) to remove the effect of any inducement or threat which previously may have been held out to him by anyone. That's R v. Ford 5 C.R. 146 Court of Appeal. There's other cases where a warning was given in relation to one charge and then the statement was attempted to be used in relation to a much more serious charge and it was allowed - it was not allowed into evidence.

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R v. Dent 1947 Ontario Reports 105 Court of Appeal. Also R v. Daigle 3 C.R. 98 . .

THE COURT: What relevance is that in this case?

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MR. WINTERMANS: Well, as I'm saying, that if it was not made clear to Mr. Ebsary what the purposes of this statement were, if Mr. Ebsary thought . .

THE COURT: Just a minute now. The case you cited had two offences alleged by the one person, and a statement was made on one by the same person?

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MR. WINTERMANS: Yes. . .

THE COURT: And they couldn't use it on the other

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

on the same person. So what is different in this case?

MR. WINTERMANS: It was a wife who was being questioned in relation to vagrancy to warrant in relation to vagrancy, and she gave some admissions which they attempted to use against her on a murder . .

5. THE COURT: And you're saying that because . .

MR. WINTERMANS: And it was ruled inadmissible.

THE COURT: You're saying now that because they were investigating Marshall and he was going to give a statement on Marshall, that it ought not to be admissible against himself.

10. MR. WINTERMANS: Exactly, because he wasn't properly warned that that could be - the only warnings

that anything you say could be used as evidence. I would submit that given Mr. Ebsary's age and the

15. infirmities that he could very well have interpreted that as meaning this statement can be used as evidence for Donald Marshall in the Appeal Court or in this new

trial which he kept talking about all the way through his dealings with the police, that he wanted to help Donald Marshall get a new trial and that he'd testify,

20. 'I will testify for Donald Marshall.' So then they give him a warning, anything you say can be used as evidence period, and he gives a statement I submit for the purposes of testimony on a Donald Marshall trial, not against himself and he wasn't warned properly.

THE COURT: Take it out of this situation altogether
25. but make it closely akin. Supposing that his statement is Donald Marshall didn't do it, I did it. Just presume that's his statement. Are you suggesting that a statement like that, that presume everything else was voluntary and admissible, is this not admissible because
30. he was giving it for a different purpose?

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MR. WINTERMANS: I'm sorry . .
THE COURT: Is that what you're suggesting?
MR. WINTERMANS: No. If it had been that clear cut
then maybe . .
5. THE COURT: Well, I have no idea. But I'm just
giving it by way of analogy.
- MR. WINTERMANS: I really can't speculate on that
but in relation to this incident I think that the
evidence as per - even if you look at the statement itself
he certainly doesn't admit to . .
10. THE COURT: I haven't seen the statement, and I'm
not going to look at the statement for the purpose of
deciding its admissibility.
15. MR. WINTERMANS: Well, in that case, My Lord,
there are a number of other arguments that I have in
relation to information which are contained in that
statement which, that they police suggested to Mr. Ebsary
during these previous meetings that there's practically
nothing I would submit in the statement of any objective
value that couldn't have come from the police or from
MacNeil's statement, whatever that was, because we don't
even know what that was, and that the whole question of
20. reliability has to be considered here to. Historically
that was the main test, if you read Wigmore on Evidence,
the only test ultimately for the admissibility of
evidence is, is it relevant, is it trustworthy? Those
are the only questions and I would submit that when you
consider the type of person that Mr. Ebsary is and was
25. at the time that this statement was given, that it's
unreliable, not trustworthy, to accept this kind of
evidence. If the Crown can prove something against
Mr. Ebsary then they shouldn't be able to rely upon the
ravings of a person of highly questionable capacity and
30. condition under circumstances which he cannot answer

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

because he was declared to be mentally ill and was actually institutionalized for a period of several months, during the process when the police were possibly feeding him information and trying to convince him to say Marshall, and I would submit it's very

5. questionable whether the warning was proper and that most importantly of all, that the conversations relating to Doyle were a clear inducement and that the accused has the absolute right to remain silent, the Appeal Court has indicated, and that should only - that he

10. should only incriminate himself if he truly wants to and is aware of what he's doing. I would submit that the warning was not clear, that it's very likely that the only reason that he talked was because the police, he believed at least the police had done something for his friend and so he owed them and he promised and therefore

15. he was going to live up to his promise. And he was drinking at the time that the statement was given and the police cannot account for the details of the conversation that took place. They're giving opinion evidence, I submit, when they state there were no promises, threats or inducements. They can't just say

20. that. They have to say what they said. It's a conclusion. I'd like to read from the case of Ebsary v. The Queen which I have a citation, Supreme Court Case 00934 1984 but it is now I believe reported in 65 N.S.R. most recent edition, it's not even hard bound yet, dated

25. December 7th, 1984 and I quote from page 7. This is in relation I might add to another statement that was - not the same statement but a voluntary statement properly obtained is admissible against an accused as an exception to the basic principle that an accused has an absolute

30. right to remain silent either completely or partially and not to incriminate himself unless he wants to and that's

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0. from Deeds, J. in Harvath v. The Queen 1979 2 Supreme
 Court Report 376 at page 433. "A strong burden rests
 on the Crown to prove affirmatively that the statement
 was in fact voluntary and made without any threats,
 5. promises or inducements., or any other improper pressure
 from a person in auauthority. The Crown must fully
 disclose the circumstances and what was said to the
 accused." And in that case it was over 10 years, over
 10 years had passed and the police and not given any
 evidence about the actual fact. Chief MacIntyre can
 10. ony assume that he had followed his usual practice, he
 assumed that neither he nor anyone else in authority made
 any threats, promises or inducements to Mr. Ebsary. There
 was thus no proof, and they underline 'proof' of anything
 but the signatures of Ebsary and the police officers.
 The Crown in my opinion completely failed to discharge
 the burden of proof. A basic right cannot be disregarded
 15. merely on the assumption that proper police practice was
 followed. The statement should not have been admitted into
 evidence. The statement was highly prejudicial. I think
 that perhaps Your Lordship may want to consider the contents
 of the statement as well as the Appeal Court ruled that the
 20. prejudicial effect of this statement and another statement,
 a different statement was a factor.

THE COURT: The evidence is all in now, isn't it,
 on the Voir Dire?

MR. WINTERMANS: The statement is in as an exhibit.

25. THE COURT: An exhibit. What's the law on my
 agreeing the statement . .

MR. WINTERMANS: The Appeal Court says the
 statement is highly prejudicial in discussing the question
 and I think that it is because if the statement is
 completely irrelevant then it wouldn't be admissible and in
 30. order to determine relevance the Court would have to look at

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

0. the statement, but as to - I don't believe I have any case law on that question. Perhaps my learned friend does, but/Your Lordship does look at it, there are a number of other points that I would like to raise.

5. One other further point, if I might be allowed is on the question of capacity to confess. The fundamental question in determining whether a statement is admissible is whether the statement is freely and voluntarily made. In that respect the mental state of the accused at the time the statement was taken is of importance as a mentally disturbed person may be more susceptible to pressures and threats, whether real or imaginary. I would submit
10. Mr. Ebsary is more susceptible to pressures and threats, perhaps imaginary ones, especially - now in delivering the majority judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, in R. v. Bitton, 1956 Supreme Court Report page 958, Rand, J. cited the proposition as follows:

15. "The strength of mind and will of the accused, the influence of custody or its surroundings, the effect of questions or of conversation all call for delicacy and appreciation of the part they have played behind the admission, and to enable the court to decide
20. whether what was said was freely and voluntarily said, that is, was free from the influence of hope, or fear arrived by them."

This view was again reiterated in the Supreme Court of Canada in Ward v. R. 1979 Supreme Court, Criminal Report 3rd at 153, where Spence, J. held:

25. "Both the mental and physical condition of the accused must be considered in order to determine whether a person in his condition would be subject to hope or advantage or fear of prejudice in making the statements where perhaps a normal
30. person would not."

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

And I quote from Spence:

5. "In my view, the examination of whether there was any hope of advantage or fear of prejudice moving the accused to make this statement is simply an investigation of whether the statements were freely and voluntarily obtained. In my view there is further investigation of whether the statements were freely and voluntarily made even if no hope of advantage or fear of prejudice could be found, in consideration of the mental condition of the accused at the time he makes the statements to determine whether or not the statements represent the operating mind of the accused."

10.

The question of examination of the statement, My Lord, looking at Canadian Criminal Evidence, McWilliams 2nd Edition p. 510, it has been said variously that it is the right of the trial judge on Voir Dire to examine the statement, R. v. Robert 1969 3 CCC 165, B.C. Court of Appeal, or that it may be necessary to do so, R. v. Chalumpa #2 1973 17 C.C.C. 2d 394, or that the inquiry frequently relates to the truth of the statement, R. v. Donegan - all these quotes are - one might ask why it is necessary since Peach v. The Queen 1974 C.C.C. 27 Supreme Court of Canada, it is no longer material to determine whether the statement is inculpatory or exculpatory. Also the content of the statement is primarily a matter of relevance and weight to the jury.

20. Okay. It is difficult not to demand a judicial impartiality to rule a statement inadmissible if a judge examines it and discovers that it is a confession, but it is an impossible imposition when a judge is sitting without a jury and is himself the trier of fact. The trial judge must first

25. exclude the statement from his mind in determining the

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

issue of voluntariness and he must then, if he rules it inadmissible, also exclude it from his mind in the determination of guilt or innocence. However conscientiously he may do this the appearance of justice suffers. Cross at p. 73 comments drily that trials within a trial or time-wasting in cases heard by a jury and something of an unreality in cases tried before a Magistrate.

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It was suggested in Reed v. The Queen 1974 20 C.C.C. 2d 257 Court Martial Appeal Court that the judge should make a preliminary ruling as to voluntariness and then examine the statement to see if it contains anything which would render it inadmissible. This found favour in R. v. Poradis 1976 38 C.C.C. 2d 555 Quebec Court of Appeal, however in Re Mitchell and The Queen 1976 31 C.C.C. 2d 344 Alberta Supreme Court this suggestion was rejected and it was said that the matter ... however, the court was invited to examine the statement. The question remains as to why the judge should examine it at all. It is submitted that especially where a judge is sitting without a jury, he should avoid if possible examining the statement. Brown, Provincial Court Judge in R v. Conway, it looks like the Supreme Court of Canada said that it's not something that you should do.

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THE COURT: I read the same thing that you did. I wondered what you were going to tell me it told me to do. One goes one way and says one is the best practice and the other one says no. They're talking really about an invitation to read it at the request of the Crown. Now you're on the Defence and I don't know whether you've invited me to read it or not. I think you may have.

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

5. MR. WINTERMANS: Well, My Lord, if it's only on a question of relevance then I'm not asking you to read it then, except unless it relates to the question of voluntariness. Did the accused intend to incriminate himself by giving the statement? I would submit that an analysis of the statement would indicate that there's a serious question there, certainly there is a question of whether the admission would constitute any crime and if Your Lordship earlier referred to the statement, the hypothetical question that maybe Ebsary would say Marshall didn't do it, I did, or something, well, of course that's what the statement is, but in this particular case where there's an investigation into Marshall's - the validity of Marshall's conviction for murder, if a person hypothetically were to give a statement not admitting the murder, admitting homicide but inculpable homicide, then what the situation -

10. I submit that that is the situation here.

15. THE COURT: I thought what you really said to me in summary was, you indicated a number of - one is you said Ebsary didn't have the capacity to make a statement because he was suffering from incapacity and your evidence of that is the Exhibit V.D. 4, 5 and 6, is it, or 3, 4, 5? That was one point. So that I was to look at and consider whether or not he had capacity at all to make a statement.

20. MR. WINTERMANS: Whether there is a reasonable doubt on the question.

25. THE COURT: Well, it has to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt or whether I have a reasonable doubt that he had capacity.

30. MR. WINTERMANS: Are you suggesting that I have the burden of proof?

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

5. THE COURT: You have no burden whatsoever. The burden is over there on the Crown. The burden he has to prove everything beyond a reasonable doubt. Be careful and listen to what I say. The Crown has the burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt. You've raised a summary of the legal part, you've raised the point that he doesn't have capacity to make the statement. In support of that you say, refer to his own physical condition, refer to his age and the circumstances and refer to the Exhibit V.D.3. You then say, all right, presuming he does have capacity then the statement is not free and voluntary and you attack it from two sides. One, the activity of the police and what they did, and you also attack his own - he's not saying it for himself, he's saying it for the Marshall matter and not to incriminate himself and that's your second, one of your other attacks. Now you've gone through the various items of the evidence which I don't need to repeat. Now the first one is capacity then are you asking me to look at the statement and if I read the statement that I'm going to - just reading it as an outsider, then I'm going to see that it's obviously the product of mental illness or an incapacitated mind? You're not asking me to look at it from that point of view.

10.

15. MR. WINTERMANS: No.

20. THE COURT: Then what would you be asking me to look at the statement for? The statement itself is not going to prove its free and voluntariness. Reading the statement itself is not going to reflect on whether it was given freely or whether it was voluntary, or whether there was any inducement, from the statement itself I presume. The statement is going to presumably be a typical police statement where there is a warning at the

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

beginning and either questions or answers are recorded, so there's no reason for me to look at the statement itself, is there?

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MR. WINTERMANS: If I could just have a second to respond to that, My Lord.

MR. EDWARDS: My Lord, I wonder if I might rise at this point. Obviously Mr. Wintermans is not quite finished yet and I'm going to be of necessity regrettably some bit of time.

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THE COURT: Well, we'll keep the jury in if that's what you're . . .

MR. EDWARDS: Yes. It's 20 minutes to 4 o'clock.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to leave them there. I don't know what is going to happen. I'm not going to send them home now.

15.

MR. WINTERMANS: There are a number of things in the statement which go to, I would submit, to the question of voluntariness.

MR. EDWARDS: If it would be of assistance, My Lord, I can indicate that the Crown has no objection to you reading the statement or hearing the tape, which may be even better.

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MR. WINTERMANS: Well, I think it would be easier if you read the transcript. I'm not strong on the point one way or the other but it would certainly be quicker to refer you to certain parts of - unless Your Lordship is already - perhaps Your Lordship would like to wait until after my learned friend has . . . and if you have any tendency at all to know that the statement ought to be admitted then I certainly would ask that you - I would submit that just that last series of comments with respect to Doyle are clear inducements, clear inducements which certainly would raise a reasonable doubt.

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MR. WINTERMANS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRETHE COURT: Yeah, you've given me all of that.

I know that. I'm asking me why you want me to look at that particular statement and maybe you don't want me to look at it. That's what I'm concerned with.

5.

How am I going to read a series of questions and answers and decide that they weren't the produce of a lucid mind unless they obviously reflect that. Which I don't know.

If

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MR. WINTERMANS: /Your Lordship is considering the question of whether there were any threats, promises or inducements then perhaps there is some evidence already before you.

THE COURT: Well, I have the evidence already there, you're asking me to look at the statement. You know what the statement says, I presume. I don't. Well, let's just hold off on that one for a minute.

15.

Are you finished with your presentation?

MR. WINTERMANS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right then, I think we'd better take five minutes off and then we'll hear you.

Recess for five minutes.

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COURT RECESSED (3:40 p.m.)

COURT RESUMED (3:46 p.m.)

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0. THE COURT: Mr. Edwards?

MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, My Lord.

MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

MR. EDWARDS: I'll attempt to be as brief as possible, My Lord. The purpose of a Voir Dire, of course, is to prove the statement was voluntary, and
5. voluntary in the sense that it wasn't obtained through any threats, promises or inducements either by persons in authority and voluntary in a sense secondly, I guess these are the two key points, secondly in the sense that it was the produce of an operating or conscious mind and
10. so the Crown set out to satisfy you on both those requirements beyond a reasonable doubt that this tape recording was voluntary.

 As I indicated in my opening remarks on the Voir Dire, the Crown has no indication of seeking Your Lordship to allow the admissibility of any statements made in that so-called first period, February to May.
15. The sole purpose of calling evidence from the police officers during that period of time is referent to our desire to satisfy you that no threats, promises or inducements were made from the inception of this investigation in February of '84 during that particular
20. time period and I submit that the evidence clearly discloses, having come from all police officers with contact with Mr. Ebsary, all the police officers who were in any way connected with this investigation during that time period, that there were no such threats, promises or inducements made at that time.
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 I stated in the opening also that the evidence from that time period is of rather dubious relevance as far as its referent to the statement taken in October of '82 and I would submit as I said then that we were being on the safe side by introducing that evidence.
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MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

Now Mr. Wintermans introduced the transcript of the fitness hearing held in May of '82 and the reports, the discharge report showing that in July of '82 the accused was again fit to stand trial, albeit on a separate and unconnected matter, but there is nothing wrong insofar as the law was concerned at that time with the functioning of his mind and I submit that when you consider in July of '82 he was fit, then what's - what relevance has it that he received treatment between May and July? The point is that well before the October statement was taken psychiatrists had found him fit to stand trial.

10.

I want to deal in sequence with some of the specific points made by Mr. Wintermans and these for the most part deal with the first question of whether or not there were any threats, promises or inducements which would render the statement inadmissible. Well, he mentions the reference to the Canada Evidence Act which apparently was in Donald Marshall's letter to Mr. Ebsary and Staff Sergeant Wheaton was unsure at that time whether or not the Canada Evidence Act outside the context of the letter was discussed with Mr. Ebsary. I submit that that point was put beyond all question by Corporal Carroll because he said it definitely was not. He said there may have been some reference in the letter to the Canada Evidence Act, he couldn't remember that, but he stated categorically that there was no discussion by he and Wheaton with Ebsary concerning Ebsary's giving a statement or testimony under the protection of the Canada Evidence Act. I want to emphasize that, he was categorical on that point.

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My learned friend stated that Corporal Carroll was operating from rather scanty notes as far as the February situation is concerned and again I remind Your Lordship

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0. MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

that he was given the opportunity if he wished to see the more extensive notes that were in the file and indeed he could've seen them long before today, had he ever requested, but he didn't. And all of this activity in February again, even if there were the possibility, which I submit there is not, let's say the Canada Evidence Act had been discussed, how could it be suggested that that was still operating in October? There was no mention of it in the evidence.

5. My learned friend suggested that arranging the meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had some effect on the admissibility of the statement. That one escapes me, My Lord, I can't respond to it because I don't understand what he's suggesting there.

10. He said fourthly that because the case was called the Donald Marshall case and the officers were investigating the Donald Marshall case, therefore Ebsary - this is how I understood his argument - therefore Ebsary wasn't put on guard that what he might say might affect his legal status and of course that jumps in the face of the evidence because Staff Wheaton said specifically that Jimmy MacNeil's statement was read to Ebsary which accused Ebsary of doing the stabbing, and Wheaton told Ebsary that he thought he did the stabbing, so Mr. Ebsary would be in no doubt, I would submit, about the purpose of the interviews with the R.C.M.P.

15. My learned friend suggested that because the statement of Jimmy MacNeil, which was read to Mr. Ebsary at the time, wasn't put in evidence, that that had something to do with the admissibility, I guess the inference is that maybe there was something in the statement which would constitute an inducement. I note from his cross-examination my learned friend had full

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0. MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

opportunity to ask Corporal Carroll to produce the statement but he didn't do so.

MR. WINTERMANS: Might I interject? That . .

5. THE COURT: No, I think you should wait until he's finished and then you'll have an opportunity to rebut this.

10. MR. EDWARDS: He had full opportunity to ask that the statement be produced but he didn't do so. He talks about the conversation regarding Mr. Doyle and states that that is clearly an inducement which would render the statement inadmissible. Well, I would submit that that is far from accurate. Just referring to our notes on what Corporal Carroll said about that, he referred first to Ebsary saying words to the effect that if you help Doyle I'll give you the Marshall case and I said I couldn't promise I'd get him out. Ebsary said he'd give me the Marshall case, then he told 15. Ebsary after he made his inquiries that Doyle was on the way to the Nova Scotia Hospital, nothing could be done, so there was no promise there and that is close to what Staff Sergeant Barlow said at the time, but more significantly even if that were an inducement, I want to refer Your Lordship to page 196 of Kaufmann, 20. The Admissibility of Confessions, 3d Edition, where the well recognized author in this area states the following:

"Where the motivation for a statement comes from 'within' the accused"

as I suggest it does here,

25. "his declaration will be admitted."

He cites as authority for that proposition R. v. Siniarski - S-i-n-i-a-r-s-k-i - and that is a 1969 of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal found at 3 C.C.C. 228. In this case on the Voir Dire the accused 30. had put the matter quite frankly. "I gave a statement

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MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

to get out of the hole because it's not a nice place to be, and I think I would've signed anything to get out of there." The trial judge admitted the confession and this was confirmed on appeal. The

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author goes on to say:

"However, distinction must be drawn between those cases where the accused decides by himself that a confession would bring him a benefit, and those where the accused believes that a confession would help but asks a person in authority to confirm this fact."

10.

Now in the latter case, of course, that type of statement would likely be ruled inadmissible, while here the motivation came from within Ebsary to give the statement to the police if they would help him out with Doyle. Well, in the first place they didn't help him out with Doyle and in the second place, even if they had it was never confirmed by any of the police that giving the confession would help Mr. Ebsary.

15.

My learned friend referred to his suggestion in cross-examination that Corporal Carroll may have said something like 'if I could do anything, if I could ever do anything for you' and that was the question that I objected to, I submit that it wasn't a proper question for cross-examination, and that's confirmed by the fact that now he hasn't done anything to confirm that that suggestion was ever made, and I submit that Corporal Carroll gave instances in context where that type of suggestion could have been made and I submit that's why Corporal Carroll said - certainly didn't come close to verifying the allegation made by my learned friend.

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—My learned friend complains about the form of the warning, 'cannot be used as evidence.' He wants the

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0. MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

words 'against you.' Well, that's the way the warning used to read years ago and it fell into disfavour with the courts and the accepted warning now is that anything you say can be used as evidence, period. And again, there's no question that Mr. Ebsary knew the reason why they were there.

Now as far as the statement itself is concerned, I guess this bears on the second point, that it is incumbent upon the Crown to prove that the statement is the product of a operating or conscious mind. Well, I would invite Your Lordship to read the statement, if not hear the tape recording and I submit that having done so, you will readily see that the conversations in it are not the ravings of a mentally ill person as suggested by my learned friend, but are obviously the product of a conscious mind and in large part the statement is self-serving because in the statement is contained his defence or what he believes is his defence. So I would invite Your Lordship to do that and as authority for that proposition I refer to Re v. The Queen, it's a 1974 20 Criminal Cases 2, p. 257, it's a decision . .

20. THE COURT: I'm sorry, the citation in 1974?

MR. EDWARDS: Yes.

THE COURT: Criminal Cases?

MR. EDWARDS: Criminal Cases 2, p. 257. The Court Martial Court of Appeal. The court held the judge should first make a preliminary ruling that subject to the contents of the statement the Crown has established voluntariness and then consider the contents and make a final ruling, and I submit that if Your Lordship did that, you would find as I suggested that there is nothing in the statement to indicate that even marginally that Mr. Ebsary . . .

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MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

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THE COURT: That procedure was rejected, looking at McWilliams, p. 510 on the most recent edition, the second edition and that suggestion was rejected by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal.

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MR. EDWARDS: What's the year of that citation? I don't have McWilliams with me.

THE COURT: That was 1976, 31 C.C.C. 2d.

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MR. EDWARDS: Well, I have a further citation, R. v. Cunliffe - C-u-n-l-i-f-f-e - which is a 1977, 34 C.C.C. 2, p. 287. That's a decision of the Ontario Provincial Court and the court suggested that if Defence counsel objects to the trial judge examining the contents of the statement, the trial judge should decline to do so unless Crown counsel is able to assure the court that examination of the statement will materially assist the judge in determining the issue of voluntariness, and I would submit, you know, if we just put aside the case law for a moment because the cases do seem to go both ways, you know, just looking at it from a point of view of logic, what is one of the main objections that he's making to the statement? Well, the introduction of the psychiatric evidence, I suppose is designed to show that Mr. Ebsary wasn't really conscious of what he was doing, couldn't be expected to give a rational account. Well, I submit what better way available to us would there be than for Your Lordship to listen to the tape, to hear the intonations, the articulation of the accused, or at least read the transcript. I submit that it will materially assist Your Lordship in making the determination which you're now being called upon to do. And from my learned friend's argument, he seemed to be suggesting also albeit it for other reasons, that Your Lordship should be aware of the contents of the statement. And again, the cases make it very clear that

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0. MR. EDWARDS' ARGUMENT ON VOIR DIRE

there is a danger where, if Your Lordship were deciding this case alone without a jury, then sure, there's a great danger of you being influenced by the contents of the statement because of human factors, being influenced in your final decision of guilt or innocence. However, 5. the cases suggest that the danger certainly is not nearly as great where the trier of fact are those 12 people in the room next door, because of course they are not going to become aware of the contents of the statement until you rule the statement is admissible. Considering all those factors, the issue of voluntariness and whether it was the product of conscious mind can be 10. assisted by Your Lordship reading the statement.

My learned friend quoted the Court of Appeal case which had to do with the second trial in this matter and said that in that case, because as I understood it, because everything couldn't be recalled, therefore the 15. Court of Appeal threw out the 1971 statement, well, he started reading I submit a little too late in the game because that statement is clearly distinguishable from this one, because in that case the police officers, and no criticism of them, trying to recall something they had done 12 years or so ago, couldn't remember anything. 20. I just refer briefly. The only evidence about the making of a statement was by Sergeant John MacIntyre who had written the statement in his own handwriting and witnessed Ebsary's signature. He could not recall any of the circumstances except that he had taken the 25. statement at the police station. He could not say how Ebsary got there or what was said. He assumed that he followed his usual practice and gave a standard warning and gave no threats, promises or inducements. He did not remember what he told Ebsary. He did not recall 30. who saw Ebsary before he questioned him and of course did

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0. MR. WINTERMANS' REBUTTAL Voir Dire

it fell into disrepute but I ask that he substantiate that remark.

5. With respect to his comments concerning the purpose of introducing the psychiatric evidence of Dr. Aktar, he indicated that the only purpose was that he couldn't give a rational account of what occurred. I would point to the contents of the psychiatric report with respect to the first period, the February '82 period, I would submit that anything that happened there, Mr. Ebsary is not in a position to respond to because of his memory loss so he can't make a full answer, he can't say what took place during that period. With respect to the second period I point to Dr. Aktar's testimony concerning confabulation meaning making things up, in reaction to a loss of memory he tends to make up these grandiose stories is what Aktar says, so I would submit that the purpose is two-fold and it relates to both the period before and the period after, together with the evidence of intoxication. It relates to the voluntariness and what would constitute a threat or inducement to one person may not to another, but to Mr. Ebsary who is weak and old and frail, very little could constitute an inducement and he could get things mixed up in his own mind. He might think that he remembered talking about the Canada Evidence Act even if it wasn't true.

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25. With respect to the Ebsary appeal the ruling that the 1971 statement was inadmissible, my learned friend neglected to point out that Chief MacIntyre did attempt to give an account of what took place, he did make statements such as there were no threats, promises or inducements, just like here today and the Appeal Court ruled that that's not good enough, he can't just say there were no threats, promises or inducements when on . . .

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MR. WINTERMANS' REBUTTAL ON VOIR DIRE

0. THE COURT: Wasn't there an indication in those that the reason why he said he made no threats, promises or inducements because that's his standard practice? Isn't that the reasoning in that one?

5. MR. WINTERMANS: Right. But the case law which I cited earlier, the decision did clearly state that that is a conclusion which if questioned on cross-examination he has to support it, by the words which were spoken and it's for the judge to decide what's a threat, promise or inducement, and it has to be presented by way of affirmative evidence, not just there were no threats, promises or inducements. And in this case, even on the 10. morning that Corporal Carroll took the statement there was conversation concerning Doyle and there was drunkenness and there was a lengthy period of time, at least a half hour, maybe three hours which was unaccounted for.

That's all I have to say, My Lord.

15. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We'll have an adjournment. I'll try and see if I can decide this in the next short while. We'll have an adjournment of about 10 minutes.

COURT RECESSED (4:14 p.m.)

COURT RESUMED (4:46 p.m.)

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DECISION ON VOIR DIRE

25. THE COURT: All right. With regard to the admissibility of a statement a Voir Dire has been conducted and the Crown has produced evidence from all members of the R.C.M.P. who were investigating the Marshall matter who had any contact with Mr. Ebsary the accused in two periods, February and October of 1982.

30. Ebsary himself was in the Nova Scotia Hospital from Mach 30th to April 26th, 1982 and on May the 7th a finding was made that he was unfit to stand trial and was returned to the Nova Scotia Hospital on a Lieutenant

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Governor's warrant. A finding that he had recovered and was fit to stand trial was made and he was discharged on July 30th, 1982.

5. The Defence produced only the evidence of Dr. Aktar. I have reviewed all of the evidence and submission of both Crown and Defence counsels. Nothing in the Crown's evidence would indicate any lack of lucidity on the part of Ebsary in February. He was given the standard police warning when taken to the police office before any conversation and understood it.

10. All of the evidence re the February event clearly shows that there were no threats, promises or inducements of any kind on these occasions. Even if there were, they would only be relevant if they led to the October statement or put it another way, were still operating in October. There's no such evidence of that.

15. There is sufficient evidence as to what took place in October with regard to the meetings between the police officers and Mr. Ebsary so that a finding can be made. I'm satisfied again beyond a reasonable doubt the statement does represent the operating mind of the accused. There's no indication of lack of intellect or

20. insanity. While there is some evidence of consumption of alcohol at all relevant times I'm satisfied that there was no degree of impairment which would come close to question the capacity of the accused to give a statement or to question its reliability or to have any effect on

25. his will.

The activities of Constable Carroll re the Marshalls and arranging the meeting between the Marshalls and Ebsary do not in my view constitute an inducement.

30. With regard to the evidence concerning Mr. Doyle Ebsary himself initiated the request to get Doyle out of

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jail and was told immediately by Constable Carroll that he could promise nothing but that he would look into it. Constable Carroll knew nothing about Doyle at the time. Ebsary did say, if you get Doyle out I'll give you the Marshall case and after he learned that .Doyle was on the way to the Nova Scotia Hospital on a 30-day remand and in the words of Corporal Carroll 'that nothing could be done' he said he would not go back on his word. I'm satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the evidence clearly discloses that no promises were made by persons in authority that could constitute an inducement in these circumstances.

5. As to the warning given, it was a proper warning, a standard police warning and Ebsary understood it.

10. With regard to the reference to the Canada Evidence Act I suggest that this is of no consequence as there is no acceptable evidence to support its discussion and certainly Ebsary did not request the protection of the Canada Evidence Act and further, those discussions were not in the relevant period and again I find that whatever discussions were held where the Canada Evidence Act was mentioned, which I repeat were minimal, certainly were not operating in October. The statement is therefore voluntary, given freely without promise or threat or inducement of any kind.

15. In reaching this decision I have not read the statement itself and despite the invitation of counsel I do not feel it necessary to do so.

20. So the statement is admissible, Mr. Edwards.

25. MR. EDWARDS: 'Thank you, My Lord.'

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0. THE COURT: Now it's 10 to 5. Obviously we're beyond our time. Would you bring the jury in, please? There are no other preliminary matters.

MR. EDWARDS: Not that I'm aware of, My Lord.

MR. WINTERMANS: There was one other, My Lord.

5. THE COURT: Just hold off on the jury for a minute. What's the next preliminary matter?

MR. WINTERMANS: Well, I wasn't anticipating the admission of the statement but now that the statement has been ruled admissible I see that my learned friend is also going to be tending to introduce evidence concerning a knife and I would submit that there is some question there as to the admissibility of that.

10. THE COURT: Is that something we do preliminary or do we wait until the time that it may or may not be introduced? I have no idea.

15. MR. EDWARDS: If I may, My Lord, just for clarity, what on earth has it got to do with whether or not the statement was admissible?

THE COURT: It's got nothing to do with the statement.

MR. WINTERMANS: It's got nothing to do with the statement . . .

20. MR. EDWARDS: He said now that the statement has been ruled admissible . . .

25. MR. WINTERMANS: My point is, I wasn't sure if my learned friend would be bothering with the knife evidence if the statement were ruled inadmissible, but now that the statement has been ruled admissible then I expect that is not a possibility so and it usually comes to the admissibility of the knife evidence which has been described^{by} the Appeal Division, that particular knife or those knives, the evidence has been described by the Appeal Division in the Marshall Appeal hearing in 1983 as highly speculative or very speculative and that makes

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0. DISCUSSION

it somewhat of a Voir Dire in relation to that.

5. THE COURT: But I want to get the trial under way. I'm anxious that we not consume tremendous amounts of time into irrelevant matters and matters that are just going to slow us down. I don't know whether the Crown is going to produce a knife. I'm sure not going to decide in advance unless I have some indication that they are going to introduce it, and I would suggest that you wait until the knife is introduced. If you have an objection to the introduction of the knife we'll consider it then.

10. MR. EDWARDS: My Lord, if I may - the evidence that I intend to call with relation to the knives, well, Mr. Wintermans as has Your Lordship has been given notice in the Summary for the Trial Judge I forwarded it in December, and it has to do with the evidence of Adolphus J. Evers. If there is some question on the admissibility of the knives, and my learned friend I might say has never indicated to me over the months since we've known about it, that he had any objection to its admissibility but if there is a question, then it affects the testimony of oh, about six, seven, 15. seven or eight witnesses and in order - if we are going to get into a Voir Dire on the admissibility of that evidence, well, we're going to be tied up without the jury for at least another half a day and I might say that the first witnesses who I will be calling, you see, 20. what the evidence amounts to is a comparison between the fibres found on the jackets worn by Marshall and Seale on that night in '71 with fibres found on knives seized from Mr. Ebsary's home in 1982, so of course what I have to do to establish the ground work for that is 25. call the witnesses to get the jackets into evidence. 30.

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DISCUSSION

0. There's about five or six there, then call the witnesses to get the knives into evidence, so you know . .

THE COURT: And what is the basis of your objection to the introduction of the knife or knives?

5. MR. WINTERMANS: It's prejudicial and highly speculative evidence which may prejudice the jury.

THE COURT: Why is it prejudicial?

MR. WINTERMANS: It's an exhibit. A knife is handled in front of a jury and it may cause some emotional reaction on their part and if the knife cannot be established to be . .

10. THE COURT: Let's make it a gun. Let's make it a gun for a moment. A gun is a pretty menacing thing and somebody introduces a gun at trial, and they want to show that certain bullets came from that gun and they have bullets that were fired and they have bullets from a victim and they have all the markings on them and so on. Now unless it's inadmissible for some other reason, surely the gun is admissible and then the witnesses come on and say I tested bullets from this gun and it has certain markings, the bullets have certain markings. The bullet found in a certain body had certain markings and the evidence goes on in the normal manner, doesn't it? Well, am I right or not?

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MR. WINTERMANS: I think one of the questions that is involved is whether continuity of an exhibit is . .

THE COURT: That's another matter.

25. MR. WINTERMANS: It's a question of admissibility versus weight.

THE COURT: I don't know about that one.

MR. WINTERMANS: Whether the question of proving continuity, having to prove continuity of an exhibit goes to the question of the admissibility of that exhibit versus the question of weight.

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0. THE COURT: I think it's a question of weight, isn't it?

MR. WINTERMANS: If the Crown cannot prove continuity of an exhibit . .

5. THE COURT: Then it's a question for the jury to decide whether or not they have sufficient evidence to accept that that particular exhibit is the same exhibit that was seized at such and such a time. It's not a question of admissibility.

MR. WINTERMANS: Then I withdraw my . .

10. MR. EDWARDS: The Crown intends to prove continuity anyway. You know, what's the problem?

THE COURT: And there will be no waving of knives before the jury. I can assure you of that. It's in as an exhibit, it'll be treated as an exhibit. It will not be used in an inflammatory way.

15. Well, you think about it overnight as to whether or not you intend to pursue it. If you do intend to pursue it, I'd like to know in advance, in the morning, so that we can deal with it and I'm going to call the jury back in and I'm going to tell them that they're ready. Just give me one more minute. There was one
20. other thing I wanted to add on to my decision on the Voir Dire so the record will be complete.

DECISION ON VOIR DIRE (Cont'd)

25. Submissions were made by the Defence counsel as to the application of the Charter of Rights, Section 24.2 and 24.1 to the matter of the admissibility of the statement and it is my view that there was nothing involved which would constitute a violation of the Charter.

(End of decision)

30. THE COURT: All right. Call them in.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

JURY RETURNS (5:00 p.m.)

JURY POLLED (All present)

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Foreman, members of the jury, I am sorry that you had to sit around most of the day or all of the day without knowing what was going on, but I told you at the beginning that there might be some matters that would be discussed in your absence and there was one. It's unfortunate that one can't predict how long these things are going to take and this one happened to take all of the time since I let you out. That matter has now been resolved and we are ready to commence with the trial itself in the presence of the jury so we will start tomorrow morning at 09:30 and we'll start hearing evidence, so while you may have had an easy day today it's going to be a little more difficult, probably, as the next few days go by. At least you've had an opportunity to get to know each other.

All right. So it'll be 09:30 tomorrow morning that we start.

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Now everything else is in line for 09:30 tomorrow morning. At that time you can indicate to me whether or not you're going to pursue any other matters. In advance. You know, some of these can come up during the trial itself.

All right. Close court for today.

COURT ADJOURNED (5:04 p.m.)

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