VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

5 V

JENS SOERING

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. SWEENEY. JR. PRESIDING

Bedford County, Virginia March 1, 1990

* * * *

VIVIAN P. NEAL Court Reporter 1221 Twin Springs Court Forest, Virginia 24551

(804) 385-8341

APPEARANCES:

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JAMES W. UPDIKE, ESQUIRE Commonwealth's Attorney County of Bedford Counsel the Plaintiff

RICHARD A. NEATON, ESQUIRE Neaton & Fenner 1 Kennedy Square, Suite 2026 Detroit, Michigan 48226 Out-of-State Counsel for Defendant

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(Court convened at 9:30 a.m. and in the presence of the defendant and counsel, the following ensued.)

THE COURT: It's my understanding that the hearing today is a hearing on motion to suppress certain statements. According to the Virginia Code section on cameras in the Courtroom, motions for suppressions of statements are not to be covered, so there can be no television covering of this hearing, no radio coverage and no photographs in the Courtroom, nor can there be any tape recorders in the Courtroom.

I think we're now ready. Let the record show that this is a hearing in the Commonwealth of Virginia v. Jens Soering case, a motion to suppress defendant s statements. I have a copy of the motion, which I have read.

I have previously stated that because of a expressed prohibition in the Virginia statute dealing with cameras in the Courtroom that no part of this hearing may be televised or otherwise reported by the media in the Courtroom. That's a matter over which I have no control.

All right. Maybe we should talk a little bit about where we will go, gentlemen, if we don't finish this afternoon. Are the witnesses from the United Kingdom going to be here tomorrow?

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MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor, and they are prepared to stay for the length of the hearing, whatever that takes.

THE COURT: I have some thought that perhaps we will not finish by 5:00 today. I am prepared to stay a little later than that, but if we don't finish today I would like to come back at 9:30 tomorrow morning and I've cleared the morning for this in case it's needed. Does that suit you gentlemen?

MR. CLEAVELAND: Yes, sir. it does.

THE COURT: All right. Fine. I'm prepared to proceed unless there are any motions for exclusion of witnesses or any matters of that kind. Does anyone have that?

MR. NEATON: We do, Judge. We have a motion to exclude and separate all witnesses in this case.

THE COURT: Yes, I think that's appropriate.

All right. Would you call your witnesses first, Mr.

Updike?

MR. UPDIKE: Certainly, Your Honor.

Investigator Gardner and Detective Inspector Beever and
Constable Wright.

THE COURT: All right. You all will have to go outside until called to testify.

(Inspector Gardner and Inspector Beever and
Detective Constable Wright leave the Courtroom.)

THE COURT: All right. Did the defense have any witnesses it would present today?

MR. NEATON: Not other than the defendant.

THE COURT: Of course, the defendant may stay in Court and the law is, as we all know, that any testimony which he might give in this type of hearing is not admissible against him in the trial on the merits, correct?

MR. NEATON: That's the way I understand It.

THE COURT: That's the way I understand it.
Who proceeds first? Who wants to go first?

MR. NEATON: Your Honor, I'll go first.

THE COURT: That'll be fine.

MR. NEATON: We call Ricky Gardner first. sir.

THE COURT: All right, sir.

The witness, RICKY GARDNER, having first been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

THE COURT: Now before the witnesses begin to testify. I might add that it's my practice to allow witnesses to take any applicable notes to the witness

1	stand with them in case either side have those. All	
2	right. Proceed, sir.	
3	MR. NEATON: May I lead the witness, Judge?	
4	THE COURT: Yes. On preliminary matters, yes.	
5	MR. NEATON: Thank you.	
6		
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
8		
9	BY MR. NEATON:	
10	Q Your name is Ricky Gardner, is that right?	
11	A Yes, sir.	
12	Q And where are you employed?	
13	A The Bedford County Sherlff's Department.	
14	Q Did you have that job back in June of 1986?	
15	A Yes, I did.	
16	Q What was your position or rank with the	
17	Sheriff's Department in June of '86?	
18	A I was an investigator.	
19	O And you are still an investigator now?	
20	A Yes, sir.	
21	O And you were in charge or an investigator	
22	assigned to the Derek and Nancy Haysom case?	
23	A I was assigned to it, yes, sir.	
24	Q In June of 1986 did you have occasion to	
25	travel to London, England?	

1	Q No	w on June 5, 1986, dld you have occasion
2	to be at the Rich	mond Police Station?
3	A Ye	s. sir. I was.
4	G Wa	s Mr. Updike there with you?
5	A Ye	s. slr, he was.
6	. Q Wh	at time did you arrive at the Richmond
7	Station that day?	
8	. A Wh	at time I actually arrived?
9	Q Ye	5.
10	A I	can't be certain.
11	Q Di	d you attend the hearing that Jens
12	Soering and Eliza	beth Haysom were a part of in the
13	Magistrate's Cour	t earlier that morning?
14	A Ye	s. sir, I did.
15	O Yo	u were in attendance at that hearing?
16	A Ye	s, sir.
17	Q An	d at that time both Miss Haysom and Mr.
18	Soering were repr	esented by counsel?
19	A Ye	s, sir.
20	Q An	d that counsel's name was Kelth Barker?
21	A Ye	s. sir, I believe so.
22	Q An	d he was a British solicitor?
23	A Ye	s, slr.
24		d the purpose of that hearing in the
25	Magistrate's Cour	t was to obtain a Court order to detain

Miss Haysom and Mr. Soering for questioning on the Haysom case? Yes. sir. A And that was pursuant to, as far as you 4 understood, the extradition treaty between the United 5 States and the United Kingdom, if you know? 6 I don't know. 7 In any event, were you there when the 8 Magistrate ordered that Miss Haysom and Mr. Soering be detained in the Richmond Police Station? Yes. sir. I was. 11 Do you know where they were being held 12 before they were sent to the Richmond Police Station? 13 They were at separate facilities, but I do A 14 not know the name of the facilities right offhand. 15 In any event, they were not at the Richmond 16 Police Station until after the Magistrate ordered them 17 detained, is that right? 18 That's correct. 19 Dld they object to the detention, a request 20 by the government of the United Kingdom at that time, at 21 the Magistrate's hearing? 22 I'm trying to think. 23 Do you remember? 24 I don't remember if they did or they 25 Page 10

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witnesses in preliminary matters and the Commonwealth would object and state that he's far exceeding that.

THE COURT: Any reply?

MR. NEATON: Well, I would indicate first the whole hearing is a preliminary matter, at least on the admissibility of the confession. And secondly, I would indicate that this is a police officer who's representing, in effect, is an adverse witness. That's why I asked the Court's permission to lead the witness.

MR. UPDIKE: I think the Court ruled, Your Honor, as to preliminary matters as to the questioning of this witness, not that this entire procedure is preliminary. As far as the witness being adverse, the witness has in no way established that he is adverse or proven to be so, and unless and until that occurs, we would respectfully submit counsel cannot lead his own witness.

THE COURT: All right. That's enough.

Thank you, gentlemen. The objection is sustained. You have gone beyond the preliminary questions. You must now not lead.

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Q Was Mr. Beever of the London Metropolitan Police with you at the Court hearing?

A I think he was there. I don't know whether he was with us or not, but I believe he was there.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I don't know that the numbering matters a whole lot. but I'm a creature of habit. Isn't our usual procedure here, and I know it varies in different places, and I think that this is probably the most correct way of doing it, the way Mr. Neaton is doing it, but here, don't we usually only mark them if they're received into evidence?

THE COURT: Well, they may be marked for identification.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm aware of that, Your Honor. That s fine. And whatever suits the Court and Mr. Neaton. I was just asking that they be numbered as they usually are, numbers for the Commonwealth and letters for the defense. If there's any problem with that, it doesn't matter.

MR. NEATON: It's no problem. Thank you.

(Defendant's Proposed Exhibits A, B. C and D were marked for identification only.)

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Mr. Gardner, I'm going to show you what's been marked as Defendant's Proposed Exhibit A. I'd ask you to look at this and tell me if that is a copy of your

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brought up from downstairs.

At 3:25? I believe that's the time he was

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Yes, sir.

A Yes, sir.

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1		Q	Was that at 6:00?
2		A	Approximately 6:00, yes, sir.
3		Q	And that Interview lasted until about 6:45?
4	4	A	Yes, sir.
5		Q	Excuse me. Getting back to the 3:25
6	interview	, at	any time during that interview did my client
7	talk to h	is so	licitor?
8		A	No, sir. Not during the interview, no.
9	sir.		
10		Q	Well, at any time between 3:25 and 5:28 in
11	the after	noon	of the 5th of June, dld my client talk to
12	his solic	itor?	
13		A	No, sir.
14		Q	Did you see Mr. Beever talk to my client's
15	solicitor	at t	hat time?
16		A	No. sir.
17		Q	Was Mr. Beever always in the room with you
18	between 3	:25 a	nd 5:28 p.m.?
19		A	Yes, sir. I believe he was.
20		Q	He never left the room, to the best of your
21	memory?		
22		A	Not to my knowledge, he didn't.
23		Q	Now at 6:00 you talked to my client again.
24	It lasted	abou	t forty-five minutes, right?
25		A	Yes, sir.

A What he said was that he would answer some questions and some questions he wouldn't without first consulting with an attorney.

Q Did he tell you that he wanted to talk to an American attorney about the case in the U.S.A. and then talk to the police?

A Before he answered certain questions.

Q And those questions that he was referring to were questions that had to do with whether or not he was or was not present at the Haysom house on the weekend of the 29th through the 3ist of March, is that not true?

A I think the exact question was, he said he knew something about his involvement or non-involvement in this case and he would only discuss it with me after talking to an attorney. I asked him was he requesting an attorney and he said no.

Q You asked him if he was requesting an attorney at that time, right?

A At that time, yes, sir.

Q And that's when he told you, no. He wanted to wait until he could talk to an American attorney in the U.S.A., right?

A No. sir. That's not what he said.

Q In any event, you ended the interview because of the request for counsel, right?

A No, sir.

G You ended the interview because he wouldn't answer your questions until he had a chance to talk to a lawyer, right?

A I ended the interview because I was exercising caution.

Q And the caution you were exercising was that there was a request for counsel?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, isn't this leading again? We object.

THE COURT: It is, and It's sustained.

MP. NEATON: I think, Your Honor, this will demonstrate the adverse of interest between this witness and the defendant in this case. He's the police officer who's taking the statement. He's the proponent of the statement, and I would respectfully ask the Court's permission to lead the witness.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we think that the Friend's Book on Evidence is clear. Simply calling someone to the stand and knowing who he is and what his position is and not necessarily giving you the answers that you wish, are not the basis for declaring the witness an adverse witness. The witness has been completely

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cooperative and is answering the best that he knows how. He has in no way proved to be hostile. He has in no way proved to surprise counsel, because counsel has the notes. There's no reason that this witness be declared an adverse witness.

THE COURT: Denled.

MR. NEATON: Pardon me. Judge?

THE COURT: Denied, sir. Your request to have the Court declare the officer an adverse witness under the statute is denied.

MR. NEATON: All right, I understand.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Were you exercising caution at 6:45 p.m. that day?

A Yes, sir.

And were you exercising caution because of the request for counsel?

A No, sir. Could you ask me that question again, please?

Q Were you exercising caution because of the defendant's request for counsel at some point in the future?

A Yes, sir.

Q Yes. 2 No, sir. I do not remember leaving the 3 Police station. 4 Do you remember staying in the police station or remaining in the police station during this 5 6 time period? 7 Well, I don't remember leaving so. 8 apparently, I stayed there. Let me ask you this. Do you remember 9 talking to Mr. Beever between 6:45 and 8:00 p.m. on the 10 5th of June? 11 I don't remember, but I'm sure we did talk. 12 Do you have any memory of talking to Mr. 13 Updike during that time period? 14 Well, he was there, so I probably did talk 15 to Mr. Updike. Yes, sir. 16 Q Did you probably talk to him about the 17 case? 18 Yes. sir. A 19 Did you probably talk to him about the 20 Interview at 6:00? 21 MR. UPDIKE: Judge, he's leading again. 22 MR. NEATON: I don't believe that's a 23 leading question. 24 MR. UPDIKE: "Didn't you talk to him about 25

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1	the case?" Isn't that suggesting an answer,
2	Your Honor?
3	THE COURT: Well, that's a borderline
4	question as to whether It's leading. I
5	overrule the Commonwealth.
6	MR. UPDIKE: All right, sir.
7	
8	BY MR. NEATON:
9	Q Did you talk to Mr. Updike about the case
10	during that time?
11	A Yes, sir, I'm sure I did.
12	Q Did you talk to him about what had happened
13	at the 6:00 interview?
14	A Yes, sir.
15	Q Did Mr. Beever talk to Mr. Updike about
16	what happened at the 6:00 interview, if you saw it or
17	heard it?
18	A I don't know.
19	Q Did Mr. Wright talk to Mr. Updike, if you
20	know?
21	A Did he talk to him?
22	Q Between 6:45 and 8:00 p.m. that night, if
23	you know?
24	A I don't know, sir. I do not know.
25	G When you talked to Mr. Updike about the

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it, but I also thought when that approach was followed, after the foundation was laid, then there was a motion to introduce it or something. And we just keep getting all these proposed exhibits.

THE COURT: Well, my understanding is that counsel for the defense is introducing these exhibits for purposes of this particular hearing --

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- and having them marked for identification, but I do not understand that he necessarily is now introducing them for purposes of the trial before the jury. Maybe I'm wrong.

MR. NEATON: That's correct, Judge.

They're for purposes of this hearing only and at this point I have not even moved their admission into evidence at this hearing.

THE COURT: Correct. And so I have not even signed them as such. They're just being marked for identification.

MR. UPDIKE: That's all I'm interested in. There's not even a request that they be received into evidence, is there?

THE COURT: Not as such.

MR. UPDIKE: And I understand, of course. Your Honor, that if they're received into evidence during this proceeding does not mean that they're admissible at trial.

THE COURT: Right. Well, I think he has the right to do that.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor, but the reason I'm asking, if I was to introduce some of these same things, am I going to have to get them marked and introduced? I just wanted to know whether they are formally exhibits or not.

THE COURT: You may do the same thing he's doing.

MR. UPDIKE: All right, sir. Thank you.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Mr. Gardner, this form contains a number of lines at the top. is that correct, meaning Proposed Exhibit Number D?

A Yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Can I see Proposed Exhibit
Number D, even though it's just proposed? Can I
see this?

MR. NEATON: Sure. MR. UPDIKE: Okay. Thank you, sir. 2 3 BY MR. NEATON: Can you tell me how long it took you to 5 fill out the top of the form? 6 A The top? The date, the time --7 The place, name, date of birth, sex, 8 height, weight, hair color, Social Security Number, marital status, education, physical condition? 10 No, sir. I don't know how long it took me. A 11 Would it be fair to say that although you 12 began at 8:05 p.m. you didn't finish filling out the form 13 until sometime after 8:05 p.m.? 14 Repeat the question again, please. 15 Would it be fair to say that although you 16 began to fill the form out at 8:05 p.m. that it took you 17 longer than the time 8:05 to fill the form out and read it 18 to the defendant? 19 I couldn't say that, no, sir. 20 So you could have filled the form out and 21 read all of his Miranda rights in the space of one minute 22 to my client? Is that what your testimony is today? 23 A No, sir. 24 Then how long did it take you to fill the 25

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1	form out and read the Miranda rights to my client?
2	A I don't know.
3	Q Now, did the interview end at 11:14 p.m.
4	A That interview ended at approximately
5	11:14 p.m.
6	Q Give or take a minute or two either side?
7	A Yes, sir.
8	O Now were there any breaks taken in that
9	Interview?
10	A I recall Yes, sir, there was.
11	Q How many breaks were taken in that
12	interview? Do you know? Do you remember?
13	A I think actually there were three breaks.
14	Q How long did the first break last?
15	A I don't know.
16	Q Can you give an estimate on how long it
17	lasted? Five minutes? Ten minutes?
18	A No. sir, I can't.
19	Q Five hours? You have no idea?
20	A Certainly not five hours.
21	Q How long did the second break last?
22	A The second break on that tape, I believe,
23	was probably a short break.
24	Q What do you mean by a fairly short break?
25	A Not long in time.

Q It concerned this charge, right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And Mr. Barker was representing Mr. Soering In Court on this charge, right?

A Here again, I'm not --

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor --

MR. NEATON: I'll withdraw the question.
Your Honor.

THE COURT: May I ask a question just for my own information?

MR. NEATON: Sure.

THE COURT: My general understanding was that in the United Kingdom that barristers try cases and solicitors are basically office attorneys, yet you refer to this attorney in Court as a solicitor. I'm a little confused. Explain that to me.

MR. NEATON: Well, this was a Magistrate's Court and the requirement of a barrister acting for a client was not present at this time.

THE COURT: I see. Thank you. By the way, when we get to a good place for a break, we've been going at it for about an hour, let me know and we'll stop a little while.

MR. NEATON: Sure.

Q In any event, my client was returned to his cell at about 11:14?

A I believe that's right, yes, sir. I'm not certain.

Q Did you interview him again on the 5th of June?

A No. sir.

Q After the tape ran out, how long did you stay at the police station on the 5th of June?

A I don't have any idea.

Q Did you stick around and talk to Mr. Updike after the interview ended?

A Possibly.

Q Did you and Mr. Beever and Mr. Wright talk a little bit after the interview ended?

A I'm sure we did, yes, sir.

O Do you recall being in the Richmond Police Station at about midnight when the 5th of June would turn into the 6th of June?

A I don't remember.

Q Did you ever meet Mr. Barker in the Richmond Police Station at about midnight on, it would be a little bit after midnight in the early morning of June 6th?

1	Neaton, I'm so	orry.
2	Q	Do you remember the last day on which you
3	knew you were a	authorized to interrogate my client?
4	A	No, sir.
5	Q	You don't remember that now, is that what
6	you're saying?	
7	A	Yes, sir.
8	Q	Did you know it then?
9	A	It's possible, yes, sir.
10	a	It's likely, isn't it?
11	A	Yes, sir.
12	Q	It's likely you know that you only had
13	until the follo	wing Monday to interrogate Mr. Soering,
14	Isn't that righ	t?
15	A	I believe it was Monday, yes, sir.
16	Q	Thank you. On the 6th of June, dld you
17	interview Mr. S	Soering?
18	A	Yes, sir.
19	o	And at that interview, do you know when
20	that began?	
21	A	No, sir, not exactly.
22	a	Let me show you the Miranda form for that
23	interview. Doe	s that refresh your memory?
24	A	I advised him of his Miranda at 11:40 a.m.
25	G	Does that mean that he was brought into the

(A short recess was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: I suggest we go to 6:00 today and then stop and come back at 9:30 tomorrow. And then, we will just have to stay here tomorrow or tomorrow evening or tomorrow night, if necessary, until we finish. I think that we would like to finish up before the weekend. That's my schedule. If anyone has any problems with it, I'd be glad to hear you. All right, Mr. Gardner.

MR. UPDIKE: As Investigator Gardner is coming to the stand, in that regard if I could just state to the Court for counsel's behalf, if at all possible. I would like to do that, because if I could advise the Court, on Monday at 2:00 I have a preliminary hearing in another murder trial that I really need to be there for that.

I'm not suggesting that this would go into Monday, but if possible I'd like to avoid that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Neaton.

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- Q Mr. Gardner, dld Jens ask to talk to you at 3:25 p.m. on the 5th of June? The first time you talked to him, dld Jens ask to talk to you?
 - A No, sir.
- Q The second time you talked to him, did Jens ask to talk to you? That's the 6:00 p.m. conversation.
 - A No, sir.
- Q I show you Proposed Exhibit B. Are those the notes of the 6:00 p.m. interview on the 5th of June?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - When dld you make those notes?
- A I recollect that, to the best of my knowledge right now, I made them on the 9th of June.
 - Q Of '86?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q In London?
 - A Yes, sir.
- On the 6th of June of '86, when did you go to the police station that day? Do you recall what time you arrived?
 - A On the 6th?
 - Q Yes.
 - A No. sir. I don't recall.
 - Q Did you arrive at the police station

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1	sometime	befor	e 11:00 a.m. that day?
2		A	I don't recall right off.
3		Q	Let me see if I can jog your memory a
4	little.	Did y	ou arrive at the police station a little bit
5	before 11	:40 a	.m. on the 6th of June?
6		A	Yes, sir.
7		Q	And you were talking to another Detective
8	Inspector	prio	to 11:40 a.m.?
9		A	Yes, sir.
0		Q	How long were you talking to that person?
1		A	I don't recall.
2		0	Were you talking to him a long time?
3		A	No, sir. I wouldn't say a long time, no.
4	sir.		
5		Q	It would be a short time?
6		A	I don't remember, Mr. Neaton.
7		Q	Do you remember what you were talking
8	about?		
9		A	I think we were just talking about England,
20	in genera	1.	
21		Q	Warm beer? No ice?
2		A	Not necessarily, no, sir.
23		Q	Was Mr. Updike was in part of this
24	conversat	lon?	
5		A	I believe he was there, ves. Sir.

I assume I said, "Yes, sir." If he asked me if he could ask a question, I was more than happy to 2 try to answer his question, yes, sir. 3 Q Did he then ask you, "Will I have a choice 4 of which attorney?" 5 Yes, sir. 6 Did you then say, "Well, yes, you can hire 7 an attorney and as the Miranda also advises, if you cannot 8 afford an attorney"? Did you say that? A Yes, sir. 10 That's accurate? Yes? O 11 Yes, sir. 12 And then Jens Soering said, "One will be 13 appointed?" Is that accurate? 14 Yes. sir. 15 And then you said, "One will be appointed 16 by the Court. Now if the Court appoints you an attorney I 17 think you have the duty to accept that attorney." Did you 18 tell him that? 19 Yes, sir. 20 And this was all in the context of Miranda? 21 In other words, you were advising him of his Miranda rights at this time, right? 23 That's part of it, yes, sir. 24 And then Jens Soering asked you. "I was 25

Yes. sir.

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And then you said, "No. Because the way we do it in Virginia -- and this is beside the point probably but I will continue on with it, because I think you're interested in it. I assume that you are by asking these questions -- the Court has a list of attorneys on his bench and he goes down the line. Okay?" Was that accurate?

> A Yes, sir.

What as inaccurate on this page? What didn't you say on this page?

Will you ask me your question again, the

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initial question?

I asked you a few minutes ago to look at the page and I asked you if you had any reason to dispute the accuracy of what was on that page?

Yes, sir.

Q And you said, "Yes. I didn't say everything that was on that page," or words to that

No, sir. I said I didn't say what you A asked me, what the initial question was.

So the page was accurate?

Yes, sir.

And so at that time you never explained to him that you weren't talking about Miranda at that time,

I don't understand the question. I'm A

Let me go back. Were you explaining Miranda rights to him at that time?

No. sir.

You were explaining to him the Court appointment system back here in Bedford County, right?

I was explaining -- It's out of context. He was asking me some questions and I was answering his questions. I had previously advised him of Miranda before we got to that part. And he was asking me questions. But he was asking you questions about the right to counsel under Miranda, right? He was, wasn't he? Yes. sir. Do you have any independent memory of when this statement ended? In other words, do you remember right now, without looking at the transcript, when the June the 7th statement ended? Would you like to see the last page of the transcript? Would that help you remember when the statement ended? I remember it was at -- I think I turned the tape off and we ended the interview at 4:17 p.m. Q 4:17, you remember that exactly? Yes, sir. But you don't remember how long the little break took in the 8:05 statement on June 5th? A No. sir. Okay. Now you talked to my client, I don't know, the fifth, sixth or seventh time. You talked to him on the 8th of June, right? Yes, sir. Do you know exactly when you filled out the Miranda form? A Yes, sir.

When was that?

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Q .

1	A	I have no idea.
2	Q	Now you took a break in this interview,
3	didn't you?	
4	_ A	On the 8th?
5	Q	Yeah. I'm sorry. The 8th of June
6	interview?	
7	A	Yes, sir.
8	Q	You took a break to go to the bathroom?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	G	Did you make a note of when you took a
11	break to go to	the bathroom on that day?
12	A	Yes, sir.
13	Q	Do you know exactly as approximately what
14	time you went	to the bathroom in the middle of that
15	interview?	
16	A	Not at this time, no, sir.
17	Q	Did you dictate notes of that interview at
18	a subsequent t	Ime?
19	A	Yes, sir.
20	Q	When did you dictate the notes of that
21	Interview?	
22	A	At the conclusion of the interview.
23	Q	And after Jens signed
24	A	At the conclusion of the second interview.
25	Q	So there are two interviews on the 8th of

1	G If you were to describe that without
2	minutes, would you describe that as long or short?
3	A No, sir.
4	Q You wouldn't want to describe it?
5	A No, sir.
6	Q Well, think back to that break and compare
7	it to the first break on June 5th. And can you tell me if
8	this break on June 8th was longer or shorter than the
9	first break in the tape on June 5th?
10	A The first break on June 8th in relation
11	to
12	Q Well, there was only one break on June 8th,
13	correct?
14	A Okay.
15	Q From 6:45 to 7:18. Now you know that
16	that's thirty-three minutes, right?
17	A Yes, sir.
17 18	
	A Yes, sir.
18	A Yes, sir. Q Now was that break longer than the break,
18	A Yes, sir. Q Now was that break longer than the break, the first break that you took during the 8:05 statement on
18 19 20	A Yes, sir. Q Now was that break longer than the break, the first break that you took during the 8:05 statement on June 5th?
18 19 20 21	A Yes, sir. O Now was that break longer than the break, the first break that you took during the 8:05 statement on June 5th? A I don't recall.
18 19 20 21 22	A Yes, sir. O Now was that break longer than the break, the first break that you took during the 8:05 statement on June 5th? A I don't recall. O You have no basis to compare those two?
18 19 20 21 22 23	A Yes, sir. O Now was that break longer than the break, the first break that you took during the 8:05 statement on June 5th? A I don't recall. O You have no basis to compare those two? A No, sir, I do not.

A I don't recall.

Q So there's absolutely no way that you can assist us in learning or understanding how long the tape recorder was off on June 5th during the 8:05 statement?

MR. UPDIKE: Objection. Your Honor. That question has been asked. I don't know how many times, but numerous times and the witness has stated he does not know.

THE COURT: I believe the answer was "I don't know" to that question. But if you want to ask it again, let him answer it.

MR. NEATON: Thank you, Judge.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Was your answer, "I don't know"?

A I don't know.

MR. NEATON: Your witness, Mr. Updike.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Investigator Gardner, first of all, concerning the trip to Richmond, England in June of 1986, had Jens Soering, the defendant seated over here, been charged with any criminal offenses in Bedford County,

A No. sir.

Q The record reflects that on June 13, 1986 an indictment was returned by a Grand Jury of this Court charging the defendant with two counts of murder. Did you appear before the Grand Jury at that time?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q And as to these offenses presently before the Court, is that the time at which charges were placed against Jens Spering, June 13, 1986?

A Yes. sir.

England to begin with, isn't it true that British officers called you and informed you that Jens Soering and Elizabeth Haysom were in custody in England, that would have been the last of May 1986?

A Yes. sir.

Q And at that time in May of '86, was that the first that you had learned of their arrest in England?

A Yes, sir.

Q At the same time that you learned of their arrest in England, did you also learn that British officers, during the investigation of charges there in England, had found written documentation pertaining to the offenses here?

Yes. sir. A Q Letters and things of that nature? 2 Yes, sir. A 3 Before they had found such documentation, 4 you had not informed them of anything concerning these 5 charges and, In fact, didn't even know Mr. Soering and 6 Miss Haysom were over there, is that correct? 7 That's correct. 8 And at the time of your arrival in England 9 In June of '86. Jens Soering was incarcerated on British 10 charges at that point, is that correct? 11 Yes, sir. 12 And there were no charges pending here at 13 that time? No. sir. 15 Now you attended, as you've indicated, what Q 16 the British call the remand hearing on the morning of 17 June 5, 1986, the Thursday morning, is that correct? 18 Yes, sir, I did. 19 Now do you recall who testified in support 20 of the request for the remand to the Richmond Police 21 Station? Was it Peter Shepardson? 22 Yes, sir. A 23 Now isn't it true that during his 24 application before the Magistrate's Court, the application 25 Page 67

was made not only concerning the suspicion of murder, as they call it here in Bedford County, but also drugs and distribution thereof in England that the British officers wished to pursue those investigations?

A Yes, sir.

O And isn't it true that during those days of remand to the Richmond Police Station from that Thursday,

June 5, until both defendants were returned to Court on the morning of June 9, 1986, that Jens Soering was interviewed by the British officers solely concerning possible drug distribution in England, is that correct?

MR. NEATON: Objection. He hasn't laid a foundation that the witness had any knowledge of that, any personal knowledge of that type of interview.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I'm asking on cross examination whether that happened and I don't think that I have to lay a foundation on cross examination. If the witness doesn't know, he doesn't know. Or if he doesn't remember, I'm prepared to show him documents to see if that logs his memory.

MR. NEATON: He still has to show a foundation that the witness had the ability and the opportunity to observe and is not simply

relating hearsay statements of other people.

MR. UPDIKE: I'll show him the statements.
Your Honor.

MR. NEATON: The point is, no matter whether or not there's other interviews, Judge, and whether or not he can show him other interviews, the point is whether this witness is competent to testify to the fact that there were other interviews and what the subject of those other interviews were. And he hasn't established that the witness is competent to testify to that.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, the purpose —
This is cross examination. The purpose is, in response to questions asked by defense counsel, that Investigator Gardner was in charge of these British officers somehow, they acting exclusively as his agents, that the detention at Richmond was solely for the purpose of suspicion of murder. Those questions were asked by defense counsel. Now if Investigator Gardner is so knowledgeable about that, he certainly is in a position to know whether or not the investigation was centering upon, or I should say concerned matters other than the suspicion of murder in and of itself.

After all, Mr. Neaton's laid the foundation for me very well that Investigator Gardner knows what was going on in Richmond, knows the purposes of the investigation, and according to him Investigator Gardner directed it all. And we think that under those circumstances the witness can certainly answer the question if he knows and if he doesn't know, he can say so.

THE COURT: Anything else and then I'll rule.

MR. NEATON: He's mischaracterizing the points. We show that the officer was present at a Court hearing and he can testify as to what he observed at the Court hearing. He's already been asked what he observed at the Court hearing. Now he's being asked about statements at which time there's been no showing that this witness was present to witness those statements.

And I'm saying that there is an inadequate foundation and whether it's cross examination or direct examination, the questioner still has to show a foundation or lay a foundation to ask a question.

THE COURT: All right. Based upon evidence given on direct examination in this suppression

hearing, the Court overrules the objection and feels that it is a proper question to ask the witness.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q To repeat the question, Investigator Gardner, during that period at the remand, as we're calling it, was Jens Soering interviewed about matters other than the suspicion of murder here in Bedford, Virginia?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what was he interviewed to other than that?

MR. NEATON: Objection. The witness now can testify -- You've allowed the witness to testify that he was interviewed on other matters. Now the Commonwealth has asked the witness what was the subject of those interviews. The Commonwealth has not laid a foundation that the witness is competent to testify as to what the subject of the interviews are. And it's one thing to ask if he knows that there were interviews on other subjects, but he's asking the witness now to tell us what the subject of the interviews on other subjects.

establishing first that the witness was there present at the interview to be competent to testify as to what the subject of the interview was.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I --

MR. NEATON: And it's hearsay unless he can establish a foundation.

MR. UPDIKE: If I might, Your Honor, if I might now respond. I was going to try to withdraw the question. I'll ask the British officers. I think that would be more expeditious.

THE COURT: Question withdrawn.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Investigator Gardner, I'd like to ask you about the specific interviews at this point. First of all, the very first interview on June 5, 1986. There is a Miranda form pertaining to that interview, is that correct?

- A Yes, sir, it is.
- Q Would this be a copy of that Miranda form?
- A Yes. sir, it is.
- Q And the original Miranda form, should there be any need to, they're in this form book here, is that

correct?

A Yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, since we have had a lot of things proffered, we would like to introduce this as Commonwealth's Exhibit. Any objections?

MR. NEATON: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. For purposes of identification, mark it please.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, sir.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number One was marked for identification only.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Gardner, because I would like for you to have some of these documents when you're questioned. Thank you, sir. And here is Commonwealth's Exhibit Number One now. Now at what time did you advise Jens Soering of the Miranda warnings as to that first interview?

A 3:35 p.m.

Q Now that Miranda form is not signed, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

not signed by any witnesses, is that correct? 2 That's correct. 3 Was Jans Soering asked to sign that form? 4 No. sir. 5 So he did not refuse to sign the Miranda 6 during the interview, but rather he was not even asked to. 7 is that correct? 8 That's correct. 9 Please explain the procedure that you 10 followed as to advising Jens Soering of the Miranda 11 warnings at that interview then, please. 12 At 3:35 I commenced filling out the 13 standard Miranda form. I got down and I advised him, of 14 course, that he knew we were police officers. And I 15 advised him of his rights one by one, asking him did he 16 understand each one right after I finished reading that 17 particular sentence. 18 I think it's important for this record for 19 you to state specifically what you said to him regarding 20 the Miranda rights, please. 21 I advised him, before we asked him any 22 questions, "It's my duty to advise you of your rights. 23 You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say 24 will be used against you in a Court of law. You have the

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It's not signed by the defendant and it's

right to the presence of an attorney before making a statement. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to represent you by the Court at no cost to you. And you have the right to stop answering questions anytime during the questioning."

Q Now you advised the defendant of his rights Just as you read them there?

A Yes, sic.

Q And, in fact, did you read those rights on June 5, 1986 at 3:35 from that very form, which is the original of that copy?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q What did the defendant say in response to you reading him these rights?

A He said that he understood his rights. He said that he had seen them on Cagney & Lacey and Kojak and Hill Street Blues, et cetera and he'd watched American TV detective shows and he knew that he had a right to remain silent and he knew his rights.

Q He knew all of his rights?

A Yes, sir.

O Now when you did this, regardless of whether it was a minute after Jens Soering came in the room, five minutes, ten minutes or whenever it was, did you advise him of the Miranda rights, as you've described,

that to us. But after you advised Jens Soering under the Miranda warnings, at that time was Jens Soering also advised of the British caution?

- A Yes, sir, he was.
- Q Who advised him of that?
- A Sergeant Beever.
- Q Did Jens Soering indicate that he understood the British right, the British caution, as well?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Now concerning that interview, if I could show you two pages, would these be copies of the same two pages of notes of your interview of June 5, 1986, that which were just shown to you by defense counsel or proffered as exhibits?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - MR. UPDIKE: We'd like to introduce these, please.
 - MR. NEATON: I object as to hearsay.
 - MR. UPDIKE: The basis for that objection, we'd ask. Your Honor.
 - MR. NEATON: It's an out-of-Court statement made by the declarant, used to prove the truth of the matter asserted in the statement, in the writing. That's the definition of hearsay.

MR. UPDIKE: It also comes within two exceptions of the hearsay rule. First, declaration against interest; secondly, party admission. And a party admission, as Friend points out, in either a criminal or a civil matter doesn't even have to be against interest. And the reason is that the objection to hearsay is that a party cannot cross examine the extra judicial statement. And as Friend states, a defendant should not be allowed to state or argue that he can't cross examine himself or a party to any proceeding. So, therefore, it's most certainly, it comes within two exceptions of the hearsay rule.

MR. NEATON: He's moving the admission of a document that contains things that are written by a typist, typed by a typist, based on notes that were made four days after this interview.

Judge. The witness can testify from his own memory and refreshed recollection as to what the supposed statements against interest that my client may have made or may not have made and it's for you to determine whether the statements that my client makes, the oral statements, are admissible.

We haven't objected to this witness relating to you certain oral statements made during that interview so long as, up to this point, we feel that they're relevant to this suppression hearing. But what the Commonwealth is introducing is a document and the document itself is hearsay, because the document is not the statements of my client. My client did not sign this document and adopt the statements in this document. They are simply notes made four days after an interview and the document, which is what's being offered. Is hearsay.

It's hearsay at two different levels. It's hearsay on the level that it's the notes of Mr. Gardner and the document itself is hearsay. And, therefore, that's the basis of the objection. Not that this witness can't testify from memory as to certain statements that my client may or may not have made, but the document itself is hearsay and is inadmissible.

THE COURT: It's not being admitted for the purposes of evidence, as I understand it.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, Isn't this cross examination? Hasn't be opened the door by proffering it? Where are the proffered

documents? Did you keep those?

MR. NEATON: I have marked exhibits for identification purposes so that the record is clear what documents I was showing the witness in order to refresh the witness' recollection as to certain events. I have not offered into evidence those proposed exhibits and the reason that I have not are the reason that I find those documents to be objectionable and not admissible. Just because it's cross examination doesn't mean the rules of evidence are thrown out the window.

And what he has to do is gain from the witness admissible testimony. And he doesn't get an easier ride because he gets to cross examine his own detective in this particular hearing. And all I'm saying, Judge, is he's offered the document. I'm saying the document is inadmissible. The witness may testify from his memory of the events of June 5th as to what my client may or may not have said. I would agree to that, which may be relevant to the issue of admissibility of the statement. But the document is inadmissible. It's hearsay.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we'd like to clarify first of all now. He proffered this. He got it marked by the Court. It's now a portion of the record. True, it may not be an exhibit in a case that could go to the Jury, but those things now are a part of the record. Otherwise, what good would it be, as he says, we wanted them marked for identification and the records reflect an item A offered for identification and then he's got item A in his file and nobody knows what it is but him.

Once he's submitted those things for

Once he's submitted those things for identification, they are not exhibits, but they should go to the Clerk of this Court and we would ask that they go.

MR. NEATON: That's not true, Judge. I have to offer them into evidence and I haven't offered them into evidence. He's now trying to offer one of the documents into evidence. I'm objecting that it be admitted into evidence. A document can be used for identification purposes. It's common, at least as long as I've been practicing law. And just because a party marks an exhibit and has it given a letter or a number doesn't mean that the exhibit

automatically becomes admissible. It has to be admissible under the rules of evidence. And I'm saying it's not admissible under the rules of evidence anymore so than if the prosecutor had been the first one to mark the document and I had objected at that point, it doesn't mean that because the prosecutor proffered it it automatically becomes evidence.

THE COURT: Well, didn't you ask the witness to read from some of these statements?

MR. NEATON: No. I asked the witness to read the statement to himself and then asked him if that refreshed his recollection as to the events that occurred four years ago. That's the way that you refresh a witness's recollection. You can use anything to refresh a witness's recollection and that doesn't mean that whatever you use -- I could show him this water glass to refresh his recollection. It doesn't mean the water glass becomes introduced as evidence.

MR. UPDIKE: You wouldn't mark it as an exhibit.

MR. NEATON: I might just do lt.

MR. UPDIKE: I wouldn't be surprised.

THE COURT: I'm not really sure that you

can mark something for identification and then keep it in your file. True, it is not a part, necessarily, of the evidence. It is not necessarily admissible, but my understanding was that it's a part of the record in this suppression hearing and should stay with the Clerk's file. That's my understanding in Virginia.

Stop and think about it. If on appeal a Justice of an Appellate Court said, "Mr. Neaton. you referred to something as Exhibit B during the suppression hearing. I want to take a look at it." And you say, "Well, Judge, it never got in the file. I don't even have it here today." I don't think that that's the way it works.

But we've gotten pretty sophisticated here on some of our discussions, more sophisticated that I've ever gotten in a suppression hearing and maybe you're both getting over my head.

MR. NEATON: Well, If what the Commonwealth is saying is that they want the document placed in the Court's file, but it's not part of the record, it's not evidence in this suppression hearing, then I guess it's part of the Court file but not evidence in the suppression

hearing, I would ask that perhaps that the statements themselves that are not in evidence or the notes that are not in evidence be sealed and not made public.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, that's an entirely separate issue and it may be it -- I don't know about that. But all I'm asking at this point, we think the truth, anything proffered in that fashion, becomes a part of the file. It is not an exhibit. It's the difference between something proffered and --.

MR. NEATON: Okay. Then I've misunderstood what Mr. Updike has been saying and he's not offering it into evidence, then that's fine.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. NEATON: But I want to make it clear that I'm not agreeing that these notes be made part of the public record so that it can be disseminated to the public.

THE COURT: I agree with you on that, Mr.

Neaton. We have somewhat recently had an

Attorney General's Opinion as to when certain

exhibits become subject to public inspection,

because it concerned us. I think maybe it had

to do with this case or a case we tried prior to

this case, the Elizabeth Haysom case. And, basically, the ruling came back that unless and until an exhibit was made an exhibit as such, as evidence in the case, it was not a public document.

It is my understanding that marking these exhibits on each side does not make them exhibits in the sense that they are public documents.

MR. NEATON: Okay. Then I understand and --

THE COURT: All right. Proceed.

MR. NEATON: -- that's no problem if that's all you do.

MR. UPDIKE: Then hand them to the Clerk. please, sir.

THE COURT: Whatever you've got, the Clerk will have to have them, if you have them.

MR. NEATON: Pardon me? We Just need to make copies because they are copies.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm sure Mrs. Black can accommodate you. Or if not, my machine can be used.

MR. NEATON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Proceed.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q We left off, I think, at the portion -- I would like to show you this same document. Those are notes then of your interview, is that correct, typed copies of the interview?

A Yes, sir.

O They were typed from your actual written notes, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would I be correct though that the heading at the top of this, you did not write that out on your notes, but rather we had that typed out for purposes of identification when we gave this to Mr. Neaton during discovery?

A Yes. sir.

Q The actual body of the text is a typed form of your notes themselves?

A Yes. sir.

Q Now concerning the interview itself, where did it occur?

A In Detective Chief Inspector Michael Paton's office.

THE COURT: Are we now talking about the

first interview on June 5th?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. The Miranda was given at 3:25, the very first interview.

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

- Q That was conducted in Chief Inspector --
- A Michael Paton's office.
- Q Michael Paton's office?
- A At the Richmond Police Station. Yes, sir.
- Q Excuse me. It's DCI. It's Detective Chief Inspector Michael Paton, isn't it?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q DCI Paton. Now lan't it true that as Detective Chief Inspector he is the highest ranking detective in the police station?
 - A Yes, sir, it is.
- Q So the Interviews were conducted in his office, not some interrogation room --
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q -- but in his office. Now at the time that you advised Jens Soering of these Miranda warnings, did you observe anything to indicate that he was under the influence of drugs?
 - A No. sir.

Q Now did you have as a result of all that, in answers that Jens Soering gave at that time in addition to those answers he'd stated yes, he'd seen all of this on Kojak, was there any question in your mind that this man understood the Miranda warnings?

A No. sir.

Q Any question that he also understood the British caution?

A No, sir.

Q Did he at any time during the course of that interview, this being the one, the very first one on June 5th commencing at 3:25, did he ever request an attorney during the course of that interview? And, please, here are the notes if you'd like to see them.

A No. sir, he didn't.

Q Did he ever indicate that he wished to stop answering questions?

A No. sir.

Q Proceeding then to the second interview, this being the one that began at 6:00 on June 5th. Now at that time was the defendant advised of the Miranda warnings?

A Yes, sir.

G Tell us how you did that.

A Off of the same form that I used at 3:35

Q Now as to that interview, if I could show you the same three pages that were shown to you earlier by defense counsel.

THE COURT: Is this the third interview now?

MR. UPDIKE: No, this would be the second one. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Still on the second one?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, at 6:00.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Are those the same typed notes of your interview as of June 6, 1986, the 6:00 interview, the second interview that day?

A Yes. sir.

Q What types of questions were asked of the defendant during the course of that interview?

A The 6:00 p.m. one?

Q Yes.

A We had in our possession a bundle or some several letters and correspondence and excerpts or portions of the letters were read to Jens Soering by Detective Sergeant Beever to get his response to those questions.

Now are you aware from the custody sheet

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, sir, near the end of that interview Mr. Neaton was asking you something about a lawyer. Was a lawyer mentioned by Mr. Soering at that particular point?

A Yes. Sir.

All right. If you would, just relate to the Court what the discussions were at that point and what you were talking about -- what you said, what Soering said, what the questions were and what the answers were -- those discussions at the end of the interview as to an attorney.

A He then went on to say that he knew -MR. NEATON: We'll object if he reads the
report verbatim, Judge. I don't mind if he
summarizes what happened, but I object to his
reading the report.

THE COURT: Sustained. Read It and then summarize it.

THE WITNESS: Okay. We were talking about -- Mr. Soering said that he knew, made the statement that he knew something about his involvement or non-involvement in the case and would only discuss it, that particular thing, after talking to a lawyer.

Would only discuss that particular thing

attorney be present.

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after discussing it with an attorney?

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Yes. sir. A

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So after the defendant said that, what did Q

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you say?

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I asked him was he requesting that an

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Q When?

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At the moment. Right then.

10 11

What did Jens Soering say in response to 0

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that?

No. A

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He sald, "No"? Then what happened? Q

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We went on talking further and he said that

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he wanted to talk, he would talk further about the case

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after talking -- Let me make sure I get this straight.

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All right. I asked him was he requesting an attorney and he said, "No, not at the moment." So then we went on

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talking and he said something about an American attorney

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being present and he would answer certain questions.

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Sergeant Beever asked him was he requesting an American attorney be present right then and Jens stated, "No." He said, "No, he wasn't requesting an

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attorney."

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June 5, 1986 at 8:05 p.m. at the Richmond, England Police Station. 2 Please tell us did you -- Please continue. 3 This is a copy of the Miranda form that I read to Jens Soering on the 5th of June at 8:05 p.m. 5 Okay. 6 MR. UPDIKE: If we could introduce this. 7 please. Any objection? 8 MR. NEATON: No. 9 MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir. 10 11 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two was marked 12 for identification only.) 13 14 BY MR. UPDIKE: 15 I'm showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit 16 Number Two. The information that you have on there 17 concerning the defendant's date of birth, August 1, 1966, 18 dld you get that from the defendant? 19 Yes, sir, I did. 20 Where it states his education, finished 21 second year of college, did you get that information from 22 the defendant? 23 A Yes. sir. 24 Now the form itself shows that beside each 25 Page 97

right, it's checked. How did that come about, please?

A On this form when I went down through on the form, when I got to each thing such as "You have the right to remain silent," he would answer yes or no, which he obviously said yes, a check. And then I would go to the next thing to make sure that he understood that and I would check it as I went along. And I did that to each part of the Miranda.

Q And as to each of the rights stated there, one, two, three, four, five, the form speaks for itself, but you explained each of those rights and asked him individually if he understood each one of them?

A Yes, sir, I dld.

Q And after he indicated that he did understand each one of them, you put a check beside the respective right?

A Yes. sir.

Q Also, did he sign this form indicating that he understood the Miranda rights?

A He dld.

Q And that being the defendant seated over there who signed this?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the form, as it shows, witnessed by Detective Sergeant Kenneth Beever?

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A Yes. sir.

O Now are the times indicated during this interview when the tape was turned on and turned off?

A I'm sorry.

Q Are the times indicated on the transcript and during the tape recording, the time when the tape is turned off and when it's turned back on?

A No. sir.

Q Now later when Mr. Neaton asked you about at a certain time, that being the break between the two portions of the interview, the last interview, June 8, 1986, that you went to the bathroom?

A Yes, sir.

O Now that time is notated. Was that particularly notated Just because you were going to the bathroom or had you learned during the course of this it would be wise to make a note as to any breaks in the interview?

A Yes, sir. I started to document time on. time off on the tape.

Q And you had started that even before that portion that Mr. Neaton asked you about in the June 8th interview?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the tape recordings indicate that, is

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A Yes. sir.

Now you also said, regarding that interview, that there was a third break, so to speak.

What do you mean by that?

Well, at the end of the taped statement, on page, the last page, there was talk of stopping for the night and picking back up the next morning. The tape expired. I believe, matter of fact, I think it was my idea that we stop for the night and come back the next morning. The tape ends with Jens making a statement about wanting to contact somebody, possibly his father, and then it goes on and he's talking about contacting the Embassy, the West German Embassy, and phoning them. So we were just talking about phoning the Embassy, one thing, you know, this, that and the other.

But when we talk about a break, the tape expired at that point?

Yeah, I meant -- Yeah.

And is it true at the top of page twenty-one that you, yourself, did ask the question. "Would you like to stop for the night, stop for the night and we'll pick it up again in the morning?"

Yes. sir.

Those are your words because of the hour of

the day. Now the next day of June 6, 1986. Regarding an interview on that date, I'd like to show you another document and ask you if you would identify that, please?

A Okay. This is a Miranda warning form that I executed on 6-6-86 at 11:40 a.m. at the Richmond, England Police Station. I advised Jens Soering of the Miranda and I followed the same procedure as I did before, checking each line as I went through it.

Q Did Jens Soering Indicate that he understood all of the rights listed on that form and sign the form himself to that effect?

A Yes, sir.

O And does the form show Detective Constable Wright as a witness when this occurred?

A Yes, sic.

MR. UPDIKE: I'd like to introduce this.

MR. NEATON: Be my guest.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay.

THE CLERK: Number Three.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three was marked for identification only.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q And as that form shows, you commenced the

1	dealing with?	
2	A	Yes, sir, it is.
3	Q	What is the time there?
4	A	The time is, "Make the time 1:38. I beg
5	your pardon,	12:38 a.m."
6	Q	And if you come down the page to the middle
7	of the page,	is there an indication Mr. Wright had just
8	come back in	the room at 12:39 approximately?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	And then the tape recording is turned off
11	and I again ask why was it turned off at that time, 12:39?	
12	A	Yes, sir.
13	G	Why?
14	A	Because he requested it be turned off.
15	Q	As you look, if you'd look a little more
16	carefully	
17	A	I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Excuse me.
18	Q	At that same point, 12:39?
19	A	Yes, sir.
20	Q	Was a phone call put through
21	A	There was a phone call to the German
22	Embassy.	
23	Q	The German Embassy?
24	A	Yes, sir.
25	Q	And is it true that it states there that
		Page 107

concluded talking to the West German Embassy."

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A Yes, sir.

O That was the purpose of it being turned off then? During that interview, did the defendant ever say that he refused to or he wished to stop answering questions until an attorney was made available to him?

A No. sir.

Q Did he indicate that there were certain questions that he would decline answering until he had an attorney, but that there were other questions that he would answer?

A That's true. That s correct.

Isn't it true during the course of the interview that he made the decision which questions he would answer and which questions he would not?

A That's correct.

O And just while I've got the page turned down, on page eighteen, do you request there at the top of the page whether he would like to go to the rest room?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q And as we go through these interviews, do you make requests of him whether he'd like something to drink, something to eat, go to the rest room --

A Yes, sir, I do.

O -- at different times. Is he denied any physical needs along those lines through any of the

A No. sir.

German Embassy call is put through and we proceed to the next page of page nineteen. Do you at that time, before beginning the interview again, remind Jens Soering that his rights still apply, the Miranda rights, that he still has those?

A Yes, sir.

Q At that same time does Detective Constable Wright remind Jens Soering that the British caution still applies?

A Yes, sir, he does.

G So after the break in the tape, he's again reminded of his rights under English and American law?

A Yes, sir.

G The next day, June 7th, 1986. I'd like to show you another copy of another Miranda form and ask you if you can identify that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Please identify it for the record.

A June 7th. This is another Miranda warning form that's dated June 7th, 6-7-86, and the time is 1:21 p.m., place, Richmond, England Police Station, and Jens Soering, and it gives the date of birth, and the

Page 110

A Yes, he was.

G I'd like to ask you about that specific portion that Mr. Neaton was asking you about and concerning the attorney in Virginia. You had previously advised him of Miranda, is that correct?

A Yes. sir. I had.

This being on page fourteen of the transcript of that interview. Let me give you a copy of that to review, if you'd like, and I'll take this one back. He asked you about page fourteen. That s fourteen pages into the interview. You had previously advised him of that?

A Yes, sir, I had.

Now even before we get to page fourteen, on page one, do you ask Jens Soering, "I understand that you made a request to speak to me today?" And does he confirm, "I just wanted to ask you some questions about what's going to be happening to me now?"

A Yes, sir.

Q So he confirms that he has requested to talk to you?

A Yes, sir.

And as the pages continue up to page fourteen, isn't it true that he asked you questions about a number of things? He's asking you questions at that

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Yes. sir.

And doesn't he also ask you some hypothetical questions at different times?

> A Yes, sir, he does.

Now as to that particular page fourteen, aren't you explaining to him, at his request, the attorney advisement here in Virginia, the procedure when you come to Court?

Yes. sir, I am.

Did you ever indicate to him that he could not have counsel before questioning?

No. sir.

That was an explanation of the procedure that you've seen followed in the General District Court here in Bedford, is that right?

Yes. sir.

About the list of lawyers and how that's selected and you give him that information because he asked you, is that correct?

Yes, sir.

Did he state that he wanted an attorney present at this point in the transcript, page fourteen, had he stated that he wanted an attorney present before questioning continued?

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Q And isn't it true that rather, as we're going through the transcript to this point, he's the one asking you questions and you're providing him information?

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A Yes, sir.

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O And on that same point as to who requested

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that this interview occur, at the end of the transcript on page forty-eight, the middle of the page, does Jens Soering confirm again that in response to your question, "You requested to have a chat with us?" His response, "Yes." Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

O I'd like to ask you, does he also ask you about plea bargaining procedures that he's heard on Cagney & Lacey and so forth?

A Yes. sir, he does.

O Did you indicate to him that you can't enter into that, police officers can t make any deals?

I'm referring you to page ten if you need to look at that.

Excuse me, does Jens Soering, in the middle of the page, indicate that he s aware that officers can't make any deals?

A Yes, sir.

O I'd like to refer you to page thirty-one of that transcript. in the middle of the page. Does he state

to you, "Well, what I was saying was that like I said before was that I'd like to speak with either Officers Gardner or Reid in America, in the presence of an American attorney, to explain my role more fully than I have at this time because there are certain questions during these interviews which I have refused to answer, which I would answer under advice of an American attorney and an American attorney is not going to be provided for me here for obvious reasons." He says that?

Yes. sir. A

And does he indicate there and at other times that he realizes that an American attorney cannot be provided for him there at the Richmond. England Police Station?

> Yes. sir. A

And to your knowledge, there was no American attorney there, other than me as prosecutor, is that right?

Yes. sir.

But did he continuously state there in that Interview that he knew that an attorney couldn't be provided for him at that time, but he had the right not to answer certain questions until he got that attorney?

That is true.

And those questions that he did not want to

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answer until he got that attorney he declined to answer and didn't answer?

A That's correct.

THE COURT: I was just looking at the clock. Let's go ahead and try to finish up with this witness.

MR. UPDIKE: I'll continue --

THE COURT: I'm not rushing anybody, but I had said 6:00, but I'm quite willing to stay and finish with this witness today, if possible.

Q And on that same page thirty-one. I just read you the quote a moment ago, where he ends his statement here "for obvious reasons." Bo you then immediately ask the question, "Do you object to us or have you objected to talking to us without an American attorney so far?" And his response, "No."

A No.

Q I'd like to refer you to the top of page thirty-four, that first paragraph. Does Jens indicate in that paragraph that he does not know at that point where he will be tried for murder?

A Yes. sic.

Q And does he state there that he might be tried in England, he might be tried in the United States. he might be tried in Germany?

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A Yes, sir.

And doesn't he state that these points which he has not discussed with you, that he doesn't want an American attorney unless the case is tried in America. is that correct?

Yes. sir.

If he were tried in Germany, he would want a German attorney? He discussed those specific points?

Yes, sir.

If he were tried in England, he would want an English attorney?

Yes, sir.

MR. NEATON: Objection. It's calling for speculation. He can relate what the defendant said, but not embellish it with his own thoughts.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm not embellishing it. He said it.

THE COURT: You're correct about that unless the witness is responding to that which the defendant told him, in which case you're overruled. It's just a matter of fact from the record. Which is it?

MR. NEATON: Where does it say something about a German attorney?

MR. UPDIKE: Well, in the previous page he's talking about he's talked to the German Embassy and it's not certain where he will be tried. That was the context in which I was asking that. But I'll be happy to read verbatim.

THE COURT: Well, I sustain that objection.

I understand the objection. There s nothing specifically there in the record where the defendant told him that if it were a German trial he would want a German lawyer. That would be --

MR. UPDIKE: Not at that point, but I was trying to paraphrase. I'd like to read you then if he said that. I was trying to paraphrase.

Jens Soering, "All right, fair enough. Well.

If there are not going to be any proceedings against me I will consider at that time that becomes certain how much further

Information I should be passing on to Officer

Gardner. If proceedings are brought against me for some reason here in Britain, I would not be needing the presence of an American attorney. I would be needing the presence of a British attorney. I would then be speaking to Officer

Wright and Beever or Officer Wright, Beever and Gardner. All right. What I'm trying to say is that depending on where charges, if charges are going to be filed, I would like an attorney in the country where the charges are going to be filed to be present when the next, not the next, but when I can discuss my specific involvement in this case."

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q All right. That's the question which I did not earlier ask you. Did he say that?

A Yes. sir, he did.

And thereafter in the transcript, after page thirty-four, did the defendant answer certain questions and decline to answer other questions until he had an attorney in the country where he was to be tried?

A Yes, sir, he did.

Q But he did not state that he wanted an attorney then? He was not going to answer certain questions until he went where he was going and discussed those specific questions with an attorney?

A That's right.

Q Did he ever in this interview say, "I wish to stop answering questions, period?"

No. sir. A Did he ever state, "I do not wish to answer 2 any questions until I have an attorney solicitor"? 3 No. sir. 4 Let me ask you about, moving on pretty 5 quickly, I'm trying to rather -- The next day, did you advise Jens Soering of the Miranda warnings on June 8, 7 1986? 8 Yes, sir, I did. A 9 Would this be a copy of that Miranda form? 10 Yes, sir. 11 MR. UPDIKE: I'd like to introduce this, 12 please. 13 14 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Five was marked 15 for identification only.) 16 17 BY MR. UPDIKE: 18 While that's being done, I'll ask you, was 19 that interview recorded? 20 No. sir. 21 Why was It not recorded? 22 Because Mr. Soering requested that it not A 23 be recorded. 24 Q Did you go through this process of advising 25 Page 120

anyone else threaten Jens Soering in your presence?

No. sir.

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This is prior to 8:05?

Q This is at 8:05. Before you turned the tape recorder on for the 8:05 statement?

THE COURT: That's the third interview. right?

MR. NEATON: The third interview, Judge.

THE COURT: I've got all those notes here.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Do you want the question read back to you?

A Please.

MR. NEATON: Would you read the question to the witness, please?

THE REPORTER: "Did you have any conversations with Jens Soering prior to turning the tape recorder on in which you or Detective Beever or Detective Wright discussed with Jens Soering feelings of remorse, that he should admit his involvement to salve a guilty conscience, that he should tell the details?" And then you asked the question.

"This is prior to 8:05?"

THE WITNESS: I don't recall that. It may have been the 6:00 interview.

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Well, you have your notes from the 6:00 interview up there, don't you? Are you looking at the notes from your 6:00 Interview?

Yes, I am.

Okay. Is there any reference in your notes of the 6:00 interview about conversations concerning remorse, guilty conscience or anything like that?

No. sir, there isn't.

Would you look at your notes from the 3:25 p.m. conversation on June 5th?

> I don't have them. A

I'll show you my copy.

(Witness looks at notes.)

I'll put the question to you while you are Q reading. Now is there anything in those notes that refers to questions about Jens feeling remorse or having a guilty conscience or anything like that?

A No. sir, I don t see it.

O So those subjects were not discussed at the 3:25 p.m. interview or at the 6:00 p.m. interview? Your answer 1s yes, correct?

A Well, the 3:25 Interview Mr. Soering requested that we not take any notes, so there was no official note taking. That's why he wouldn't allow us to

the feelings of remorse that we were discussing earlier or

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No. sir. I did not.

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1	Q A	and you don't know who did?
2	A M	lo, sir.
3	Q E	But apparently somebody dld, right?
4	A	No response.)
5	Q F	Right?
6	A E	Possibly. I'm not exactly sure what
7	context that was	or how it came up.
8	0 4	Well, here's the
9	A 1	understand that, yes, sir.
10	0 1	Oo you want me to play the tape for you s
11	you can understand it?	
12	1 A	lo. sir. I understand it.
13	Q 1	mean, that was right after you told him
14	"Just to speak t	o us in general and go ahead and tell us
15	what happened."	
16	A 3	Yes, sir.
17	QF	Right?
18	A 3	es, sir.
19	Q S	So somebody talked to him about remorse.
20	right?	
21	1	MR. UPDIKE: Doesn't that call for
22	specul	ation on the part of the witness? He's
23	answer	ed your question, what it says, and we
24	object	to that.
25	1	MR. NEATON: I withdraw it.

the 8:05 conversation, Investigator Gardner? You turned

when you were shown page eight of that interview, you

testifled on cross examination after being led by your

When did you turn the tape recorder on at

You said that during that interview that.

MR. UPDIKE: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's not necessary.

MR. NEATON: I withdraw it. Judge.

Could you tell me where Jens Spering, on

Q You said that on page eight of the

transcript that Jens Soering asked that the tape recorder

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BY MR. NEATON:

it on about 8:45. right?

No, sir.

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BY MR. NEATON:

be turned off. is that right?

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Yes, sir.

A I asked --

page eight of that transcript, says that?

prosecutor --

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Q He doesn't say it, does he?

A He doesn't say it, no, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, could I Interpose a moment and then I'll sit down. But. Your Honor, I would like to state to the Court that these tape-recorded interviews, the Commonwealth is going to ask of the Court that the Court hear them because we feel that the tone of what was said and the manner in which the questioning was conducted is extremely important for the Court to hear.

And during our case we're going to want the Court to have a transcript when doing that. I just wanted to state that to the Court, that we're going to ask that and if counsel is aware of that I really wonder how productive it is in asking the witness was such and such said when he doesn't have the transcript in front of him. Can't the Court just hear the tape and review the transcript and decide, because we think that's going to be important to resolve all of this?

MR. NEATON: Well, that's fine except that cross examination was virtually the same thing. showing the witness the transcript. And also, there may be things that occurred off of the tape recorded statements that I think it is

reasonable for me to inquire into.

Now as to his request that you listen to the tape recording. I have no problem if you listen to those portions of the tape recordings that have to do with the issue of the admissibility of the statements. And I would have no problem if you follow along in a transcript. However, I would note that when I have followed along in the transcripts there are differences, sometimes important differences, between the words in the transcript and what is said on the tape.

So I think that perhaps Mr. Updike and I can sit down and work out what portions of the tape recordings would be relevant. Either that or you re going to have to listen to about a day's worth of tape recordings.

MP. UPDIKE: No, It's not a day's worth.

We are going to ask you -- There are three

tapes, Your Honor. and I do think it's about

five hours, though I haven't timed them. So

there are three tapes, but we do think that the

Court should hear them because of, this will

become more relevant, we think, later, but we

think the manner in which the interviews are

Page 137

being conducted -- There's no threats, no kind of coercion, but extremely polite throughout.

THE COURT: I really do feel that I

THE COURT: I really do feel that I should hear the tapes. You can tell a lot by inflection in voices that you can t tell from written statements. And I agree with both counsel that probably I should hear the tapes or so much thereof as is pertinent to the motion before me.

I also now fee! that we are looking at Saturday, but that's all right.

MR. NEATON: May I continue. Judge?

THE COURT: Yes. sir.

MR. NEATON: Thank you.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Moving on to something else. Mr. Gardner, who told you that you'd better learn to start noting the times when the breaks started and when they ended?

- A Who told me that?
- Q Yeah.

A I think it was a discussion between Mr. Beever, Detective Wright and myself.

Q And do you recall when that was discussed?

No. sir. I don't. No. sir.

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Now Mr. Gardner, during the 6:00 p.m. statement on June 5th. do you agree that Jens Soering said to you that he would not answer the questions put to him at that time during that statement before he had the opportunity to consult with an attorney, is that correct?

Yes, sir.

And he said to you that although he didn't need to consult with an attorney at that time, that he would walt until he had time to consult with an attorney before answering those questions, right?

The question that had been put to him.

The point is, at the end of the interview you knew that my client did not want to answer the questions put to him in that interview until he could talk to an American attorney, right?

But he had answered some questions.

I don't care what he had said up to that point.

MR. UPDIKE: Objection. Your Honor.

MR. NEATON: I'll rephrase it. I'm sorry.

I was impolite.

MR. UPDIKE: And he is your witness at this point, we would point out. Your Honor. THE COURT: Correct.

after you had put questions to him about his involvement or non-involvement in the offense, you knew that he did not want to answer those questions about his involvement or non-involvement in the offense until he could talk to a U.S. attorney in the U.S., right?

A That question.

Q Do your notes specifically reflect -- I understand that they were made four days after the fact -- but do your notes specifically reflect that Jens Soering limited that request to only those questions that you had put to him earlier? I'd ask you to look at page three?

- A Yes. sir. (Witness looks at page three.)
- Q The answer is no. isn't it?
- A What's the question again?
- Q The question is that your notes do not reflect that Jens Soering was limiting his desire to talk

to an attorney to just those questions that you had put to 1 2 him earlier, right? Right. 3 A He said that he wanted to talk about the 4 5 case, right? He --6 He wanted to talk to his attorney about the 7 case, right? 8 Yes. sir. 9 Do you recall Mr. Beever telling Jens 10 Soering during the June 6th interview that it would be a 11 fairly impossible task to get an American attorney -- Do 12 you want me to start over? 13 A I'm listening. Excuse me. I'm sorry. 14 Q Do you recall Sergeant Beever telling Jens 15 Soering on June 6th of 1986, "It would be a fairly 16 impossible task to get an American attorney over in 17 London"? 18 The June 6th statement? Yes, sir. 19 And during that statement, that was in 20 response to Jens Scering again requesting counsel, right? 21 I don't know. 22 You don't know? 23 MR. NEATON: I'll just leave it to the 24 Court to listen to the tape, Your Honor. 25

THE COURT: All right, sir.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Do you recall Mr. Beever, during the June 6th interview, telling Jens Scering that he, meaning Mr. Beever, would go down and get him his British attorney to discuss the case with him?

MR. UPDIKE: Objection, Your Honor. He's referring him again to a portion of the transcript. Your Honor, first of all we'd like to point out for the record that the witness does not have in his hand the transcript. And secondly, as we we discussed, he's asking about something that somebody else said that is on the tape, that is on the transcript, and we repeat our point that the Court's going to hear this. And, secondly, we don't think that it's fair to be asking the witness about a transcript when he's not even allowed to have it.

THE COURT: Well. that doesn't make the question inadmissible, though, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes. sir.

THE COURT: I overrule.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes. sir.

1	BY MR. NEATON:	
2	Q I'm just asking, do you remember that?	
3	A No, sir.	
4	g You don't remember. Bo you remember Jens	
5	Soering telling you that he would not want to give blood	
6	samples to you until he had a chance to talk to an	
7	American attorney?	
8	A I remember that.	
9	Q And that was on June 6th. is that not	
10	correct?	
11	A He said it, yes, sir. But I assume if you	
12	say It was on the 6th. It was on the 6th.	
13	O But you don't know?	
14	A I don't know when he said it. but he said	
15	it on tape.	
16	MR. NEATON: Thank you. I have no further	
17	questions.	
18	MR. UPDIKE: I have no further questions.	
19	Your Honor.	
20	THE COURT: Thank you. Step down. We will	
21	recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.	
22		
23	(The Court was recessed at 6:50 p.m.	
24	until 9:30 a.m. Friday. March 2, 1990.)	

I, VIVIAN P. NEAL, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings in the aforementioned case, taken on March 1, 1990, to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

V.

JENS SOERING

Bedford County, Virginia March 2, 1990

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. SWEENEY, JR., PRESIDING

* * * * *

VIVIAN P. NEAL Court Reporter 1221 Twin Springs Court Forest, Virginia 24551

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1	A Yes. I do.
2	Q Where were you on that day?
3	A I began in a remand prison and I was then
4	taken to Richmond Magistrate's Court and that's where I
5	met Mr. Barker.
6	Q Do you remember the remand prison that you
7	were in?
8	A Yes, sir. The Ashford Remand Center.
9	G Do you remember what court you went to tha
10	morning?
11	A Richmond Magistrate's Court.
12	Q You met your sollcitor at the Richmond
13	Magistrate's Court that morning?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And what is his name?
16	A Kelth Barker.
17	Q Was he provided by legal aid in the United
18	Kingdom to represent you at that hearing?
19	A Yes. He had been representing me for the
20	last month.
21	Q Were you present in the Magistrate's
22	courtroom at that hearing?
23	A Yes, I was.
24	Q What was the purpose of that hearing, if
25	you recall?

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A I think that's what they're called, yes.

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1	they said, "No, this is not an interview. This is just		
2	preliminary information. It's not even questioning, it's		
3	Just background."		
4	Q And did they proceed to ask you any		
5	questions?		
6	A Well, they asked me questions about, the		
7	same questions you asked, date of birth, place of birth,		
8	things like that. Just background information.		
9	Q Do you recall which one of the officers was		
10	asking you those questions?		
11	A I don't recall specifically. I mean, all		
12	three of them were asking questions.		
13	Q Did anyone read you Miranda warnings at		
14	that time?		
15	A No. I think if anybody was reading Miranda		
16	warnings, I was. I was telling them that I wanted a		
17	lawyer, you know, that I had a right to a lawyer and I		
18	wanted a lawyer.		
19	Q Do you recall If Mr. Gardner read you		
20	Miranda warnings?		
21	A No, he did not.		
22	Q Did the police continue to ask you		
23	background questions at that point?		
24	A Yes.		
25	Q What were some the questions that they		
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asked you about?

A About voodoo and whether I believed in voodoo. And I explained to them that the first time I had seen this voodoo business come up was in the newspaper earlier that morning, that Mr. Barker had shown me. and that I had no contact whatsoever with voodoo.

Q Do you recall any other background questions that they asked you at that time?

A Well, the business about the voodoo and what I believed in. which was, I guess, Zen Buddhism, if anything, at that point in my life. You know, we discussed the differences between those things. And then they tried to bring the conversation around to, you know, other things and started talking about the relationship between Elizabeth and her parents. And at that point I said, "I don't want to talk any more. I want my lawyer."

Q And what happened then?

A Well, the same sort of response, you know, "Well, it's not necessary, this is Just background information." And, you know, "It's important you tell the truth and start talking." Things like that. They did not respond.

Q Did there come a time when that interview ended?

A Yes. This conversation about whether or

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that conversation?

at 6:00. did that interview end?

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this (indicating) to the wicket. "Think about it." Then he walked away. And I mean, I didn't say anything. I just sort of stood there open-mouthed.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q And what did he do after that?

A Well, I became very agitated, I guess is the word, very worried. You know. I loved Elizabeth very much at that point in my life.

Q And what did you do, if anything, after Mr. Beever told you that?

A I did things like pace up and down the cell. I was just very worried. And then very shortly afterwards I rang the bell to get the custody sergeant. because I thought of one of my famous clever ideas.

Q Why did you ring the bell for the custody sergeant?

A Well, when the custody sergeant came, I asked him to give me the telephone call to the German Embassy because I was a foreign national and I should be able to telephone my embassy.

Q Why did you want to telephone the embassy?

A Well, at that point it was early evening and Mr. Barker had -- I guess, I didn't know -- but I

guessed Mr. Barker had left his office and was either at home or stuck in rush hour traffic, so I couldn't telephone him. And my idea was I would phone the German Embassy because they were the only other people in London I knew and that they would then try to contact Mr. Barker for me to get him to come to the police station.

Q And were you allowed to call the German Embassy?

A Yes.

Q And did you, in fact, talk to anyone at the German Embassy that night?

A Yes, I did.

Q Who did you talk to?

A Well, the only person who was there was the night watchman or janitor. Usually, at like a consulate or an embassy they're supposed to have a duty officer there who is supposed to deal with emergencies, but the only person I talked to was the night watchman.

Q Did he tell you if anyone else was on duty that night at the embassy?

A He just said he couldn't do anything for me, you know, he was just the night watchman, and I had to call back in the morning.

Q And what happened after that phone call ended?

1 the cell. Q What do you mean he pulled you out of the 3 cell? 4 He Just -- I mean. It wasn't anything bad. 5 He Just took my arm and pulled me out by the arm. 6 What happened then? 7 Which, I mean, that's like the only time 8 anybody did that to me. And he looked angry. And then they took me out of the cell tract to the custody 10 officer's desk. And that was the first time I was 11 actually at the custody officer's desk. 12 And when you got to the custody officer's Q 13 desk, did anything happen? 14 Yeah. 15 What happened? 16 They told me to sign the custody log. 17 And did you sign the custody log? Q 18 A Yes, I did. 19 And after you signed the custody log, what Q 20 happened? 21 They took me up to the Interview room. 22 And when you got to the interview room, who 23 was in that room at that time? 24 All three policemen. Mr. Gardner, Mr. 25 Wright and Mr. Beever.

Q When you got to the interview room, did Mr. Gardner immediately read you Miranda warnings?

A No, he didn't.

Q When you got to the interview room, did any one of the three policemen talk to you?

A Yes.

Who talked to you first, if you recall?

A I can't recall who talked to me first, but all three policemen did talk to me during this conversation which was, I mean, it was at least twenty minutes that we talked.

Q What did you talk about?

A Well, they told me again that this wasn't questioning, this was Just introduction, they weren't questioning me and it was not an interview yet, and that I should tell the truth. And, you know, they told me I had supposedly killed these two people and I should clear my conscious and tell the truth and I must be feeling guilty and I should tell them about it, and I should just start with, you know, just start with the trip to Lynchburg they said and, you know, talk about it, "You've got to talk now."

- Q And this lasted at least twenty minutes?
- A Yeah, because I didn't want to do it.
- Q And what did you say to them at that time,

if anything?

A I told them I didn't want to talk to them without a lawyer and I asked for a lawyer.

Q And do you recall what any of the policemen said to you at that time?

A Well, they told me the same things, you know, it was late at night now and they couldn't get me a lawyer and I didn't really need a lawyer, this was Just background. And then at some stage, after I kept on insisting. Mr. Beever went like this, he raised his eyebrows again, looked me in the eyes, and went like this (indicating).

Q What did you take that to mean?

A Well, he was pointing, as far as I was concerned, he was pointing at Elizabeth in the cell downstairs and, you know, he was trying to remind me, which he did, of the conversation at the wicket and that, you know, if I kept this up, you know, she would fall over and hurt herself.

Q Now after Mr. Beever made that gesture to you -- and the record should reflect that the witness pointed with his right index finger in a downward motion, so that the transcript gives an idea of what happened -- what happened after Mr. Beever made that gesture to you?

A Well, you know, I just said okay. They

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than about five minutes. So both breaks were short.

memory neither break was over five minutes and that's your

Are you saying that to the best of your

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of June 5th in court and like the next week in the Candlewell Green Police Station where I was in a holding cell because the prisons were overflowed.

Q Now, on June 6th, which would be a Friday, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Of '86?

A Yes.

Q Were you again interviewed by the police?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell Judge Sweeney how that Interview came about?

A Well, it was the same procedure. I was taken up to the interview room. I didn't ring them to fetch me, I was just taken up. And they did what they did before every interview, they sat me down and talked to me, you know, to prepare me for the interview. They told me this wasn't questioning, this was just introduction, background, it wasn't questioning.

Q Do you know how long this went on?

A The same as every interview, twenty minutes, approximately. There would be sessions before every interview.

Q Was this session tape recorded?

A No, it wasn't.

A I just said, "Forget It. It's hopeless anyway," something like that. Because I knew that, you know, I realized that the sort of official record, anything like that, you know, had to be kept clear if I wanted Elizabeth safe.

Q During that Interview, were you asked any about providing blood samples to Mr. Gardner?

A Yes. I was.

Q And when you were asked to provide blood samples to Mr. Gardner, what did you say in response to his request?

A Well, I made another sarcastic comment. I think I said something like, "I'll give you mine if you give me yours," something like that.

Q And after you said that to him, did you say anything else to him about the blood samples?

A Well, I said I would give him blood samples if I had a lawyer.

Q And what did he say, if you recall, at that time?

A He said -- You know, when I said, "I'll give you mine if you give me yours," he said no.

Q Do you recall what he said after you then got a little less sarcastic and a little more serious and said, "I'll give you blood samples after I consult with a

lawyer," or words to that effect? Do you recall if he said anything to you?

A I think this was a stage where Mr. Beever jumped in and there was another conversation about lawyers and that we couldn't get one.

Q Now, were you asked specifically by Mr.

Beever at that time, if you remember, whether you wanted an American lawyer at that time?

A That's something Mr. Beever said. I just wanted a lawyer. I mean, that's what I wanted all along. It's the first thing I said to the policemen on June 5th.

Q Did you ever get a chance to answer Mr. Beever's question on the 6th of June?

A No. He went on for a long time, you know, listing all sorts of reasons why it couldn't be done and just kept talking. But, I mean, you know, I just wanted a lawyer.

Q Did Mr. Beever ever tell you it was fairly impossible to get an American lawyer in London on the 6th of June?

A Yes, he did.

Q And would you stand by what's in the tape of that conversation as being an accurate reflection of the conversation between you and Mr. Beever at that time?

A Yes.

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A Right, and by meal times, approximately.

Q Were you ever aware that Mr. Barker was in the Richmond Police Station at about 4:30 in the afternoon on June 6th?

A No.

Q Were you ever given an opportunity to meet with Mr. Barker on June 6th?

A No.

Q Were you ever aware of the fact that Mr.

Barker was representing Elizabeth Haysom during an

Interview conducted on the afternoon of June 6th in the

Richmond Police Station?

A No.

Q On June 7th, Saturday, were you interviewed by the police?

A Yes.

Q Did you request that interview?

A No. I at no time requested to see any policeman, ever. I mean, that started in court, at the Richmond Magistrate's Court, where my lawyer told them that I didn't want to talk to them and I never, ever asked anybody.

Q Now, on June 7th of 1986, were you again led to the same interview room?

A Yes.

On June 6th -- let's go back again to June 6th -- did Mr. Beever or Mr. Wright ever come to your cell on June 6th?

A Well, throughout that weekend both of the British officers came to my cell repeatedly. I mean, there was a custody sergeant who came at regular intervals, but they would also come and talk to me at the wicket door.

Q What would you talk about?

A Well, Mr. Beever, for example, would say things like, "Elizabeth's fine," which I took to be a reference to our earlier conversation. They just asked me did I want to talk, things like that. They just showed their faces, really. These weren't conversations, they just came by to remind me they were there. That was my interpretation. I just saw them.

O Okay. Returning to June 7th then, you are brought from your cell?

A Yes.

Q To the interview room?

A Yes, I was.

Q Not at your request?

A Correct.

Q Were you asked to sign anything, sign the custody record on June 7th?

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Now, during this interview, did you ask the

police officers various questions about what might happen

1	to you?				
2		A	Yes.		
3		Q	And that interview ended at some point in		
4	time?				
5		A	Yes.		
6		Q	After that interview ended, were you taken		
7	back to your cell?				
8		A	Yes.		
9		Q	And did there ever come a time after you		
10	were takes	n bac	k to your cell that any of the officers came		
11	to your cell on Saturday, June 7th?				
12		A	Yes.		
13		Q	Which officer came to your cell on		
14	Saturday,	June	7th?		
15		A	Well, both officers did. I mean, at		
16	separate (times	•		
17		G	By both officers do you mean both British		
18	officers?				
19		A	Yes. Mr. Gardner never came to the cell		
20	tract.				
21		Q	Now, when did Mr. Beever come to your cell		
22	after the	June	7th interview?		
23		A	This is the Saturday interview?		
24		Q	Yes.		
25		A	He came, I think, fairly shortly afterwards		

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and took that piece of paper away.

Took a piece of paper away from you?

Yes. A sketch I had made during the interview.

Did Mr. Wright come to you cell that day?

A Yes. he dld.

Ω Do you recall when it was that Mr. Wright came to your cell?

I think it was some time afterwards.

When Mr. Wright came to your cell, how long dld he stay at your cell?

Well, Mr. Wright was actually locked into my cell with me. This was nighttime. It was dark outside. I don't know when the sun set. And he was in my cell for at least an hour.

What did you talk about?

Well, he told me basically the story of his life kind of thing.

What did he tell you?

He told me how he had worked as a bricklayer in Hamburg in Germany and, you know, how he traveled around, different places he visited in Germany. And he told me how he came back to England to join the police force out of idealistic reasons, serving the community, things like that, and about the problems with

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drugs in young people and things like that. And he told me that Just a short time ago he had come back on the service after being off-duty in a hospital because during some sort of arrest somebody had stabbed him in the kidneys repeatedly and we talked about that. And he asked me questions about the drawing.

Q Were you ever given Miranda warnings before that interview?

A No.

Q Were you ever given the British caution before that interview?

A No. He tried to make it very friendly.

Q He was the good guy, huh?

A Well, yeah, throughout.

Q Did Mr. Wright ever give you a summary of that interview to sign?

A No. I don't think I ever got anything, any summary of any interview to sign.

Q Then Mr. Wright left your cell?

A Yes.

Q Did you understand Mr. Wright to be able to speak German?

A Yes, yes. We spoke some German.

O Was Mr. Wright present in the interview room earlier that day or earlier on whatever day it was

that you spoke to the German Embassy from the Interview room? 3 Yes. he was. I mean. I knew Mr. Wright 4 spoke German from a month earlier when he first arrested 5 me for the fraud, because when he saw my German passport, 6 you know, he said, "I speak German." Now, on Sunday, June the 8th of '86, were 8 you interviewed by Mr. Gardner on that day? 9 Yes. I was. 10 Did you ask to be interviewed by Mr. 11 Gardner on that day? 12 No. 13 Prior to the interview, did Mr. Beever or 14 Mr. Wright ever visit you at your cell door? 15 A Yes. 16 On June 8th? 17 Yes, on Sunday. They visited, especially 18 Mr. Beever, every day. 19 Do you recall what, if anything, Mr. Beever said to you at his last cell door visit to you before the 20 21 June 8th interview? 22 The same sort of things he said all along, 23 that I had to talk and that I should tell them what I'd 24 done, things like that. 25 And would it be fair to say then that he

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spent --

MR. UPDIKE: I don't like to object a whole lot on leading, but I haven't raised any objections. I would ask counsel to restrain a little bit on leading.

MR. NEATON: I'll rephrase the question, Judge.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Do you have any idea of how long Mr. Beever spent at your cell wicket talking to you that afternoon?

A No. It was like always, very short.

Q Does very short to you mean a couple of minutes?

A Five minutes or less.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I Just made an objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

THE WITNESS: Five minutes or less.

MR. NEATON: I'll rephrase it.

MR. UPDIKE: I don't think there is any need to now. I'm Just asking as to future questions, Your Honor.

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throughout this entire procedure that you wanted a lawyer of any type, from the beginning to the very end?

A lawyer to represent me, yes.

Whether it be an American attorney, British Ω attorney, a solicitor, Mr. Barker? You just wanted legal counsel?

A Yes. But I progressively gave up hope as time went on.

Did you wish that then from the very beginning, there at the Richmond Police Station upon your arrival there?

Well, yes. But, I mean, even before that at the Magistrate's Court, you know, my lawyer said that he would be coming and I should ask for him and I would, you know, be represented or have advice.

Then would you have been happy with all of the conversations, these interviews with the police officers. for them to have been recorded in their entirety?

A Well, as I recall, there was one time that I specifically asked for the tape recorder to be turned off, but in general, depending on what my lawyer told me. I wouldn't have had any objections. But I didn't have any legal advice, so I didn't know what to do. I mean, you know, I didn't know.

Q Yes, sir. But I'm just asking about what you felt. You say that there was one time that you did ask the tape recorder be turned off?

A Yes. The one that I can recall right now, one occasion. But, I mean, there were other occasions where they turned them off and I didn't ask for it.

Q When those occasions occurred, isn't it true that you asked to take a break at those times?

A This is on the June 5th interview?

Q I can be specific in a moment with you if you'd like. I was Just asking in general, and if you'd rather for me to ask --

A It wouldn't have made any difference to me. The point was that, I mean, the tape recorded interview that you're talking about where I asked for a break, I mean, that was already after I had sort of been hit by the realization that I would have to do all this without a lawyer and, you know, I was very, very scared at that point.

Q Very scared. Have you ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, lying, stealing, cheating?

A Yes.

Q Before --

A But not at the time the interviews took

1	A Yes.
2	Q And what exactly is a Jefferson scholar?
3	A It's a full scholarship for academic
4	excellence.
5	Q Full scholarship?
6	À Yes.
7	Q That, of course, means a full four year
8	scholarship?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Towards a bachelor's degree? And the
11	amount of money provided you, I think you indicated in one
12	interview about how much would it be a semester?
13	A I think the total value of the scholarship
14	over four years would be something like thirty-two
15	thousand dollars or something like that.
16	Q Thirty-two thousand dollars?
17	A I think so.
18	Q How did it come to be that you were a
19	Jefferson scholar?
20	A I was recommended by my school and I did
21	the interviews and got the scholarship.
22	Q But It's a very competitive endeavor, isn't
23	it, to obtain the Jefferson scholarship? There are very
24	few of them, aren't there?
05	

according to British law, involve informing you that you did not have to say anything during the interviews, and if you did, anything that you did say would be used against you in court?

A Yes.

Q I'd also like to ask, you've testified as to the days of the remand, June 5, 6, 7, and 8 in great detail, haven't you here today?

A I wouldn't say so.

Q You wouldn't say so?

A I mean, if you want to say that, yes, sir.

Q I'm curious that at the time -- Now, you heard Investigator Gardner as to the interview on June 5, the first interview on June 5, that he testified he didn't take any notes at that time because you did not allow him to. However, four days later on June 9th he did at that time reduce his recollections to writing. You heard him say that, is that correct?

A Yes, I did.

Q Well, during this period of time, whether it was contemporaneously or four days later, did you ever reduce your recollections to writing?

A No, I didn't, not on that weekend.

Q Well, at any time?

A I talked about it with my lawyers

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Yes.

1	Q That was read to you on April 30 before you
2	were handed the form, correct?
3	A Sure.
4	Q Well now, why didn't you recognize it a few
5	minutes ago?
6	MR. UPDIKE: We would like to introduce the
7	form, please, if there is no objection.
8	THE WITNESS: I don't recall the specific
9	form.
10	MR. NEATON: May I see it?
11	MR. UPDIKE: I was bringing it to you, sir.
12	You Just sat there. Would you like to see it?
13	MR. NEATON: Yes, I would.
14	MR. UPDIKE: All right. Thank you.
15	THE WITNESS: I don't recognize
16	THE COURT: Walt. Just a moment. Let's
17	get this out of the way first.
18	MR. NEATON: I have no objection, Judge.
19	THE COURT: It's offered as other exhibits
20	for identification in this proceeding?
21	MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: So mark it.
23	THE CLERK: Number Seven.
24	(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven was marked for
25	identification only.)

THE COURT: Walt just a minute. I think

Mr. Soering wanted to say something. Perhaps he
had not finished an answer. Go ahead,

Mr. Soering.

THE WITNESS: I just wanted to say, the rights and all that, that was read to me over that weekend, but I don't specifically remember seeing a form like that.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, it says that this side is to be read to the detained person by the custody officer before giving the notice to the detained person. This notice is on the reverse side. Let me ask you, and I'm showing you a copy of a custody sheet of the Metropolitan Police Department, the initial name on it of the arrest person is Christopher Platt Noe, are you familiar with that name?

A Yes.

Q Is that the name that you were using at the time of your arrest on April 30, 1986?

A Yes.

Q Later It's scratched through and the name Soering is inserted?

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A Yes.

Now, as of the date April 30, 1986, it says, "A notice setting out my rights has been read to me and I have been provided with a copy. Signature of Person Detained, C. P. Noe." Did you sign that?

Yes, I dld.

You signed that in acknowledgement that this form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, had been read to you and that you had been given a copy of it, is that correct?

> A Okay.

Okay, sir? I'm asking you is that true, did you do that?

> A I signed that form, yes.

Q So you were read this form on April 30, 1986 and you were given a copy of it?

I don't understand. I signed the form, the rights were read to me. Whether I actually got the piece of paper and got to keep It, I don't remember. I mean, I'm not disputing that I was read my rights.

But the signature is under this form and you've said earlier that you had no --

A When you're in a police station and you've got three policemen standing around you and you're by yourself and they tell you to sign something, you sign it.

I see. But this, nevertheless, states that the rights have been read to you and that you have been provided with a copy and you signed it?

A Yes.

O Now, sir, a person with your educational background and with your intelligence, and being investigated as to any criminal offense, you're saying that you just signed anything stuck in front of you? It might be a complete admission of guilt.

A Well, I could see when I signed that that it wasn't an admission of guilt. That was not an admission of guilt that I signed. I just signed that I understood my rights.

Q All right, sir. That's the point that I'm getting to. You read it then to know it wasn't an admission of guilt, you read it, you signed it, and you acknowledged that you had been advised of your rights, specifically a right to a solicitor?

A Yes.

Q And then after that was done, this continuing on this form of April 30, 1986, the officer at that time continued by asking you, as a result of your right to a solicitor, whether you wanted a solicitor as soon as practicable or whether, "I do not want a solicitor at this time." You indicated that you did not want a

sollcitor on April 30, 1986, correct? And please, if you'd like to examine it more closely.

A Yes, that's what it says and it's got underlined. "at this time."

Q And in response to your answer, I should say, that you didn't want a solicitor at that time, the custody officer struck through the part saying that you did want one, leaving the part, "I do not want a solicitor," and you signed C. P. Neau under it, didn't you?

A Yes, at this time, yes.

MR. UPDIKE: Can we introduce this? It's the custody sheets that we've provided you. Would you like to see it?

MR. NEATON: Yes. Judge, we have no objection to the first page of that document, but we would reserve any objections to the entire document that Mr. Updike has supplied us, at least right now on the grounds of materiality and relevance.

THE COURT: All right. That's in the record.

MR. UPDIKE: Could we have it marked as an exhibit at this time?

MR. NEATON: You can have the first page

marked as an exhibit, if that's what you want. I mean, I'm not objecting to the first page, which if all you've shown to the witness. I would reserve objection to and would object to the subsequent pages on the grounds of hearsay and on grounds of relevance and materiality. Thank you, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: At this time, I ask just that the first page be received into evidence.

THE CLERK: Number Eight.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Eight was marked for identification only.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Now, sir, proceeding quickly to the morning or the afternoon, I should say, of June 5, 1986, after the remand hearing.

A Yes.

Q At the remand hearing you, of course, had counsel, didn't you?

A Yes, I dld.

Q When you were brought to Richmond Police Station, this exact same procedure was followed through with you again, wasn't it, at 12:50 p.m. June 5, 1986?

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A Yes.

Q And at that time -- and for purposes of the record later, I'm sure that, well, you know this better than I do, the Europeans in writing their dates reverse the date and month from what we do, is that correct?

A Right.

Q So when it says 5, little 6, '86, that's our way of saying June 5, '86, correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, at that time, you again were read the front of Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven advising you of your right to have someone informed of your arrest, to consult a solicitor, and to consult a copy of the Codes of Practice?

A Yes.

Q And at that time you again signed this custody sheet acknowledging that this form had been read to you and that you had been provided with a copy, is that correct?

A That's right.

Q And then again following the same procedure after that was done, you were asked whether you wanted a solicitor as soon as practicable or whether you wanted a solicitor at this time, weren't you?

A Yes. I signed where it says, "I do not

1 want a solicitor at this time." 2 You did? 3 Yes. 4 And you signed this indicating you did not 5 want a solicitor at this time, right? 6 At 12:50, yes. 7 At 12:50. All right. Ω 8 MR. UPDIKE: Maybe at this point we can 9 introduce the first sheet of this then? 10 MR. NEATON: No objection. 11 THE CLERK: Number Nine. 12 13 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine was marked for 14 identification only.) 15 16 BY MR. UPDIKE: 17 Now, Mr. Soering, you have talked about how 18 much you wanted a lawyer of any type, British lawyer, 19 American lawyer, any kind of lawyer. If you wanted a 20 lawyer, this is at this particular point in time, when you 21 are first brought to Richmond Police Station, and you are 22 advised of your right to a solicitor --23 Right.

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Page 59

-- If you wanted one, why in the world did

you sign that form at 12:50 p.m. Indicating that you did

not want one?

A I had a solicitor and he was on his way to the police station.

Q You had a solicitor, but, sir, you signed that saying that you did not want one. And you also, it was also crossed out that you did not want one at this time.

A I signed where it says, "I do not want one at this time," but at the Richmond Magistrate's Court Mr. Barker said I had a right to a lawyer, I shouldn't say anything until he was there and he would come to the police station. And I signed that and I expected that I would have a lawyer when I was interviewed.

Q Yes, sir. But when you signed this, you were indicating you didn't want a solicitor. Now, if you wanted --

A I had Mr. Barker.

MR. NEATON: Is that a question? I think Mr. Updike is arguing with the witness.

MR. UPDIKE: I was preparing to make it a question before I was interrupted by the witness, if I might, please.

MR. NEATON: Fine.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Isn't it true, sir, that you were explained your right to a solicitor at that point and you signed this form as a walver, "I do not want a solicitor at this time"? Isn't that what happened?

MR. NEATON: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Overruled. It's cross examination.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. This was because I had a solicitor and my solicitor told me he was coming.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Then, sir, wouldn't you agree the logical, and the appropriate, and the correct thing for you to have done, if that is what you had meant, was just to simply sign it, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable," because you wanted to talk to Kelth Barker as soon as practicable, didn't you?

A But he said he was coming.

Q Yes, sir, but that doesn't change the fact that you would have a written document of the fact that you wanted that to occur?

MR. NEATON: Objection. He's arguing with

Page 61

the witness now. The witness has testified as to what he did and why he did it. He's arguing with him.

THE COURT: I disagree. Overruled.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Now, at that particular point in time though you knew that you were to be interviewed by investigators from Bedford, Virginia concerning the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Haysom, didn't you, at the time that you signed this form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine?

A I don't recall knowing that there were investigators from Virginia there, but I knew I'd be interviewed about the murders.

Q Didn't you know that there were investigators from Virginia or from the United States. Investigators involved in the case?

A Yeah, but I don't recall anybody telling me that they were there. I mean, I hadn't seen anybody.

See, when they took me from the court, they handcuffed me and put me in this van. And then when we arrived at the police station they put this blanket over my head, because there were photographers in the trees outside the police station, and they took me across the courtyard into the police station and took the blanket off my head, uncuffed

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me, gave me a form to sign, I signed it, and went to my cell. I mean, that's just normal procedure.

But during the remand hearing, didn't your Q lawyer argue and didn't the other lawyer argue concerning your remand to the police station for the purpose of you being interviewed by police investigators from Virginia concerning these murder charges? Did you hear that?

- I don't recall hearing that. Sorry.
- Did your attorney and you talk about that?

No. I wasn't allowed to see my attorney after that. They let me see Mr. Barker for about five minutes before the hearing and then during the hearing I couldn't talk to him because in an English courtroom you are separated from your lawyers, and then afterwards I was taken downstairs and wasn't allowed to see him again.

Is it your testimony then that when you went from the Richmond Magistrate's Court to the Richmond Police Station, and upon your arrival there you did know that you were going to be interviewed concerning the murder charges?

Yes.

You did not have a solicitor on the murder charges, dld you?

Mr. Barker. He was in court for me arguing about that, that I didn't want to be interviewed.

A No, I didn't. I read the headline.

MR. NEATON: Your Honor, I object to the question that was before this as well as he's assuming a fact not in evidence that he was shown this particular London newspaper.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm going to ask him if this is it.

THE COURT: Objection overruled. He's got a right to ask him. This is cross examination, gentlemen, and I'm going to allow full cross examination.

THE WITNESS: I think that looks like the paper I saw.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Yeah. It's very distinctive, isn't it?
You said Daily Mall, the date, June 5, 1986, that's the date, the morning of the hearing before the Richmond
Court. The headline there was, "Daughter of High Society
Couple Held Voodoo Killing. Two Guizzed."

A All I'm saying is that I don't specifically remember that I knew that there was going to be an American investigator there.

Q Who did you think that the two quizzed was going to include?

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And he told you that there were American

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remand, the details of who was coming to interview you, and yet your memory is, as you've described it, concerning the activities of Detective Sergeant Beever and Investigator Gardner and Detective Constable Wright?

A Well, I remember, for example, what Mr.

Beever said at the cell door because it was a particularly shocking experience. I remember the particular phrase he used because, you know, it struck me.

Q Raising his eyebrows?

A Yes. I mean, It's a picture you remember.

Q Now, you were interviewed, you admit, for the first time around 3:00 that day?

A I guess so.

Q Mid-afternoon?

A Yes.

Q You did not have a watch, you say?

A Right.

Q Did not see any clocks and no idea of the times or anything?

A It's just a guess.

O Investigator Gardner has testified that when you were brought to DCI Paton's office that he introduced himself to you and he advised you of the Miranda warnings and that Detective Sergeant Beever advised you of the British caution?

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That's what he said, yes. A

Do you dispute that testimony that he has made under oath?

Yes.

Are you stating that when you came through the door -- Do I recall your testimony correctly that during that first interview, as you came through the door and saw the police officers, that your first comment was that. "I want a lawyer"?

I may have said hello to Ricky first, but the first thing I said when I sat down in the chair was, "I know what my rights are. I want a lawyer." I've seen these television shows. I know what my rights are.

Q And you do know what your rights are, don't you?

> A Yes.

Well. let's first of all discuss that issue. As far as the Miranda forms -- If I could just have one of them. It doesn't matter which one. Commonwealth's Exhibit Number One, this have the five rights on it, "Before we ask you any questions, it's my duty to advise you of your rights." Did you understand that at that time of June 5 through June 8th, 1986?

I understood my rights, but I was the one who brought the Issue up.

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Q Okay, sir. But my question to you just now, at this point, is you understood that, is that correct?

I understood those rights, yes.

"You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say will be used against you in a Court of law. You have the right to the presence of an attorney before making a statement. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to represent you by the Court at no cost to you. You have the right to stop answering at any time during the questioning."

> A Right.

From the very first time in Richmond, England on June 5, 1986 that you were advised of these rights, you completely understood them, didn't you?

- I was the one that brought the Issue up.
- That's not my question to you, sir.

Yes, I did. Yes, I understood that I had a right to a lawyer.

- You completely understood them?
- I understood I had a right to a lawyer.
- My next question to you, sir, is because of your intellect, because of your education, there was certainly no problem with you understanding that and you also had the additional fact of having seen this all on

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with you?

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Page 72

No. I'm saying he discussed that sort of

lawyer."

called the German Embassy, dldn't you?

A That's right. That's because I wanted them to contact Ricky Gardner -- I mean, what am I saying.

Kelth Barker. Sorry.

Q You called the German Embassy to contact your lawyer for you?

A If you look at the time, it was 7:45, I didn't know Keith Barker's home phone number, so I had no way of reaching him. All right? So what I thought was the best way to do it was to call the embassy and get them to call Keith Barker for me, because they would have a way of finding out where he was now.

Q Yes. sir.

A But there wasn't anybody at the embassy there except the night watchman.

Q Yes, sir. But If you hadn't called Keith Barker's office at that time, you didn't know whether he was in his office or not, did you?

A Well. it was 7:45.

Q Yes, sir. But do you think that ambassadors work longer hours than lawyers perhaps?

A No. But see, at an embassy or a consulate, they're supposed to have a duty person who is supposed to deal with emergencies, all right? And if you call a law office after business hours, nobody will pick

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up the phone, that's what I assumed anyway, whereas a duty person was supposed to be there.

Q Let me ask you then before 7:45, and let me show you your custody sheet, if you'd like to refer to it for that period of time, and I'd like to refer you to the entry at 5:28 p.m. June 5, 1986. You're returned to your cell at that point, aren't you?

A Uh-huh. Yeah.

Q There is no entry that you requested to see an attorney, is there?

A No, not on here.

Q There is no entry there that you requested an attorney be called for you, is there?

A Not to the custody officer. But, you see, that's what I had just spent the last two hours talking to the other two policemen about, the other three policemen.

Q Yes, sir. But my question is, once you got back downstairs -- if it happened the way you indicate -- once you got back downstairs, why didn't you say to that custody officer, "I want to call Keith Barker or I want you to call Keith Barker. I want somebody to get Keith Barker here"? Did you ever say that to anyone?

A No, I didn't.

Q No, you didn't?

A But I'd been saying that for the last two

counsel?

A I did not suspect the entire Metropolitan Police force, no. All I knew was there were three police officers in that room who I had been asking to let me see a lawyer for two hours and they wouldn't do it.

If you would, if you don't want to, fine, but I invite you to look through that custody sheet, the number of entries, the number of different custody officers during those several days that came around and checked on you twenty-four hours a day, and there are numerous entries there, aren't there?

- A Right.
- Q No requests, no complaints?
- A At 7:40 Mr. Beever made the threats against Elizabeth. After that, I made one attempt to call the German Embassy, couldn't reach them, all right? Was placed back in the cell. After that point I thought it would be dangerous if I did things like that.
 - Q It would be dangerous for you?
 - A No, for Elizabeth.
- Q Because Ken Beever had raised his eyebrows at you?
 - A Could I explain that, please? All right?

 THE COURT: Excuse me. I thought you said

may I stand up. I'm sorry. You said may I explain?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I mean, Jefferson scholarships and things like that notwithstanding, I had Just spent a month in Jail, in prison. It was the first contact I had had with sort of, I guess it would be called the rough side of life. I mean, I had never seen anything like that before. Now, because the prisons were overcrowded, all right, they remanded me --

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Sir, I didn't ask for a long recitation. I Just asked you a question.

A I know. I want to explain why I was so worried about Elizabeth, okay? I spent, I guess, about two weeks in the same Candlewell Green Police Station holding cell which they were using for overflow prisoners that they didn't have places for. And down there, all right, I saw this Maltese youth, okay, he was around eighteen or twenty-one. And this guy --

MR. UPDIKE: Mr. Soering, I want to give

Page 80

you a chance to answer, but really this is far exceeding, Your Honor, what I was asking.

THE WITNESS: This explains why I was worried about Elizabeth.

MR. UPDIKE: If I might interrupt, Your Honor. I just asked him if he was fearful of Ken Beever raising his eyebrows and now he's going into --

THE COURT: Well, let's do it this way. We have to go by the rules.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The answer is not responsive to the question, but I'm not going to deny you the right to give this explanation. I think it could more properly be given on redirect examination from your attorney. Save it until then.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q My question, though, at that point is during any of that, was there any custody officer, during your entire stay, that you felt that you could ask of him, "Get me Keith Barker here. I haven't seen him, I'd like

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A No.

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Q None of them?

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A No. They were working in the same police station as the other officers and I had just spent two hours talking to these guys about it.

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Q And I'm still a little bit confused why you

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felt that If you wanted your lawyer that the German

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Embassy could reach him more easily than you could.

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A Look, I was lucky or I considered myself

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lucky that the custody sergeant let me make one phone call

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to the German Embassy. All right? If I tried to call

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Keith Barker, all right, I expected not to get through to

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him because it was late in the evening or it appeared to

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be late in the evening. So there was no way for me to

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know whether I could actually reach this guy or that I'd

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reach an answering phone. The only sort of living person

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that I could reach on the phone who would actually go out

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and do something, that I could think of, was at the German

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Embassy, because they are supposed to have a duty officer

that's supposed to deal with emergencies.

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Q Nobody was there but the night watchman?

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A That's right. That's what I said.

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Q Did you make any further attempt after talking to the night watchman to contact Keith Barker that

1	nlght?
2	A Me personally?
3	Q Yes.
4	A Well, I asked again for a lawyer.
5	Q I mean at that point after the phone call?
6	A No. There was nobody else I could phone.
7	Q And you did not ask the police officers to
8	reach him for you, either at home or elsewhere?
9	A I'd just spent two and a half hours asking
10	police officers to get me Mr. Barker and they said they
11	would, and they didn't.
12	Q Isn't it true that this very phone call
13	that you made to the German Embassy was placed for you by
14	one of these police officers that you say that you had
15	been with for the past two hours, Terry Wright? Now,
16	didn't that happen?
17	A Terry Wright was present during the second
18	phone call to the embassy.
19	Q Excuse me?
20	A That was the next day. They phoned the
21	embassy for me.
22	Q Who did?
23	A The police officers. It's on the tape.
24	Q Which one?
25	A And we talked about it. I think it was the

6th. It was on the tape.

Q Yes, sir. The point on the tape during June 6th, though, is when the German Embassy calls you back and the call is transferred, and these British officers that you're talking about stopped the interview to let you talk to the German Embassy, right?

A That's right.

Q Perhaps if you would, just look at that concerning the calls. Maybe I could refresh your memory. Is it correct then the entry June 5, 7:45 p.m., there is an entry there that you phoned the German Embassy at 235-5033, the phone call, number, or excuse me, the telephone number is entered there?

A Yes.

Q And if I could direct your attention please to the next day of June 6th. Isn't there any entry at 10:05 a.m. the very next morning that, "Soering rang the German Embassy at 235-5033. Soering was unable to speak to person he wanted and Soering was told to ring back at 11:00 a.m. Call was completed at 10:11 a.m."?

MR. NEATON: I object to the form of the question because it does not accurately state what the entry is.

THE COURT: Sustained.

"Called up his embassy, 235-5033, as

Q 11:11, lsn't lt?

A Sorry, 11:11 a.m. I don't know what the next word is. Something then, "person who knows about this case was not there and would not be there until 3:00 p.m. Requested to speak to D/S Beever," and it's signed.

Q So that's an entry you again called at 11:00 a.m. That would be the third call that you'd been allowed to make to the German Embassy, correct?

A Yes.

Q And that is before the interview on June 6th, the second day, even begins, because you're taken out of the cell for the interview at 11:19 a.m., the next entry?

A Right.

Q And you're taken out of the cell by D/S Beever and D/S Wright. Read that entry for me. If you would please. 11:19 a.m.

A "Out of cell," something, "Interview with D/S Beever and D/C Wright as requested by prisoner. Pace explained to" --

Q Is that escort?

A I don't know what that means, that next word. Sorry. Pace is the -- which is the form you gave me.

Q Sir, my question to you then is, if Terry Wright is present during some of these phone calls at least and allowing you to ring the German Embassy, why in the world did you suspect that he wouldn't allow you to ring your solicitor, Mr. Barker?

A What, on Friday?

Q On any of those three times I've asked you about?

A Because at that point Mr. Beever had already made the threat against Elizabeth and told me that, you know, I should not get a lawyer. Not in so many words, but he said, "You don't need a lawyer, do you?" So I could hardly ask his colleague to make a telephone call to my lawyer because Mr. Wright would say -- Mr. Wright spoke German. So it wasn't like I could just say on the telephone to the embassy in German, "Go call my lawyer," because he'd understand.

Q Isn't it true that Mr. Wright only knows very few words of German?

A I mean, I didn't know that at that stage, but on the next day he said to me that he lived there and worked as a bricklayer in Germany. We chatted in German. Not in detail, but enough for him to understand.

Q But you will at least agree that you were allowed, on those three occasions we've just gone through,

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24 25 to contact the German Embassy at your request, correct?

As far as I recall. I was taken out of the cell, not at my request. Really guite to my surprise.

I didn't ask you about being taken out of the cell, sir. I asked you about making the phone calls to the German Embassy at your request.

> A Right.

You did do those three?

No. The first phone call was at my request. As I remember, the second -- well, the third was a phone call when they called back -- but as I recall, on the second day, on Friday, I was just taken out, took to the custody sergeant's desk and given the phone. As I recall, that wasn't at my request.

- O But you did speak to them?
- That's right, yes. A
- Q Okay.
- A Not to anybody who could help me.
- We've got one call on June 5th to the Q German Embassy at night. We've got two calls the morning of June 6th to the German Embassy. And then when the next interview occurs, during that interview, the German Embassy rings back and these three police officers stop the interview and let you talk to the German Embassy?

A That's right.

1	d Correct?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And you speak to the German Embassy in
4	German?
5	A I suppose so, yes.
6	Q You suppose so? Your memory's not good on
7	that point?
8	A It would make sense to speak to them in
9	German, yes.
0	Q So what interests me then, if these British
11	officers had been threatening you or threatening Elizabeth
2	Haysom and doing the things that you have indicated, why
13	in the world would these same police officers allow you to
14	talk to the German Embassy and allow you to report to them
5	about their activities in German, and perhaps even cause
6	some kind of international incident?
7	A Well, as far as I was concerned
18	MR. NEATON: I'm going to object to the
19	question, Judge. It calls for speculation and
20	he can call the officers and let them explain.
21	MR. UPDIKE: I'll rephrase the question.
22	THE COURT: The question is too broad.
23	Sustained.
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A Yes. I could have said that, and Elizabeth would have fallen over and hurt herself.

police officers had denied you your right to counsel?

Q Did you say that to them though? You

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- A That's right.
- Q That's right?
- A Yes.

Q And sir, isn't it true that what you were doing was throughout this, because of your intelligence and because of your background, you were assessing this situation on your own, whether or not you would be extradited or not? You wanted the information?

A Yes. But I'd Just like to say that no amount of intelligence can replace legal advice. I didn't know whether I could be extradited because I'm not a lawyer, and I asked the embassy because I didn't have a lawyer. There was nobody else to tell me.

Q You still haven't got a lawyer at that point. All right. Now, I'd like to ask you, if I could. about some several points in the tapes. And I'd like to ask you about the June 5 interview to begin with, the one that is recorded, which would actually be the third recording. Do I understand that despite the testimony that you've given here today, you have not seen a copy of one of these since 1987, is that what you said?

A That's about my recollection, yes.

without having seen any transcripts since 1987? I also listened to all of Ricky Gardner's testimony yesterday. Okay, sir. Sir, I have the same transcript that we used yesterday, that I'll place there if you'd like to refer to it, because I would like to ask you about certain portions. THE COURT: Which interview is this? MR. UPDIKE: This is the interview on June 5, 1986 beginning at 8:05 p.m., which is actually the third interview that day. BY MR. UPDIKE: Now, this question, sir, of the tape being turned off --Page eight? A Page eight, yes, sir. You do have familiarity with the transcript, don't you, because I couldn't remember? Because you had a big argument about it yesterday with my lawyer. Yes, sir. But the point is. I was here and I've been reading these things since '87 and I couldn't 24 find it and you snapped to it like that, didn't you?

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And you remembered what you testifled to

That's right. You had a big argument over A It. 2 Q It's obvious you're much brighter than I am 3 and nobody will dispute that or argue that, would they? 4 MR. NEATON: Is that a question? 5 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, it is. 6 MR. NEATON: Then I object to it. It's 7 argumentative. 8 THE COURT: I sustain. 9 10 BY MR. UPDIKE: 11 I would like to ask you, Mr. Soering, 12 though, if I could, as I have trouble finding these other 13 pages, if you can assist me, I would appreciate it. 14 Every time I try to be helpful, you're 15 going to make a comment about It. 16 The point is, on that page eight, you asked 17 that if you could take a break, am I correct? 18 Yes. 19 Now, of course when you asked to take a 20 break the tape was turned off, right? 21 That's what Mr. Gardner said, yes. 22 Well, sir, dldn't you say a few minutes ago 23 that during the breaks you just more or less sat there in 24 silence because the purpose of the breaks was to give you 25

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A Yes.

Q So isn't it true that at this point Ricky Gardner is asking you, "Are you ready to proceed"?

your response was, correct?

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That's right. A

I'm now asking you about your response. Q

A Yes.

Is it correct, sir, that you've alleged all of this concern about Elizabeth and harm coming to her. and this is only page nine of the first recorded interview, of all of these, and you bring up that you would like to talk about Elizabeth's involvement in these murders?

A That's correct, yes. And If you'd like an explanation, I continued -- I started then, or I may have started earlier -- I don't know what's on the first nine pages -- but I started then telling lies about Elizabeth's involvement to clear her name and keep her out as far as I possibly could.

- Trying to keep her out of 1t?
- Yes, as far as I possibly could.
- Sir, just drop down a half a dozen lines on that same page. You admit on there, don't you, that there were discussions between you and Elizabeth as far as establishing an alibi in Washington?

MR. NEATON: Judge, I'm going to object to getting into the contents of the statement at this point because the contents of any statements made is irrelevant to whether the

statement is admissible or not. I've allowed Mr. Updike to proceed up until this point without objecting, but I think that at this point it's irrelevant and immaterial what the substance of the conversations are. And it's not relevant to whether what he was saying is admissible or not at the time. And I think that in this respect, if you want to listen — I mean the tapes are tapes that concern, particularly this tape, concern a lot of substantive things concerning the case in chief and I would object on the grounds that they are irrelevant and immaterial.

THE COURT: Reply?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, if I might quickly respond, Your Honor. First of all, Mr. Neaton's gone through the transcript rather extensively, we would emphasize, but even more so than that, our point is that the defendant is up here stating that his explanation for having signed walver forms and for having given the statements is his concern for Elizabeth Haysom. Now, I wish to ask him about this particular portion, why he is saying this if he's concerned about her involvement. It goes to cross examination

of the witness' theory of why he made this statements. The defendant, therefore, Your Honor, is protected at trial by virtue of the fact that he has not walved anything by testifying in this hearing, I cannot use this in my case in chief. The Supreme Court of the United States has protected defendants completely as to suppression hearings. But it is a matter that comes within the realm of cross examination and we'd ask to be allowed to proceed with it. Otherwise, we're bound to accept what he said.

MR. NEATON: Except, Your Honor, that what Mr. Updike is trying to do in order to get contents of the statement in is to set up a situation where taken out of context or taken out of the preceding conversation that occurs, he takes one word, "involvement," and says somehow by that that my client therefore is going to somehow implicate Miss Haysom in the actual homicide and, therefore, use that in order to get into the contents of the conversation which followed. My point is, what he said about that is irrelevant to whether he's saying it voluntarily or not, and what goes

on about the breaks in the tape was what this line of cross examination began as, asking him, "Well, Ricky Gardner was polite. He took a break here, you take a break there." Now, he's asking him to get into the substance of what he's saying, and I'm saying you have to draw the line at this point because it's a preliminary hearing, a suppression hearing, and I respectfully ask you to do so.

THE COURT: Well, let me say something.

It's my understanding that suppression hearings on admissibility of confessions are hearings in which the content of the confessions normally would come up. I have not conducted a hearing such as this where the substantive part of the confessions or any part thereof have been withheld. And I don't know any law in Virginia that states that that should be done.

Now, that is really not the question here. The question is whether or not the Commonwealth may go into specific portions of the statement which the defendant made for purposes which he has stated. The matter of his concern about Elizabeth was raised by Mr. Soering in this hearing. I rule that the

Commonwealth, therefore, has a right to question this defendant based on these statements as to that specific point. I therefore overrule the defense on this point.

From now on, I'm going to keep my comments to a very minimum, for reasons which I think are obvious. I felt that I had to explain my ruling on this particular point more than on others, but from now on I will try to simply rule and not comment. All right, Mr. Updike.

Well, I'll tell you what let's do.

You know, we need breaks, too. The Court
stenographer needs breaks from time to time. I
think we as lawyers and Judges tend to forget
that. Let's take a short break now and perhaps
Mr. Soering would like a break, too. All right,
we'll take a short recess.

(A short break was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: Have a seat, Mr. Soering.

Before we start back, a few logistical matters.

Court will recess for lunch from 1:00 to 2:00.

I had two or three little shirt-tail type

matters set, not connected with this case, today which I think I can probably take care of shortly after 2:00. There might be a ten minute delay in starting while I take care of that, but basically there should be no problem. And I'm prepared to go as long as counsel wish to go today.

All right. Let's proceed, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Sir, I was asking you about page nine.

A Yes, sir.

It if you wish -- isn't it correct that you admit on that page, Just down from your statement, "I'd like to chat a bit about Elizabeth's involvement," you discuss, on down halfway of that page, or rather I should say you admit there was an agreement between you and Elizabeth that she buy two tickets at the cinema and that an alibi was discussed between the two of you, is that correct?

A Could I read this, please?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Do you want me to answer the question now?

BY MR. UPDIKE:

and ask you whether you said it. At the middle of the page, Sergeant Beever: "What agreement had taken place between you then, of her to go and buy those two tickets at each cinema?" Soering: "Um --" Sergeant Beever: "It would be fair to say, wouldn't it, that you used the alibi earlier on before the tape was on?" Soering: "Uh-huh, yes." Beever: "What was she preparing an alibi for?" Soering: "I think it will be fair to say that, ah, as you have pointed out in the letter, ah, the issue of murder had obviously come up." Beever: "Between you and --" Soering: "Between her, right." Did Sergeant Beever say that and did you say that?

A Yes.

Initiated and you stated that you wanted to talk about Elizabeth's involvement, just a few moments later, you're admitting the agreement between the two of you for her to plan and arrange the allbi by purchasing the two tickets?

A No.

Q You did not?

A No. If you read what it says, okay, there is a specific question about that and I answer it "um."

And the only question I answer in the affirmative is that

the word allb1 was used by me in a conversation before the tape recorder was on. I never actually say, "Yes, she got an allb1," anywhere on that page.

Q Doesn't it continue by, in response to the question, "What was she preparing an alibi for?" Your response there, "I would think it would be fair to say that, as you have pointed out in the letter, the issue of murder had obviously come up"?

A That's true, but that the facts. I couldn't deny that. The letters were there and there is nothing about alib! there.

Q And the tape speaks for Itself. Would you accept what the tape has there?

A Well, the tape confirms that I did not say Elizabeth was getting me an alibi.

Q My question is, would you accept what the tape has to say in this regard?

A Yes, I do.

Q And would you accept then that in response to the question, "What was she preparing an alibi for?", I've correctly read what the transcript says as to your response, "Murder had previously come up?"

A In the letters. It was a fact I couldn't deny. There was no way for me to do anything to help Elizabeth there. But when you asked me specifically, did

Q Sir, if you would, I'm sure that your counsel will provide you ample opportunity to answer questions. If you'd just answer mine, please.

A I mean, this is strictly to your question.

If I could ask you about, in the same interview, proceeding to page thirteen and fourteen, this goes back to this question about the breaks. On halfway down page thirteen, do you agree that you stated, "Do you mind if I take another break? I know it's being obnoxious, I know it"? Did you say that?

A Yes.

Q In response Sergeant Beever says, "We can, we can keep on taking breaks all night," right? Was that said?

A Yes.

Q And then on the next page, of fourteen, at the top, about a quarter of the way down, you request a break again and the tape is turned off in response to your request for a break?

A Yes. I found it, yes.

Q And you did not request that the tape remain on during the break, you had no feelings about it one way or the other?

 A That's correct.

Q Thank you. Now, I have a notation here on page fifteen where, at the top of the page, about a quarter of the way down, you deny any involvement in drugs, is that correct?

MR. NEATON: I'm going to object on the grounds of relevancy.

THE COURT: Yes. There has to be a reason for the question.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, if you tell me what the reason is, I'll rule on the objection.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, I certainly will.

The reason is I want to ask the defendant whether he was under the influence of any drugs at the time of these waivers.

MR. NEATON: Then ask him that question and not what's in the tapes, because the tape does not refer to whether he was under the influence of drugs at that time.

MR. UPDIKE: Fine.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q At the time of all of these waivers, and the times when all these statements were given between

June 5 and June 8, 1986, were you at any time under the influence of alcohol or drugs? A No. 3 Were you at any time denied food? A No. 5 And, in fact, as the custody sheet shows, 6 you were regularly fed, weren't you? 7 Yes. 8 Were you at times during the interview 9 asked if you'd like to go to the bathroom? 10 A Yes. 11 Were you asked at times whether you would 12 like a cup of coffee or a cup of tea, at times? 13 A Yes. 14 You were not denied any physical needs in 15 that regard at any time? 16 A Yes. 17 Q Thank you. Now, proceeding on, if I might. 18 Wouldn't you agree, sir, that through this interview you 19 are deciding which questions you will answer and which 20 questions you will not? 21 A No. 22 Q The whole --23 A This whole interview was against my will. 24 When I would try to sort of avoid answering a question, it 25 Page 110

was the only thing I knew how to do. I didn't want to be there at all. I wanted my lawyer.

I see. Now, I've already asked you about the portion about the tickets, but proceeding over to page eighteen of this same interview, at that point -- Well, take the one question that Ricky asked you about a quarter of the way down. Doesn't he just come right out and ask you, "I'm going to ask you, at some point did you stab Derek Haysom with a knife? Did you cut him with a knife, yes or no?" And your response, "I really don't want to answer that," is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Sir, isn't it true, therefore, that that was a question that you did not wish to answer and you did not answer it at that time?

A That's right.

Q Other questions you did choose to answer and you did answer them, is that correct?

A That's right. Well, considering the fact I was in the room against my will, yes.

Q Well, sir, if you were making statements against your will that you did not want to make, why did you not answer this specific question of, "Did you stab Derek Haysom"?

A Because I was not willing to sacrifice

myself completely at this time. I tried to resist as much as I could, whenever I could. At some points I was able to do so, I felt able to do so, at other times, I wasn't. I mean, I had to be there and I had to answer questions, but I wasn't willing to, you know, personally put the noose around my neck and hang myself in that way, if I could possibly avoid it.

Q At that time?

A At that time. But I had to sit there and answer them.

Q Your concern about Elizabeth would cause you to answer certain questions, but not answer other questions?

A My concern for Elizabeth caused me to waive my right to silence and sit there without a lawyer talking to these people. And they asked me lots of questions, and I tried to avoid doing too much damage to myself as best I could, considering I didn't have legal advice. But I wasn't successful at lt.

G You were deciding which questions you wanted to answer and which ones you would not then?

- A Whenever I could, yes.
- Q And you declined to answer this one?
- A There were others as well.
- There are others through here that you

decline to answer, don't you?

A Yes.

O Now, as to that very question, I'm looking for a portion here that Detective Wright asked you.

Actually, it's just a couple of lines down from where you say, "I really don't want to answer that." One, two, three, four lines down. Detective Wright: "If you find it difficult at this stage to talk about that particular part of the evening --" Your response: "Right."

Detective Wright: "You've already talked about this, what happened from the Friday night, really, right up from the time you were in the drawing room," that's stated, right?

A Dining room, yes.

MR. NEATON: Dining room.

MR. UPDIKE: Excuse me. I mispronounced that. I apologize.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Your response: "Uh-huh." Detective
Wright: "You saw Mr. and Mrs. Haysom?" Response:
"Arguing, yes." "If you find it difficult at this point,
then let's skip a little." And you say, "Uh-huh." What
I'd like to ask you is that once you indicated that you
didn't want to answer the question whether or not you had
stabbed Derek Haysom, Terry Wright indicated to you.

"Well, if you have difficulty discussing that, let's sklp over that," didn't he?

A Yes, he said that.

Q And rather than pressuring you or coercing you if you didn't want to talk about it, as he stated, "Skip over that. We won't discuss it."

A Yes, he said that. But this is all in the context of me being in a room I don't want to be in --

Q I understand that.

A -- without a lawyer.

Q And he honored your request as to not discussing that question?

A It was his suggestion. I just stopped talking. I just kept making noises instead of answering questions.

Q At the end of the transcript, on page twenty-one, doesn't Ricky Gardner ask you if you'd like to stop for the night because of the hour, essentially, is what he's asking? I can read it exactly.

A Yes.

Q So these three police officers weren't trying to push you into the late hours as far as interrogation is concerned? Doesn't Ricky suggest or ask you whether you'd like to stop for the night?

A Yes, he asked me that, yes.

Q So you would agree that they showed you concern in that regard?

A We all had a long day, but, yes, he asked

A We all had a long day, but, yes, he asked me whether I wanted to stop.

Q Now, as the tape runs out here, is it true that as you continue talking, that you talk about wanting to call the German Embassy? Remember, this is Friday night. You had placed a call to the German Embassy before this interview --

A I'm sorry, I'm lost.

Q Thursday night. You placed the call earlier to the German Embassy and the next day, Friday, June 6th, as we went through the custody sheets, you made two other calls and finally received a call from them?

A Yes.

Q And you were discussing, as the tape ran out, would you agree, that you would like to call the German Embassy? It's where the tape runs out. I'm just asking you from your recollection.

A It says, "I'd like to speak to someone in the morning," and I talked with my father.

Q I'm aware of that. I'm asking you about your recollection of what continued thereafter. Did you continue on talking about that you'd like to telephone the German Embassy?

can establish that it's my client's statement that is contained in the custody sheet. The first entry that he just read to my client, my client admitted signing that and, therefore, adopting that as his statement. This statement that he's reading to the client. I suggest to the Court, is not my client's statement and is, therefore, hearsay. And whether the entry in the record says what it says, he'd improperly confronting my client with a statement that is not my client's, for purposes of impeachment.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm wishing to show him the document, Your Honor, to see whether or not he made the request and asking him whether he did.

MR. NEATON: Then he can ask the question whether my client made the request.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, could I clarify this, please, by asking that a copy of the entire custody sheet that we're talking about be proffered and marked, Just as he did yesterday. And I would like to ask the defendant these questions, and then when I have the opportunity to bring the officers to the stand with the original custody sheets authenticated, move at that time for

introduction of the custody sheets. That's what they did yesterday. 2 THE COURT: You may put that in as an 3 exhibit. 4 MR. NEATON: For identification purpose 5 only. 6 THE COURT: For purposes of identification. 7 And you may cross examine him on the basis of 8 that statement, but you must preface your 9 questions with whether or not he said the 10 matters involved. 11 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. 12 13 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Eleven was marked 14 for identification only.) 15 16 BY MR. UPDIKE: 17 Q I show you the entry in the proposed 18 Exhibit Number Eleven at 7:50 p.m. and ask you to read it 19 if you would, sir. 20 A To myself or on the record? 21 Well. I think your attorney wants you to 22 read it to yourself. 23 Yes, I've read that. A 24 Q Okay, sir. My question to you, sir, having 25 Page 118

read that particular entry in the custody sheet, did you yourself request to speak to Detective Sergeant Beever and Detective Constable Wright? No. I dldn't. Did not? No. And if it is established that that is such an entry in the custody sheets of the Richmond Police Department, you would dispute that as being accurate? That's right. If you look at the A handwriting, it looks as if that was written at the same time as the later entries. I mean, that's what it looks like to me. It looks like it was written by the same person? At the same time. You see, the previous handwriting is slanted and then is all goes straight for the next three paragraphs, all at the same time. But that's just my judgment. You see, this is all slanted and then that goes all straight. But, sir, the entries there, 7:45, 7:50, 7:55, 7:59, 8:02, all of those entries there are within a relatively few minutes of time, correct? A Yes.

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It would not surprise you that the same

custody officer during that short period of time wrote all these entries, would it?

A Well, I mean, it's not really important. That's not what I'm saying. I'm saying the 7:45, the telephone call entry is written in slanted handwriting and the next three entries aren't, and all four are written by the same custody officer. I just thought, it looks to me as if it was written all at the same time, the last three entries.

Q And concerning that same interview, if I could see the Commonwealth's Exhibits, please, with the Miranda forms. Thank you. This being Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two with the date at the top, 6-5-86, 8:05 p.m. At the bottom, the signature, Jens Soering. Did you sign this Miranda form?

A Yes.

Q At the time that you signed it, did you understand all the rights stated on it?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. The next Miranda form.

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three, dated at the top June
6, 1986, showing the time 11:40 a.m. This would be the

Friday. There is a signature, Jens Soering, on that. Is
that your signature?

A Yes.

Embassy and not been able to speak to the person who know

about your case, did you at 10:13 make a request of the

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entry on such sheets, would you dispute it as being

That's right.

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accurate?

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Q As to its accuracy?

A I never requested to speak to any police officer from the word go.

O Now, the next entry is at 1:20, no, excuse me, 1:19 a.m. Would you agree -- I know that you didn't have a watch -- would you agree that on this particular date, June 6th, the Friday, that you were taken out of the cell at about that time of morning? It says 11:19 a.m.

A If that's what it says, yes.

Q In your recollection, that would be late morning, would you agree with that?

A Yes.

Q And the next entry is that you're brought back to your cell at 1:20 p.m. According to your recollection, would you argue with that or dispute it?

A No. I have no basis.

Q And I'd like to ask you -- and, sir, I appreciate your patience -- I'll very much try to move this along quickly. I'd like to ask you just a few points about that interview. Would you like to see a copy of the transcript of the June 6th interview?

A Yes, please.

Q Excuse me?

A Yes, please. Do you mind if I hold on to this for a second?

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But, sir, today you dispute that you

saying what they want you to say?

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Q Yes, sir.

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- A It's right there. Let me find it.
- Q The Thursday Interview?
- A Yes. The taped Thursday interview.
- Q Okay, sir. I'm with you now.

A I mean, I got specific instructions on what they wanted me to say, okay? Investigator Gardener:
"Well, you just talk to us and I will ask you to speak up, if you would, please." And I say, "Right." And he says,
"And just speak to us in general and go ahead." And I say, "Okay. What would you like for me to discuss on the tape? Are you talking about the feeling of remorse that we were discussing earlier or would you like to discuss specific pointed questions as to what happened, or --," and then I stopped, he interrupts me. This is the discussion we had beforehand. I'm just feeding him what he wants to hear.

And the same thing happens later on page eight as well.

Q But that's when --

but that 3 when

to page twelve. There at the bottom of the page you're asked a question and don't you state, "Could I answer off the tape?" And Sergeant Beever says, "That's for Mr. Gardner to decide." And Investigator Gardner says, "Are you requesting we turn it off?"

- A Yes.
- Q And you say, "Yes"?

A Yes. This was another strategy I tried to apply for not answering questions as best I could.

Q I'm Just asking though, in response to what's come up, in this interview on June 6th we've pointed out two times you asked that the tape be turned off?

- A Yes, on those two occasions, yes.
- Q And in this interview, are you saying that you wanted an attorney present?

A We talked about that before we turned on the tape. And he said he would get me one, but he never did.

- Q This is the next day, now, on page four.
- A Sorry. Are we talking about the 6th?
- Q Yes, sir.
- A Okay, sorry. Page four, yes.
- Q I just want to ask you about page four.
 Sir, this goes to whether you want a lawyer. I'd like to

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read this with you. This is on this particular point, and ask you whether you said it. You start out by saying, "All right. Is there other points that you want me to bring up, that you want me to clarify or correct from the previous interviews?"

- A I'm sorry. I'm --
- Q We're not at the same point?
- A Page four on the 6th.
- Q Yes, sir.
- A I'm sorry. Who's saying this?

MR. NEATON: At the very top of the page?

Is that what you're referring to?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Mine says, "UVA and taking courses in all these subjects."

- Q Yes, it is at the top of the page. I meant to say lower down in that paragraph.
 - A I'm sorry.
- Q I didn't direct you specifically. Are you with me now? It would be, I guess, the second sentence --
 - A Yes.
- Q -- beginning with the "All right" question, okay?

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

V.

JENS SOERING

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. SWEENEY. JR., PRESIDING

Bedford County, Virginia March 2, 1990

* * * * *

VIVIAN P. NEAL Court Reporter 1221 Twin Springs Court Forest, Virginia 24551

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1	A Yes, I do.			
2	Q Where were you on that day?			
3	A I began in a remand prison and I was then			
4	taken to Richmond Magistrate's Court and that's where I			
5	met Mr. Barker.			
6	Q Do you remember the remand prison that you			
7	were in?			
8	A Yes, sir. The Ashford Remand Center.			
9	Q Do you remember what court you went to tha			
10	morning?			
11	A Richmond Magistrate's Court.			
12	Q You met your sollcitor at the Richmond			
13	Magistrate's Court that morning?			
14	A Yes.			
15	Q And what is his name?			
16	A Kelth Barker.			
17	Q Was he provided by legal aid in the United			
18	Kingdom to represent you at that hearing?			
19	A Yes. He had been representing me for the			
20	last month.			
21	Q Were you present in the Magistrate's			
22	courtroom at that hearing?			
23	A Yes, I was.			
24	G What was the purpose of that hearing, if			
25	you recall?			

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Wright, is that correct?

- A Yes, immediately afterward.
- Q And after you were taken into their custody, where did you go. If anywhere?
- A Well. we went to the Richmond Police Station.
- Q And when you arrived at the Richmond Police Station, did you know what time it was?
 - A Early afternoon, about one o'clock-ish.
- G Did you have any way of telling the time at any time you were in the Richmond Police Station?
- A No. I didn't have a watch and there were no clocks in the cell tract where they kept me.
- Now, you said you were taken to a cell tract, is that right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Could you describe what that looked like?
- A The men's tract was a floorway with about six single cells. They were tiled walls, green in color, metal doors, a cot bed and a tollet in each cell. They had a wicket in it, which is a small window in the door of the cells.
- Q And you refer to that window in the cell door as a wicket?
 - A I think that's what they're called, yes.

asked you about?

A About voodoo and whether I believed in voodoo. And I explained to them that the first time I had seen this voodoo business come up was in the newspaper earlier that morning, that Mr. Barker had shown me, and that I had no contact whatsoever with voodoo.

Q Do you recall any other background questions that they asked you at that time?

A Well, the business about the voodoo and what I believed in. which was, I guess, Zen Buddhism, if anything, at that point in my life. You know, we discussed the differences between those things. And then they tried to bring the conversation around to, you know, other things and started talking about the relationship between Elizabeth and her parents. And at that point I said, "I don't want to talk any more. I want my lawyer."

Q And what happened then?

A Well, the same sort of response, you know, "Well, it s not necessary, this is Just background information." And, you know, "It's important you tell the truth and start talking." Things like that. They did not respond.

G Did there come a time when that interview ended?

A Yes. This conversation about whether or

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not I should have a lawyer went on for a long time, back and forth, back and forth, me asking and them refusing.

And then the conversation ended and they put me back down in the cells.

G Did anyone tell you at that time that you could have a lawyer?

A No.

Q Did anyone tell you at that time that you could not have a lawyer?

A That was the impression I got from all three policemen.

Q At that point in time, did any of the three people in the room ask you if they could tape your statement?

A No. It wasn't even an issue. It was just background questioning, they said.

Q Did you ever state to the police at that time that they couldn't tape this conversation?

A No. It wasn't an issue.

Q You got back to the cell. Do you have any ldea what time it was when you got back to your cell?

A A couple of hours later. Late afternoon, I suppose.

How long did you remain in your cell after that conversation?

at 6:00, did that interview end?

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the first person to say anything? I was. 3 And what did you say? 4 I asked him. "How's Elizabeth." I was 5 worrled about her. 6 Had you seen Elizabeth all that day? G 7 I had not seen Elizabeth since about two 8 weeks earlier and we hadn't been able to write. 9 Did you know where Elizabeth was at that 10 time? 11 Well, I assumed she was in the police 12 station, too, but I didn't know for sure. 13 Q Any by Elizabeth, you mean Elizabeth Haysom? 15 Yes. 16 After you asked Mr. Beever how Elizabeth Haysom was, did he say anything to you? 17 18 Yes, he did. 19 What did he say to you? Q 20 He said, "She's fine. She's fine." He was not looking at me, he was standing sort of at a right 21 angle to the wicket so I saw his right profile. You see what I'm saying? I saw this (indicating). 23 Did Mr. Beever say anything else to you at 24 25 that time?

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A I did things like pace up and down the cell. I was Just very worried. And then very shortly afterwards I rang the bell to get the custody sergeant. because I thought of one of my famous clever ideas.

Q Why did you ring the bell for the custody sergeant?

A Well, when the custody sergeant came, I asked him to give me the telephone call to the German Embassy because I was a foreign national and I should be able to telephone my embassy.

Why did you want to telephone the embassy?

Well, at that point it was early evening and Mr. Barker had -- I guess, I didn't know -- but I

guessed Mr. Barker had left his office and was either at home or stuck in rush hour traffic. so I couldn't 3 telephone him. And my idea was I would phone the German Embassy because they were the only other people in London 5 I knew and that they would then try to contact Mr. Barker 6 for me to get him to come to the police station.

Q And were you allowed to call the German Embassy?

Yes.

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And did you, in fact, talk to anyone at the German Embassy that night?

Yes. I dld.

Who did you talk to?

Well, the only person who was there was the night watchman or Janitor. Usually, at like a consulate or an embassy they're supposed to have a duty officer there who is supposed to deal with emergencies, but the only person I talked to was the night watchman.

Did he tell you if anyone else was on duty that night at the embassy?

He just said he couldn't do anything for me, you know, he was just the night watchman, and I had to call back in the morning.

And what happened after that phone call ended?

the cell. G What do you mean he pulled you out of the 3 cell? He just -- I mean. It wasn't anything bad. 5 He Just took my arm and pulled me out by the arm. 6 What happened then? 0 7 Which, I mean, that's like the only time 8 anybody dld that to me. And he looked angry. And then they took me out of the cell tract to the custody 10 officer's desk. And that was the first time I was 11 actually at the custody officer's desk. 12 And when you got to the custody officer's 13 desk, dld anything happen? 14 Yeah. 15 What happened? 16 They told me to sign the custody log. A 17 And did you sign the custody log? 0 18 Yes. I did. 19 And after you signed the custody log, what 20 happened? 21 They took me up to the interview room. 22 And when you got to the interview room, who 23 was in that room at that time? All three policemen. Mr. Gardner, Mr. 24 25 Wright and Mr. Beever.

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Q And this lasted at least twenty minutes?

A Yeah, because I didn't want to do it.

Q And what did you say to them at that time.

A I told them I didn't want to talk to them without a lawyer and I asked for a lawyer.

Q And do you recall what any of the policemen said to you at that time?

know. It was late at night now and they couldn't get me a lawyer and I didn't really need a lawyer, this was just background. And then at some stage, after I kept on insisting. Mr. Beever went like this, he raised his eyebrows again, looked me in the eyes, and went like this (indicating).

What did you take that to mean?

A Well, he was pointing, as far as I was concerned, he was pointing at Elizabeth in the cell downstairs and, you know, he was trying to remind me, which he did, of the conversation at the wicket and that, you know, if I kept this up, you know, she would fall over and hurt herself.

Q Now after Mr. Beever made that gesture to you -- and the record should reflect that the witness pointed with his right index finger in a downward motion, so that the transcript gives an idea of what happened -- what happened after Mr. Beever made that gesture to you?

A Well, you know, I just said okay. They

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Are you saying that to the best of your

memory neither break was over five minutes and that's your

of June 5th in court and like the next week in the Candlewell Green Police Station where I was in a holding cell because the prisons were overflowed.

Q Now, on June 6th, which would be a Friday, is that correct?

- A Yes.
- Q Of '86?
- A Yes.
- Q Were you again interviewed by the police?
- A Yes.
- Q Can you tell Judge Sweeney how that interview came about?

A Well, it was the same procedure. I was taken up to the interview room. I didn't ring them to fetch me. I was just taken up. And they did what they did before every interview, they sat me down and talked to me, you know, to prepare me for the interview. They told me this wasn't questioning, this was just introduction, background, it wasn't questioning.

- g Do you know how long this went on?
- A The same as every interview, twenty minutes, approximately. There would be sessions before every interview.
 - Q Was this session tape recorded?
 - A No, It wasn't.

very sarcastic person. And at that point in time, did Mr. Gardner say anything to you after you said that? A Um --G Do you recall? A I don't recall specifically. Q Did you go on to say something else? A I tried to say something after that and What were you trying to say after that? А I wanted to say," But Elizabeth was threatened," but I never got that far. Why did you never get that far? I was looking at Mr. Beever, because as I recall Mr. Beever was the last person to say anything to me. And Mr. Beever again dld. I mean, this became a sort of signal between us really, he raised his eyebrows and went like that. And the raised eyebrows, you know, I knew what that meant. It didn't mean anything to the other policemen, but, you know, I knew what he was talking about. Q

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And he pointed again with his finger downward?

> Down to the cell where Elizabeth was. A

And when he dld that, what dld you say? Q

A I just said, "Forget it. It's hopeless anyway," something like that. Because I knew that, you know, I realized that the sort of official record. anything like that, you know, had to be kept clear if I wanted Elizabeth safe.

Q During that Interview, were you asked any about providing blood samples to Mr. Gardner?

A Yes, I was.

Q And when you were asked to provide blood samples to Mr. Gardner, what dld you say in response to his request?

A Well, I made another sarcastic comment. I think I said something like, "I'll give you mine if you give me yours." something like that.

Q And after you said that to him, did you say anything else to him about the blood samples?

A Well, I said I would give him blood samples if I had a lawyer.

Q And what did he say, If you recall, at that time?

A He said -- You know, when I said, "I'll give you mine if you give me yours," he said no.

Q Do you recall what he said after you then got a little less sarcastic and a little more serious and said, "I'll give you blood samples after I consult with a

lawyer." or words to that effect? Do you recall If he

A I think this was a stage where Mr. Beever jumped in and there was another conversation about lawyers and that we couldn't get one.

Now, were you asked specifically by Mr. Beever at that time. If you remember, whether you wanted an American lawyer at that time?

That's something Mr. Beever said. I just wanted a lawyer. I mean, that's what I wanted all along. It's the first thing I said to the policemen on June 5th.

Did you ever get a chance to answer Mr. Beever's question on the 6th of June?

A No. He went on for a long time, you know, listing all sorts of reasons why it couldn't be done and Just kept talking. But, I mean, you know, I just wanted a

Did Mr. Beever ever tell you it was fairly impossible to get an American lawyer in London on the 6th

Yes, he dld.

And would you stand by what's in the tape of that conversation as being an accurate reflection of the conversation between you and Mr. Beever at that time?

> Α Yes.

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A Right, and by meal times. approximately.

Q Were you ever aware that Mr. Barker was in the Richmond Police Station at about 4:30 in the afternoon on June 6th?

A No.

Q Were you ever given an opportunity to meet with Mr. Barker on June 6th?

A No.

Q Were you ever aware of the fact that Mr.

Barker was representing Elizabeth Haysom during an interview conducted on the afternoon of June 6th in the Richmond Police Station?

A No.

Q On June 7th, Saturday, were you interviewed by the police?

A Yes.

Q Did you request that interview?

A No. I at no time requested to see any policeman, ever. I mean, that started in court, at the Richmond Magistrate's Court, where my lawyer told them that I didn't want to talk to them and I never, ever asked anybody.

Q Now, on June 7th of 1986, were you again led to the same interview room?

A Yes.

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On June 6th -- let's go back again to June 6th -- did Mr. Beever or Mr. Wright ever come to your cell on June 6th?

A Well, throughout that weekend both of the British officers came to my cell repeatedly. I mean, there was a custody sergeant who came at regular intervals, but they would also come and talk to me at the wicket door.

0 What would you talk about?

A Well. Mr. Beever, for example, would say things like. "Elizabeth's fine." which I took to be a reference to our earlier conversation. They just asked me did I want to talk, things like that. They just showed their faces, really. These weren't conversations, they just came by to remind me they were there. That was my interpretation. I just saw them.

O Okay. Returning to June 7th then, you are brought from your cell?

A Yes.

Q To the interview room?

A Yes, I was.

Q Not at your request?

A Correct.

Q Were you asked to sign anything, sign the custody record on June ?th?

A I don't recall. But, I mean, I always signed what they gave me to sign, because that was, as far as I knew, the only way to protect Elizabeth.

O Now, on June 7th, do you recall a conversation with Mr. Gardner about how a lawyer would be appointed for you under Miranda rights?

A Yes.

Q How did you understand a lawyer would be appointed for you under Miranda rights?

A Well, what I understood what he said was that I could only get a lawyer, an American lawyer, once I was in America. You know, I had to actually be in Virginia to get a lawyer, an American lawyer.

Q Did you take what he said at that time to apply to even a request under the Miranda decision?

A Yes. I had no other way of knowing.

Q Did you understand Mr. Gardner to have been talking about the attorney advisement process here in Bedford County at that time?

advisement process is. What I understood him to say is that I could only have an American lawyer once I was in Virginia.

Q Now, during this interview, did you ask the police officers various questions about what might happen

1	to you?		
2		Α	Yes.
3		Q	And that interview ended at some point in
4	time?		
5		A	Yes.
6		Q	After that interview ended, were you taken
7	back to your cell?		
8		A	Yes.
9		Q	And did there ever come a time after you
10	were take	n back	c to your cell that any of the officers came
11	to your co	ell or	Saturday, June 7th?
12		A	Yes.
13		Q	Which officer came to your cell on
14	Saturday,	June	7th?
15		A	Well, both officers did. I mean, at
16	separate	times	•
17		Q	By both officers do you mean both British
18	officers?		
19		À	Yes. Mr. Gardner never came to the cell
20	tract.		
21		Q	Now, when did Mr. Beever come to your cell
22	after the		7th Interview?
23		A	This is the Saturday Interview?
24			Yes.
25		A	He came, I think, fairly shortly afterwards

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- Q Took a plece of paper away from you?
- A Yes. A sketch I had made during the interview.
 - Q Did Mr. Wright come to you cell that day?
 - A Yes, he dld.
- Q Do you recall when It was that Mr. Wright came to your cell?
 - A I think it was some time afterwards.
- Q When Mr. Wright came to your cell, how long did he stay at your cell?
- A Well. Mr. Wright was actually locked into my cell with me. This was nighttime. It was dark outside. I don't know when the sun set. And he was in my cell for at least an hour.
 - Q What did you talk about?
- A Well, he told me basically the story of his life kind of thing.
 - G What did he tell you?
- A He told me how he had worked as a bricklayer in Hamburg in Germany and, you know, how he traveled around, different places he visited in Germany. And he told me how he came back to England to join the police force out of idealistic reasons, serving the community, things like that, and about the problems with

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drugs in young people and things like that. And he told me that Just a short time ago he had come back on the service after being off-duty in a hospital because during some sort of arrest somebody had stabbed him in the kidneys repeatedly and we talked about that. And he asked me questions about the drawing.

Q Were you ever given Miranda warnings before that interview?

A No.

Q Were you ever given the British caution before that interview?

A No. He tried to make it very friendly.

Q He was the good guy, huh?

A Well, yeah, throughout.

Q Did Mr. Wright ever give you a summary of that interview to sign?

A No. I don't think I ever got anything, any summary of any interview to sign.

Q Then Mr. Wright left your cell?

A Yes.

Q Did you understand Mr. Wright to be able to speak German?

A Yes, yes. We spoke some German.

Q Was Mr. Wright present in the interview room earlier that day or earlier on whatever day it was

that you spoke to the German Embassy from the Interview room? Yes, he was. I mean. I knew Mr. Wright 4 spoke German from a month earlier when he first arrested 5 me for the fraud, because when he saw my German passport, you know, he said, "I speak German." 6 7 Now, on Sunday, June the 8th of '86, were 8 you interviewed by Mr. Gardner on that day? 9 Yes. I was. 10 Did you ask to be interviewed by Mr. 11 Gardner on that day? 12 No. A Prior to the interview, did Mr. Beever or 13 G Mr. Wright ever visit you at your cell door? 14 15 Yes. A On June 8th? 16 Yes, on Sunday. They visited, especially 17 Mr. Beever, every day. 18 Do you recall what, if anything, Mr. Beever 19 sald to you at his last cell door visit to you before the 20 June 8th Interview? 21 The same sort of things he said all along. 22 that I had to talk and that I should tell them what I d

Q And would it be fair to say then that he

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done, things like that.

spent --

MR. UPDIKE: I don't like to object a whole lot on leading, but I haven't raised any objections. I would ask counsel to restrain a little bit on leading.

MR. NEATON: I'll rephrase the question, Judge.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Do you have any idea of how long Mr. Beever spent at your cell wicket talking to you that afternoon?

A No. It was like always, very short.

Q Does very short to you mean a couple of minutes?

A Five minutes or less.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I just made an objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

THE WITNESS: Five minutes or less.

MR. NEATON: I'll rephrase It.

MR. UPDIKE: I don't think there is any need to now. I'm Just asking as to future questions, Your Honor.

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Well, Ricky Gardner said something about

this being the last day. But we all realized that the

Q Did you wish that then from the very beginning, there at the Richmond Police Station upon your arrival there?

A Well, yes. But, I mean, even before that at the Magistrate's Court, you know, my lawyer said that he would be coming and I should ask for him and I would, you know, be represented or have advice.

Q Then would you have been happy with all of the conversations, these interviews with the police officers, for them to have been recorded in their entirety?

A Well, as I recall, there was one time that I specifically asked for the tape recorder to be turned off, but in general, depending on what my lawyer told me. I wouldn't have had any objections. But I didn't have any legal advice, so I didn't know what to do. I mean, you know, I didn't know.

Yes, sir. But I'm just asking about what you felt. You say that there was one time that you did ask the tape recorder be turned off? Yes. The one that I can recall right now, 5 one occasion. But, I mean, there were other occasions where they turned them off and I didn't ask for it. 7 When those occasions occurred, isn't it Ω 8 true that you asked to take a preak at those times? This is on the June 5th interview? 10 I can be specific in a moment with you if 11 you'd like. I was Just asking in general, and if you'd 12 rather for me to ask --13 It wouldn't have made any difference to me. 14 The point was that, I mean, the tape recorded interview 15 that you're talking about where I asked for a break. I 16 mean, that was already after I had sort of been hit by the 17 realization that I would have to do all this without a 18 lawyer and, you know, I was very, very scared at that 19 point. 20 Very scared. Have you ever been convicted Q. 21 of a crime involving moral turpitude, lying, stealing, cheating? 22 23 A Yes. 24 Q. Before --25 A But not at the time the interviews took

piace. Q But at this time? 3 Yes. In June of '86 when these interviews 5 occurred, you knew, as you've already indicated, Detective 6 Constable Wright and Detective Sergeant Beever? A Yes. 8 And you knew them by virtue of the 9 investigation that had occurred earlier as to British 10 offenses, correct? 11 Yes. 12 During that Investigation, beginning on 13 April 30th and May 1st, you were advised, at least on two 14 occasions, of the British caution by those two officers, 15 is that right? 16 That's right. 17 And you understood those warnings at that G 18 time? 19 That's right. A 20 And as far as your educational background. 21 as of June of '86 you had completed two years at the 22 University of Virginia, is that correct? 23 Yes, technically, yes. And at the University of Virginia you were 24 25 a Jefferson scholar, is that right?

1		A	Yes.
2			And what exactly is a Jefferson scholar?
			·
3		A	It's a full scholarship for academic
4	excellence	•	
5	!	Q	Full scholar ship?
6		A	Yes.
7	1	Q	That, of course, means a full four year
8	scholarshi	p?	
9		A	Yes.
0		0	Towards a bachelor's degree? And the
11	amount of	money	provided you, I think you indicated in one
2	interview	abou t	how much would it be a semester?
3		A	I think the total value of the scholarship
4	over four	years	would be something like thirty-two
15	thousand d	ollar	es or something like that.
16		Q	Thirty-two thousand dollars?
7		A	I think so.
18		Q	How did it come to be that you were a
19	Jefferson	schol	lar?
20		A	I was recommended by my school and I did
21	the interv	lews	and got the scholarship.
22		Q	But it's a very competitive endeavor, isn't
23	it, to obt	ain t	the Jefferson scholarship? There are very
24	few of the	m, ar	ren't there?
25		A	Yes.

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according to British law, involve Informing you that you did not have to say anything during the interviews. and if you did, anything that you did say would be used against you in court?

Yes.

I'd also like to ask, you've testified as to the days of the remand, June 5, 6, 7, and 8 in great detail, haven't you here today?

I wouldn't say so.

Q You wouldn't say so?

I mean, If you want to say that, yes, sir.

I'm curlous that at the time -- Now, you heard Investigator Gardner as to the interview on June 5, the first interview on June 5, that he testified he didn't take any notes at that time because you did not allow him to. However, four days later on June 9th he did at that time reduce his recollections to writing. You heard him say that, is that correct?

Yes. I did.

Well, during this period of time, whether it was contemporaneously or four days later, did you ever reduce your recollections to writing?

No. I didn't, not on that weekend.

Q Well, at any time?

I talked about it with my lawyers

afterwards when I had access to them. This was Mr. Barker In Candlewell Green Police Station. All right. sir. But --4 And we've talked about it lots and lots 5 since. G Sir. my question to you is that we are Q 7 talking now almost four years ago --8 Yes. 9 -- and in your testimony you've described 10 for the Court at one point, I think, Detective Sergeant 1.1 Beever coming to the cell and which side of his face was 12 shown to you and using his glasses --13 A No, he didn't have glasses. He just looked 14 me in the eyes. 15 Oh, excuse me. You're quite right. He Q 16 raised his eyebrows, I think? 17 Right. Yes. 18 And the raising of the eyebrows you took as Q 19 intimidation? 20 A Yes. 21 Could you demonstrate that Intlmidating 22 gesture for us? 23 Well, he just glanced in my eyes or he looked in my eyes deeply and raised his eyebrows like that 25 (Indicating.)

specifically.

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Yes.

1	Q That was read to you on April 30 before you
2	were handed the form, correct?
3	A Sure.
4	Q Well now, why didn't you recognize it a few
5	minutes ago?
6	MR. UPDIKE: We would like to introduce the
7	form, please, if there is no objection.
8	THE WITNESS: I don't recall the specific
9	form.
10	MR. NEATON: May I see It?
11	MR. UPDIKE: I was bringing it to you, sir.
12	You Just sat there. Would you like to see it?
13	MR. NEATON: Yes, I would.
14	MR. UPDIKE: All right, Thank you.
15	THE WITNESS: I don't recognize
16	THE COURT: Walt. Just a moment. Let's
17	get this out of the way first.
18	MR. NEATON: I have no objection, Judge.
19	THE COURT: It's offered as other exhibits
20	for identification in this proceeding?
2!	MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: So mark it.
23	THE CLERK: Number Seven.
24	(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven was marked for
25	identification only.)

THE COURT: Wait just a minute. I think

Mr. Soering wanted to say something. Perhaps he
had not finished an answer. Go ahead,

Mr. Soering.

THE WITNESS: I just wanted to say, the rights and all that, that was read to me over that weekend, but I don't specifically remember seeing a form like that.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, it says that this side is to be read to the detained person by the custody officer before giving the notice to the detained person.

This notice is on the reverse side. Let me ask you, and I'm showing you a copy of a custody sheet of the Metropolitan Police Department, the initial name on it of the arrest person is Christopher Platt Noe, are you familiar with that name?

A Yes.

Q Is that the name that you were using at the time of your arrest on April 30, 1986?

A Yes.

Q Later it's scratched through and the name Soering is inserted?

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Q

A Yes.

Q Now, as of the date April 30, 1986, it says, "A notice setting out my rights has been read to me and I have been provided with a copy. Signature of Person Detained, C. P. Noe." Did you sign that?

A Yes, I did.

Q You signed that in acknowledgement that this form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, had been read to you and that you had been given a copy of it, is that correct?

A Okay.

Q Okay, sir? I'm asking you is that true. did you do that?

A I signed that form, yes.

Q So you were read this form on April 30, 1986 and you were given a copy of it?

A I don't understand. I signed the form, the rights were read to me. Whether I actually got the piece of paper and got to keep it, I don't remember. I mean, I'm not disputing that I was read my rights.

Q But the signature is under this form and you've said earlier that you had no --

A When you're in a police station and you've got three policemen standing around you and you're by yourself and they tell you to sign something, you sign it.

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I see. But this, nevertheless, states that the rights have been read to you and that you have been provided with a copy and you signed it?

A Yes.

Q Now, sir, a person with your educational background and with your intelligence, and being investigated as to any criminal offense, you're saying that you just signed anything stuck in front of you? It might be a complete admission of guilt.

A Well, I could see when I signed that that it wasn't an admission of guilt. That was not an admission of guilt that I signed. I just signed that I understood my rights.

Q All right, sir. That's the point that I'm getting to. You read it then to know it wasn't an admission of guilt, you read it, you signed it, and you acknowledged that you had been advised of your rights, specifically a right to a solicitor?

A Yes.

Q And then after that was done, this continuing on this form of April 30, 1986, the officer at that time continued by asking you, as a result of your right to a solicitor, whether you wanted a solicitor as soon as practicable or whether, "I do not want a solicitor at this time." You indicated that you did not want a

solicitor on April 30, 1986, correct? And please, if you'd like to examine it more closely.

A Yes, that's what it says and it's got underlined, "at this time."

Q And in response to your answer, I should say, that you didn't want a solicitor at that time, the custody officer struck through the part saying that you did want one, leaving the part, "I do not want a solicitor," and you signed C. P. Neau under it, didn't you?

A Yes, at this time, yes.

MR. UPDIKE: Can we introduce this? It's the custody sheets that we've provided you. Would you like to see it?

MR. NEATON: Yes. Judge, we have no objection to the first page of that document, but we would reserve any objections to the entire document that Mr. Updike has supplied us, at least right now on the grounds of materiality and relevance.

THE COURT: All right. That's in the record.

MR. UPDIKE: Could we have it marked as an exhibit at this time?

MR. NEATON: You can have the first page

marked as an exhibit, if that's what you want. I mean, I'm not objecting to the first page, which if all you've shown to the witness. I would reserve objection to and would object to the subsequent pages on the grounds of hearsay and on grounds of relevance and materiality.

Thank you, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: At this time, I ask Just that the first page be received into evidence.

THE CLERK: Number Eight.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Eight was marked for identification only.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Now, sir, proceeding quickly to the morning or the afternoon, I should say, of June 5, 1986, after the remand hearing.

A Yes.

Q At the remand hearing you, of course, had counsel, dign't you?

A Yes, I dld.

Q When you were brought to Richmond Police Station, this exact same procedure was followed through with you again, wasn't it, at 12:50 p.m. June 5, 1986?

A Yes.

Q And at that time -- and for purposes of the record later, I'm sure that, well, you know this better than I do, the Europeans in writing their dates reverse the date and month from what we do, is that correct?

A Right.

Q So when it says 5, little 6, '86, that's our way of saying June 5, '86, correct?

A Yes.

O Now, at that time, you again were read the front of Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven advising you of your right to have someone informed of your arrest, to consult a solicitor, and to consult a copy of the Codes of Practice?

A Yes.

Q And at that time you again signed this custody sheet acknowledging that this form had been read to you and that you had been provided with a copy, is that correct?

A That's right.

And then again following the same procedure after that was done, you were asked whether you wanted a solicitor as soon as practicable or whether you wanted a solicitor at this time, weren't you?

A Yes. I signed where it says, "I do not

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want a solicitor at this time."

- Q You dld?
- A Yes.
- And you signed this indicating you did not want a solicitor at this time, right?
 - A At 12:50, yes.
 - Q At 12:50. All right.

MR. UPDIKE: Maybe at this point we can introduce the first sheet of this then?

MR. NEATON: No objection.

THE CLERK: Number Nine.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine was marked for identification only.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Mow, Mr. Soering, you have talked about how much you wanted a lawyer of any type, British lawyer.

American lawyer, any kind of lawyer. If you wanted a lawyer, this is at this particular point in time, when you are first brought to Richmond Police Station, and you are advised of your right to a solicitor --

- A Right.
- Q -- If you wanted one, why in the world did you sign that form at 12:50 p.m. indicating that you did

not want one?

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I had a solicitor and he was on his way to the police station.

You had a solicitor, but, sir, you signed that saying that you did not want one. And you also, it was also crossed out that you did not want one at this time.

I signed where it says, "I do not want one at this time." but at the Richmond Magistrate's Court Mr. Barker said I had a right to a lawyer, I shouldn't say anything until he was there and he would come to the police station. And I signed that and I expected that I would have a lawyer when I was interviewed.

Yes, sir. But when you signed this, you were Indicating you didn't want a solicitor. Now, if you wanted --

I had Mr. Barker.

MR. NEATON: Is that a question? I think Mr. Updike is arguing with the witness.

MR. UPDIKE: I was preparing to make it a question before I was interrupted by the witness, if I might, please.

MR. NEATON: Fine.

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BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Isn't it true, sir, that you were explained your right to a solicitor at that point and you signed this form as a waiver, "I do not want a solicitor at this time"? Isn't that what happened?

MR. NEATON: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Overruled. It's cross examination.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. This was because I had a solicitor and my solicitor told me he was coming.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Then, sir, wouldn't you agree the logical, and the appropriate, and the correct thing for you to have done, if that is what you had meant, was just to simply sign it, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable," because you wanted to talk to Kelth Barker as soon as practicable, didn't you?

A But he said he was coming.

Q Yes. sir, but that doesn't change the fact that you would have a written document of the fact that you wanted that to occur?

MR. NEATON: Objection. He's arguing with

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the witness now. The witness has testified as to what he did and why he did it. He's arguing with him.

THE COURT: I disagree. Overruled.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

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Q Now, at that particular point in time though you knew that you were to be interviewed by Investigators from Bedford, Virginia concerning the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Haysom, didn't you, at the time that you signed this form. Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine?

A I don't recall knowing that there were investigators from Virginia there, but I knew I'd be interviewed about the murders.

Q Didn't you know that there were investigators from Virginia or from the United States. Investigators involved in the case?

A Yeah, but I don't recall anybody telling me that they were there. I mean, I hadn't seen anybody. See, when they took me from the court, they handcuffed me and put me in this van. And then when we arrived at the police station they put this blanket over my head, because there were photographers in the trees outside the police station, and they took me across the courtyard into the police station and took the blanket off my head, uncuffed

me, gave me a form to sign, I signed it, and went to my ceil. I mean, that's just normal procedure.

I But during the remand hearing, didn't your lawyer argue and didn't the other lawyer argue concerning your remand to the police station for the purpose of you being interviewed by police investigators from Virginia concerning these murder charges? Did you hear that?

- A I don't recall hearing that. Sorry.
- Q Did your attorney and you talk about that?

A No. I wasn't allowed to see my attorney after that. They let me see Mr. Barker for about five minutes before the hearing and then during the hearing I couldn't talk to him because in an English courtroom you are separated from your lawyers, and then afterwards I was taken downstairs and wasn't allowed to see him again.

O Is it your testimony then that when you went from the Richmond Magistrate's Court to the Richmond Police Station, and upon your arrival there you did know that you were going to be interviewed concerning the murder charges?

A Yes.

You did not have a solicitor on the murder charges, did you?

A Mr. Barker. He was in court for me arguing about that, that I didn't want to be interviewed.

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A No, I didn't. I read the headline.

MR. NEATON: Your Honor, I object to the question that was before this as well as he s assuming a fact not in evidence that he was shown this particular London newspaper.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm going to ask him if this is it.

THE COURT: Objection overruled. He's got a right to ask him. This is cross examination. gentiemen, and I'm going to allow full cross examination.

THE WITNESS: I think that looks like the paper I saw.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Yeah. It's very distinctive, isn't it?
You said Daily Mail, the date, June 5, 1986, that's the date, the morning of the hearing before the Richmond
Court. The headline there was, "Daughter of High Society
Couple Held Voodoo Killing. Two Quizzed."

A All I'm saying is that I don't specifically remember that I knew that there was going to be an American investigator there.

Q Who did you think that the two quizzed was going to include?

people there in England for this very purpose, correct? A I don't recall that. And it was mentioned during the remand 3 hearing as well. In fact, that was a great portion of it the fact that there was an American officer there to interview you, now wasn't it? A It's quite possible. All I'm saying is 7 that I don't remember it now. And at the time that you come to the police station, you do admit that you signed this form, 10 Commonwealth's Exhipit Number Nine? 11 12 A Yes. Q To the effect that you did not want a 13 14 solicitor at this time. MR. UPDIKE: We would like to introduce i 5 16 this newspaper, please. 17 MR. NEATON: Go right ahead. 18 MR. UPDIKE: Thank you. 19 20 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Ten was marked for 21 identification only.) 22 23 BY MR. UPDIKE: 24 Q Mr. Soering, is there any particular reason 25 that your memory is not as good as to the details of the

remand, the details of who was coming to interview you, and yet your memory is, as you've described it, concerning the activities of Detective Sergeant Beever and Investigator Gardner and Detective Constable Wright?

A Well, I remember, for example, what Mr.

Beever said at the cell door because it was a particularly shocking experience. I remember the particular phrase he used because, you know, it struck me.

- G Raising his eyebrows?
- A Yes. I mean, lt's a picture you remember.
- Now, you were interviewed, you admit, for the first time around 3:00 that day?
 - A I guess so.
 - Q Mid-afternoon?
 - A Yes.

- Q You did not have a watch, you say?
- A Right.
- Q Did not see any clocks and no idea of the times or anything?
 - A It's Just a guess.
- O Investigator Gardner has testified that when you were brought to DCI Paton's office that he introduced himself to you and he advised you of the Miranda warnings and that Detective Sergeant Beever advised you of the British caution?

A That's what he said, yes.

Q Do you dispute that testimony that he has made under oath?

A Yes.

Q Are you stating that when you came through the door -- Do I recall your testimony correctly that during that first interview, as you came through the door and saw the police officers, that your first comment was that, "I want a lawyer"?

A I may have said hello to Ricky first, but the first thing I said when I sat down in the chair was, "I know what my rights are. I want a lawyer." I've seen these television shows. I know what my rights are.

Q And you do know what your rights are, don't you?

A Yes.

Issue. As far as the Miranda forms -- if I could just have one of them. It doesn't matter which one.

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number One, this have the five rights on it, "Before we ask you any questions, it's my duty to advise you of your rights." Did you understand that at that time of June 5 through June 8th, 1986?

A I understood my rights, but I was the one who brought the Issue up.

Q Okay, sir. But my question to you just now, at this point, is you understood that, is that correct?

A I understood those rights, yes.

O "You have the right to remain silent.

Anything you say will be used against you in a Court of law. You have the right to the presence of an attorney before making a statement. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to represent you by the Court at no cost to you. You have the right to stop answering at any time during the questioning."

A Right.

Q From the very first time in Richmond, England on June 5. 1986 that you were advised of these rights, you completely understood them. didn't you?

- A I was the one that brought the Issue up.
- Q That's not my question to you, sir.
- A Yes, I did. Yes, I understood that I had a right to a lawyer.
 - Q You completely understood them?
 - A I understood I had a right to a lawyer.
- Q My next question to you, sir, is because of your intellect, because of your education, there was certainly no problem with you understanding that and you also had the additional fact of having seen this all on

A (No response.)

Q The officers testified that during this interview, excuse me, Investigator Gardner testified that during this interview you were just interviewed concerning background information as to Elizabeth Haysom?

A That's what he said after I said I wanted a lawyer.

Q And it is your testimony that a majority of that interview concerned your discussions that you wanted an attorney?

A large section of them, yes.

Q A large section?

A What happened was that I walked into the room and I saw Ricky Gardner sitting there and my reaction was, "Uh-oh, I want a lawyer," and that's what I said. You know, "I've seen the television shows. I want a lawyer." And then he said, "This is just background. This is not questioning, this is not an interview, we just want background." And then he asked me, you know, the things that are on that form, date of birth and things like that.

Q So you're saying he did go over the form with you?

A No. I'm saying he discussed that sort of

calls each other by their first names. When I talk to you

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lawyer."

1 Q So you're saying there once again it was 2 the first thing that you said? 3 But this time around I wasn't surprised by Ricky being there. 5 I'm surprised. Why didn't you say, "Where 6 Is Keith Barker, he's supposed to be here by now"? 7 I did. I was expecting my lawyer to be â there and he wasn't there and I said, "Where is my lawyer? 9 I want my lawyer." 10 Now, this is 6:00. Could I ask you, sir, 11 during that period of time when you were in the cell, did 12 you ever ask of the custody officer to contact Keith 13 Barker? 14 A You're not allowed telephone calls in 15 British police stations. It's not like America. Like in 16 our holding cell, in the jail here, we've got a telephone, 17 but it's not like that over there. 18 What do you mean you're not allowed to make 19 a telephone call? 20 Well, you don't have a telephone in the 21 cell where you can just drop a coin in and call. 22 But you can be provided access to one? 23 That's right. 24 And as a matter of fact, a little bit later 25 that evening, specifically at 7:45 on June 5, 1986, you

called the German Embassy, didn't you?

A That's right. That's because I wanted them to contact Ricky Gardner -- I mean, what am I saying, Keith Barker. Sorry.

Q You called the German Embassy to contact your lawyer for you?

A If you look at the time, it was 7:45, I didn't know Keith Barker's home phone number, so I had no way of reaching him. All right? So what I thought was the best way to do it was to call the embassy and get them to call Keith Barker for me, because they would have a way of finding out where he was now.

Q Yes, sir.

A But there wasn't anybody at the embassy there except the night watchman.

Q Yes, sir. But if you hadn't called Keith Barker's office at that time, you didn't know whether he was in his office or not, did you?

A Well, It was 7:45.

Q Yes, sir. But do you think that ambassadors work longer hours than lawyers perhaps?

A No. But see, at an embassy or a consulate, they're supposed to have a duty person who is supposed to deal with emergencies, all right? And if you call a law office after business hours, nobody will pick

up the phone. that's what I assumed anyway, whereas a duty person was supposed to be there.

Q Let me ask you then before 7:45, and let me show you your custody sheet, if you'd like to refer to it for that period of time, and I'd like to refer you to the entry at 5:28 p.m. June 5, 1986. You're returned to your cell at that point, aren't you?

A Uh-huh. Yeah.

Q There is no entry that you requested to see an attorney, is there?

A No, not on here.

Q There is no entry there that you requested an attorney be called for you, is there?

A Not to the custody officer. But, you see, that's what I had just spent the last two hours talking to the other two policemen about, the other three policemen.

Q Yes, sir. But my question is, once you got back downstairs -- if it happened the way you indicate -- once you got back downstairs, why didn't you say to that custody officer, "I want to call Keith Barker or I want you to call Keith Barker. I want somebody to get Keith Barker here"? Did you ever say that to anyone?

A No. I didn't.

Q No, you didn't?

A But I'd been saying that for the last two

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A I did not suspect the entire Metropolitan Police force, no. All I knew was there were three police officers in that room who I had been asking to let me see a lawyer for two hours and they wouldn't do it.

If you would, if you don't want to, fine, but I invite you to look through that custody sheet, the number of entries, the number of different custody officers during those several days that came around and checked on you twenty-four hours a day, and there are numerous entries there, aren't there?

- A Right.
- O No requests, no complaints?
- A At 7:40 Mr. Beever made the threats against Elizabeth. After that, I made one attempt to call the German Embassy, couldn't reach them, all right? Was placed back in the cell. After that point I thought it would be dangerous if I did things like that.
 - Q It would be dangerous for you?
 - A No, for Elizabeth.
- G Because Ken Beever had raised his eyebrows at you?
 - A Could I explain that, please? All right?

 THE COURT: Excuse me. I thought you said

may I stand up. I'm sorry. You said may I
explain?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I mean, Jefferson scholarships and things like that notwithstanding, I had just spent a month in jail, in prison. It was the first contact I had had with sort of, I guess it would be called the rough side of life. I mean, I had never seen anything like that before. Now, because the prisons were overcrowded, all right, they remanded me --

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Sir, I didn't ask for a long recitation. I just asked you a question.

A I know. I want to explain why I was so worried about Elizabeth, okay? I spent, I guess, about two weeks in the same Candlewell Green Police Station holding cell which they were using for overflow prisoners that they didn't have places for. And down there, all right, I saw this Maitese youth, okay, he was around eighteen or twenty-one. And this guy --

MR. UPDIKE: Mr. Soering, I want to give

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you a chance to answer, but really this is far exceeding. Your Honor, what I was asking.

THE WITNESS: This explains why I was worried about Elizabeth.

MR. UPDIKE: If I might interrupt, Your Honor. I just asked him if he was fearful of Ken Beever raising his eyebrows and now he's going into --

THE COURT: Well, let's do it this way. We have to go by the rules.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE CCURT: The answer is not responsive to the question, but I'm not going to deny you the right to give this explanation. I think it could more properly be given on redirect examination from your attorney. Save it until then.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

O My question, though, at that point is during any of that, was there any custody officer, during your entire stay, that you felt that you could ask of him, "Get me Keith Barker here. I haven't seen him, I'd like

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No.

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None of them?

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They were working in the same police station as the other officers and I had just spent two hours talking to these guys about it.

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And I'm still a little bit confused why you G

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felt that If you wanted your lawyer that the German

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Embassy could reach him more easily than you could.

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Look, I was lucky or I considered myself lucky that the custogy sergeant let me make one phone call to the German Embassy. All right? If I tried to call Keith Barker, all right, I expected not to get through to him because it was late in the evening or it appeared to be late in the evening. So there was no way for me to know whether I could actually reach this guy or that I'd reach an answering phone. The only sort of living person that I could reach on the phone who would actually go out and do something, that I could think of, was at the German Embassy, because they are supposed to have a duty officer that's supposed to deal with emergencies.

- Q Nobody was there but the night watchman?
- That's right. That's what I said. A
- Dld you make any further attempt after talking to the night watchman to contact Keith Barker that

And we talked about it. I think it was the

6th. It was on the tape.

Q Yes, sir. The point on the tape during June 6th, though, is when the German Embassy calls you back and the call is transferred, and these British officers that you're talking about stopped the interview to let you talk to the German Embassy, right?

A That's right.

Q Perhaps if you would, just look at that concerning the calls. Maybe I could refresh your memory. Is it correct then the entry June 5, 7:45 p.m., there is an entry there that you phoned the German Embassy at 235-5033, the phone call, number, or excuse me, the telephone number is entered there?

A Yes.

Q And if I could direct your attention please to the next day of June 6th. Isn't there any entry at 10:05 a.m. the very next morning that, "Soering rang the German Embassy at 235-5033. Soering was unable to speak to person he wanted and Soering was told to ring back at 11:00 a.m. Call was completed at 10:11 a.m."?

MR. NEATON: I object to the form of the question because it does not accurately state what the entry is.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

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Q Read the entry.

A "10:05 a.m., rang Embassy. 235-5033.

Unable to speak to person he wanted. Told to ring back at about 11:00 a.m. Call concluded 10:11." I don't know what the next bit says. I can't read that.

Q Well, so far is what I read so much different from what you read? Is it basically the same?

- A Pardon?
- Q Can you read the next part then, sir?
- A It says, "Back in cell," and I guess, "No incidents."
 - Q No Incidents?
 - A Right. The thing is, I mean --
- Q You've answered my question. Thank you, sir.
 - A All right.
- Q And that is at 10:05 a.m. And the information is there for you to ring back at 11:00 a.m. If you could proceed to the 11:00 a.m. meeting, you call the German Embassy again. don't you?
 - A Yeah.
- Q Could you read that entry, please, June 6.
 1986, the 11:00 entry?
 - A "Called up his embassy, 235-5033, as

requested. Call concluded 10:11 a.m."

0 11:11. lsn't lt?

A Sorry, 11:11 a.m. I don't know what the next word is. Something then, "person who knows about this case was not there and would not be there until 3:00 p.m. Requested to speak to D/S Beever," and It's signed.

G So that's an entry you again called at 11:00 a.m. That would be the third call that you'd been allowed to make to the German Embassy, correct?

A Yes.

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Q And that is before the interview on June 6th, the second day, even begins, because you're taken out of the cell for the interview at 11:19 a.m., the next entry?

A Right.

Q And you're taken out of the cell by D/S Beever and D/S Wright. Read that entry for me. If you would please. 11:19 a.m.

A "Out of cell," something, "Interview with D/S Beever and D/C Wright as requested by prisoner. Pace explained to" --

Q Is that escort?

A I don't know what that means, that next word. Sorry. Pace is the -- which is the form you gave me.

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Sir. my question to you then is, if Terry Wright is present during some of these phone calls at least and allowing you to ring the German Empassy, why in the world did you suspect that he wouldn't allow you to ring your solicitor, Mr. Barker?

What, on Friday?

On any of those three times I've asked you

Because at that point Mr. Beever had already made the threat against Elizabeth and told me that, you know, I should not get a lawyer. Not in so many words, but he said, "You don't need a lawyer, do you?" So I could hardly ask his colleague to make a telephone call to my lawyer because Mr. Wright would say -- Mr. Wright spoke German. So it wasn't like I could just say on the telephone to the embassy in German, "Go call my lawyer," because he'd understand.

Isn't it true that Mr. Wright only knows very few words of German?

I mean, I didn't know that at that stage, but on the next day he said to me that he lived there and worked as a bricklayer in Germany. We chatted in German. Not in detail, but enough for him to understand.

But you will at least agree that you were allowed, on those three occasions we've just gone through,

to contact the German Embassy at your request, correct?

A As far as I recall, I was taken out of the cell, not at my request. Really quite to my surprise.

Q I didn't ask you about being taken out of the cell, sir. I asked you about making the phone calls to the German Embassy at your request.

- A Right.
- Q You did do those three?

A No. The first phone call was at my request. As I remember, the second -- well, the third was a phone call when they called back -- but as I recall, on the second day, on Friday, I was just taken out, took to the custody sergeant's deak and given the phone. As I recall, that wasn't at my request.

- Q But you did speak to them?
- A That's right, yes.
- Q Okay.
- A Not to anybody who could help me.
- German Embassy at night. We've got two calls the morning of June 6th to the German Embassy. And then when the next interview occurs, during that interview, the German Embassy rings back and these three police officers stop the interview and let you talk to the German Embassy?
 - A That's right.

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- Q Okay. We we got that straight. Now, you are also saying that those police officers threatened Elizabeth, or Kenneth Beever did, and that all of the police officers denied you right to counsel, is that correct?
 - A Yes. They kept making --
- Q And that you then were allowed to place these calls to the German Embassy?
 - A That's right.
 - Q Speak to them in German?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that occurred?
 - A In Mr. Wright's presence we spoke German.
- Q And at that time, sir, you could have reported to the German Embassy the denial of the right to counsel, correct?
 - A Mr. Wright was standing right there.
- Q All right, sir. My question to you is, couldn't you have told the German Embassy that British police officers had denied you your right to counsel?
- A Yes. I could have said that, and Elizabeth would have fallen over and hurt herself.
 - Q Did you say that to them though? You

could've said it. Did you say to your embassy, "They're denying me my right to counsel."? 2 If I had said that. Elizabeth would have 3 gotten hurt. Did you say it to them, sir? 5 No, for that reason. If I had said it, 6 Elizabeth would've gotten hurt. You did not ask the German Embassy either 8 to contact Keith Barker for you, did you? 9 Of course not. 10 You didn't do that either? 1.1 That's right. If I had done that, the same 12 thing, Mr. Beever said I shouldn't do it. Not in so many 13 words, but that's what he indicated. 14 But Mr. Soering, isn't it true that you've 15 said that you made none of these requests to any of the 16 police officers there at the Richmond Police Station 17 because they were all police officers, but here you had 18 every opportunity to make your complaints known to a 19 foreign embassy and. in fact, the German Embassy, didn't 20 you, and you didn't do it? 21 Only by endangering Elizabeth could I have 22 sald that. 23 Mr. Soering, isn't it true that in your 24 discussions with the German Embassy you were not concerned

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- A That's right.
- Q That's right?
- A Yes.

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Q And sir, isn't it true that what you were doing was throughout this, because of your intelligence and because of your background, you were assessing this situation on your own, whether or not you would be extradited or not? You wanted the information?

A Yes. But I'd Just like to say that no amount of intelligence can replace legal advice. I didn't know whether I could be extradited because I'm not a lawyer, and I asked the embassy because I didn't have a lawyer. There was nobody else to tell me.

Q You still haven't got a lawyer at that point. All right. Now, I'd like to ask you, if I could, about some several points in the tapes. And I'd like to ask you about the June 5 interview to begin with, the one that Is recorded, which would actually be the third recording. Do I understand that despite the testimony that you've given here today, you have not seen a copy of one of these since 1987, is that what you said?

A That's about my recollection, yes.

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And you remembered what you testified to without having seen any transcripts since 1987?

I also listened to all of Ricky Gardner's А testimony yesterday.

Okay, sir. Sir, I have the same transcript that we used yesterday, that I'll place there if you'd like to refer to it, because I would like to ask you about certain portions.

> THE COURT: Which interview is this? MR. UPDIKE: This is the interview on June 5, 1986 beginning at 8:05 p.m., which is actually the third interview that day.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Now, this question, sir, of the tape being G turned off --

> A Page eight?

Page eight, yes, sir. You do have familiarity with the transcript, don't you, because I couldn't remember?

Because you had a big argument about it yesterday with my lawyer.

Yes, sir. But the point is, I was here and I've been reading these things since '87 and I couldn't find it and you snapped to it like that, didn't you?

A That's right. You had a big argument over 1 It. 2 Q It's obvious you're much brighter than I am 3 and nobody will dispute that or argue that, would they? MR. NEATON: Is that a question? 5 MR. UPDIKE: Yes. it is. 6 MR. NEATON: Then I object to it. It's 7 argumentative. 8 THE COURT: I sustain. 9 10 BY MR. UPDIKE: 11 Q I would like to ask you. Mr. Soering, 12 though, If I could, as I have trouble finding these other 13 pages, if you can assist me, I would appreciate it. 14 Every time I try to be helpful, you're 15 going to make a comment about it. 16 The point is, on that page eight, you asked 17 that if you could take a break, am I correct? 18 Yes. 19 Now, of course when you asked to take a 20 break the tape was turned off, right? 21 That's what Mr. Gardner sald. yes. 22 Well, sir, didn't you say a few minutes ago 23 that during the breaks you just more or less sat there in silence because the purpose of the breaks was to give you 25

A Yes.

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Q So isn't it true that at this point Ricky Gardner is asking you, "Are you ready to proceed"?

Q And you're being interviewed about these murders, right?

A That's right.

Q And all this concern that you have about your girlfriend Elizabeth, you want to talk about her involvement in these murgers?

A Yeah.

MR. NEATON: Objection.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. NEATON: Why? Because he's now getting into -- First, he's taking it out of context --

MR. UPDIKE: I'm allowed to ask that question.

MR. NEATON: He's not allowed to take it out of context.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm allowed to ask him whether he said, "I'd like to chat about Elizabeth's involvement."

MR. NEATON: Go ahead. I withdraw the objection.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q If I could ask you, Mr. Soering -- We Just went through that. That's what the transcript says that your response was, correct?

A That's right.

Q I'm now asking you about your response.

A Yes.

O Is it correct, sir, that you've alleged all of this concern about Elizabeth and harm coming to her, and this is only page nine of the first recorded interview, of all of these, and you bring up that you would like to talk about Elizabeth's involvement in these murders?

A That's correct, yes. And If you'd like an explanation, I continued -- I started then, or I may have started earlier -- I don't know what's on the first nine pages -- but I started then telling lies about Elizabeth's involvement to clear her name and keep her out as far as I possibly could.

- Q Trying to keep her out of it?
- A Yes, as far as I possibly could.
- Q Sir, just drop down a half a dozen lines on that same page. You admit on there, don't you, that there were discussions between you and Elizabeth as far as establishing an allbi in Washington?

MR. NEATON: Judge, I'm going to object to getting into the contents of the statement at this point because the contents of any statements made is irrelevant to whether the

Mr. Updike to proceed up until this point without objecting, but I think that at this point it's irrelevant and immaterial what the substance of the conversations are. And it's not relevant to whether what he was saying is admissible or not at the time. And I think that in this respect, if you want to listen — I mean the tapes are tapes that concern, particularly this tape, concern a lot of substantive things concerning the case in chief and I would object on the grounds that they are irrelevant and immaterial.

THE COURT: Reply?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, if I might quickly respond, Your Honor. First of all, Mr. Neaton's gone through the transcript rather extensively, we would emphasize, but even more so than that, our point is that the defendant is up here stating that his explanation for having signed walver forms and for having given the statements is his concern for Elizabeth Haysom. Now, I wish to ask him about this particular portion, why he is saying this if he's concerned about her involvement. It goes to cross examination

of the witness' theory of why he made this statements. The defendant, therefore, Your Honor, is protected at trial by virtue of the fact that he has not walved anything by testifying in this hearing, I cannot use this in my case in chief. The Supreme Court of the United States has protected defendants completely as to suppression hearings. But it is a matter that comes within the realm of cross examination and we'd ask to be allowed to proceed with it. Otherwise, we're bound to accept what he said.

MR. NEATON: Except, Your Honor, that what Mr. Updike is trying to do in order to get contents of the statement in is to set up a situation where taken out of context or taken out of the preceding conversation that occurs, he takes one word, "involvement." and says somehow by that that my client therefore is going to somehow implicate Miss Haysom in the actual homicide and, therefore, use that in order to get into the contents of the conversation which followed. My point is, what he said about that is irrelevant to whether he's saying it voluntarily or not, and what goes

on about the breaks in the tape was what this line of cross examination began as, asking him, "Well, Ricky Gardner was polite. He took a break here, you take a break there." Now, he's asking him to get into the substance of what he's saying, and I'm saying you have to draw the line at this point because it's a preliminary hearing, a suppression hearing, and I respectfully ask you to do so.

THE COURT: Well, let me say something.

It's my understanding that suppression hearings on admissibility of confessions are hearings in which the content of the confessions normally would come up. I have not conducted a hearing such as this where the substantive part of the confessions or any part thereof have been withheld. And I don't know any law in Virginia that states that that should be done.

Now, that is really not the question here. The question is whether or not the Commonwealth may go into specific portions of the statement which the defendant made for purposes which he has stated. The matter of his concern about Elizabeth was raised by Mr. Soering in this hearing. I rule that the

Commonwealth, therefore, has a right to question this defendant based on these statements as to that specific point. I therefore overrule the defense on this point.

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From now on, I'm going to keep my comments to a very minimum, for reasons which I think are obvious. I felt that I had to explain my ruling on this particular point more than on others, but from now on I will try to simply rule and not comment. All right, Mr. Updike.

Well, I'll tell you what let's do.

You know, we need breaks, too. The Court
stenographer needs breaks from time to time. I
think we as lawyers and judges tend to forget
that. Let's take a short break now and perhaps
Mr. Soering would like a break, too. All right,
we'll take a short recess.

(A short break was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: Have a seat, Mr. Soering.

Before we start back, a few logistical matters.

Court will recess for lunch from 1:00 to 2:00.

I had two or three little shirt-tall type

matters set, not connected with this case, today which I think I can probably take care of shortly after 2:00. There might be a ten minute delay in starting while I take care of that, but basically there should be no problem. And I'm prepared to go as long as counsel wish to go today.

All right. Let's proceed, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

G Sir, I was asking you about page nine.

A Yes, sir.

It If you wish -- isn't it correct that you admit on that page, Just down from your statement, "I'd like to chat a bit about Elizabeth's involvement," you discuss, on down halfway of that page, or rather I should say you admit there was an agreement between you and Elizabeth that she buy two tickets at the cinema and that an alibi was discussed between the two of you, is that correct?

A Could I read this, please?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Do you want me to answer the question now?

BY MR. UPDIKE:

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and ask you whether you said it. At the middle of the page, Sergeant Beever: "What agreement had taken place between you then, of her to go and buy those two tickets at each cinema?" Soering: "Um -- " Sergeant Beever: "It would be fair to say, wouldn't it, that you used the alibit earlier on before the tape was on?" Soering: "Uh-huh, yes." Beever: "What was she preparing an alibit for?" Soering: "I think it will be fair to say that, ah, as you have pointed out in the letter, ah, the issue of murder had obviously come up." Beever: "Between you and --" Soering: "Between her, right." Did Sergeant Beever say that and did you say that?

A Yes.

Initiated and you stated that you wanted to talk about Elizabeth's involvement, just a few moments later, you're admitting the agreement between the two of you for her to plan and arrange the allbl by purchasing the two tickets?

A No.

Q You did not?

A No. If you read what it says, okay, there is a specific question about that and I answer it "um."

And the only question I answer in the affirmative is that

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the word allbi was used by me in a conversation before the tape recorder was on. I never actually say, "Yes, she got an alibi," anywhere on that page.

Q Doesn't it continue by, in response to the question, "What was she preparing an alibi for?" Your response there, "I would think it would be fair to say that, as you have pointed out in the letter, the issue of murder had obviously come up"?

A That's true, but that the facts. I couldn't deny that. The letters were there and there is nothing about alib! there.

Q And the tape speaks for Itself. Would you accept what the tape has there?

A Well, the tape confirms that I did not say Elizabeth was getting me an allbi.

Q My question is, would you accept what the tape has to say in this regard?

A Yes. I do.

Q And would you accept then that in response to the question, "What was she preparing an alibi for?", I've correctly read what the transcript says as to your response, "Murder had previously come up?"

A In the letters. It was a fact I couldn't deny. There was no way for me to do anything to help Elizabeth there. But when you asked me specifically, did

she get an alibi, I said, "Um." I'd also like to point out --

Q Sir, if you would, I'm sure that your counsel will provide you ample opportunity to answer questions. If you'd just answer mine, please.

A I mean, this is strictly to your question.

Interview, proceeding to page thirteen and fourteen, this goes back to this question about the breaks. On halfway down page thirteen, do you agree that you stated, "Do you mind if I take another break? I know it's being obnoxious. I know it"? Did you say that?

A Yes.

Q In response Sergeant Beever says, "We can, we can keep on taking breaks all night," right? Was that said?

A Yes.

Q And then on the next page, of fourteen, at the top, about a quarter of the way down, you request a break again and the tape is turned off in response to your request for a break?

A Yes. I found It, yes.

Q And you did not request that the tape remain on during the break, you had no feelings about it one way or the other?

A That's correct.

Q Thank you. Now, I have a notation here on page fifteen where, at the top of the page, about a quarter of the way down, you deny any involvement in drugs, is that correct?

MR. NEATON: I'm going to object on the grounds of relevancy.

THE COURT: Yes. There has to be a reason for the question.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, if you tell me what the reason is, I'll rule on the objection.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, I certainly will.

The reason is I want to ask the defendant whether he was under the influence of any drugs at the time of these waivers.

MR. NEATON: Then ask him that question and not what's in the tapes, because the tape does not refer to whether he was under the influence of drugs at that time.

MR. UPDIKE: Fine.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q At the time of all of these waivers, and the times when all these statements were given between

June 5 and June 8, 1986, were you at any time under the Influence of alcohol or drugs? 2 A No. 3 Were you at any time denied food? 4 A No. Q And, in fact, as the custody sheet shows. 6 You were regularly fed, weren't you? A Yes. 8 Were you at times during the interview 9 asked if you'd like to go to the bathroom? 10 A Yes. 11 Were you asked at times whether you would 12 like a cup of coffee or a cup of tea, at times? 13 A Yes. 14 You were not denied any physical needs in 15 that regard at any time? 16 A Yes. 17 Thank you. Now, proceeding on, if I might. 18 Wouldn't you agree, sir, that through this Interview you 19 are deciding which questions you will answer and which 20 questions you will not? 21 A No. 22 The whole --23 A This whole interview was against my will. 24 When I would try to sort of avoid answering a question, it 25

was the only thing I knew how to do. I didn't want to be there at all. I wanted my lawyer.

I see. Now, I've already asked you about the portion about the tickets, but proceeding over to page eighteen of this same interview, at that point -- Well, take the one question that Ricky asked you about a quarter of the way down. Doesn't he just come right out and ask you, "I'm going to ask you, at some point did you stab Derek Haysom with a knife? Did you cut him with a knife. yes or no?" And your response, "I really don't want to answer that," is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Sir, isn't it true, therefore, that that was a question that you did not wish to answer and you did not answer it at that time?

A That's right.

Q Other questions you did choose to answer and you did answer them, is that correct?

A That's right. Well, considering the fact I was in the room against my will, yes.

Q Well, sir, if you were making statements against your will that you did not want to make. why did you not answer this specific question of, "Did you stab Derek Haysom"?

A Because I was not willing to sacrifice

myself completely at this time. I tried to resist as much as I could, whenever I could. At some points I was able to do so, I felt able to do so, at other times. I wasn't. I mean, I had to be there and I had to answer questions, but I wasn't willing to, you know, personally put the noose around my neck and hang myself in that way, if I could possibly avoid it. C At that time? At that time. But I had to sit there and answer them. Your concern about Elizabeth would cause you to answer certain questions, but not answer other 12

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questions?

My concern for Elizabeth caused me to waive my right to silence and sit there without a lawyer talking to these people. And they asked me lots of questions, and I tried to avoid doing too much damage to myself as best I could, considering I didn't have legal advice. But I wasn't successful at it.

You were deciding which questions you wanted to answer and which ones you would not then?

- Whenever I could, yes. A
- And you declined to answer this one? Q
- There were others as well. A
- There are others through here that you O

decline to answer, don't you?

A Yes.

O Now, as to that very question, I'm looking for a portion here that Detective Wright asked you.

Actually, it's just a couple of lines down from where you say, "I really don't want to answer that." One, two, three, four lines down. Detective Wright: "If you find it difficult at this stage to talk about that particular part of the evening --" Your response: "Right."

Detective Wright: "You've already talked about this, what happened from the Friday night, really, right up from the time you were in the drawing room," that's stated, right?

A Dining room, yes.

MR. NEATON: Dining room.

MR. UPDIKE: Excuse me. I mispronounced that. I apologize.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Your response: "Uh-huh." Detective
Wright: "You saw Mr. and Mrs. Haysom?" Response:
"Arguing, yes." "If you find it difficult at this point,
then let's skip a little." And you say, "Uh-huh." What
I'd like to ask you is that once you indicated that you
didn't want to answer the question whether or not you had
stabbed Derek Haysom, Terry Wright indicated to you,

interrogation is concerned? Doesn't Ricky suggest or ask

Yes, he asked me that, yes.

you whether you'd like to stop for the night?

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A I'm sorry, I'm lost.

Q Thursday night. You placed the call earlier to the German Embassy and the next day, Friday.

June 6th, as we went through the custody sheets, you made two other calls and finally received a call from them?

A Yes.

this interview --

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Q And you were discussing, as the tape ran out, would you agree, that you would like to call the German Embassy? It's where the tape runs out. I'm just asking you from your recollection.

A It says, "I'd like to speak to someone in the morning," and I talked with my father.

Q I'm aware of that. I'm asking you about your recollection of what continued thereafter. Did you continue on talking about that you'd like to telephone the German Embassy?

I have no specific recollection of that, no, but it's possible. Before we leave this interview. I'd like to ask you, before the interview began --Right. -- this interview that we've just been discussing, is it correct that you signed this custody sheet, June 5, 1986 at 7:59 p.m. It stated, "I now wish to speak to D/S Beever, D/C Wright, without my solicitor being present. Signature: Jens Soering"? Yes. I signed that. That was ten minutes after Mr. Beever made that threat. He raised his eyebrows and said the comment about Elizabeth? Yes. If I didn't agree to have interviews without a solicitor, she would fall over and hurt herself. But you do admit that's your signature and you did sign that? Yes, under coercion. Now, the entry at 7:50, does that say, "Placed back in cell. Whilst being taken to cell. he requested that he speak to D/S Beever and D/C Wright as soon as possible."? MR. NEATON: I'm going to object to any

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further readings of the custody sheet unless he

can establish that it's my client's statement that is contained in the custody sheet. The first entry that he just read to my client, my client admitted signing that and, therefore, adopting that as his statement. This statement that he's reading to the client, I suggest to the Court, is not my client's statement and is, therefore, hearsay. And whether the entry in the record says what it says, he'd improperly confronting my client with a statement that is not my client's, for purposes of impeachment.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm wishing to show him the document, Your Honor, to see whether or not he made the request and asking him whether he did.

MR. NEATON: Then he can ask the question whether my client made the request.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, could I clarify this, please, by asking that a copy of the entire custody sheet that we're talking about be proffered and marked, Just as he did yesterday. And I would like to ask the defendant these questions, and then when I have the opportunity to bring the officers to the stand with the original custody sheets authenticated, move at that time for

introduction of the custody sheets. That's what they did yesterday. 2 THE COURT: You may put that in as an 3 exhibit. 4 MR. NEATON: For identification purpose 5 only. 6 THE COURT: For purposes of identification. 7 And you may cross examine him on the basis of 8 that statement, but you must preface your 9 questions with whether or not he said the 10 matters involved. 11 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. 12 13 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Eleven was marked 14 for identification only.) 15 16 BY MR. UPDIKE: 17 I show you the entry in the proposed 18 Exhibit Number Eleven at 7:50 p.m. and ask you to read it 19 if you would, sir. 20 To myself or on the record? 21 Well, I think your attorney wants you to 22 read it to yourself. 23 Yes, I've read that. 24 Okay, sir. My question to you, sir, having 25 Page 118

read that particular entry in the custody sheet, did you yourself request to speak to Detective Sergeant Beever and Detective Constable Wright? No. I dldn't. Did not? A No. And if it is established that that is such an entry in the custody sheets of the Richmond Police Department, you would dispute that as being accurate? That's right. If you look at the handwriting, it looks as if that was written at the same time as the later entries. I mean, that's what it looks like to me. It looks like it was written by the same person? At the same time. You see, the previous handwriting is slanted and then is all goes straight for the next three paragraphs, all at the same time. But that's just my Judgment. You see, this is all slanted and then that goes all straight. But, sir, the entries there, 7:45, 7:50, 7:55, 7:59, 8:02, all of those entries there are within a relatively few minutes of time, correct?

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Yes.

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It would not surprise you that the same

custody officer during that short period of time wrote all these entries, would it?

A Well, I mean, it's not really important. That's not what I'm saying. I'm saying the 7:45, the telephone call entry is written in slanted handwriting and the next three entries aren't, and all four are written by the same custody officer. I just thought, it looks to me as if it was written all at the same time, the last three entries.

Q And concerning that same interview, if I could see the Commonwealth's Exhibits, please, with the Miranda forms. Thank you. This being Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two with the date at the top, 6-5-86, 8:05 p.m. At the bottom, the signature, Jens Soering. Did you sign this Miranda form?

A Yes.

Q At the time that you signed it, did you understand all the rights stated on it?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. The next Miranda form,
Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three, dated at the top June
6, 1986, showing the time 11:40 a.m. This would be the
Friday. There is a signature, Jens Soering, on that. Is
that your signature?

A Yes.

At the time that you signed this, did you understand all the rights stated thereon? 2 Ā I dld. 3 And do I understand, you're not making any claim that you did not understand your rights? 5 That's right. I signed everything that I'm 5 supposed to have signed and I understood my rights, but I did not walve them voluntarily. I see. Now, before that interview, I'd 9 like to show you the same custody sheet proposed as a : 0 Commonwealth's Exhibit. Excuse me, Mr. Soering, I did 11 miss something. I wanted to talk to you about Friday, June 12 6th, but I forgot to ask you, when Detective Sergeant 13 Beever took you back down to the cell Thursday night after 14 11:14 p.m., did you make any incriminating statements to 15 him at that time? 16 To Mr. Beever? 17 Yes. 18 No. 19 Did you make any admissions about the 20 murders here in Bedford County? 2 i No. If you're talking about the walk from 22 the interview room to the cell block. no. 23 I'm showing you the proposed exhibit Number 24 Eleven, the custody sheet. And I'm not going to ask you

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in any detail about the calls to the embassy, we've discussed that. I just want to refer you to them for purposes of asking you something else. At 10:05 a.m. on June 6, 1986, there is the entry about you ringing the German Embassy, correct? Yes. A You did make that call, correct, as we discussed? Yes. Α Then the entry at 10:13 a.m. There is an entry there that I would like you to read to yourself. Yes. Well, what are the first two words? Excuse me? What are the first two words? Maybe I can help you with that and ask you whether it says something and then you decided for yourself whether it says that. The prisoner? A Oh. Is that what is says? I'm amazed that he wrote that down. Can you read the rest of It? a A Yes, yes. And sir, dld you at 10:13 a.m., having seen that, this is after you've made the call to the German

Embassy and not been able to speak to the person who know

about your case, did you at 10:13 make a request of the

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accurate?

A That's right.

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Q As to its accuracy?

A I never requested to speak to any police officer from the word go.

Q Now, the next entry is at 1:20, no, excuse me, 1:19 a.m. Would you agree -- I know that you didn't have a watch -- would you agree that on this particular date, June 6th, the Friday, that you were taken out of the cell at about that time of morning? It says 11:19 a.m.

A If that's what it says, yes.

In your recollection, that would be late morning, would you agree with that?

A Yes.

Q And the next entry is that you're brought back to your cell at 1:20 p.m. According to your recollection, would you argue with that or dispute it?

A No. I have no basis.

appreciate your patience -- I'll very much try to move this along quickly. I'd like to ask you just a few points about that interview. Would you like to see a copy of the transcript of the June 6th interview?

A Yes, please.

Q Excuse me?

A Yes, please. Do you mind if I hold on to this for a second?

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But, sir, today you dispute that you

A Right. I did the best I could under the circumstances. If you look at what happened in the earlier interviews, it's obvious what happened. I mean, if you look at page one of the Thursday interview, the taped one, right?

- Q Yes, sir.
- A It's right there. Let me find it.
- Q The Thursday interview?
- A Yes. The taped Thursday interview.
- Q Okay, sir. I'm with you now.

A I mean, I got specific instructions on what they wanted me to say, okay? Investigator Gardener:

"Well, you just talk to us and I will ask you to speak up, if you would, please." And I say, "Right." And he says,

"And just speak to us in general and go ahead." And I say, "Okay. What would you like for me to discuss on the tape? Are you talking about the feeling of remorse that we were discussing earlier or would you like to discuss specific pointed questions as to what happened, or --," and then I stopped, he interrupts me. This is the discussion we had beforehand. I'm just feeding him what he wants to hear.

And the same thing happens later on page eight as well.

Q But that's when --

And on page eight he got me to talk about 1 the allbl. 2 We're both talking at once. Q 3 Sorry. 4 All I'm asking is, to try to move this 5 along, if I could just ask some questions and you answer 6 them, and then if your counsel wishes to elaborate, if we 7 can handle it that way --8 Д I'm sorry. 9 -- perhaps it would go faster. 10 I'm just trying to answer your questions 11 completely. 12 I understand. And I just want to make this 13 point quickly, on page two -- and we're talking about the 14 Friday interview. June 6th -- at the top of the page, you 15 specifically request to turn the tape off for just a 16 second. don't you? 17 Yes. 18 And in response, they turn it off, correct? 19 A That's right. 20 So you will admit at that time you asked 21 for It to be turned off? 22 Yes, that's right. But they never kept a 23 record of what I said there and it was quite important. 24 On that same point, flip over right quickly 25 Page 128

to page twelve. There at the bottom of the page you're asked a question and don't you state, "Could I answer off 2 the tape?" And Sergeant Beever says, "That's for Mr. 3 Gardner to decide." And Investigator Gardner says. "Are 4 you requesting we turn it off?" 5 Yes. 6 7

And you say, "Yes"?

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Yes. This was another strategy I tried to apply for not answering questions as best I could.

Q I'm just asking though, in response to what's come up, in this interview on June 6th we've pointed out two times you asked that the tape be turned off?

> A Yes, on those two occasions, yes.

And in this interview, are you saying that you wanted an attorney present?

We talked about that before we turned on the tape. And he said he would get me one, but he never did.

- Q This is the next day, now, on page four.
- Sorry. Are we talking about the 6th?
- Q Yes. sir.
- Okay, sorry. Page four, yes.
- I just want to ask you about page four. Sir, this goes to whether you want a lawyer. I'd like to

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read this with you. This is on this particular point, and ask you whether you said it. You start out by saying, "All right. Is there other points that you want me to bring up, that you want me to clarify or correct from the previous interviews?"

- A I'm sorry. I'm --
- Q We're not at the same point?
- A Page four on the 6th.
- Q Yes, sir.
- A I'm sorry. Who's saying this?

MR. NEATON: At the very top of the page?

Is that what you're referring to?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Mine says, "UVA and taking courses in all these subjects."

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Yes, It is at the top of the page. I meant to say lower down in that paragraph.

A I'm sorry.

- Q I didn't direct you specifically. Are you with me now? It would be, I guess, the second sentence --
 - A Yes.
- Q -- beginning with the "All right" question, okay?

A Yes.

want me to bring up that you want me to clarify or correct from the previous interviews?" Gardner: "Please."

Beever: "Before we go any further, he did mention to us, he said he might want to clarify on points that he's missed out in the past in the presence of any attorney at a later date. Near enough. Those were the words you used?" Soering: "Yes." Beever: "Yes, I understand that. So let's take it at this stage of the proceedings, during this interview, you are quite happy for this interview to take place without that attorney, but you are requesting for your attorney to come to you later on today, is that correct?"

A That's right.

O Soering: "I don't think I can. Depending on how this interview goes, I don't see that any need for an attorney for right now, okay, today. We'll have to see how this interview goes and what happens during this interview. I can't tell right now." Gardner: "Okay. I want you to remember that on the questions I asked you, it says you have the right to stop answering questions any time during the questions." Soering: "Okay. I'm aware of that right now." Gardner: "You know that?" Soering: "Right." Gardner: "So just as yesterday, if we ask you a

question and you prefer not to answer that question, just say, 'I'm not going to answer that question.' Soering: "All right. All right." Correct? Would you agree that those questions were asked of you and you said this? 5 Yes. That happened on many occasions 6 throughout all the taped interviews. 7 My first question, sir --8 A Yes. 9 Q Did you say that? 10 Yes. It happened often. A 11 And you stated there that you saw no need 12 for an attorney there at the present? 13 That's what I said to Sergeant Beever, yes. 14 And you also said that you wanted to see 15 how this interview goes? 16 A That's right. 17 And, sir, wouldn't you agree that what 18 you're doing here is that you're deciding for yourself 19 what questions you'll answer and what questions you won't? 20 That's not the way I look at it, no. A 21 Q That's not the way that you look at It? 22 No. If you read what it says, okay, A 23 Sergeant Beever starts --24 You've answered my question. I asked you 25

and you said, "No. That's not how I look at it."

MR. NEATON: Well, he's entitled to explain, Judge. He's entitled to answer the question completely.

THE COURT: I'll let him explain. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Beever refers to the conversation we had before the tape was turned on. All right, he says, "He," meaning me, "did mention to us he said he might want to clarify on points that he's missed out in the past in the presence of an attorney at a later date."

Now. that's not on the tape, but it was a conversation we had right before the tape was turned on. Okay? That was the conversation where I would have said I wanted a lawyer and they said I couldn't have one, and they said, "Okay, give Miranda. Let's turn the tape on."

And he's referring to that conversation. And what's he doing here, he's trying to get on the record for me to say that I don't want a lawyer. That's all he's doing. And that's what I said, because that's what he wanted me to say, because if I didn't say it, Elizabeth would get hurt.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q But you admit that you did say at that point, "I don't see any need for an attorney right now"?

A I would have said practically anything to avoid Elizabeth getting hurt, so that's what I did.

Q That's fine, you admit that. Now, if I could ask you, don't you continue after that by answering certain questions and denying certain questions through the interview?

A I tried to avoid answering what I could, but I wasn't very good at it.

Q And who decided what you could get away with answering and what you couldn't get away with answering? Who made that decision?

A Well, after they kept asking about it, and it just depended.

Q Isn't it true, sir, that when you indicated you didn't want to talk about certain things, or you didn't want to answer a certain question, I should say, that they honored your request?

A Yes. But sometimes they'd switch the subject straight-away and sometimes they kept asking questions and I would stutter and hem and haw, and stuff like that, and then they would eventually stop asking those questions because they weren't getting anywhere. It

just depended on what the subject was. I mean, there was a section we were talking about previously --

Now, on page seven. I'd like to -- On page seven, D/C Wright asks you a question at the very top of the page, and I can read the entire question, but he's directing you to the rental car in Washington, and in the last sentence he says, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge on those discussions that probably took place before that date?"

MR. NEATON: Judge, just so the record is clear, the transcript indicates that there is a word or words between "place" and "before" that's indicated by a question mark in brackets that we don't know what that word is, and it may change the entire context of the question.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q That's not the point of my question. My point is -- I don't even need to get to that point. My real point is, didn't he ask you, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge," and we'll stop at that point?

- A That's right.
- Q Isn't that how he asked you the question?
- A Okay, that's true. But if you look what happens, it's Sergeant Beever who starts taking over and

he's making the decision on what to ask and what not.

and all right, sir. I understand that you're saying that, but what I want to understand, if it's true or not, you're saying that you're being coerced and one of the police officers that's questioning, he's using, "Well, would you care to enlarge upon this?" I mean, it's very polite and courteous, isn't it?

A It's phrased that way, yes.

Q Yeah.

A But that's, of course, what they have to do.

Q And in response to the question, "Would you care to enlarge," and you say, as you said, Sergeant

Beever says, "Go ahead." Or I should say -- "Let's just keep it all in context." It has Jens Soering, "That's --," and it indicates that you're stammering. Then

Sergeant Beever says, "No, go ahead."

A That's where he takes over from Detective Wright.

Q And then your response, "I'm wondering how wise it would be for me to do that at this point. I think the best thing for me to do at this point is to leave it at that statement, not add anything and not subtract anything," right?

A Right.

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But he keeps talking about It on the next

Q But you still don't answer, do you?

A That's right. I did the best I could under the circumstances, considering that I had to say something or Elizabeth would fall over and get hurt. I couldn't Just say, "No. Put me in my cell. I want my lawyer," because if I had said that, he said to me earlier, not in so many words, but he had implied strongly that if I said things like that Elizabeth would get hurt, so I had to stay there and say something.

Q But at the bottom of page eight he's asking you about -- Well, let's Just have what Sergeant Beever says. He says, "Well, none of us are doctors or scientists, are we? Let's skip the last question because it's neither here nor there, because we can't change that. What we can discuss that we haven't discussed before, and if you choose to answer the question, were there any discussions between you and Elizabeth between December and that weekend in Washington, D.C.?" That's another entirely separate question, right?

A No. It's the same one from page seven.

Q No, sir. On page seven you're talking about that weekend. This is from December to Washington.

A I'm sorry, I misunderstood.

A l'm sorry, l n

Q From December to the trip to Washington.

Constable Wright is asking me, "And you also said or recorded on tape that you discussed murder." And then down here on the bottom of page eight it says whether or not we discussed it before, Elizabeth and I. I mean, sorry. I'm just trying to read -- See, at the top of page seven, Detective Wright is talking about discussions of murder and at the bottom of page eight Sergeant Beever is still talking about discussions of murder.

Q Mr. Soering, please. I won't argue with you. But on top of page seven, isn't he talking about discussions just as to the weekend, the trip at the end of March to Washington, and then he asked you not about the weekend, but he just asked you if you choose to answer it. He says that. "Were there any discussions between December and the end of March, the trip to Washington?"

A Right.

Q And as he says, that's an entirely different question.

A Yes. But Mr. Wright said, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge on those discussions that probably took place before that date of the murders?"

That's exactly what --

Q If you follow along, you decline to answer

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It, don't you?

A And Mr. Beever is still talking about it at the bottom of page eight.

Q On page twelve, eleven or twelve or any of those pages in there that you'd like to read, you state that you did not go to the Haysom house and commit acts of voodoo. And then Sergeant Beever asked you -- and I'm summarizing, I know. Please read it if you need to. On page twelve he asked you to divide that question up. And you come back and congratulate him and say that he's very clever.

A Yes. That's what it says here, yes. So I must have said it.

Q Yeah. Wasn't this becoming sort of an intellectual game between you and the police officers?

A Well, not by my choice. I didn't want to be there.

Q Yes, sir. But then once Detective Sergeant Beever has picked up on this, then you say, "You are a very smart man. Congratulations"?

A Right.

Q That's a point that he scored there, wasn't it?

A Pardon. A point that Mr. Beever scored?

Q I'm just asking why you congratulated him,

let me put it that way, this man who's threatened your girlfriend.

A Let me read it. It's just me being sarcastic again.

Want to acknowledge here, if you wish to skim the page, but my question to you is that that page indicates — Well, we're beginning at 12:39 p.m., Sergeant Beever, there in the middle of the page. Sergeant Beever says, "Can I put you on now. It is fairly important. Mr. Wright has just come back in the room at 12:39, approximately, and we've been told that the embassy are returning their call to Jens here. It's important that he speaks to — And then D/C Wright says, "I can get that transferred to here and put it on the custody record. The custody officer can transfer it up here." Beever says, "Let him make this. Yes, put the phone call through to this interview room then, please," is that correct?

A Right.

Q So there you have both police officers at that point involved in making sure that this call from the German Embassy, which has come in downstairs, is transferred to you so that you could take the call?

A Yes.

Q The two British officers, Wright and

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Beever, did not indicate, did they, "Well, you tell the German Embassy we're talking to this man"? Instead they sald, "Put the call through to him, let him speak to them"?

A Right.

Q And you had the opportunity there at that point in time to express to the German Embassy, in German, any complaints that you had as to your treatment at the Richmond Police Station, didn't you?

A No.

Q Did you have the opportunity?

A No.

Q Why not?

A Because Mr. Wright was sitting right there and he understood German.

Q And he speaks German?

A Right. Well, understood it, anyway.

the conversation had been conducted in English? What difference would it have made whether the police officers understood you or not, you would be communicating a situation to the German Embassy and the German Embassy would then know about it, and the British officers would know that the German Embassy knew about it, and if action needed to be taken, the German Embassy would have been in

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secrets.

Q Right. And you state what they said, didn't you? You tell them? Isn't it correct that right after the phone call you state to the police officers, "Do you want to know what he said?"

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A Right.

Q And knowing that, then you tell them voluntarily about the phone call?

A Yes.

O Understanding your rights. Now, this is after the German call, on page twenty. Doesn't Investigator Gardner say there, on the first entry for him, that it's obvious that you're not going to, talking about you, it's obvious you're not going to answer any questions that you feel could put yourself in Jeopardy or Jeopardize yourself, correct? Is that said? And you can read the whole thing, if you like.

A Yes. That's what it says, yes.

And it goes on, "Jeopardize yourself, not, so you said, until you speak with a counselor, excuse me, a solicitor or an attorney in the United States. Is that what you're saying?" And then you say, "Well, I will not discuss the points you just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence until I'm interviewed by you with an attorney of the country in which the trial will be held. Apparently at this point, it's still in question to some extent." Mr. Gardner says, "Yes, yes." Then you say, "At least I hope so," right?

A Yes.

Q I'd like to ask you, Investigator Gardner there is asking you, "Well, it appears that you're not going to answer any questions that will put you in Jeopardy," and you come back and you qualify that, don't you, and you say, "Well, I will not discuss the points you Just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence"?

A Yes, that's what I said.

Q You qualify that to indicate, "No. I'm not saying I won't answer any questions. There are certain questions I'll answer and certain questions I won't," right?

A Yes.

Q And as this shows, you're not asking for an attorney there at that moment, are you, as to any question?

A That's correct. I wasn't able to do that.

And you are saying not that you want an attorney there at that moment before questioning continues by those three police officers, but rather there are certain questions that you will only answer in the country in which you are tried, right?

A That's right. That was the best I could do under the circumstances.

Q And as you indicate there, you are well

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ask you to read It. The entry at 12:25 on June 7th, '86. 1 A Yes. 2 Can you read it? 3 A Yes. 4 You can read it? All right. And once 5 you've read that, I'd like to ask you a question about it. 6 A Yes. 7 This entry at the bottom bears your 8 signature, doesn't it? 9 That's right. 10 You signed it yourself? 11 Yes. A 12 And doesn't that entry say, "Return to 13 charge room and request made by Soering to speak with Mr. Gardner (Virginia investigator)" -- I'm having trouble 15 reading that next --16 I signed something to the effect that I was 17 Willing to speak to them without a solicitor. 18 And then the signature there is Terry 19 Wright. I think that word that I can't make out is a 20 signature. I'll check that. Then the signature of Terry 21 Wright and then it's printed, "I wish to speak to --" 22 A Investigator Gardner? 23 "-- to Mr. Gardner and I am willing for 24 this to take place without a solicitor or an attorney. 25

Signed Jens Soering."

- A Yes.
- Q You did sign that entry at 12:25 p.m.?
- A Like all the others, under duress.
- G Forced you to sign this, too?

A Yes. like all the others. I hadn't seen my lawyer since the morning of the 5th and I was alone in a police station with policemen all around me, and they gave me this piece of paper and they said sign it, so I signed it.

Q At any point -- if you'd like to look
through the custody sheet -- at any point in any of those
entries, are there any indications or any entries that you
complained about being forced to sign all this stuff?

A Of course not.

Q Did you ever indicate that you wanted to call the German Embassy again and tell them, "Look, they're making me sign all kinds of stuff over here"?

A They only let me do that, like the previous time, in the presence of somebody who spoke German, so it was pointless. And by that time I already realized they were not going to give me my lawyer and they're not going to do anything. I mean, it was clear by that point. I had given up hope by, I guess -- Well, I gave up hope Thursday, but I really gave up hope over the weekend.

because you can't reach anybody then.

Q And as far as you asking to speak to the police officers before that interview, in showing you the transcript of the June 7th Interview, and I'd like to ask you on the very first page, Investigator Gardner asked you, "I understand that you asked to speak to me." I'm asking you the question as I get this ready for you. There is a copy of that transcript.

A Right.

Q On page one?

A Yes.

Q Now, doesn't Gardner say, this is on tape, "Okay. You do? Okay, now. I'll get you to sign that." -- Well, this is after the Miranda form process, but I'm asking you about halfway down --

A Yes, I see it.

Q And he asked you, "Do you understand all these?" You say, "Yes." He says, "You do? Okay. Now, I'll get you to sign that, and while you're signing that, to speed things up a bit considering that I'm in no hurry and these gentlemen are in no hurry, I understand that you made a request to speak to me today."

A Yes.

Q You come back and you say, "Um. I just wanted to ask you some questions about what's going to be

happening with me now," right?

A This could quite possibly be another instance of my sarcasm. I don't know. It's possible anyway. But, I mean, the thing is, there's plenty of instances like this and I'm always agreeing that I asked to see them, because that's what they wanted to hear. And I agree with that. I said those things.

Q Wait a minute, sir. What I'd like to ask you on that point though is, you're being interviewed in the course of a murder investigation. According to you, you're being forced to sign things and being denied counsel, and you're saying that you're just being sarcastic? Did you feel that was an appropriate time for sarcasm?

A It was a hopeless situation. I didn't know what else to do. I was scared.

O Hopeless? Now, being a diplomat's son, if you're in a hopeless situation in a foreign country, you contact your embassy, don't you?

A That's right.

Q And you'd made a number of calls to your embassy, hadn't you?

A Uh-huh.

Q Isn't it true that this hopeless situation that you've described here today was nothing like what you

are describing here today?

A Well, on two occasions the policemen specifically promised to get me lawyers and they didn't do it. I had given up hope, because on two occasions they said, "You're going to get a lawyer now," and they didn't do it.

Q Okay.

A And after that I just said, "Well, you know, if they're willing to lie, what can I do?"

Q Quickly showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit
Number Four, the Miranda form as to that interview, June
7, 1986, dated 1:21 p.m., did you sign that and understand
all the rights that were upon it?

A Yes, I did.

Q You say that this entry on page one, as far as you asking to talk to them. is sarcasm, but if I could direct you to the end --

A It's possible.

Q It's possible? Well, why do you say possible, don't you know?

A Because I don't know from this transcript.

Q Well, let me show you another reference to the end of the transcript, where the same question is asked of you again.

A This is the 7th?

Yes. Page forty-eight. Investigator Gardner: "Okay. I just want to tell you before I turn 2 the tape off and go over what I said, and just like I told 3 you before, you know, the Miranda warning, before we started talking today at 1:21 p.m., first of all, you 5 wanted to talk to us?" Your response, "Uh-huh." Gardner: "I mean, I'm not putting words in your mouth. I want you to tell me you requested to have a chat with us." You say yes, right? A He says yes first, doesn't he? Q Well, I'm asking you. I agree with you that I --Did you say at that point in time. "Yes. I asked to talk to you"? Yes, I did say that. At this time and many A other times, and it was always under duress. That was under duress as well? Q A In each case. And the duress, again, is you were afraid something would happen to Elizabeth, not something would happen to you? Well, that's right, but it was a cumulative effect here. And part of that cumulative effect was that

on two occasions they promised me to get me lawyers and

didn't do it, they made me sign things I didn't want to

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sign, they put words in my mouth, they told me what to say, which is quite clear from the first interview, the taped one. I mean, I was having a tough time here.

Q Let me ask you about page five of that interview, about halfway down. Don't you say there that you read that article from the Daily Mail, the newspaper article that we've already introduced?

A I remember seeing the headline. Where does it say that here?

Q Page five, top of the page.

A I'm sorry, I can't find it. This is the Daily Mail? The newspaper, right. Yeah. Right. Okay, that's what the newspaper is called. Yes. I see that.

Q I'm just asking you to read that and asking you, don't you confirm that --

A Sure.

Q -- that you've read the Daily Mail newspaper article that we've introduced?

A Well, the headline said the word "voodoo" and that's what I'm confirming there. I mean, you know, they're asking about the voodoo and I say, "Yes. I saw the word. Yes, that's what the newspapers call it."

Q And we've already covered this, but if you need to check on page twenty-seven, they served you lunch there in the DCI's office, right? Stopped the tape so

that you can eat lunch?

A Right.

On page thirty-one, don't you say the same kind of thing that you said in the day before, at the middle of the page, where it starts, "Well, what I was saying was that --"? You can read it yourself, if you'd like. Let me read it and see if you agree with it.

Jens Soering: "Well, what I was saying was that, like I said before, was that I'd like to speak with either Officers Gardner or Reed in America in the presence of an American attorney to explain my role more fully than I have at this time, because there are certain questions during these interviews which I've refused to answer, which I would answer under advice of an American attorney, and an American attorney is not going to be provided for me here for obvious reasons." Gardner: "Do you object to us or have you objected to talking with us without an attorney so far?" Your answer, "No."

A I said those things. I said things like that many times throughout the interviews.

Q Were you so intimidated and coerced that in response to Ricky's question, "Have you objected to talking to us without an attorney thus far," that you couldn't even say yes?

A What was the point? What was the point?

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A There was no point.

Q You're saying that this answer of "no" was not accurate, but you were coerced as to that?

These guys had intimidated me by threatening my girlfriend. They denied me access to a lawyer on at least two occasions, at Thursday at 6:00 and Friday in the afternoon. It was a hopeless situation. They were not going to do anything for me. I mean, this information here on not having American attorneys, but Ricky Gardner told me earlier in that interview that I would only get an American attorney once I was in Virginia.

Q Mr. Soering, didn't you understand what the entire situation was there, what was being said? I mean, with your intelligence, if Ricky and I can understand it, you certainly could, couldn't you?

A Yes, I understood I was being railroaded.

Q Wasn't it said to you by Detective Sergeant Beever, "Obviously, on this day at 1:00 in the afternoon, we can't give you an American attorney here at the moment," right? That's what he was saying to you?

A That's what he said, yes.

Q But didn't you understand -- You've already indicated that you understood your Miranda rights?

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Q And don't these Miranda rights tell you that you have the right to the presence of an attorney before making a statement?

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A That's right.

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Q So regardless of when you get the American attorney or the German attorney or the British attorney. regardless of when that is, you have the right to stop answering questions until you get it?

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A Yes, if I want my girlfriend hurt.

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Q And you understood that, right?

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A That's right.

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G So this business about, well, Ricky Gardner misled you with the business about, "Well, I couldn't get

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an attorney until I got to America," and all that, you

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understood all of that. You're just saying that you were

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afraid Elizabeth would get hurt?

A What I'm saying was that I had a right to

an attorney and after they explained that right to me, or

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I explained to them initially, when I said I wanted an

attorney I was informed of my rights. Then they turn

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around and tell me, "You can't have an American attorney,

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because we can't find one for you." And if I try to leave

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the room, Elizabeth is going to, quote, fall over and get

hurt, unquote. What were my options? I had no options.

G Sir, as you pointed out a few minutes ago, we are talking about two issues. First of all, whether you understood the rights. Secondly, whether you voluntarily walved the rights. I'm asking you about understanding them. You understood -
A Yes, sir.

G -- regardless of when an attorney was provided for you, whether it was that day, five minutes later, five weeks later, five years later, you had the right to stop answering any questions until you got that lawyer. You understood, right?

A Yes.

G Okay.

A That's what the law book says, but that wasn't the situation on the scene.

THE COURT: All right, now, we are at ten after 1:00. If you think you can finish in a few more minutes with direct, I'll let you do it. Otherwise, I think probably we should consider lunch.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor. I apologize to the Court. I am nearing an end, but I'm not quite finished. If the Court would consider a lunch break at this point I'd appreciate it.

THE COURT: All right. We'll recess for

lunch until 2:15.

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(The Court recessed for lunch at 1:15 p.m. and reconvened at 2:15 p.m. and in the presence of the defendant and counsel, the following ensued.)

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THE COURT: We've got everybody here now,

haven't we?

MR. UPDIKE: We're all set.

THE COURT: All right. We're ready to go.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Mr. Soering, I Just have a few more questions and then we'll wind this up. I thank you for your patience. This is a point that I've asked you previously, but directing your attention to page forty, do you still have the transcript? If not, that might be the one that you still have over here. If you'd like another copy, I have another one.

- A Is this the Sunday one?
- Q The June 7th Interview.
- A On Saturday?

MR. NEATON: I think I've put that back on your desk.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay.

THE COURT: June 7th would have been

Saturday, I believe, wouldn't lt?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: June 8th would have been

Sunday.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

On page forty, just about the tape again, and I'm Just asking you to look at the bottom of the page, the last quarter of the page on page forty. I'm not asking you about the content of what proceeds or anything like that. I would just like to ask you, there at 3:50 P.M. If the tape recorder was turned off at your request?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Along those same lines, at the end of this transcript, page forty-nine, if you would examine that page, and my question would be, do you at that point request to speak to Investigator Gardner privately, off of the tape, not recorded?

A Mr. Wright says that I wanted to do a drawing and that's why they turned off the tape and I did the drawing, and then they turned the tape back on.

Q Let me refer you -- I think it's on the

Page 161

previous page, that your statement first of all, near the top of page forty-nine, you do state then in response to Detective Constable Wright's question, "May I interrupt? There's one other thing in that the matter of something Jens says that he would like to do. You've heard him."

A The --

O Excuse me? And then you say, "The drawing, that's right. Hmmm -- Okay. I think I would like to do that privately with Officer Gardner."

A Forty-eight?

Q Forty-nine. Excuse me. The top of page forty-nine.

A Right. Yes, that's right.

Gardner. My next question of you is, did you request that to be done off of the record, not recorded? And I'll tell you, I don't know that it's specifically indicated there in the transcript. I'm just asking you, if it's not there, if you recall?

A I don't recall. We talked about making a drawing and then I made the drawing, you know.

Q The drawing was done earlier, though, because this is on Saturday, would you agree with that?

A I think that --

Q And that you're requesting to make

alterations to the drawing?

A I'm sorry. I thought -- I got the impression that this is when I do the drawing. No, you're right. You're right. You're right. Yes, this must be that I did the drawing earlier and here I'm making minor alterations to it. That's right.

Q If you would like to see this, the custody sheet would show you on June 6th is when Detective Sergeant Beever got it from your pocket and this is the next day, June 7th. Would you like to see that or do you recall that as being correct?

A I thought everything about the drawing happened on Saturday, but if the custody record says that it was Friday, I agree with that. I should say that, what I referred to earlier, that when Mr. Wright spent an hour locked in my cell with me, talking about his bricklaying in Germany and all that, that must have happened on Friday, Friday night, not Saturday night then. Because it happened on the same evening as the drawing was made, I think. Yes, Friday night. I was wrong about that.

Just said there. Isn't it true, Mr. Soering, that

Detective Constable Wright did not spend an hour locked up

in a cell with you, but there was a time in which he

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escorted you to the shower and then he just engaged in general conversation then? Yes. He took me to the shower. That was on two occasions. But one night he spent an hour locked In my cell talking to me. And it was not during an occasion when he took you to the shower? That's right. A It was another occasion? O This was later. Sir. I'd like to ask you then about the next interview, this being the last one on Sunday. June 8th. Preceding that Interview, there are entries in the custody sheet that I would like to ask you about. It's the entry of 4:30 P.M. that I'd like to direct your attention to and ask if you'd like to read that? (Witness reads entry.) Yes. Now that you've read that, I would like to ask you, there at 4:30 P.M. on June 8, 1986, dld you request to speak to Detective Sergeant Beever? Ā No. This entry to the effect that Detective

Sergeant Beever spoke to you through the wicket, I think

It's called, from 4:32 P.M. to 4:35 P.M. Do you agree

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A Yes. He often came to speak to the wicket, through the wicket, throughout those four days.

Q Do you deny that that occurred at your request?

A That's right. He was back there all the time. He made many visits.

Q And continuing with that same entry of 4:30 where it says, "No incidents, but prisoner requests to speak to Investigator Gardner from the U.S." There's a signature there of some David Walsom, but also the signature of Kenneth Beever, D/S, his signature on that entry.

A Yes.

Q And I would ask you, did you request to speak to Investigator Gardner from the United States?

A No. I dldn't.

Q If this is established to be an accurate entry, you would dispute that fact?

A That's right. I never asked to speak to any policeman. And I knew at that stage that, you know, I had to be in Court the next day, so it was nearly over with. I wouldn't want to speak to one.

Q The next entry at 4:45 P.M., If you'd like to look at it, is "The prisoner is removed in order to

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speak to Officer Gardner in DCI Office. D. S. Beever escorted and reminded of the codes of practice," and his signature there again. You would not dispute that you were taken to DCI's Office at that point --

- A That is an accurate record.
- Q Excuse me?
- A That is an accurate record.
- Q That is an accurate record. Okay. And quickly, concerning that interview, the same question that I've asked previously concerning the Miranda warning, which would be -- Actually, there are two. The first one, however, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Five, with the date June 8, 1986, approximately 4:45 P.M. Did you sign that waiver form?
 - A Yes.
- Q At the time that you signed it, did you understand all the rights stated on the form?
 - A Yes.
- I've been looking for it, it's my memory that it's 6:45

 P.M., yes, that he asked you if you wished to go to the bathroom or have refreshments, things of that nature, and he also indicated that he wanted to go to the bathroom.

 Do you dispute any of that, that there was a break at some point through the interview?

A Well, I mean, I can't say I specifically recall it, but throughout the interviews they always let me do things like go to the bathroom, and it's perfectly possible. I had objection.

Q Okay, sir. But my question is, he indicated in his testimony that at that point he also

O Okay, sir. But my question is, he indicated in his testimony that at that point he also asked of you if it was all right if Wright and Beever came in the room for the purpose of assisting in note taking.

Did that occur, according to you?

A My memory of that Sunday Interview is that all three police officers were there throughout the interview, but admittedly by that time things were getting to be very hazy and I, you know, I can't be sure. I remember all three police officers being there. Maybe they weren't at the beginning.

Q So if -- Well, when Investigator Gardner testified he was there by himself during the first part and then all three during the second part, you don't recall and don't dispute it, but you --

A I really -- I just don't recall it. See, what I recall happening is that Investigator Gardner said something about, you know, "It's Sunday. We're running out of time." What I recall is the other two policemen agreeing with him, which is why I thought they were there from the beginning. I mean, perhaps they said that later

on in the afternoon.

Q And finally, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Six, the final Miranda form with the date June 8, 1986, this time being at 7:18 p.m. Is that your signature?

A Yes.

Q And did you sign it, or I should say, at the time that you signed it, did you understand the rights stated on it?

A Yes.

Q Now, Investigator Gardner testified that through this interview of June 8, 1986, both portions of it, that you never made a request for an attorney. Do you dispute that?

A I always requested an attorney before the Interview started, before they started the taping.

Q Well, let me ask you specifically about this interview, the first portion of it. Maybe we should address it in that fashion. The first one has the date on the Miranda form of approximately 4:45 p.m. Did you request a lawyer during that first portion?

A Yes.

Q Do you specifically recall, though, or are you just assuming that you did or do you have specific recollection?

A I can only say that I recall on each and

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Q Well, this --

A I know it wasn't tape recorded.

Investigator Gardner. I must ask you specifically that same question as to the second portion of the interview with the Miranda dated 7:18 p.m. As far as that second portion, beginning at that point on, do you have any specific recollection of requesting an attorney?

A As far as I recall, that was just like, you know, going to be one interview, so I don't specifically recall.

Q And sir, it may very well was, but the officers did give you two Miranda forms to that, one dated 4:45 and one 7:18?

A Yes.

Q And my question is, after, say, at 7:18 p.m., do you have any specific recollection of requesting an attorney from that point to the end of the interview?

A No. I can only remember that at the very beginning I did ask for a lawyer. See, to me that was one big long interview and I asked for a lawyer at the beginning. But, I mean, by that time I had completely

given up hope, so it was really pro forma. If I could ask you this, whether you know or don't, whatever your answer is, do you have any knowledge of Elizabeth Haysom having requested an attorney and having, in fact, in response to that request, having seen Kelth Barker? Do you have any knowledge --Not during the weekend. I do now, but not during the weekend. Excuse me? I'm sorry, I didn't understand. While I was at the police station, I didn't know. But afterwards, obviously, Keith Barker told me. But while this was occurring during that period of time, you did not know? Right. But you've found out since then that Keith Barker did see Elizabeth Haysom during that period? I realize, you know, that it's hearsay and all that, but you know, at Candlewell Green Police Station Keith Barker told me that he had seen Elizabeth and he tried to see me and they wouldn't let him. Now, If I could ask you, the custody sheet or the entry on the custody sheet that we were just talking about refers to a diagram being taken from you? Yes. Α By Detective Sergeant Beever on June 6,

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1986. I think it was around 1:30. I don't have it in front of me, but if you'd like the specific reference, I can give it to you.

A On Friday at 1:30?

Q Right. Exactly.

A I thought it was dark outside when he came and got it, but if you say it's then, I have no objection.

Q 1:39 p.m. on June 6th.

A Right.

Q Would this be the diagram that you actually drew and was taken from your pocket at that time?

A It looks like it, yes.

Q And going back to the end of the June 7th Interview.

A That's this one?

Q Yes, when you had the private conversation with Investigator Gardner. Would this have been the same diagram shown to you at that point and you made the alterations on it?

A Okay. I'm agreeing with you that that's the diagram, but this particular passage here says that I made statements about inaccuracies in the drawings, but I didn't actually sort of start redrawing it or anything. What this says, you know, I just made statements about the accuracies but didn't draw them.

Could I ask you about your own recollection, however? Do you have recollections independently of the transcript as to what happened and whether this is, you made alterations on it?

A That, to me, looks like the diagram I drew, you know. It's just like the diagram I drew.

MR. UPDIKE: Could we proffer this for -Well, we'd like to introduce it. Are there any
objections? What this is is a Xerox copy of
the front and back of this.

MR. NEATON: Are you offering it for identification purposes?

MR. UPDIKE: Identification purposes at this point, yes.

MR. NEATON: I have no objection for that limited purpose.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Number Twelve.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Twelve was marked for identification only.)

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Mr. Soering. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Neaton?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. NEATON:

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Jens, on April 30th and May 1st of 1986 in your interviews with Mr. Beever and Mr. Wright, did they threaten at that time?

> A No.

Did they threaten Elizabeth in the fraud interviews?

> No. A

At 12:50 p.m. on the 5th of June, 1986, you did not want a solicitor?

That's what I signed on the custody record.

At 3:35 on the 5th of June, 1986, did you want a solicitor or a lawyer?

Is 3:35 the time I went into the room?

At the time that the first interview began with the three police officers, dld you want a solicitor at that time?

A What happened was that I was taken from my cell to the room. I walked in, I saw Ricky Gardner, and I though, "Uh-oh," and then I said, "I've seen Hill Street Blues. I want a solicitor." Because, I mean, you know, I really was surprised to see Ricky Gardner.

Now, I'd like to show you some of the

1	A No.
2	O The following day, for the 6th of June, the
3	10:05 a.m. entry, did you write that entry?
4	A No.
5	Q Did you sign it?
6	A No.
7	Q The 10:13 a.m. entry, did you write that
8	entry?
9	A No.
10	Q Dld you sign it?
11	A No.
12	Q The 11:00 a.m. entry for the same day, did
13	you write out that entry?
14	A No.
15	Q Did you sign it?
16	A No.
17	Q Did you see anybody write those entries on
18	the custody record?
19	A No.
20	Q The 11:19 a.m. entry, did you write that
21	out?
22	A No.
23	Q Did you sign it?
24	A No.
25	Q Did you see anybody write that out or sign

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A No. I don't think so.

Going back to the 7:59 p.m. entry on the 5th of June. dld you write out the words in that entry?

A No.

Going to the 7th of June. the 12:25 p.m. entry. dld you write out the words in that entry?

A No.

Q So those are not your words?

A No.

Q Going to the 4:45 p.m. entry on the 8th of June, did you write that entry into the custody record?

A No.

Q Did you sign it?

A No.

Q The entry above that. tlmed at 4:30, dld you write that entry out?

A No.

Q Did you sign it?

A No.

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be talking about on the tape. MR. NEATON: Thank you. I have no further 2 questions. 3 MR. UPDIKE: No further questions. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. Step down. That's 5 all, Mr. Soering. Step down. All right. Does 6 the --7 MR. NEATON: The defense has no further 8 witnesses, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Let's proceed 10 with what witnesses the prosecution has. 11 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor. If we 12 could call Detective Constable Wright, please. 13 14 The witness, DETECTIVE CONSTABLE TERRY WRIGHT. 15 having first been duly sworn, testifies as follows: 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 19 BY MR. UPDIKE: 20 State your name, please. 21 A I'm Terry Wright, Detective Constable, 22 attached to the Police Station from the Metropolitan 23 Police, London, England. 24 25 How long have you been employed by the

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blt what a custody sheet is, how it comes about that the entries are made in it and the procedures of the department followed there in Richmond, England?

A Whenever a subject, an Individual, is in custody in the police station, the manner in which he's treated is governed by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984, which is an act of Parliament.

- Q What was that again?
- A It's the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.
- G The Police and Criminal Evidence Act. And could I ask you, is that what sometimes is referred to as PACE because of the initials?
 - A Yes. The initials are PACE.
 - 0 Now please continue. I'm sorry.

A Okay. The document that you have just handed me a copy of is a record of an individual's stay at the police station and the Act of Parliament says that whenever a person is in custody, details of that person's custody, whether or not, the length of time he's there, the reason he's there and any aspects of — Well, generally the way he's treated is recorded on the custody record and this is done by somebody that's independent of the investigation.

- A person independent of the investigation?
- A Yes, sir. The person that's responsible

for this particular form, or any custody record, would be a uniform Sergeant who's reviewed by a uniform Inspector, and both of those must be independent to the investigation, other than the initial booking in of the subject and any possible queries on identity.

Now looking at that particular custody sheet, there are numerous entries that are made periodically. Could you tell us something about the procedures of how often the prisoners are checked and the purpose of doing that and what types of entries are made?

A Well. If I deal with the purpose first, the purpose is to monitor the length of time. We have limitations as to how long a person can remain in custody without being charged. And the first thing that happens is that when a person is brought to the station, the Sergeant opens this record and reviews whether or not it's necessary to keep him in detention at that time. And he'll make an entry of the time and date it, saying that he gives authority to detain the person.

From then on, if he's supplied a meal or taken out for an interview or taken out to search and address or for any other reason, and then those matters are recorded on that custody record.

O Now suppose the prisoner is ill or has a medical problem of some sort, would that type of situation

be entered?

A Yes, sir, that would be recorded. And as soon as a record like that was made, the Custody Officer, regardless of whatever the investigating officer said, would automatically call a doctor. And if a doctor was called, the record of that, when he arrived and saw the prisoner, that would be on the custody record.

Q If a prisoner has any complaints about the manner in which he has been treated, would a complaint of that nature be entered on the custody record?

A Yes. It most certainly would, sir. In fact, I mentioned earlier about a uniformed Inspector. He is called the Review Officer and he will actually speak to the prisoner and ask him if he has any complaints. If he's fit and well, and if not, obviously, he would treat that as a complaint against the police and the process would begin to deal with that complaint.

O Now as we go through this particular custody sheet I see numerous times that there are entries of "Fit and well, no incidents." or "Fit and well, no request." Those types of entries are they indicative of Just what it sounds like, the prisoner made no complaints or --

A Yes, sir. Other than times when a person is out for interviews or any other reason away from the,

Q Every hour?

A In certain circumstances, less than that. For drunken prisoners, it would be less, but generally it's an hour or thereabouts, depending on the Custody Officer's other commitments at the time --

- Q And would that --
- A -- and those are recorded.
- Q That's what I was going to ask. Each hour that there is a check, the Custody Officer would make an entry on the custody sheet of each prisoner.

A That's right. And you must understand, sir, that the Custody Officer and the Review Officer may not be the same person from the time that the record is opened, because they obviously work for eight-hour shifts and another Custody Officer, although it be a different officer, he then becomes a Custody officer. So these entries over three or four days are made by several different people.

Q And they are made over a twenty-four hour period, a continuous twenty-four hour period, is that correct?

A It is a continuous thing right up until the time when the need for detention ceases.

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objections to the custody record that are based on grounds other than Mr. Updike would offer a Xerox copy.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm not sure that I understood, Judge. Well, first of all, maybe I should proceed, but I'd like to be able to address your specific objection so as not to waste time. You're just objecting to the copy?

MR. NEATON: No. I said the mere fact that what you want to offer is a Xerox copy, that would not form the basis of any objection that I would have to the entry of the custody record. The objection I would have to the entry of the custody record would be based upon hearsay and would be based upon the fact that it has not been shown to be the foundation that meets the business record or whatever other exception you're trying to enter this under the Hearsay Rule. The record itself is hearsay and I'd like to know what exception you would offer it under.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we are -- I suspected this. I've got the thing in the book marked, page 601. The Shop Book Rule in Friend's Book of Evidence, at which point he

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discusses this and lists, I guess, ten different considerations. And that's the reason I asked, because we have read this and we are prepared to go through and establish accuracy, what they are, all that type of thing, if there's an objection on those grounds.

I would state, Your Honor, such things as are proffered if they make any difference that, for example, on this June 9th day of 1986. the Monday, Detective Sergeant Beever at that time took the custody sheets, read them onto a tape recording just as they were at that time. We still have the tape recording. He did it for two reasons, for purposes of authentication and purposes of us being able to read the things.

Yesterday he listened to the tape recording, compared it to the original, and it's just the same as it was. The custodian of the records at this time is sitting before Your Honor, which we can establish through the procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department. He has custody of them. He's responsible. I'm just wondering if that makes any difference. If it doesn't, then we'll have to go through this with Detective Constable

Wright and call Detective Sergeant Beever to the stand for authentication. We are prepared to do lt. I just --

MR. NEATON: Two things. Judge. First, as to whether the piece of paper itself comes in as a business record or is a business record. I would indicate that the mere fact that this witness has custody of the record right now does not mean that he is a custodian for purposes of the Business Record Exception or the Shop Book Exception.

Secondly, there's a second level of hearsay involved in the record itself and that is the entries in the record are made by people other than this witness or Mr. Beever. And the reliability of some of those entries is at issue in this particular hearing. And, therefore, what I'm saying is that at level one of my objection, perhaps, just for the sake of argument, say, perhaps he can establish a foundation that the piece of paper itself is kept in the ordinary course of business.

But he has to go one step further, and say, you have a second level of statements contained within the piece of paper which are

made by individuals and they were made out of

Court and not under oath and apparently all of

these witnesses are not here and are not subject

to cross examination.

And that's all -- So if you understand the two bases of my objection.

MR. UPDIKE: If I could quickly respond,
Your Honor. By consideration of Number 5 on
603, the record must be authenticated by some
witness. And we will be able to do that both
through Detective Sergeant Beever and Detective
Constable Wright as to their knowledge of the
events and plus there being entries which they
themselves documented.

The second one, Your Honor. Is to consideration Number 7 on page 604 and that goes into personal knowledge of the entrant and Friend discusses that as long as the person who writes down the entry does so during the regular course of business that that assures the trustworthiness of the entry and that that is sufficient. And he continues in that particular category discussing the fact that the entrant, if that's the correct pronunciation, the person who enters the writing does not have

to necessarily have personal knowledge of what is being entered. But as long as the person who enters it does so within the regular course of business and the person who has the actual knowledge of it is acting during the ordinary course of business, that's sufficient. But under these circumstances, Your Honor, we can establish the Custodian Officer went around and obtained this information from the defendant and that the person who actually has the knowledge would be the person who actually made the entry so we don't have to worry about that, but for me to go through it —

THE COURT: All right. Since we have an objection to the evidence, I don't want to rule until such time as the Commonwealth has had a chance to lay the proper foundation.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes. sir.

THE COURT: And once that's done, I'll rule, if it's done.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q First of all, do you have the original here, as you've indicated?

A Yes, sir.

G Could I see that, please?

- A (The witness hands original to Mr. Updike.)
- Q First of all, let me ask you, how did the actual custody sheet, the original, that is, come into your possession?

A The custody records are retained for a period of six years. They are stored in binders which contain a hundred records in each binder. During the time that they are in storage, when the record is complete, which is at the time the detention ceases, any further entries on that would only be regarding property or whatever, because it may be possible that the person's property recorded is actually restored to some other person. However, once it is complete, it's restored to him and it is available for use in any trial or for any other legal proceedings or in complaints or whatever.

And, basically, I am required, or the person that removes it from the binder. Is required to leave a copy in its place bearing the name of the officer that's removed it and the reason. And the only other stipulation is that it is returned to the binder as soon as possible after the proceedings are finished.

Q And to elaborate a little bit on those points, this particular record, where was it actually stored or where has it been stored?

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At Richmond Police Station.

Q And the place of the storage that you've described, is that the place designated within the regular procedures, established procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department?

Yes, sir. It's in a locked cabinet in a locked room in the basement of the Richmond Police Station.

Q And, as you say, this particular record goes from June 5, 1986 to the morning of June 9, 1986?

Yes.

And at that point it would be closed, is that correct?

That is correct, other than possible entries on the reverse for property that's been restored.

That's what I wanted to ask you about. There are property, a list of property on the sheet itself and the only change or addition to them would be if these items of property were returned to the owner and an appropriate designation would be made there?

That is correct.

Now you, yourself, were involved in the investigation concerning this matter at Richmond Police Station during this period that we're talking about of June 5th to June 9th, '86, is that correct?

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Q Please take your time.

A The entry that I refer to states, basically lists four counts or four charges that were put to Jens Soering at Kingston Crown Court. One and two being pecuniary advantage. Number three being going equipped to cheat. And Number four, again, pecuniary advantage. And underneath that, it says, "One to three - twelve months and concurrent." And then it goes on to list compensation orders that were awarded to various banks.

G But other than that, the custody sheet indicates no additions since the period that we've described?

A That is correct. And I can state that the last entry on the 9th of June. 1986, at 9:30, when he's released from police custody, I believe I was present at that time.

Q As far as examining the entries themselves, as you look through them, do you see any apparent indications of different handwritings or scratchings through words or anything that might indicate any changes in them?

A This is the original custody record and it has not been altered or amended in any way, other than the further entry that I just discussed.

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times, would you have personally observed what is described in the entry itself? You would have been involved in that?

Yes, sir.

I might ask you about several other entries to see that -- Perhaps you did not sign the entries, but whether you might have been present at those times. of these -- Perhaps I'll Just read them to you. You may or may not have been present. June 5, 1986, the entry at 3:25 p.m., referring to the defendant being taken to DCI's Office?

I believe I was there, although I can't be certain.

Okay, sir. The 6:00 entry on June 5th. Q This is where he was taken to that interview. I think it states by D/S Beever though.

Yes, sir, I believe I was.

The 7:45 entry on June 5th, which refers to a phone call to the German Embassy. Do you recall whether you were present during any of that?

Yes, sir. I actually dialed the telephone A number.

You dialed the telephone number that's Q indicated there?

A Yes, sir.

being taken to the DCI's Office for the interview, "Beever

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Q Would that entry be accurate?

A It is accurate, yes, sir.

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Q Correct me if I'm wrong, the entry at 11:14 pertaining to Soering being returned to his cell. I don't think -- Well, you answer. Were you involved in that yourself when they were taking him back down?

A I may have been, sir. I can't say specifically whether I -- I can't say with certainty, but on most occasions I escorted Mr. Soering back downstairs. Maybe not on every one.

Q The June 6th entry at 10:05 a.m. the next day. There's an entry there pertaining to Soering ringing the German Embassy, the number again 235-5033. He was unable to speak to the person that he wanted and informed to call back at 11:00. Were you present during that entry?

A No. sir.

Q While I'm thinking about it, that phone number 235-5033, stated there in the record, have you had the occasion to dial that number recently?

A Yes, sir. I dialed that number yesterday.

Q Who did you get?

A Well, I actually dialed the international 1 code for London and then that number and I spoke to 2 someone at the Germany Embassy. 3 Q The German Embassy? So that number did give you the German Embassy? A The German Embassy in London. That 11:00 entry as to the phone call, where It states that, another reference to the Embassy. I 8 don't believe that you were present during that, or were you? 10 No, sir. Those entries were made by whoever was Custody Officer at the time. 12 The 11:19 entry where Soering is taken out 13 of the cell at that point for the interview, were you involved in that or any personal observation? 15 Yes. I was there, sir, when we were contacted and asked to go downstairs because Soering wanted to speak to us. I went to the charge room with D/S Beever and I've actually signed, what I actually do there is I'm accepting responsibility for the prisoner. Q So that entry is one of them you listed as bearing your signature and so it would be accurate from your personal involvement? Yes, sir. A I don't believe on that day as far as

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returning him to the cell or those later events, you were not involved in any of those, I don't think. Were you? If so, please correct me.

- I don't believe so. No, sir.
- The next day, June 7th, rather than me reading them to you, maybe starting not specifically at 10:00 a.m., but in that area, if you could just begin looking down that page and pick out any entries that you were actually involved in. That may be faster than me reading it to you.
 - Yes, sir, there's an entry at 12:25 p.m.
 - Tell us about that, please.
- Basically, it's returning Soering to the charge room and at that point Soering requested to speak to Mr. Gardner, the Virginia Investigator, and I caused that to be entered onto the custody record and I've signed It.
- You've signed it? So you asked that that Q entry be made?
 - Yes, sir. A
- Does that entry continue with a statement, "I wish to speak to Mr. Gardner and I'm willing for this to take place without a solicitor or attorney"?
- It does, sir, and it was signed by Jens Soering.

during the interview and it sat on the table in front of him for some time because he chose not to eat it. But yes, I was there, sir.

I think those are the questions probably

I'd ask along those lines. If I could ask you some

questions using this book as a reference as far as the

consideration of business records, these, as you've

stated, are the records of the Richmond Police station of

the Metropolitan Police Department, is that correct?

A They are records that we are required to keep by law.

Q And they are kept -- I think you've already described this, but if I could run through it quickly -- they are made during the regular course of the operation of the Metropolitan Police Department pertaining to the custody of people detained at that police station, is that right?

A Yes, sir. Every person that is brought into the station, whether they be arrested or even if they be a child brought to the station as a place of safety, a custody record will be opened.

Q On every prisoner?

A Every prisoner, every person that's brought to the station.

Q Or every person. Excuse me, yes. And as

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far as the regular course and regular procedures of how often they are checked, at least an hour or every hour?

A Yes, sir. The custody officer is responsible to check a prisoner every hour. The review officer has set time periods within which he must review the prisoners.

Q And when he checks those prisoners, who makes the entry into the custody record as to what the person in custody says?

A The custody officer makes the normal entries for regular checks. The review officer, he actually makes the entry himself as the uniformed inspector.

Number Three, that the entry must have been made at or near the time of the transaction. When are those entries entered into the custody sheet record with relationship to when the custody officer sees the event?

A Either at the time or immediately afterwards.

Q Now, the person who makes the entries, again, this is as to consideration for, would be the custody officer or the super --

A Or the review officer.

Q The review officer. And within the

 procedures and rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Police Department, those individuals would be authorized to make the entries into the custody sheet, is that correct?

A That is correct, yes, slr.

Q And as far as your having them now, Number Five, you are, you indicated, Detective Constable of the Metropolitan Police Department and your having them now, you followed the procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department in checking them out and bringing them here?

A Yes. I am authorized to remove the custody records from the binders and I have complied with the requirements upon removal.

Q Of leaving a copy and signed for It?

A I have, sir, yes.

Q So if someone, let's say, at this moment in Richmond, England wished to go to that particular file, would there be information there indicating where the file is and who has it?

A There would be a copy, sir, as the one you have there.

Q As far as the person who makes the entry, is there any type of signature or anything of that nature indicating who is writing the particular entry on the sheet?

1	further authentication.
2	THE COURT: Would you like to voir dire on
3	the point at issue?
4	MR. NEATON: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Proceed.
6	
7	VOIR DIRE
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9	BY MR. NEATON:
10	Q Mr. Wright, these records are kept as part
11	of your legal duty or as part of the police's legal duty
12	under the PACE Act?
13	A That is correct, yes, sir.
14	Q And you're required by law to keep these
15	records?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q Calling your attention to the entry at
18	12:25 p.m. on the 7th of June.
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q Did you actually write that entry out?
21	A Only my signature, sir.
22	G It was written out by the review officer?
23	A It's written out by Sergeant Luke was at
24	that time the custody officer.
25	G And you told that sergeant what to write?

I told him what Mr. Soering had requested A 1 and he chose the form in which to write it. 2 So the statement allegedly made by Mr. 3 Spering at that time was not made in the presence of the 4 custody officer, it was made in another area, you went to 5 the custody desk and told the custody officer about the 6 statement and asked him to write that in the custody 7 record, is that right? 8 The statement was made as I returned Jens 9 Soering to the custody of the custody officer. He 10 requested of me to speak to Mr. Gardner. He didn't request of the custody officer to 12 do that? 13 Well, he's repeated his request to the 14 custody officer. 15 The entries on the 5th of June, the 3:25 16 p.m. entry on the 5th of June, is that in your writing? 17 No, sir. 18 Q Did you make that entry? 19 A No, sir. 20 21 Q The 5:28 entry, is that in your writing? The only time my writing appears on this A 22 custody record, as far as I'm aware, sir, is my 23 signatures. 24 Okay. Then every entry made in the custody 25 Page 208

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entry Into the record?

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1	A Yes. It would have been written down	n ln my
2	2 presence.	
3	Q Does that mean that you actually saw	it
4	4 entered?	
5	A Yes, sir.	
6	Q And on the 7th of June, again, the 13	2:25
7	7 p.m. entry, the custody officer wrote what you inst	ructed
8	8 him to write, is that correct?	
9	9 A Not exactly, sir. I informed him of	the
10	request and he chose the form in which to write it	, nwoi
11	which I signed.	
12	Q The 12: Is that 12:39, the next en	ntry?
13	Whatever time the next entry is. It's hard to read	on my
14	14 COPY.	
15	A Yes, sir. I believe it's 12:30.	
16	Q You did not make that entry, correct	?
17	A Correct, sir.	
18	Q You weren't present when that entry	7 85
19	made?	
20	A I may have been, sir.	
21	Q But you're not certain?	
22	A Correct.	
23	Q Did you escort Mr. Soering back to h.	ls cel!
24	at 12:30 p.m.?	
25	A I may, but I can't be exactly sure,	sir.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Department for you as a Detective Constable, if you're escorting a prisoner out of the cell or away from the cell area, and he makes some sort of request, what are the procedures and what are you supposed to do concerning that request, if anything, as to the custody sheet?

A I would inform the custody officer and he would record the request.

Q He would record it. So the procedure is not for you to record it, but rather report it to the custody officer and he would record it?

A It would be possible for me to record the entry myself, but the usual procedure is to inform the custody officer and he records it.

MR. UPDIKE: And he records it. I have no further questions at this time as to this point. We would like to call Detective Sergeant Beever or Detective Inspector Beever to basically do the same thing as to the record. If the objection is continuing.

MR. NEATON: It's continuing.

THE COURT: All right. Step down.

1	The witness, DETECTIVE INSPECTOR KENNETH BEEVER,
2	having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
3	
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
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6	BY MR. UPDIKE:
7	Q State your name, please.
8	A It's Detective Inspector Kenneth Beever.
9	Q And you're employed by whom?
10	A I'm employed at New Scotland Yard for the
11	Metropolitan Police.
12	Q And how long have you been employed by the
13	Metropolitan Police Department?
14	A Almost twenty-six years.
15	Q Twenty-six years?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And your rank, as you stated, is Detective
18	Inspector?
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q And in June of '86 when the events of this
21	investigation occurred in Richmond, England you would have
22	been Detective Sergeant at that time?
23	A Yes, I was, sir.
24	Q And you received a promotion, as I

understand 1t?

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Detective Inspector Beever, I have some limited questions at this point to ask of you, focusing really on the custody sheet itself. I'd like to show you, first of all, Commonwealth's Exhibit, proffered exhibit, Number Eleven, which is a copy of the original custody sheet also setting there in front of you. Are you familiar with those items?

A Yes, I am, sir, yes.

Q Again, during the period of June 5 to June 9, 1986, you were involved in the investigation there in Richmond, along with Investigator Gardner and Detective Constable Wright?

A Yes, I was, sir.

Q And as a result of that, would I be correct in stating that you are very well familiar with the events that occurred during the course of the investigation of that period?

A Yes, I am, sir, yes.

Q And in addition to that, I'd like to ask and direct your attention to June 9, 1986, and ask if you had the occasion to do anything in particular with the custody sheet as far as assisting us in the investigation?

A On June 9th, sir?

Q June 9th.

occasion to compare your reading on the tape recording of

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Could I make reference to the sheet, sir?

A Yes. Right from the point of Mr. Soering's arrival at the station, the short stay, the three or four day stay at the police station, and right the way through to his return to court on the Monday morning, which was on the 9th.

Q And your findings as far as following along with the custody sheet and listening to your own voice read it from several years earlier, were there any alterations, changes?

A None at all, sir, no.

Q I hate to do this to you, Inspector Beever, but I need to ask you about certain entries just to see whether you have personal knowledge of these.

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you'd please understand, as I go down them I might miss some or ask you about certain ones that you had nothing to do with. But on the day of June 5 --

A Yes. sir.

Q -- I'm interested in asking you -- Perhaps if you could just help me. If you'd look down that sheet and notice any entries as to which you would have personal knowledge. I notice your signature at times, but in

A Yes, sir. The entry at 3:25 that afternoon.

O Okay. And that entry is what, please?

A The entry reads. "Taken to DCI office," that means Detective Chief Inspector, "for investigation. Reminded of Code of Conduct," and it's got dash D/S Beever, which means that I was reminded of the Code of Conduct, and then I've signed the entry, sir.

Q That's your signature?

A Accepting -- Basically, I'm accepting the prison from the custody of the custody officer. He's now my responsibility.

MR. NEATON: Judge, at this point, since the record itself is yet to be accepted into evidence, the substance, to have the witness go over the substance of the entries, I don't think is relevant to laying the foundation of whether the entry is reliable or not. He's offering it as a business record, as a Business Record Exception or a Shop Book Rule exception, and I would object to further testimony about what the substance of the entries are until the

document itself is either admitted or excluded.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, isn't the whole purpose of this to establish the accuracy of the record? And how can we establish the accuracy of the record without discussing the substance of the record? And through the other procedures that we have followed, these are additional circumstances in which we are asking the officers about events to which they have personal knowledge. And if they can say they are accurate, with everything else it's just another circumstance to show accuracy.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q And that entry then is accurate as you observed it and participated in it?

A Yes. sir.

G Before I move on, quickly, there is a reference of "reminded of the Codes of Conduct." Could we stop at this point and you just tell us what that means and what that involves, please?

A It's just a general rule to a police officer. Once I've accepted a prisoner, Mr. Soering being the prisoner, as my responsibility, I'm reminded by the

Station officer that all the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984 apply to me whilst I've got that prisoner in my custody. So any requests that the prisoner makes. I have to accede to. Such things as if he asks for note paper or if he asks to contact anybody, I've got to stop my investigation and allow him those facilities, sir.

G Now, my looking through here, this reference that you are just describing, I've seen that frequently. Could you describe when that is made as an entry in the custody sheets, please?

A Yes, sir. I don't leave the charge room complex until that entry is made and I sign for the acceptance of the prisoner and sign for the acceptance of acknowledging the Codes of Practice.

O And when you say that, is that in accordance with the regular established procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department?

A Yes, sir.

Q And thank you for that, sir. If I could ask your assistance again. Starting with that 3:25 entry. If you wouldn't mind just coming down the page, reading to yourself, and if you could see any further entries as to which you were personally involved.

A Yes, sir. In fact, I was -- Although my

A Yes, that reads, "5:28 - Returned to charge room. No untoward incident took place whilst at the interview. Spoke to Keith Barker at 4:30 p.m., solicitor."

Q And you were involved in that, you say?

A Yes, I was. I was involved in that entry being made and it was me that caused the entry because nobody else would have known about the entry regarding Mr. Barker at 4:30. I brought that to the notice of the custody officer to act as an aid memoir to me on this day today.

O Okay, sir. And that is accurate and entered, again, in accordance with the procedures of the police department?

A Yes. sir.

Q And if you wouldn't mind continuing, as you come down, do you see any further entries?

A Yes. Very shortly after that, sir, at 6:00 p.m., the entry reads, "Taken for interview by D/S Beever. Officer reminded Rules of Conduct." It's abbreviated in that case, sir, R of C, and I've signed for the prisoner. Mr. Soering. again, sir, Kenneth Beever, D/S meaning

Detective Sergeant.

At 6:45 p.m., sir. the next entry,

"Returned to cell," and I reported no untoward incident.

Of course, that entry to be made, again, with the station officer.

Going on, sir --

Q Please.

A My next true involvement, although my name appears before. Is at 7:59. And I've been contacted, I've attended the charge room, and the entry reads. "I now wish to speak to D/S Beever, D/C Wright," and It's hard to decipher, but it does say, "D/C Gardner without my solicitor being present." Although Mr. Gardner's name appears there, he wasn't in the charge room, sir. I caused that entry to be made. Most certainly, I believe Mr. Wright was there. He was there. Mr. Wright was there and Mr. Gardner wasn't there. We caused that entry to be made and, in fact, that entry is signed by Mr. Soering. That first signature appears J. Soering.

- Q Was that signature placed there by the defendant in your presence?
 - A Yes, it was, sir.
- O And please continue, if you would. Any further entries on that page?
 - A Yes. Once I've caused that entry to be

something up to this point, and it really applies to the

entire custody sheet, but if Jens Soering had asked at

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A Yes, sir.

that point for counsel --

Q -- for a solicitor, what would your responsibility have been as far as the request is concerned and, specifically, as far as the custody sheet would be concerned?

A It would have been my responsibility to arrange for a counsel, solicitor, for him and in doing so I most certainly would have caused an entry to be made by the custody officer on this record. Because basically you've seen reported so far "no incidents."

Q What does that mean, please, or in what context?

A It means there has been -- I think we should really use the word, although this reads "no incidents." It's no unusual incidents. I mean, if I may go back to the beginning of the sheet. sir, I did mention to you we made contact with Mr. Barker at 4:30. That's an incident that occurred.

THE COURT: May I stop just a moment? It's becoming difficult for me to see where we draw the line here as between evidence produced on the question of admissibility of this exhibit and the question of the substantive value of the information therein. It seems to me we may be stepping over the line. It is not my intent that he simply be allowed to give all the

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contents of this now. I have not made a ruling yet on whether I am going to sustain or overrule Mr. Neaton's objection to this exhibit --

MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir.

THE COURT: -- on the Shop Book Rule exception.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

If I might then proceed in the fashion of Just asking Detective Inspector Beever, If you would start at 11:14 p.m. on June 5 --

> A Yes, sir.

-- and just ask you, reading to yourself, to go down the list and find those entries that you were personally involved in and indicate to us which entries they were, and whether you were involved in them and if they are accurate, and I won't ask you to read the substance of them.

The next entry that I was personally involved in reads 11:19, sir.

- And according to your personal involvement. Q is that entry accurate?
 - Yes. It is, sir. A
 - And Just continuing? Q
 - The next entry reads on the 6th of the 6th, A

I was personally involved in entry timed at 1:39, sir. And were you involved in causing that to be 2 entered as an entry in the custody record? 3 Yes. I was. sir. A 4 And continuing from that point of 1:39? 5 Yes, sir. I was next involved in an entry 6 on the 7th of June, slr, 1986 at 10:50 p.m. 7 And is that entry accurate as to your 8 personal involvement? 9 Yes, sir. A 10 And please continue. Q 11 My next involvement was an entry the same 12 day at 1:00, sir, 1:00 p.m. 13 And would that be accurate? O 14 Yes, it would, sir. A 15 And you're just looking at --Q 16 I'm looking at another entry and quite 17 honestly, sir, I can't, my name doesn't appear and I can't 18 remember whether I was involved in that particular entry, 19 sir. I was just thinking about that. I wasn't mentioned 20 in that, no, sir. 21 Okay. Q 22 The next entry that personally involves me 23 Is at 4:30 p.m. on the 8th of June, sir. And the next 24 entry that personally involves me is at 4:45 the same day,

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1	sir.
2	Q And If I could ask, do both of those
3	entries bear your personal signature?
4	A They do, sir.
5	Q And both would be accurate as to your
6	involvement?
7	A Yes, sir.
8	Q And please continue from that point.
9	A From my personal recollections, I can't
10	think of any others, sir.
11	MR. UPDIKE: Thank you very much.
12	Go ahead. I'm sorry. That'll be fine. I have
13	no further questions on that particular point.
14	THE COURT: You may voir dire.
15	MR. NEATON: All right, sir. Thank you.
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17	VOIR DIRE
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19	BY MR. NEATON:
20	Q Mr. Beever?
21	A Yes, sir.
22	Q You're required by the Police and Criminal
23	Evidence Act of 1984 to keep the custody record to which
24	you've referred?
25	A I was obliged to, but a custody sergeant
- 11	

is. sir. it's his responsibility, sir. 1 So the police are required, the Richmond 2 Police Station was required to keep that record by law, is 3 that right? Yes, sir. 5 It wasn't Just a particular procedure that 6 that Richmond station followed for its own reasons? 7 No, sir. This is a universal procedure. A 8 When I say "universal," perhaps that's a little bit too 9 grand, sir. It's amongst the whole Metropolitan Police, 10 sir. 11 And the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 12 in fact, applies throughout the United Kingdom, correct? 13 Yes, it does, sir, yes. I'm sorry, sir. 14 A No, excluding Scotland, sir. 15 Q Excluding Scotland? 16 A Yes. 17 And that is the law that requires the 18 London Metropolitan Police to keep this custody record? 19 Not so much the record, sir, but most 20 certainly the codes of conduct attached to the record, 21 sir. 22 Well, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 23 regulres you to make certain entries as certain things 24 occur, does it not? 25

- A Yes, it does, sir.
- G You said that you caused the 7:59 p.m. entry on the 5th of June to be made. Is that right?
 - A Yes, I did, sir.
 - O But you yourself did not make the entry?
- A No, no. The entries are responsibility of the custody officer, but I can --
 - Q You can tell him what to write down?
- A I can tell him, "Would you please write that down," so that entry's been made at my instigation, sir, in company with Detective Constable Wright.
 - Q So you instigated that entry at 7:59?
 - A Yes, I dld. sir.
- Q You instigated the entry at 11:19 a.m. on the 6th of June?
 - A Sorry, sir. Just a moment.
 - Sure, take your time.
- A Thank you. My exact recollection, sir, I can't remember instigating that myself. Most certainly I was present there. It could have been my instruction or Detective Constable Wright's instruction, so casting my mind back all that time, I don't know whether it was mine or Mr. Wright's, sir.
- Q In any event, Mr. Beever, you yourself dld not write out that entry?

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1	dire, you did not write it?		
2		A	No, I dld not, sir.
3		0	Mr. Soering didn't write it?
4	-	A	No, he did not, sir.
5		Q	And Detective Constable Wright didn't write
6	1t?		
7		A	No, he did not, sir.
8		Q	The 4:45 p.m. entry
9		A	Yes, sir.
10		Q	did you instigate its entry into the
11	record?		
12		A	Yes, sir.
13		Q	You did not write it?
14		A	No, I did not, sir.
15		Q	In other words, again you told whoever
16	wrote that entry what to write?		
17		A	Yes, sir, and I also acknowledged that by
18	signing it, sir, yes.		
19		MR.	NEATON: Thank you. That's all.
20		THE	WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
21		THE	COURT: Anything further on this point?
22		MR.	UPDIKE: No, sir, Your Honor.
23		THE	COURT: All right. I'm ready to rule on the
24	matter if	that	's all you're going to say.
25		MR.	NEATON: I have additional argument. I'd

ask that the witness be excused.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. NEATON: Judge, the Commonwealth has offered the custody record under the Shop Book Rule Exception to the Hearsay Rule, or another way of saying the business record exception to the Hearsay Rule. It's my contention that it doesn't qualify as a business record or a shop book. What we have is what really is an official written statement made under a legal requirement and, therefore, subject to a different standard of proof or different standard of foundation in order for it to be entered.

And I refer you to page 643 in Friend, as I am quickly becoming familiar with this book, and on that page in Section 248 it indicates that an official written statement, or that records and reports prepared by public officials pursuant to the duty imposed by statute are admissible under certain circumstances. And what I'm objecting to is that there is a requirement under the official written statement exception that the person who is making the entry on the official document must have personal knowledge of the facts that he is writing onto the document. And this is a stricter requirement than the business record or shop book rule exception.

And whether the Commonwealth offers this evidence as a business record or a shop book doesn't mean

that it is a business record. What I am saying is, where you have a record that must be kept pursuant to a legal duty under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in England, then the requirement of personal knowledge applies and, therefore, the custody record must be excluded.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Updike? Any further statements?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we'd like just a moment to review since he is referring to a different section than we were describing.

THE COURT: He's referring to Section 248 in Friend.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. Your Honor, respectfully, I don't mean to take any more of the Court's time on this, but this particular provision does not pertain to this type of document. This talks about birth certificates and vital records and death certificates and things of that nature, and that's not what we're dealing with at all here.

Even at that, Your Honor, we have established, even if you were going to argue this, you're going to say that the police officers or public officials find that they had been acting within their line of duty, they have done that. We have established through the

testimony here that the authenticity of the information stated thereof, and on the document sheet itself, as to the custody officers making rounds and personally observing and personally making requests of the prisoner.

As to any further documentation concerning Detective Sergeant Beever or Detective Constable Wright removing Jens Soering from the cell, they are here and were personally involved in that procedure and signed the document to that effect. And if the Court wishes to look at the document, that is what it consists of, the custody officer going around and personally observing and asking Jens Soering, when he's in the cell, whether awake or asleep, that officer would have personal knowledge of what he entered there. And as to any removal from the cell or taking him from the cell, and the time of it, you would certainly think that the custody officer standing there, having the responsibility of Jens Soering, should and. I expect, would have knowledge of him leaving the cell area and going to the interview room.

So we're just saying, first of all, Your Honor, that we have established the admissibility of this document by much more weight of the evidence than required to under either exception of the Hearsay Rule.

THE COURT: All right. Well, first, this official written statement section, Mr. Neaton, does not

apply, categorically does not apply. Now, what is the section that applies to the Shop Book Exception under the Hearsay Rule?

MR. UPDIKE: It begins on page 601, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, let's look at that, because that's what we're talking about, as I understand it. Is that page 601?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me look at that.

I'll tell you what. Let's take a break and let me take
this back and study it during the break rather than study
it here, and I'll try to rule when I come back. About ten
minutes.

(A short recess was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: All right. I talked with the attorneys about where we go from here. We have gotten bogged down as far as time on evidentiary matters, but those are important matters, too, and they sometimes take some time. We have decided that we will go until 6:00 this evening. We will stop at 6:00 and we will come back tomorrow morning at 10:00, Saturday. We will try to finish everything tomorrow. That's the present plan,

which both sides have agreed to.

Gentlemen, do you have anything further to say about this evidentiary point before the Court rules.

MR. NEATON: Yes, Judge, I do. Looking at some of the cases cited in Friend on the issue of business records versus official records, you indicated your belief that and dismissed the idea that the custody record kept pursuant to the law of the United Kingdom is not an official record. I've looked at the cases cited in Friend and first, I can say that I cannot find a case cited in Friend that says that a police-type record kept by a police agency qualifies as a business record or a shop book exception to the Hearsay Rule.

Friend cites to the case of Boone versus

Commonwealth at 213 Va. 695 and in that case what

everybody was arguing over was not police records, but

medical records. Boone cites to and Boone imposes a

requirement even in a Shop Book Exception of the maker of

the record must have personal knowledge of the facts

entered into the record.

Now in the same volume, while Boone in citing that authority cites to <u>Williams versus</u>

Commonwealth. which is in the same volume at page 45 for the requirement of personal knowledge, but <u>Williams versus</u>

Commonwealth is actually an official records

exception case. And the facts in Williams were that the Commonwealth was attempting to prove the age of the defendant by a police report and that police report was deemed to be an official record as opposed to any other exception to the Hearsay Rule.

Now I've looked at the cases of Simpson versus Commonwealth. 227 Va. 557, and this was a case again cited under the business records exception and it was a case in which records of a taxl cab were offered in a prosecution, which are clearly business records as opposed to police records.

And in the case of Ashley versus

Commonwealth, business records or shopkeeper records kept
in the regular course of business about an inventory were
offered in the criminal prosecution. So what I'm saying
is that in researching the cases that Friend cites under
the shopkeeper's exception, or shop book exception. I find
that what's being admitted as business records in criminal
prosecutions are, in fact, business records or medical
records. And in the only criminal prosecution that I can
find in my research in which a police-type record is
offered and litigated, it's litigated under whether it's
an official record.

And Mr. Updike in his argument as to whether the custody record kept pursuant to law in England

is an official record versus a business record said,
"Well, official records have to do with death certificates
and vital records and reports of medical examiners and
things like that." Well, that is true, because I don't
think the Commonwealth of Virginia, in devising a rule as
to what is an official record, really took into account
the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in England as a
common law in this Commonwealth developed.

But as I read what the general rule that defines what an official record is, Friend says that there are two requirements on what constitutes an official record. And the first requirement is that the statement be made by a public official, a police officer, the custody officer in this case, and two, that the statement be made in the line of duty. That is, the custody officer's duty to take care of the prisoner or Mr. Beever and Mr. Wright's duties, if any, as investigators.

And so, while I'm saying that the history of the cases in the Commonwealth probably didn't take into account that we'd ever get a case like this to decide the admission of certain records, I simply point to the Court's attention to the precedent that seems to indicate that business records are business records and police records are official records, and I guess that's the point I was trying to make earlier.

And I have not heard cited to me a case that says a police record like the one offered by the Commonwealth is a business record. And I think the distinction you have to look at is the fact that in England they have a legal duty to keep these records, as opposed to a business in Virginia that may not have a legal duty to keep an inventory, and that's the point I want to make.

And I'd ask the Court to reconsider its earlier ruling that Just summarily dismissed my argument that what we have is an official record here. I see no case authority for that claim and the only case authority I see seems to point that a police record is an official record, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I think you've made a persuasive argument for your position. It seemed to me in reading the section from Friend that we were more properly under the business records exception than an official record, which I think of as being birth certificates and matters of that kind. But you have addressed the issue very well. Let's see what you say.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, could I just respond quickly? Mr. Neaton did cite and discuss nearly all the cases in the annotations to that section of Friend. He did, however, miss one and I don't criticize him for that.

He didn't have his own library here, of course, as I have a little bit of one anyway. But the one that he missed is Frve versus Commonwealth 231 VA. 370, 1986 case. That's the case involving an individual who was convicted of shooting a trooper some years ago, Trooper Biggs, I think it was. But at any rate, yes, James Leroy Biggs.

And in that case this issue came up concerning DMV reports and NCIC reports which, of course, we're all familiar with as being criminal records of individuals, and those records are compiled, basically, from police investigations, police submitting authorities, clerks submitting information, clerks submitting information, clerks submitting information, clerks submitting information, Courts submitting information. And in that case it was ruled that both DMV reports and NCIC reports come within the shop book or shop exception to the Hearsay Rule. And the Boone versus Commonwealth case cited by counsel is cited in this case as to the personal knowledge and so forth.

However, the Court goes on to state that,
"In certain cases where verification of reported facts is
not possible through the personal knowledge of the record
keeper, practical necessity nevertheless requires
admission of reported evidence which has a circumstantial
guarantee of trustworthiness. The guarantee is provided

where evidence shows the regularity of the preparation of the records and reliance on them by their preparers or those for whom they are prepared." That is at page 387 of the decision.

And here, Your Honor, we have the circumstantial evidence, not only from the officers who have testified of their personal involvement in the investigation, their personal signatures on certain entries, but we also have at this point in the case further authentication provided by the defendant himself as to the signatures which he placed on the records. We have further circumstantial authentication through the Miranda forms, which are now in evidence themselves, which we can compare the times on those with the records and so forth.

Basically, on all of that, Your Honor, we have established circumstantial authentication of the trustworthiness of these documents and reliance upon them, both by those who prepared them and those for whom they are prepared. So we would ask that the records be admitted and we see no difference between these kinds of police records and the ones we have here in this country, DMV reports and NCIC reports.

THE COURT: Well, It's a good question. What was the section that you cited me to originally, Mr.

Neaton, on official records? In Friend, what did --

MR. NEATON: That was 248, Judge.

THE COURT: 248?

MR. NEATON: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me take another look at that.

Mr. Neaton, your main point is that under the official written statement exception to the Hearsay Rule, assuming that these custody reports fall within that category, that in some instances in these reports there has been a failure to show that the person who actually recorded the event had firsthand personal knowledge of the event. That is your point, is it not?

MR. NEATON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Specifically?

MR. NEATON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, let's speak to that specific point, Mr. Updike, because obviously I'm having some trouble with this ruling. It's a very difficult ruling.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: To what extent is there a failure in these records on the point of the person who made the entry not having firsthand knowledge of what was put in the record? I'm interested only in that point.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. I'm looking down the report itself, the custody sheet itself, beginning at June

5th, the 1:45 entry that would have been done by the custody officer. And I won't go through each and every entry, but as we come down from 1:45 to 3:25, at that point the defendant is taken to the DCI's office and the custody officer would certainly know when a prisoner is leaving his custody.

THE COURT: Mr. Updike, It's not necessary to go through all these.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, Your Honor, but my point is, such as those entries, when he's down there, all of the entries pertain to, as described by the officers, observations either by the custody officer or his Detective Inspector, I think it was, and their personal observations of that. Everything occurring in that jail cell that they observe, they enter themselves. I don't know of anything else, any other entries here, Your Honor

THE COURT: All right.

MR. UPDIKE: -- such as the one that Kenneth Beever caused to be entered.

THE COURT: Well, thank you. I'm ready to --

MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir.

THE COURT: I'm ready to rule. I found Mr.

Neaton's argument to be very persuasive and I'm not now sure. To be perfectly candid with you, I'm not now sure

whether this exception comes under the official written statement, exception to the Hearsay Rule under Section 248 of Friends or whether it comes under the business records exception. I'm not clear on that. And there are some differences.

But for purposes of my ruling, I'm going to adopt the defendant's position that perhaps this would qualify as an official written statement and that, therefore, the rules pertaining to those statements and the admissibility thereof apply. I rule that so much of the custody statements as pertains to matters which the person who entered the information cannot verify is sustained, that the objection is sustained to so much of that. As to other information in the custody reports from which it is clear that the person who made the entry had firsthand knowledge of the event, I overrule.

Now that means that I have sustained the objection as to certain entries in the record and overruled it as to others. And that's not unusual. As a matter of fact, some of these cases that we read pertaining to admissibility of death certificates have gone the same way. The Courts have ruled that if part of the death certificate is admissible to show fact of death, but that the opinion of the doctor as to why the person died is not admissible, and they have cut that part out of

It. It is along that line that I rule.

I'm sorry that this is a somewhat confusing ruling, but it seems to me that from my point of view it's probably the best I can do. For purposes of the record, I'm going to allow Mr. Updike to enter these custody reports by identification only. I will reserve rulings as to the admissibility of these custody reports at the trial for substantive evidentiary reasons. And I sustain the defense's objection as to so much of said reports as fails to meet the firsthand knowledge requirement of the entrant.

All right. That's my ruling.

MR. NEATON: I'm just wondering if we have agreement as to what is in and what is out.

THE COURT: I think that may be the problem of the attorneys. but it seems to me that's the way it's got to be here. Some of it is admissible. Some of it is not, perhaps. You have to decide what is and what is not, and you're guided by whether or not it appears that the person who made the entry in the record had firsthand knowledge of that which he put in or whether it was obviously something that he learned from somebody else.

All right. Let's go ahead and I'm going to allow you to mark this exhibit for purposes of identification only.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. I think that it has been done, and that is Number Eleven.

MR. NEATON: Sure. I have no problem with that.

THE COURT: Let it go in. And, Mr. Neaton, for purposes of Virginia procedure, under Virginia law it's no longer necessary for purposes of an appeal to except to the ruling of the Court. So long as you state your objection clearly and the grounds for the objection your objection is protected on appeal.

MR. NEATON: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let's move along as best we can. Who do you want now, Officer Wright?

MR. UPDIKE: Please, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's have him back.
All right, sir. Have a seat.

The witness, DETECTIVE CONSTABLE TERRY WRIGHT, having previously been sworn, and being recalled, testifles as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

G Detective Constable Wright, you understand. of course, you're still under oath, is that correct, sir?

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A Yes, sir.

Q If you wouldn't mind for me, the original custody sheets are still there before you, I believe, aren't they?

A Yes, sir.

Q If you would reorganize those for us and return them to the file that you have for safekeeping, you can retain custody of them.

A (Witness gathers original custody sheets and puts them in his file.)

G Sir, if I could, first of all, show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven and ask you if you could identify that, please, and if so, tell us what it is.

A Yes, sir. It's a Metropolitan Police document, which we refer to as a Notice to Detain Persons, Form Number 3053. And it's a form which is served upon every prisoner that's brought into the police station and this form is read by the custody officer to that prisoner when the custody record is opened. He then hands this to the prisoner for his retention and the prisoner signs on the custody record saying he received this.

Q And the portion of it which the officer reads to the individual at that point, would you read that for the record, please?

A Yes, sir. It states, "Notice to Detain Persons. This side is to be read to the detained person by the custody officer before giving the Notice to the detained person." It states, "You have the right (1) to have someone informed of your arrest; (2) consult a solicitor; and (3) consult a copy of the Codes of Practice." It further states that, "You may do any of these things now, but if you do not, you may still do so later." An explanation of these rights and other rights is set out on overleaf.

Q And that means. as I understand it on the back, the notice itself, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm showing you, first of all,
Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine, which is just the
cover sheet to the custody records. I'd like to show you
that and ask you to identify it, please.

A Yes, sir. This is a copy of custody record 1106, which refers to Jens Soering and it's dated the 5th of June, 1986.

On that custody sheet are there any references to the form which we have here, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, Notice to Detain Persons, which you just read?

A Yes, sir. It would not be that particular

signature refers to that form there.

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G Tell us about the second place where there

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is this signature, please.

A Yes, sir. Below the space provided for the signature related to that form, printed on the front of the custody record are the words, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable," or "I do not want a solicitor as soon as practicable at this time," sir. and there's space for the signature of the person detained.

Q What was done during this process as to those two options?

- A Yes, sir. If I may explain.
- Q Yes.

A When the custody record is opened, the custody officer will ask the person if he wants a solicitor to attend at that time or if he wants to speak to one. Depending on his answer, he will delete one of those two lines. On this particular record, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable" has been deleted, and which leaves, "I do not want a solicitor at this time," and that is signed by Jens Soering, again at 12:50.

Q You were present at the remand hearing on that date of June 5, 1986, is that correct, at the Richmond Magistrate's Court?

- A Yes, sir, I was.
- Q And were you the officer who transported

 Jens Soering from the Magistrate's Court to the Richmond

Police Station?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that document that you have in your hand, that indicates the time of arrival and the advisement procedures that you described, and that occurred in your presence?

A Yes, sir. We arrived back at Richmond

Police Station at 12:15. We stayed outside for a short

while, because one other person was being booked into the

station at that time. And we then entered and this form

was filled out. It was signed by Jens Soering at 12:50.

Q During that procedure, from the time that

Jens Soering was in your custody at the Richmond Police

Station until the time that you left him in the custody of the station officer, would it be?

A Yes. sir.

Q Did you ever hear Jens Soering request counsel, a solicitor or an attorney or a barrister, any form of legal counsel?

A No. sir.

Q Did you ever refuse him legal counsel?

A No. sir.

Q During that particular period of time, did you ever threaten Jens Soering in any fashion?

A Definitely not, sir.

Q Did you ever, in Jens Soering's presence, threaten Elizabeth Haysom?

A I've never threatened any prisoner, sir.

I'd like to go through some of the interviews, if I might. Starting with June 5, 1986, which we've been discussing as the first interview, and I'm showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit — this is a defense exhibit — Number One, which is dated June 5, 1986, 3:35 p.m. Were you present at the time that that advisement was made to the defendant. Jens Soering, by Investigator Gardner?

A Yes, slr.

Q Was It an oral advisement at that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you relate what you recall concerning the circumstances of the defendant being brought to the DCI's office and the circumstances occurring upon the defendant's arrival and what he said leading up to the -- When was the Miranda form given to him, really, is what I'm saying. What's your recollection of what occurred as the defendant came --

A I remember that myself, Detective Sergeant
Beever and Investigator Gardner were all present in the
Detective Chief Inspector's office, which is on the first
floor in Richmond Police Station. And at the beginning of

the interview. I remember that, although this particular form of Caution was not familiar to me until that time, I do remember that Investigator Gardner read over what he referred to as a Miranda to Mr. Soering. And the details on that form, as I recall, were filled in by Investigator Gardner. He timed it at 3:35 p.m.

Q Was that done before any questioning, after questioning? When was it done in relationship to the interview of the suspicion of murder here in Bedford?

A It was done at the commencement of the interview.

Q At that time, when Investigator Gardner advised the defendant in that fashion, do you recall his response to the advisement?

A He was quite happy to be interviewed without consulting a solicitor or counsel or anybody.

Q When he was so advised of Miranda, did he make any requests, upon arriving there at the DCI's office, for counsel?

A Definitely not, sir, no.

Q In addition to the Miranda advisement, was there any other advisement given to him at the commencement of this interview at 3:35?

A Yes, sir. He was also Cautioned according to British law.

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or any other person as far as -- Well, I know that they weren't made in my presence, if any were made.

You've answered my question -- Did you ever hear during this entire remand at the Richmond Police Station

Detective Sergeant Beever say to the defendant words to the effect that Elizabeth Haysom was a very pretty girl, she's all alone in the cell block, a shame if she fell down?

A No. sir. That's ridiculous.

Q In connection with such an alleged statement, did you ever hear Detective Sergeant Beever say to the defendant, "I think you should talk to us, lad. You really don't need that lawyer"?

A No, sir.

O Concerning the second interview on June 5th, and if I could show you the Miranda form -- Well, there was not an actual Miranda form executed as to that, but if I could ask you, were you present during that interview which began at approximately 6:00 p.m.?

A Yes, sir.

O Could you relate for us what you recall concerning that particular interview, first of all beginning with the Miranda advisement proceeding, please?

A Yes, sir. We removed him from his cell and

took him again to the DCI's office. As I recall, Investigator Gardner again gave the Miranda. I can't remember whether he used his notes or whatever. I can't remember. Yes. sir. I'm sure that he gave him the Miranda and we began to question Mr. Soering. Without going through the entire substance of the Interview, could you generally state what the context of the interview was at that time? Yes, sir. It was in relation to certain letters that had been written between Elizabeth Haysom and Jens Soering and also with reference to an earlier Interview regarding the background of Elizabeth Haysom's family. Q Now do you recall during that interview the defendant saying anything concerning a lawyer? I'm not asking whether he requested a lawyer, but, specifically, or I should say, generally, anything about an attorney? He did on several occasions during those three days state that he would not answer certain questions until after he'd spoken to an attorney or a lawyer once he returned to the United States, should he

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return here.

Q And I have here some notes as to this

Interview, which were proffered as Defendant's Exhibit B, should you need to refer to them for refreshing your memory, and only if you need to. But do you recall whether there was anything at the end of the interview concerning an attorney? And if you need to refer to these, then we would have them here.

A If I might, sir.

Q Please.

A Yes, sir. It's as I just stated, that's one of the occasions that he mentioned that he would like to talk to an American attorney on his return to the United States, should he come back here.

Detective Constable Wright, we're going to be playing the tapes at a later portion so I'm not going to go in with you to any great detail the substance of those interviews which were recorded. They'll speak for themselves.

But I would like to proceed to the next Interview and for purposes of reference showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two, which is dated June 5th, 8:05 p.m. on that date. Were you present during that interview?

- A Yes, sir, I was.
- Q And I'd like to ask, during that interview was the advisement procedure, that is to say, reading to

A Yes, it was.

Q And as the form indicates, did the defendant indicate that he understood those rights?

A Yes, he dld.

Q During that interview or during any of these interviews that I'm asking about, did you see Detective Sergeant Beever make any gestures such as looking at the defendant in the eye and raising his eyebrows and making some type of downward motion, pointing motion, with his hand?

A Definitely not, sir. The atmosphere in that interview room, considering the circumstances, was quite relaxed.

Q The next interview, with reference to that, I'd like to show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three, which has the date June 6, 1986, 11:40 p.m. (sic). You were present during that interview, as well, is that correct??

A Yes. sir, at 11:40 a.m.

Q And again, was there any questioning, was there a situation there where the defendant was brought to the interview room, and all three of you officers were

present, and he was interviewed for a period of time, approximately twenty minutes or something of that nature, before Miranda was ever given?

A There was some conversation, but I wouldn't refer to it as an interview. And he was brought upstairs from his cell and I remember that he was brought from his cell at 11:19, but I think that we sat there for some time before the other officers were ready for the actual interview. But once all three officers were in the room, Jens Soering decided that he wanted to talk about another matter and he was actually questioning us at that stage.

Q But did you or the other officers ask him anything about the suspicion of murder here in Bedford County, Virginia?

A No. sir.

Q When that began, had the defendant been read Miranda and advised of it and had he indicated that he understood those warnings?

A Yes, sir. He indicated that the Miranda was signed, timed at 11:40, and I can see that Jens Soering signed it. I do remember him signing it and I also witnessed it.

Q I'd like to ask you about the next day, and I'm just handing you these Miranda forms as a point of reference really, and it may be already there in front of

you. The next Miranda of June 7th, and it should be here. No, they're fallen down back over here. No, they're the ones on A. While I'm looking for this, the interview on June 7, 1986 and the defendant was advised the Miranda at 1:21 p.m., as to that, were you present during that interview?

A Yes. sir.

Q And during that interview, again, was the defendant advised of Miranda and he indicated he understood it before questioning began as to the subject matter of the murder here in Bedford County?

A Yes, sir.

Now I'd like to ask you, up to this point and at any time during the course of the defendant's incarceration during this remand, was there ever a time when you, yourself, were locked up with the defendant in his cell for a period of an hour and discussed with him such matters as his representation, whether he should have it, or any circumstances such as that?

A No, sir.

Q Was there the one occasion on June 7, 1986 at 1:00 p.m. approximately, when you escorted him to the shower so he could take a shower?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Did you engage in any conversation with him

at that time?

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A I escorted him upstairs. He took a shower and I just stood by. After the shower I took him back down to the DCI's office to await an interview and there was a conversation that took place there.

Q The interview on June 8, 1986, beginning at 4:45 p.m., you were not present during the initial portion of that, is that correct?

A It may be possible that I escorted Jens Soering to the room, but I was not present during the first part of the actual interview.

Q The actual interview. And as to the last interview, showing you the last Miranda form,

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Six, dated June 6, 1986.

with the date 7:18 p.m., were you present during that interview, the last portion of the interview?

A Yes, sir, I was.

Q During that interview, the one beginning at 7:18 p.m., did you take notes during the interview?

A I did, sir, yes.

Q Were you allowed to do so by the defendant?

A Well, he could see me doing it, sir, and didn't object at all.

Q During that Interview, did the defendant ever request counsel to be present?

A No, sir. Did he ever request that questioning cease 2 until counsel could be provided to him? 3 No, sir. He seemed fully aware of what he should answer and what he shouldn't answer and was making 5 decisions on individual questions. He didn't request to 6 7 speak to counsel. MR. UPDIKE: Please answer any questions 8 9 counsel may have. 10 CROSS EXAMINATION 11 12 BY MR. NEATON: 13 Q Mr. Wright, you said that on the custody 14 record, the first page of the custody record, that my 15 client said that he did not want a solicitor at that time, 16 I is that right? 17 That is correct, yes. 18 O And the time that he signed that statement 19 was 12:50 p.m.? 20 A Yes, sir. 21 Of course, that would not prevent him from 22 asking for a solicitor at a later date, correct? 23 A That is correct, sir. 24 And it would not prevent a solicitor from 25

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A No, sir. He mentioned American attorneys on several occasions, but it was always of the opinion that he didn't need one right there and then.

Q And that's your memory of what took place during those interviews?

A That is what took place.

Q That is your memory of what took place during those interviews?

A Yes, sir. That is what took place.

Q During the second interview on the 5th of June. 1986, you heard Mr. Soering ask for an attorney, did you not?

A No. sic.

Q You did not?

A No, sir.

G He never asked for an attorney during that interview on the 5th of June?

A No, sir. He discussed an attorney.

Q Pardon me?

A He discussed an attorney, the word "attorney." He said that he wanted to not answer some questions until after he spoke to an attorney once he'd returned to the United States.

Q He said that at 6:00?

ne said that at 6:00

homicide in Bedford County, Isn't that correct, at the 6:00 interview on the 5th of June?

A Without referring to any notes, sir, I would say no.

MR. NEATON: Judge, I might request since I have not been aware of the fact that this witness made notes by himself or notes that concern these interviews, that perhaps this would be a good time to break for the night in that perhaps I can be furnished copies of the notes that he's referring to. I would say I was furnished copies of Mr. Gardner's notes, but I don't believe that I was furnished copies of this witness' notes and because the witness has used them to refresh his memory, I'm entitled to review them.

MR. UPDIKE: I understand that to be the law, Your Honor, and I haven't seen Detective Constable Wright look at any notes of his. Now the discovery order and the rule pertaining to discovery requires the Commonwealth to divulge to the defendant the substance of any oral statements made. I've done that. If you want to look at the Rule 3A:11 of the Rules of The Supreme Court of Virginia, it specifically states that the defendant is not entitled to notes.

Now if during questioning a witnes looks at notes, then opposing counsel can see what in the

world the witness has been looking at. But I haven't seen this gentleman look at anything yet, as far as his own notes, and until that occurs counsel is not entitled to see them.

MR. NEATON: Judge, I understand the rule on refreshing the witness' memory to mean that if prior to the testimony, not just during the testimony, if he's referred to notes in order to refresh his memory, then the opposing party is entitled to review the notes that the witness has used to refresh his memory. It's not that I'm asking for the notes on the basis of the Commonwealth's, or on the basis of Rule 3811, I'm asking to review the notes on the basis of the law concerning refreshing recollection, and I think I'm entitled to do that.

THE COURT: Well, let's take that up tomorrow.

It's late in the day. That's a good note to end on. I

will make no ruling at this time on that. However, if

there are any notes you should at least have them

available so that if I do, or that they be produced, that

they are here tomorrow.

MR. UPDIKE: They are immediately available, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We will recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

(The Court was recessed at 5:50 p.m. until 10:00 a.m. Saturday, March 3, 1990.)

I, VIVIAN P. NEAL, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings in the aforementioned case, taken on March 2, 1990, to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter

A Yes.

want me to bring up that you want me to clarify or correct from the previous interviews?" Gardner: "Please."

Beever: "Before we go any further, he did mention to us, he said he might want to clarify on points that he's missed out in the past in the presence of any attorney at a later date. Near enough. Those were the words you used?" Soering: "Yes." Beever: "Yes, I understand that. So let's take it at this stage of the proceedings, during this interview, you are quite happy for this interview to take place without that attorney, but you are requesting for your attorney to come to you later on today, is that correct?"

A That's right.

O Soering: "I don't think I can. Depending on how this interview goes, I don't see that any need for an attorney for right now, okay, today. We'll have to see how this interview goes and what happens during this interview. I can't tell right now." Gardner: "Okay. I want you to remember that on the questions I asked you, it says you have the right to stop answering questions any time during the questions." Soering: "Okay. I'm aware of that right now." Gardner: "You know that?" Soering: "Right." Gardner: "So just as yesterday, if we ask you a

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question and you prefer not to answer that question, just say, 'I'm not going to answer that question.' Soering: "All right. All right." Correct? Would you agree that those questions were asked of you and you said this? 5 Yes. That happened on many occasions 6 throughout all the taped interviews. 7 My first question, sir --8 A Yes. 9 Q Did you say that? 10 Yes. It happened often. A 11 And you stated there that you saw no need 12 for an attorney there at the present? 13 That's what I said to Sergeant Beever, yes. 14 And you also said that you wanted to see 15 how this interview goes? 16 A That's right. 17 And, sir, wouldn't you agree that what 18 you're doing here is that you're deciding for yourself 19 what questions you'll answer and what questions you won't? 20 That's not the way I look at it, no. A 21 Q That's not the way that you look at It? 22 No. If you read what it says, okay, A 23 Sergeant Beever starts --24 You've answered my question. I asked you 25

and you said, "No. That's not how I look at it."

MR. NEATON: Well, he's entitled to explain, Judge. He's entitled to answer the question completely.

THE COURT: I'll let him explain. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Beever refers to the conversation we had before the tape was turned on. All right, he says, "He," meaning me, "did mention to us he said he might want to clarify on points that he's missed out in the past in the presence of an attorney at a later date."

Now, that's not on the tape, but it was a conversation we had right before the tape was turned on. Okay? That was the conversation where I would have said I wanted a lawyer and they said I couldn't have one, and they said, "Okay, give Miranda. Let's turn the tape on."

And he's referring to that conversation. And what's he doing here, he's trying to get on the record for me to say that I don't want a lawyer. That's all he's doing. And that's what I said, because that's what he wanted me to say, because if I didn't say it, Elizabeth would get hurt.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q But you admit that you did say at that point, "I don't see any need for an attorney right now"?

A I would have said practically anything to avoid Elizabeth getting hurt, so that's what I did.

Q That's fine, you admit that. Now, if I could ask you, don't you continue after that by answering certain questions and denying certain questions through the interview?

A I tried to avoid answering what I could, but I wasn't very good at it.

Q And who decided what you could get away with answering and what you couldn't get away with answering? Who made that decision?

A Well, after they kept asking about it, and it just depended.

Q Isn't it true, sir, that when you indicated you didn't want to talk about certain things, or you didn't want to answer a certain question, I should say, that they honored your request?

A Yes. But sometimes they'd switch the subject straight-away and sometimes they kept asking questions and I would stutter and hem and haw, and stuff like that, and then they would eventually stop asking those questions because they weren't getting anywhere. It

just depended on what the subject was. I mean, there was a section we were talking about previously --

Q Now, on page seven. I'd like to -- On page seven, D/C Wright asks you a question at the very top of the page, and I can read the entire question, but he's directing you to the rental car in Washington, and in the last sentence he says, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge on those discussions that probably took place before that date?"

MR. NEATON: Judge, Just so the record is clear, the transcript indicates that there is a word or words between "place" and "before" that's indicated by a question mark in brackets that we don't know what that word is, and it may change the entire context of the question.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q That's not the point of my question. My point is -- I don't even need to get to that point. My real point is, didn't he ask you, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge," and we'll stop at that point?

- A That's right.
- Q Isn't that how he asked you the question?
- A Okay, that's true. But if you look what happens, it's Sergeant Beever who starts taking over and

he's making the decision on what to ask and what not.

and all right, sir. I understand that you're saying that, but what I want to understand, if it's true or not, you're saying that you're being coerced and one of the police officers that's questioning, he's using, "Well, would you care to enlarge upon this?" I mean, it's very polite and courteous, isn't it?

A It's phrased that way, yes.

Q Yeah.

A But that's, of course, what they have to do.

Q And in response to the question, "Would you care to enlarge," and you say, as you said, Sergeant

Beever says, "Go ahead." Or I should say -- "Let's just keep it all in context." It has Jens Soering, "That's --," and it indicates that you're stammering. Then

Sergeant Beever says, "No, go ahead."

A That's where he takes over from Detective Wright.

Q And then your response, "I'm wondering how wise it would be for me to do that at this point. I think the best thing for me to do at this point is to leave it at that statement, not add anything and not subtract anything," right?

A Right.

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But he keeps talking about it on the next

Q But you still don't answer, do you?

A That's right. I did the best I could under the circumstances, considering that I had to say something or Elizabeth would fall over and get hurt. I couldn't Just say, "No. Put me in my cell. I want my lawyer," because if I had said that, he said to me earlier, not in so many words, but he had implied strongly that if I said things like that Elizabeth would get hurt, so I had to stay there and say something.

Q But at the bottom of page eight he's asking you about -- Well, let's just have what Sergeant Beever says. He says, "Well, none of us are doctors or scientists, are we? Let's skip the last question because it's neither here nor there, because we can't change that. What we can discuss that we haven't discussed before, and if you choose to answer the question, were there any discussions between you and Elizabeth between December and that weekend in Washington, D.C.?" That's another entirely separate question, right?

A No. It's the same one from page seven.

O No, sir. On page seven you're talking about that weekend. This is from December to Washington.

A I'm sorry, I misunderstood.

Q From December to the trip to Washington.

Constable Wright is asking me, "And you also said or recorded on tape that you discussed murder." And then down here on the bottom of page eight it says whether or not we discussed it before. Elizabeth and I. I mean, sorry. I'm just trying to read -- See, at the top of page seven, Detective Wright is talking about discussions of murder and at the bottom of page eight Sergeant Beever is still talking about discussions of murder.

Q Mr. Soering, please. I won't argue with you. But on top of page seven, isn't he talking about discussions just as to the weekend, the trip at the end of March to Washington, and then he asked you not about the weekend, but he just asked you if you choose to answer it. He says that. "Were there any discussions between December and the end of March, the trip to Washington?"

A Right.

Q And as he says, that's an entirely different question.

A Yes. But Mr. Wright said, "Would you care at this stage to enlarge on those discussions that probably took place before that date of the murders?"

That's exactly what --

Q If you follow along, you decline to answer

It, don't you?

A And Mr. Beever is still talking about it at the bottom of page eight.

On page twelve, eleven or twelve or any of those pages in there that you'd like to read, you state that you did not go to the Haysom house and commit acts of voodoo. And then Sergeant Beever asked you -- and I'm summarizing, I know. Please read it if you need to. On page twelve he asked you to divide that question up. And you come back and congratulate him and say that he's very clever.

A Yes. That's what it says here, yes. So I must have said it.

Q Yeah. Wasn't this becoming sort of an intellectual game between you and the police officers?

A Well, not by my choice. I didn't want to be there.

Q Yes, sir. But then once Detective Sergeant Beever has picked up on this, then you say, "You are a very smart man. Congratulations"?

A Right.

Q That's a point that he scored there, wasn't it?

A Pardon. A point that Mr. Beever scored?

Q I'm just asking why you congratulated him,

let me put it that way, this man who's threatened your girlfriend.

A Let me read it. It's just me being sarcastic again.

Q Now, skipping a few things to page 18, Just want to acknowledge here, if you wish to skim the page, but my question to you is that that page indicates — Well, we're beginning at 12:39 p.m., Sergeant Beever, there in the middle of the page. Sergeant Beever says, "Can I put you on now. It is fairly important. Mr. Wright has just come back in the room at 12:39, approximately, and we've been told that the embassy are returning their call to Jens here. It's important that he speaks to — And then D/C Wright says, "I can get that transferred to here and put it on the custody record. The custody officer can transfer it up here." Beever says, "Let him make this. Yes, put the phone call through to this interview room then, please," is that correct?

A Right.

O So there you have both police officers at that point involved in making sure that this call from the German Embassy, which has come in downstairs, is transferred to you so that you could take the call?

A Yes.

G The two British officers, Wright and

Beever, did not indicate, did they, "Well, you tell the German Embassy we're talking to this man"? Instead they sald, "Put the call through to him, let him speak to them"?

A Right.

Q And you had the opportunity there at that point in time to express to the German Embassy, in German, any complaints that you had as to your treatment at the Richmond Police Station, didn't you?

A No.

Q Did you have the opportunity?

A No.

Q Why not?

A Because Mr. Wright was sitting right there and he understood German.

Q And he speaks German?

A Right. Well, understood it, anyway.

the conversation had been conducted in English? What difference would it have made whether the police officers understood you or not, you would be communicating a situation to the German Embassy and the German Embassy would then know about it, and the British officers would know that the German Embassy knew about it, and if action needed to be taken, the German Embassy would have been in

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secrets.

Q Right. And you state what they said, didn't you? You tell them? Isn't it correct that right after the phone call you state to the police officers, "Do you want to know what he said?"

A Right, right.

Q And Investigator Gardner says, "It's up to you whether you tell us or not"?

A Yeah.

Q And the phone call concerned or concentrated, or revolved around, I should say, this matter of extradition, whether you could be deported from England to Germany or extradited to the United States?

A Yes.

Q And that's shown in the middle of page nineteen?

A It's the kind of questions I would have preferred to be asking my lawyer.

Q I understand that you're saying that, sir, but isn't it correct that at that point in time you were making the decisions and you were finding out the information?

A I was allowed to take the telephone call.

Q You felt that you were smart enough to handle It yourself, didn't you?

A No, I certainly didn't.

Q And right after you said that you would tell them, the police officers that is, about the content of the German call, the police officers interrupt you and say, "Well, before you do that, we need to remind you of

A Right.

Q And knowing that, then you tell them voluntarily about the phone call?

A Yes.

Q Understanding your rights. Now, this is after the German call, on page twenty. Doesn't Investigator Gardner say there, on the first entry for him, that it's obvious that you're not going to, talking about you, it's obvious you're not going to answer any questions that you feel could put yourself in Jeopardy or Jeopardize yourself, correct? Is that said? And you can read the whole thing, if you like.

A Yes. That's what it says, yes.

And it goes on, "Jeopardize yourself, not, so you said, until you speak with a counselor, excuse me, a solicitor or an attorney in the United States. Is that what you're saying?" And then you say, "Well, I will not discuss the points you just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence until I'm interviewed by you with an attorney of the country in which the trial will be held. Apparently at this point, it's still in question to some extent." Mr. Gardner says, "Yes, yes." Then you say, "At least I hope so," right?

A Yes.

Q I'd like to ask you, Investigator Gardner there is asking you, "Well, it appears that you're not going to answer any questions that will put you in jeopardy," and you come back and you qualify that, don't you, and you say, "Well, I will not discuss the points you just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence"?

A Yes. that's what I said.

Q You qualify that to indicate, "No. I'm not saying I won't answer any questions. There are certain questions I'll answer and certain questions I won't," right?

A Yes.

Q And as this shows, you're not asking for an attorney there at that moment, are you, as to any question?

A That's correct. I wasn't able to do that.

And you are saying not that you want an attorney there at that moment before questioning continues by those three police officers, but rather there are certain questions that you will only answer in the country in which you are tried, right?

A That's right. That was the best I could do under the circumstances.

Q And as you indicate there, you are well

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- A Yes.
- Q You did sign that entry at 12:25 p.m.?
- A Like all the others, under duress.
- G Forced you to sign this, too?
- A Yes. like all the others. I hadn't seen my lawyer since the morning of the 5th and I was alone in a police station with policemen all around me, and they gave me this piece of paper and they said sign it, so I signed it.
- Q At any point -- if you'd like to look through the custody sheet -- at any point in any of those entries, are there any indications or any entries that you complained about being forced to sign all this stuff?
 - A Of course not.
- Q Did you ever indicate that you wanted to call the German Embassy again and tell them, "Look, they're making me sign all kinds of stuff over here"?
- A They only let me do that, like the previous time, in the presence of somebody who spoke German, so it was pointless. And by that time I already realized they were not going to give me my lawyer and they're not going to do anything. I mean, it was clear by that point. I had given up hope by, I guess -- Well, I gave up hope Thursday, but I really gave up hope over the weekend,

because you can't reach anybody then.

Q And as far as you asking to speak to the police officers before that interview, in showing you the transcript of the June 7th Interview, and I'd like to ask you on the very first page, Investigator Gardner asked you, "I understand that you asked to speak to me." I'm asking you the question as I get this ready for you. There is a copy of that transcript.

A Right.

Q On page one?

A Yes.

Q Now, doesn't Gardner say, this is on tape, "Okay. You do? Okay, now. I'll get you to sign that." -- Well, this is after the Miranda form process, but I'm asking you about halfway down --

A Yes, I see it.

Q And he asked you, "Do you understand all these?" You say, "Yes." He says, "You do? Okay. Now, I'll get you to sign that, and while you're signing that, to speed things up a bit considering that I'm in no hurry and these gentlemen are in no hurry, I understand that you made a request to speak to me today."

A Yes.

Q You come back and you say, "Um. I just wanted to ask you some questions about what's going to be

happening with me now." right?

A This could quite possibly be another instance of my sarcasm. I don't know. It's possible anyway. But, I mean, the thing is, there's plenty of instances like this and I'm always agreeing that I asked to see them, because that's what they wanted to hear. And I agree with that. I said those things.

Q Wait a minute, sir. What I'd like to ask you on that point though is, you're being interviewed in the course of a murder investigation. According to you, you're being forced to sign things and being denied counsel, and you're saying that you're just being sarcastic? Did you feel that was an appropriate time for sarcasm?

A It was a hopeless situation. I didn't know what else to do. I was scared.

Q Hopeless? Now, being a diplomat's son, if you're in a hopeless situation in a foreign country, you contact your embassy, don't you?

A That's right.

Q And you'd made a number of calls to your embassy, hadn't you?

A Uh-huh.

Q Isn't it true that this hopeless situation that you've described here today was nothing like what you

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are describing here today?

A Well, on two occasions the policemen specifically promised to get me lawyers and they didn't do it. I had given up hope, because on two occasions they said, "You're going to get a lawyer now," and they didn't do it.

Q Okay.

A And after that I just said, "Well, you know, if they're willing to lie, what can I do?"

Q Quickly showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit
Number Four, the Miranda form as to that interview, June
7, 1986, dated 1:21 p.m., did you sign that and understand
all the rights that were upon it?

A Yes, I did.

Q You say that this entry on page one, as far as you asking to talk to them. is sarcasm, but if I could direct you to the end --

A It's possible.

Q It's possible? Well, why do you say possible, don't you know?

A Because I don't know from this transcript.

Q Well, let me show you another reference to the end of the transcript, where the same question is asked of you again.

A This is the 7th?

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Gardner: "Okay. I just want to tell you before I turn the tape off and go over what I said, and just like I told you before, you know, the Miranda warning, before we started talking today at 1:21 p.m., first of all, you wanted to talk to us?" Your response, "Uh-huh." Gardner: "I mean, I'm not putting words in your mouth. I want you to tell me you requested to have a chat with us." You say yes, right?

- A He says yes first, doesn't he?
- Q Well, I'm asking you.
- A I agree with you that I --
- Q Did you say at that point in time, "Yes, I asked to talk to you"?

A Yes, I did say that. At this time and many other times, and it was always under duress.

- Q That was under duress as well?
- A In each case.
- Q And the duress, again, is you were afraid something would happen to Elizabeth, not something would happen to you?

A Well, that's right, but it was a cumulative effect here. And part of that cumulative effect was that on two occasions they promised me to get me lawyers and didn't do it, they made me sign things I didn't want to

sign, they put words in my mouth, they told me what to say, which is quite clear from the first interview, the taped one. I mean, I was having a tough time here.

Q Let me ask you about page five of that interview, about halfway down. Don't you say there that you read that article from the Daily Mail, the newspaper article that we've already introduced?

A I remember seeing the headline. Where does it say that here?

Q Page five, top of the page.

A I'm sorry, I can't find it. This is the Daily Mail? The newspaper, right. Yeah. Right. Okay, that's what the newspaper is called. Yes. I see that.

Q I'm just asking you to read that and asking you, don't you confirm that --

A Sure.

Q -- that you've read the Daily Mail newspaper article that we've introduced?

A Well, the headline said the word "voodoo" and that's what I'm confirming there. I mean, you know, they're asking about the voodoo and I say, "Yes. I saw the word. Yes, that's what the newspapers call it."

Q And we've already covered this, but if you need to check on page twenty-seven, they served you lunch there in the DCI's office, right? Stopped the tape so

that you can eat lunch?

A Right.

On page thirty-one, don't you say the same kind of thing that you said in the day before, at the middle of the page, where it starts, "Well, what I was saying was that --"? You can read it yourself, if you'd like. Let me read it and see if you agree with it.

Jens Soering: "Well, what I was saying was that, like I said before, was that I'd like to speak with either Officers Gardner or Reed in America in the presence of an American attorney to explain my role more fully than I have at this time, because there are certain questions during these interviews which I've refused to answer, which I would answer under advice of an American attorney, and an American attorney is not going to be provided for me here for obvious reasons." Gardner: "Do you object to us or have you objected to talking with us without an attorney so far?" Your answer, "No."

A I said those things. I said things like that many times throughout the interviews.

Q Were you so intimidated and coerced that in response to Ricky's question, "Have you objected to talking to us without an attorney thus far," that you couldn't even say yes?

A What was the point? What was the point?

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I'm asking you, sir.

There was no point.

You're saying that this answer of "no" was not accurate, but you were coerced as to that?

These guys had intimidated me by threatening my girlfriend. They denied me access to a lawyer on at least two occasions, at Thursday at 6:00 and Friday in the afternoon. It was a hopeless situation. They were not going to do anything for me. I mean, this information here on not having American attorneys, but Ricky Gardner told me earlier in that interview that I would only get an American attorney once I was in Virginia.

Mr. Soering, didn't you understand what the entire situation was there, what was being said? I mean, with your intelligence, if Ricky and I can understand it, you certainly could, couldn't you?

Yes, I understood I was being railroaded.

Wasn't it said to you by Detective Sergeant Beever, "Obviously, on this day at 1:00 in the afternoon, we can't give you an American attorney here at the moment," right? That's what he was saying to you?

That's what he said, yes.

But didn't you understand -- You've already Indicated that you understood your Miranda rights?

Q And don't these Miranda ri

Q And don't these Miranda rights tell you that you have the right to the presence of an attorney before making a statement?

A That's right.

Q So regardless of when you get the American attorney or the German attorney or the British attorney, regardless of when that is, you have the right to stop answering questions until you get it?

- A Yes, if I want my girlfriend hurt.
- Q And you understood that, right?
- A That's right.

G So this business about, well, Ricky Gardner misled you with the business about, "Well, I couldn't get an attorney until I got to America," and all that, you understood all of that. You're just saying that you were afraid Elizabeth would get hurt?

A What I'm saying was that I had a right to an attorney and after they explained that right to me, or I explained to them initially, when I said I wanted an attorney I was informed of my rights. Then they turn around and tell me. "You can't have an American attorney, because we can't find one for you." And if I try to leave the room, Elizabeth is going to, quote, fall over and get hurt, unquote. What were my options? I had no options.

Q Sir, as you pointed out a few minutes ago, we are talking about two issues. First of all, whether you understood the rights. Secondly, whether you voluntarily walved the rights. I'm asking you about understanding them. You understood -
A Yes, sir.

Q -- regardless of when an attorney was provided for you, whether it was that day, five minutes later, five weeks later, five years later, you had the right to stop answering any questions until you got that lawyer. You understood, right?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

A That's what the law book says, but that wasn't the situation on the scene.

THE COURT: All right, now, we are at ten after 1:00. If you think you can finish in a few more minutes with direct, I'll let you do it. Otherwise, I think probably we should consider lunch.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor. I apologize to the Court. I am nearing an end, but I'm not quite finished. If the Court would consider a lunch break at this point I'd appreciate it.

THE COURT: All right. We'll recess for

lunch until 2:15.

(The Court recessed for lunch at 1:15 p.m. and reconvened at 2:15 p.m. and in the presence of the defendant and counsel, the following ensued.)

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THE COURT: We've got everybody here now, haven't we?

MR. UPDIKE: We're all set.

THE COURT: All right. We're ready to go.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Mr. Soering, I Just have a few more questions and then we'll wind this up. I thank you for your patience. This is a point that I've asked you previously, but directing your attention to page forty, do you still have the transcript? If not, that might be the one that you still have over here. If you'd like another copy, I have another one.

- A Is this the Sunday one?
- Q The June 7th Interview.
- A On Saturday?

MR. NEATON: I think I've put that back on your desk.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay.

THE COURT: June 7th would have been

Saturday, I believe, wouldn't lt?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: June 8th would have been

Sunday.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

On page forty, just about the tape again, and I'm Just asking you to look at the bottom of the page, the last quarter of the page on page forty. I'm not asking you about the content of what proceeds or anything like that. I would just like to ask you, there at 3:50 P.M. if the tape recorder was turned off at your request?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Along those same lines, at the end of this transcript, page forty-nine, if you would examine that page, and my question would be, do you at that point request to speak to Investigator Gardner privately, off of the tape, not recorded?

A Mr. Wright says that I wanted to do a drawing and that's why they turned off the tape and I did the drawing, and then they turned the tape back on.

Q Let me refer you -- I think it's on the

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previous page, that your statement first of all, near the top of page forty-nine, you do state then in response to Detective Constable Wright's question, "May I interrupt? There's one other thing in that the matter of something Jens says that he would like to do. You've heard him."

A The --

G Excuse me? And then you say, "The drawing, that's right. Hmmm -- Okay. I think I would like to do that privately with Officer Gardner."

A Forty-eight?

Q Forty-nine. Excuse me. The top of page forty-nine.

A Right. Yes, that's right.

Gardner. My next question of you is, did you request that to be done off of the record, not recorded? And I'll tell you, I don't know that it's specifically indicated there in the transcript. I'm just asking you, if it's not there, if you recall?

A I don't recall. We talked about making a drawing and then I made the drawing, you know.

Q The drawing was done earlier, though, because this is on Saturday, would you agree with that?

A I think that --

Q And that you're requesting to make

alterations to the drawing?

A I'm sorry. I thought -- I got the impression that this is when I do the drawing. No, you're right. You're right. You're right. Yes, this must be that I did the drawing earlier and here I'm making minor alterations to it. That's right.

Q If you would like to see this, the custody sheet would show you on June 6th is when Detective Sergeant Beever got it from your pocket and this is the next day, June 7th. Would you like to see that or do you recall that as being correct?

A I thought everything about the drawing happened on Saturday, but if the custody record says that it was Friday, I agree with that. I should say that, what I referred to earlier, that when Mr. Wright spent an hour locked in my cell with me, talking about his bricklaying in Germany and all that, that must have happened on Friday, Friday night, not Saturday night then. Because it happened on the same evening as the drawing was made, I think. Yes, Friday night. I was wrong about that.

Q I would like to ask you concerning what you just said there. Isn't it true, Mr. Soering, that
Detective Constable Wright did not spend an hour locked up in a cell with you, but there was a time in which he

escorted you to the shower and then he just engaged in general conversation then? Yes. He took me to the shower. That was on two occasions. But one night he spent an hour locked In my cell talking to me. And it was not during an occasion when he took you to the shower? That's right. A It was another occasion? O This was later. Sir. I'd like to ask you then about the next interview, this being the last one on Sunday. June 8th. Preceding that Interview, there are entries in the custody sheet that I would like to ask you about. It's the entry of 4:30 P.M. that I'd like to direct your attention to and ask if you'd like to read that? (Witness reads entry.) Yes. Now that you've read that, I would like to ask you, there at 4:30 P.M. on June 8, 1986, dld you request to speak to Detective Sergeant Beever? Ā No. This entry to the effect that Detective

Sergeant Beever spoke to you through the wicket, I think

It's called, from 4:32 P.M. to 4:35 P.M. Do you agree

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with that or deny it?

A Yes. He often came to speak to the wicket, through the wicket, throughout those four days.

Q Do you deny that that occurred at your request?

A That's right. He was back there all the time. He made many visits.

Q And continuing with that same entry of 4:30 where it says, "No incidents, but prisoner requests to speak to Investigator Gardner from the U.S." There's a signature there of some David Walsom, but also the signature of Kenneth Beever, D/S, his signature on that entry.

A Yes.

Q And I would ask you, did you request to speak to Investigator Gardner from the United States?

A No. I didn't.

Q If this is established to be an accurate entry, you would dispute that fact?

A That's right. I never asked to speak to any policeman. And I knew at that stage that, you know, I had to be in Court the next day, so it was nearly over with. I wouldn't want to speak to one.

Q The next entry at 4:45 P.M., if you'd like to look at it, is "The prisoner is removed in order to

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- A That is an accurate record.
- Q Excuse me?

- A That is an accurate record.
- Q That is an accurate record. Okay. And quickly, concerning that interview, the same question that I've asked previously concerning the Miranda warning, which would be -- Actually, there are two. The first one, however, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Five, with the date June 8, 1986, approximately 4:45 P.M. Did you sign that waiver form?
 - A Yes.
- Q At the time that you signed it, did you understand all the rights stated on the form?
 - A Yes.
- I've been looking for it, it's my memory that it's 6:45

 P.M., yes, that he asked you if you wished to go to the bathroom or have refreshments, things of that nature, and he also indicated that he wanted to go to the bathroom.

 Do you dispute any of that, that there was a break at some point through the interview?

A Well, I mean, I can't say I specifically recall it, but throughout the interviews they always let me do things like go to the bathroom, and it's perfectly possible. I had objection.

Q Okay, sir. But my question is, he indicated in his testimony that at that point he also asked of you if it was all right if Wright and Beever came in the room for the purpose of assisting in note taking.

Did that occur, according to you?

A My memory of that Sunday interview is that all three police officers were there throughout the interview, but admittedly by that time things were getting to be very hazy and I, you know, I can't be sure. I remember all three police officers being there. Maybe they weren't at the beginning.

Q So if -- Well, when Investigator Gardner testified he was there by himself during the first part and then all three during the second part, you don't recall and don't dispute it, but you --

A I really -- I just don't recall it. See, what I recall happening is that Investigator Gardner said something about, you know, "It's Sunday. We're running out of time." What I recall is the other two policemen agreeing with him, which is why I thought they were there from the beginning. I mean, perhaps they said that later

on in the afternoon.

Q And finally, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Six, the final Miranda form with the date June 8, 1986, this time being at 7:18 p.m. Is that your signature?

A Yes.

Q And did you sign it, or I should say, at the time that you signed it, did you understand the rights stated on it?

A Yes.

Q Now, Investigator Gardner testified that through this interview of June 8, 1986, both portions of it, that you never made a request for an attorney. Do you dispute that?

A I always requested an attorney before the interview started, before they started the taping.

Q Well, let me ask you specifically about this interview, the first portion of it. Maybe we should address it in that fashion. The first one has the date on the Miranda form of approximately 4:45 p.m. Did you request a lawyer during that first portion?

A Yes.

Q Do you specifically recall, though, or are you just assuming that you did or do you have specific recollection?

A I can only say that I recall on each and

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every occasion asking for a lawyer, so I must have asked for a lawyer, because I always asked for a lawyer. But It was always before they turned on the tape recorder.

Q Well, this --

A I know it wasn't tape recorded.

Investigator Gardner. I must ask you specifically that same question as to the second portion of the interview with the Miranda dated 7:18 p.m. As far as that second portion, beginning at that point on, do you have any specific recollection of requesting an attorney?

A As far as I recall, that was just like, you know, going to be one interview, so I don't specifically recall.

Q And sir, It may very well was, but the officers did give you two Miranda forms to that, one dated 4:45 and one 7:18?

A Yes.

Q And my question is, after, say, at 7:18 p.m., do you have any specific recollection of requesting an attorney from that point to the end of the interview?

A No. I can only remember that at the very beginning I did ask for a lawyer. See, to me that was one big long interview and I asked for a lawyer at the beginning. But, I mean, by that time I had completely

given up hope, so it was really pro forma. If I could ask you this, whether you know or don't, whatever your answer is, do you have any knowledge of Elizabeth Haysom having requested an attorney and having, in fact, in response to that request, having seen Keith Barker? Do you have any knowledge --Not during the weekend. I do now, but not during the weekend. Excuse me? I'm sorry, I didn't understand. While I was at the police station, I didn't know. But afterwards, obviously, Keith Barker told me. But while this was occurring during that period of time, you did not know? Right. But you've found out since then that Keith Barker did see Elizabeth Haysom during that period? I realize, you know, that it's hearsay and all that, but you know, at Candlewell Green Police Station Keith Barker told me that he had seen Elizabeth and he tried to see me and they wouldn't let him. Now, if I could ask you, the custody sheet or the entry on the custody sheet that we were just talking about refers to a diagram being taken from you? Yes. A By Detective Sergeant Beever on June 6,

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What this says, you know, I just made statements about the

accuracies but didn't draw them.

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Q Could I ask you about your own recollection, however? Do you have recollections independently of the transcript as to what happened and whether this is, you made alterations on it?

A That, to me, looks like the diagram I drew, you know. It's just like the diagram I drew.

MR. UPDIKE: Could we proffer this for -Well, we'd like to introduce it. Are there any
objections? What this is is a Xerox copy of
the front and back of this.

MR. NEATON: Are you offering it for identification purposes?

MR. UPDIKE: Identification purposes at this point, yes.

MR. NEATON: I have no objection for that limited purpose.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you.

THE CLERK: Number Twelve.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Twelve was marked for identification only.)

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, Mr. Soering. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Neaton?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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Q Jens, on April 30th and May 1st of 1986 in your interviews with Mr. Beever and Mr. Wright, did they

A No.

threaten at that time?

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Did they threaten Elizabeth in the fraud interviews?

A No.

Q At 12:50 p.m. on the 5th of June, 1986, you did not want a solicitor?

A That's what I signed on the custody record.

Q At 3:35 on the 5th of June, 1986, dld you want a solicitor or a lawyer?

A Is 3:35 the time I went into the room?

Q At the time that the first interview began with the three police officers, did you want a solicitor at that time?

A What happened was that I was taken from my cell to the room. I walked in, I saw Ricky Gardner, and I though, "Uh-oh," and then I said, "I've seen Hill Street Blues. I want a solicitor." Because, I mean, you know, I really was surprised to see Ricky Gardner.

Q Now, I'd like to show you some of the

1	A No.					
2	O The following day, for the 6th of June, the					
3	10:05 a.m. entry, did you write that entry?					
4	A No.					
5	Q Did you sign it?					
6	A No.					
7	Q The 10:13 a.m. entry, did you write that					
8	entry?					
9	A No.					
10	Q Did you sign it?					
11	A No.					
12	Q The 11:00 a.m. entry for the same day, did					
13	you write out that entry?					
14	A No.					
15	Q Did you sign it?					
16	A No.					
17	Q Did you see anybody write those entries on					
18	the custody record?					
19	A No.					
20	Q The 11:19 a.m. entry, dld you write that					
21	out?					
22	A No.					
23	Q Did you sign it?					
24	A No.					
25	Q Did you see anybody write that out or sign					

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- A No. I don't think so.
- Q Going back to the 7:59 p.m. entry on the 5th of June, did you write out the words in that entry?
 - A No.
- Going to the 7th of June. the 12:25 p.m. entry, did you write out the words in that entry?
 - A No.
 - Q So those are not your words?
 - A No.
- G Going to the 4:45 p.m. entry on the 8th of June, did you write that entry into the custody record?
 - A No.
 - Q Did you sign it?
 - A No.
- Q The entry above that. timed at 4:30, did you write that entry out?
 - A No.
 - Q Did you sign it?
 - A No.

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be talking about on the tape. MR. NEATON: Thank you. I have no further 2 questions. 3 MR. UPDIKE: No further questions. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. Step down. That's 5 all, Mr. Soering. Step down. All right. Does 6 the --7 MR. NEATON: The defense has no further 8 witnesses, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Let's proceed 10 with what witnesses the prosecution has. 11 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor. If we 12 could call Detective Constable Wright, please. 13 14 The witness, DETECTIVE CONSTABLE TERRY WRIGHT. 15 having first been duly sworn, testifies as follows: 16 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 19 BY MR. UPDIKE: 20 State your name, please. 21 I'm Terry Wright, Detective Constable, 22 attached to the Police Station from the Metropolitan 23 Police, London, England. 24 How long have you been employed by the 25

bit what a custody sheet is, how it comes about that the entries are made in it and the procedures of the department followed there in Richmond, England?

A Whenever a subject, an individual, is in custody in the police station, the manner in which he's treated is governed by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984, which is an act of Parliament.

Q What was that again?

- A It's the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.
- Q The Police and Criminal Evidence Act. And could I ask you, is that what sometimes is referred to as PACE because of the initials?
 - A Yes. The initials are PACE.
 - Q Now please continue. I'm sorry.
- A Okay. The document that you have just handed me a copy of is a record of an individual's stay at the police station and the Act of Parliament says that whenever a person is in custody, details of that person's custody, whether or not, the length of time he's there, the reason he's there and any aspects of -- Well, generally the way he's treated is recorded on the custody record and this is done by somebody that's independent of the investigation.
 - Q A person independent of the investigation?
 - A Yes, sir. The person that's responsible

for this particular form, or any custody record, would be a uniform Sergeant who's reviewed by a uniform Inspector, and both of those must be independent to the investigation, other than the initial booking in of the subject and any possible queries on identity.

Now looking at that particular custody sheet, there are numerous entries that are made periodically. Could you tell us something about the procedures of how often the prisoners are checked and the purpose of doing that and what types of entries are made?

A Well, if I deal with the purpose first, the purpose is to monitor the length of time. We have limitations as to how long a person can remain in custody without being charged. And the first thing that happens is that when a person is brought to the station, the Sergeant opens this record and reviews whether or not it's necessary to keep him in detention at that time. And he'll make an entry of the time and date it, saying that he gives authority to detain the person.

From then on, if he's supplied a meal or taken out for an interview or taken out to search and address or for any other reason, and then those matters are recorded on that custody record.

O Now suppose the prisoner is ill or has a medical problem of some sort, would that type of situation

be entered?

A Yes, sir, that would be recorded. And as soon as a record like that was made, the Custody Officer, regardless of whatever the investigating officer said, would automatically call a doctor. And if a doctor was called, the record of that, when he arrived and saw the prisoner, that would be on the custody record.

G If a prisoner has any complaints about the manner in which he has been treated, would a complaint of that nature be entered on the custody record?

A Yes. It most certainly would, sir. In fact, I mentioned earlier about a uniformed Inspector. He is called the Review Officer and he will actually speak to the prisoner and ask him if he has any complaints. If he's fit and well, and if not, obviously, he would treat that as a complaint against the police and the process would begin to deal with that complaint.

Q Now as we go through this particular custody sheet I see numerous times that there are entries of "Fit and well, no incidents." or "Fit and well, no request." Those types of entries are they indicative of Just what it sounds like, the prisoner made no complaints or --

A Yes. sir. Other than times when a person is out for interviews or any other reason away from the.

G Every hour?

A In certain circumstances, less than that. For drunken prisoners, it would be less, but generally lt's an hour or thereabouts, depending on the Custody Officer's other commitments at the time --

- Q And would that --
- A -- and those are recorded.
- Q That's what I was going to ask. Each hour that there is a check, the Custody Officer would make an entry on the custody sheet of each prisoner.

A That's right. And you must understand, sir, that the Custody Officer and the Review Officer may not be the same person from the time that the record is opened, because they obviously work for eight-hour shifts and another Custody Officer, although it be a different officer, he then becomes a Custody officer. So these entries over three or four days are made by several different people.

Q And they are made over a twenty-four hour period, a continuous twenty-four hour period. Is that correct?

A It is a continuous thing right up until the time when the need for detention ceases.

objections to the custody record that are based on grounds other than Mr. Updike would offer a Xerox copy.

MR. UPDIKE: I'm not sure that I understood, Judge. Well, first of all, maybe I should proceed, but I'd like to be able to address your specific objection so as not to waste time. You're just objecting to the copy?

MR. NEATON: No. I said the mere fact that what you want to offer is a Xerox copy, that would not form the basis of any objection that I would have to the entry of the custody record. The objection I would have to the entry of the custody record would be based upon hearsay and would be based upon the fact that it has not been shown to be the foundation that meets the business record or whatever other exception you're trying to enter this under the Hearsay Rule. The record itself is hearsay and I'd like to know what exception you would offer it under.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we are -- I suspected this. I've got the thing in the book marked, page 601. The Shop Book Rule in Friend's Book of Evidence, at which point he

discusses this and lists, I guess, ten different considerations. And that's the reason I asked, because we have read this and we are prepared to go through and establish accuracy, what they are, all that type of thing, if there's an objection on those grounds.

I would state, Your Honor, such things as are proffered if they make any difference that, for example, on this June 9th day of 1986. the Monday, Detective Sergeant Beever at that time took the custody sheets, read them onto a tape recording just as they were at that time. We still have the tape recording. He did it for two reasons, for purposes of authentication and purposes of us being able to read the things.

Yesterday he listened to the tape recording, compared it to the original, and it's just the same as it was. The custodian of the records at this time is sitting before Your Honor, which we can establish through the procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department. He has custody of them. He's responsible. I'm just wondering if that makes any difference. If it doesn't, then we'll have to go through this with Detective Constable

Wright and call Detective Sergeant Beever to the stand for authentication. We are prepared to do it. I just --

MR. NEATON: Two things. Judge. First, as to whether the plece of paper itself comes in as a business record or is a business record. I would indicate that the mere fact that this witness has custody of the record right now does not mean that he is a custodian for purposes of the Business Record Exception or the Shop Book Exception.

Secondly, there's a second level of hearsay involved in the record itself and that is the entries in the record are made by people other than this witness or Mr. Beever. And the reliability of some of those entries is at issue in this particular hearing. And, therefore, what I'm saying is that at level one of my objection, perhaps, just for the sake of argument, say, perhaps he can establish a foundation that the piece of paper itself is kept in the ordinary course of business.

But he has to go one step further, and say, you have a second level of statements contained within the piece of paper which are

made by individuals and they were made out of Court and not under oath and apparently all of these witnesses are not here and are not subject to cross examination.

And that's all -- So If you understand the two bases of my objection.

MR. UPDIKE: If I could quickly respond.

Your Honor. By consideration of Number 5 on 603, the record must be authenticated by some witness. And we will be able to do that both through Detective Sergeant Beever and Detective Constable Wright as to their knowledge of the events and plus there being entries which they themselves documented.

The second one, Your Honor. Is to consideration Number 7 on page 604 and that goes into personal knowledge of the entrant and Friend discusses that as long as the person who writes down the entry does so during the regular course of business that that assures the trustworthiness of the entry and that that is sufficient. And he continues in that particular category discussing the fact that the entrant, if that's the correct pronunciation, the person who enters the writing does not have

to necessarily have personal knowledge of what is being entered. But as long as the person who enters it does so within the regular course of business and the person who has the actual knowledge of it is acting during the ordinary course of business, that's sufficient. But under these circumstances, Your Honor, we can establish the Custodian Officer went around and obtained this information from the defendant and that the person who actually has the knowledge would be the person who actually made the entry so we don't have to worry about that, but for me to go through it —

THE COURT: All right. Since we have an objection to the evidence, I don't want to rule until such time as the Commonwealth has had a chance to lay the proper foundation.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And once that's done, I'll rule, if it's done.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q First of all, do you have the original here, as you've indicated?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could I see that, please?

- A (The witness hands original to Mr. Updike.)
- Q First of all, let me ask you, how did the actual custody sheet, the original, that is, come into your possession?

A The custody records are retained for a period of six years. They are stored in binders which contain a hundred records in each binder. During the time that they are in storage, when the record is complete, which is at the time the detention ceases, any further entries on that would only be regarding property or whatever, because it may be possible that the person's property recorded is actually restored to some other person. However, once it is complete, it's restored to him and it is available for use in any trial or for any other legal proceedings or in complaints or whatever.

And, basically, I am required, or the person that removes it from the binder. Is required to leave a copy in its place bearing the name of the officer that's removed it and the reason. And the only other stipulation is that it is returned to the binder as soon as possible after the proceedings are finished.

Q And to elaborate a little bit on those points, this particular record, where was it actually stored or where has it been stored?

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A At Richmond Police Station.

O And the place of the storage that you've described, is that the place designated within the regular procedures, established procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department?

Yes, sir. It's in a locked cabinet in a locked room in the basement of the Richmond Police Station.

Q And, as you say, this particular record goes from June 5, 1986 to the morning of June 9, 1986?

Yes.

Q And at that point it would be closed, is that correct?

That is correct, other than possible A entries on the reverse for property that's been restored.

That's what I wanted to ask you about. Q There are property, a list of property on the sheet itself and the only change or addition to them would be if these Items of property were returned to the owner and an appropriate designation would be made there?

That is correct.

Now you, yourself, were involved in the investigation concerning this matter at Richmond Police Station during this period that we're talking about of June 5th to June 9th, '86, is that correct?

A The entry that I refer to states, basically lists four counts or four charges that were put to Jens Soering at Kingston Crown Court. One and two being pecuniary advantage. Number three being going equipped to

Please take your time.

cheat. And Number four, again, pecuniary advantage. And underneath that, it says, "One to three - twelve months

and concurrent." And then it goes on to list compensation

orders that were awarded to various banks.

Q But other than that, the custody sheet indicates no additions since the period that we've described?

A That is correct. And I can state that the last entry on the 9th of June. 1986, at 9:30, when he's released from police custody, I believe I was present at that time.

Q As far as examining the entries themselves, as you look through them, do you see any apparent indications of different handwritings or scratchings through words or anything that might indicate any changes in them?

A This is the original custody record and it has not been altered or amended in any way, other than the further entry that I just discussed.

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times, would you have personally observed what is described in the entry itself? You would have been involved in that?

Yes, sir.

I might ask you about several other entries to see that -- Perhaps you did not sign the entries, but whether you might have been present at those times. of these -- Perhaps I'll Just read them to you. You may or may not have been present. June 5, 1986, the entry at 3:25 p.m., referring to the defendant being taken to DCI's Office?

I believe I was there, although I can't be certain.

Okay, sir. The 6:00 entry on June 5th. Q This is where he was taken to that interview. I think it states by D/S Beever though.

Yes, sir, I believe I was.

The 7:45 entry on June 5th, which refers to a phone call to the German Embassy. Do you recall whether you were present during any of that?

Yes, sir. I actually dialed the telephone A number.

You dialed the telephone number that's Q indicated there?

A Yes, sir.

being taken to the DCI's Office for the interview, "Beever

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Q Would that entry be accurate?

A It is accurate, yes, sir.

Q Correct me if I'm wrong, the entry at 11:14 pertaining to Soering being returned to his cell. I don't think -- Well, you answer. Were you involved in that yourself when they were taking him back down?

A I may have been, sir. I can't say specifically whether I -- I can't say with certainty, but on most occasions I escorted Mr. Soering back downstairs. Maybe not on every one.

Q The June 6th entry at 10:05 a.m. the next day. There's an entry there pertaining to Soering ringing the German Embassy, the number again 235-5033. He was unable to speak to the person that he wanted and informed to call back at 11:00. Were you present during that entry?

A No, sir.

Q While I'm thinking about it, that phone number 235-5033, stated there in the record, have you had the occasion to dial that number recently?

A Yes, sir. I dialed that number yesterday.

Q Who did you get?

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A Well, I actually dialed the international 1 code for London and then that number and I spoke to someone at the Germany Embassy. The German Embassy? So that number did give you the German Embassy? 5 The German Embassy in London. A 6 7 That 11:00 entry as to the phone call, where it states that, another reference to the Embassy. I don't believe that you were present during that, or were you? 10 No, sir. Those entries were made by A 11 whoever was Custody Officer at the time. 12 The 11:19 entry where Soering is taken out Q 13 of the cell at that point for the interview, were you involved in that or any personal observation? 15 Yes. I was there, sir, when we were 16 contacted and asked to go downstairs because Soering 17 wanted to speak to us. I went to the charge room with D/S 18 Beever and I've actually signed, what I actually do there 19 is I'm accepting responsibility for the prisoner. 20 So that entry is one of them you listed as 21 bearing your signature and so it would be accurate from 22 your personal involvement? 23 Yes. sir. 24 I don't believe on that day as far as 25 Page 200

A I don't believe so. No, sir.

- Q The next day, June 7th, rather than me reading them to you, maybe starting not specifically at 10:00 a.m., but in that area, if you could just begin looking down that page and pick out any entries that you were actually involved in. That may be faster than me reading it to you.
 - A Yes, sir, there's an entry at 12:25 p.m.
 - Q Tell us about that, please.
- A Basically, it's returning Soering to the charge room and at that point Soering requested to speak to Mr. Gardner, the Virginia Investigator, and I caused that to be entered onto the custody record and I've signed it.
- Q You've signed it? So you asked that that entry be made?
 - A Yes, sic.
- Q Does that entry continue with a statement, "I wish to speak to Mr. Gardner and I'm willing for this to take place without a solicitor or attorney"?
- A It does, sir, and it was signed by Jens Soering.

And did the defendant over here signed Q 1 that. Is that correct? A Yes, sir. 3 Were you present when that signature was 4 placed on that entry? I believe I was, yes, sir. 6 And continuing to the next entries, the 7 12:30, the 1:00? There's something there about going to 8 the shower, but If you see another entry there that you 9 were involved in? 10 Yes, sir. At 1:00 p.m. I went together 11 with Detective Sergeant Beever, I took Jens Soering 12 upstairs and then I continued on with him to escort him to his shower. And then from there we took him to an Interview room, sir. 15 There is an entry there -- and I may have 16 missed one -- but June 7th at 1:39 p.m., is there an entry 17 there about the defendant being served a meal in the DCI's 18 office? June 7, 1:39? 19 Yes. sir. A 20 And were you up there at that time and are 21 you aware during that Saturday, June 7th, interview 22 whether the defendant was served a meal in the DCI's 23 office? 24 A Yes, he was served a meal. It was actually 25 Page 202

during the interview and it sat on the table in front of him for some time because he chose not to eat it. But yes, I was there, sir.

I think those are the questions probably

I'd ask along those lines. If I could ask you some

questions using this book as a reference as far as the

consideration of business records, these, as you've

stated, are the records of the Richmond Police station of

the Metropolitan Police Department, is that correct?

A They are records that we are required to keep by law.

Q And they are kept -- I think you've already described this, but if I could run through it quickly -- they are made during the regular course of the operation of the Metropolitan Police Department pertaining to the custody of people detained at that police station, is that right?

A Yes, sir. Every person that is brought into the station, whether they be arrested or even if they be a child brought to the station as a place of safety, a custody record will be opened.

Q On every prisoner?

A Every prisoner, every person that's brought to the station.

Q Or every person. Excuse me, yes. And as

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far as the regular course and regular procedures of how often they are checked, at least an hour or every hour?

A Yes, sir. The custody officer is responsible to check a prisoner every hour. The review officer has set time periods within which he must review the prisoners.

Q And when he checks those prisoners, who makes the entry into the custody record as to what the person in custody says?

A The custody officer makes the normal entries for regular checks. The review officer, he actually makes the entry himself as the uniformed inspector.

Number Three, that the entry must have been made at or near the time of the transaction. When are those entries entered into the custody sheet record with relationship to when the custody officer sees the event?

A Either at the time or immediately afterwards.

Q Now, the person who makes the entries, again, this is as to consideration for, would be the custody officer or the super --

- A Or the review officer.
- G The review officer. And within the

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24 25 procedures and rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Police Department, those individuals would be authorized to make the entries into the custody sheet, is that correct?

That is correct, yes, sir.

And as far as your having them now, Number Five, you are, you indicated, Detective Constable of the Metropolitan Police Department and your having them now, you followed the procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department in checking them out and bringing them here?

Yes. I am authorized to remove the custody records from the binders and I have complied with the requirements upon removal.

Of leaving a copy and signed for It?

I have, sir, yes.

So if someone, let's say, at this moment in Richmond. England wished to go to that particular file, would there be information there indicating where the file is and who has it?

There would be a copy, sir, as the one you have there.

As far as the person who makes the entry, is there any type of signature or anything of that nature indicating who is writing the particular entry on the sheet?

Yes. The person that makes the entry does 1 sign that entry. 2 During the time that these records have 3 been in your possession to bring to Bedford County, 4 Virginia, have they been altered, modified, changed in any 5 way? 6 No. sir. A 7 In August of 1987, regarding the trial of 8 Elizabeth Haysom, did you have the occasion to obtain 9 those same custody records? 10 A I did, sir, yes. 11 Did you bring them to Bedford, Virginia at 12 that time? 13 A Yes, sir. 14 And, of course, returned them to the 15 Richmond Police Station? 16 Yes. sir. 17 Now, from the time that you had them then. 18 19 until now, do you see any changes in them or have you seen any alterations that you can detect since the time that 20 they were made? 21 A No. sir. 22 MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we would have no 23 further questions on that particular point, but 24 25 wish to call Detective Sergeant Beever for

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1	further authentication.
2	THE COURT: Would you like to voir dire on
3	the point at issue?
4	MR. NEATON: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Proceed.
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7	VOIR DIRE
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9	BY MR. NEATON:
10	Q Mr. Wright, these records are kept as part
11	of your legal duty or as part of the police's legal duty
12	under the PACE Act?
13	A That is correct, yes, sir.
14	Q And you're required by law to keep these
15	records?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q Calling your attention to the entry at
18	12:25 p.m. on the 7th of June.
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q Did you actually write that entry out?
21	A Only my signature, sir.
22	Q It was written out by the review officer?
23	A It's written out by Sergeant Luke was at
24	that time the custody officer.
25	Q And you told that sergeant what to write?

1	A Yes.	It would have been written down in my
2	presence.	
3	G Does	that mean that you actually saw it
4	entered?	
5	A Yes,	sir.
6	Q And	on the 7th of June, again, the 12:25
7	p.m. entry, the cus	stody officer wrote what you instructed
8	him to write, is th	nat correct?
9	A Not	exactly, sir. I informed him of the
10	request and he chos	se the form in which to write it down,
11	which I signed.	
12	Q The	12: Is that 12:39, the next entry?
13	Whatever time the r	mext entry is. It's hard to read on my
14	copy.	
15	A Yes,	sir. I believe it's 12:30.
16	Q You	dld not make that entry, correct?
17	A Corr	rect, sir.
18	Q You	weren't present when that entry was
19	made?	
20	A I ma	y have been, sir.
21	Q But	you're not certain?
22		rect.
23	G Did	you escort Mr. Soering back to his cel!
24		
25	A I ma	y, but I can't be exactly sure, sir.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. UPDIKE:

Department for you as a Detective Constable, if you're escorting a prisoner out of the cell or away from the cell area, and he makes some sort of request, what are the procedures and what are you supposed to do concerning that request, if anything, as to the custody sheet?

A I would inform the custody officer and he would record the request.

Q He would record it. So the procedure is not for you to record it, but rather report it to the custody officer and he would record it?

A It would be possible for me to record the entry myself, but the usual procedure is to inform the custody officer and he records it.

MR. UPDIKE: And he records it. I have no further questions at this time as to this point. We would like to call Detective Sergeant Beever or Detective Inspector Beever to basically do the same thing as to the record, if the objection is continuing.

MR. NEATON: It's continuing.

THE COURT: All right. Step down.

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1	The witness. DETECTIVE INSPECTOR KENNETH BEEVER	,
2	having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:	
3		
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
5		
6	BY MR. UPDIKE:	
7	Q State your name, please.	
8	A It's Detective Inspector Kenneth Beever.	
9	Q And you're employed by whom?	
10	A I'm employed at New Scotland Yard for the	
11	Metropolitan Police.	
12	Q And how long have you been employed by the	÷
13	Metropolitan Police Department?	
14	A Almost twenty-six years.	
15	Q Twenty-six years?	
16	A Yes.	
17	Q And your rank, as you stated, is Detective	•
18	Inspector?	
19	A Yes, sir.	
20	Q And in June of '86 when the events of this	ş
21	investigation occurred in Richmond, England you would have	e
22	been Detective Sergeant at that time?	
23	A Yes, I was, sir.	
24	Q And you received a promotion, as I	

understand It?

Q Detective Inspector Beever, I have some limited questions at this point to ask of you, focusing really on the custody sheet Itself. I'd like to show you, first of all, Commonwealth's Exhibit, proffered exhibit, Number Eleven, which is a copy of the original custody sheet also setting there in front of you. Are you familiar with those items?

A Yes, I am, sir, yes.

Q Again, during the period of June 5 to June 9, 1986, you were involved in the investigation there in Richmond, along with Investigator Gardner and Detective Constable Wright?

A Yes, I was, sir.

Q And as a result of that, would I be correct in stating that you are very well familiar with the events that occurred during the course of the investigation of that period?

A Yes, I am, sir, yes.

G And in addition to that, I'd like to ask and direct your attention to June 9, 1986, and ask if you had the occasion to do anything in particular with the custody sheet as far as assisting us in the investigation?

A On June 9th, sir?

Q June 9th.

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Could I make reference to the sheet, sir?

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Since then, at my request, have you had the

occasion to compare your reading on the tape recording of

the custody sheet and follow along with the actual, original custody sheet?

A Yes. Right from the point of Mr. Soering's arrival at the station, the short stay, the three or four day stay at the police station, and right the way through to his return to court on the Monday morning, which was on the 9th.

Q And your findings as far as following along with the custody sheet and listening to your own voice read it from several years earlier, were there any alterations, changes?

A None at all, sir, no.

Q I hate to do this to you, Inspector Beever, but I need to ask you about certain entries just to see whether you have personal knowledge of these.

A Yes. sir.

Q And if you'd please understand, as I go down them I might miss some or ask you about certain ones that you had nothing to do with. But on the day of June 5 --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- I'm interested in asking you -- Perhaps if you could just help me. If you'd look down that sheet and notice any entries as to which you would have personal knowledge. I notice your signature at times, but in

A Yes, sir. The entry at 3:25 that afternoon.

Q Okay. And that entry is what, please?

A The entry reads. "Taken to DCI office," that means Detective Chief Inspector, "for investigation. Reminded of Code of Conduct," and it's got dash D/S Beever, which means that I was reminded of the Code of Conduct, and then I've signed the entry, sir.

Q That's your signature?

A Accepting -- Basically, I'm accepting the prison from the custody of the custody officer. He's now my responsibility.

MR. NEATON: Judge, at this point, since the record itself is yet to be accepted into evidence, the substance, to have the witness go over the substance of the entries, I don't think is relevant to laying the foundation of whether the entry is reliable or not. He's offering it as a business record, as a Business Record Exception or a Shop Book Rule exception, and I would object to further testimony about what the substance of the entries are until the

document itself is either admitted or excluded.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, isn't the whole purpose of this to establish the accuracy of the record? And how can we establish the accuracy of the record without discussing the substance of the record? And through the other procedures that we have followed, these are additional circumstances in which we are asking the officers about events to which they have personal knowledge. And if they can say they are accurate, with everything else it's just another circumstance to show accuracy.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q And that entry then is accurate as you observed it and participated in it?

A Yes. sir.

G Before I move on, quickly, there is a reference of "reminded of the Codes of Conduct." Could we stop at this point and you just tell us what that means and what that involves, please?

A It's just a general rule to a police officer. Once I've accepted a prisoner, Mr. Soering being the prisoner, as my responsibility, I'm reminded by the

criminal Evidence Act of 1984 apply to me whilst I've got that prisoner in my custody. So any requests that the prisoner makes. I have to accede to. Such things as if he asks for note paper or if he asks to contact anybody, I've got to stop my investigation and allow him those facilities, sir.

G Now, my looking through here, this reference that you are just describing, I've seen that frequently. Could you describe when that is made as an entry in the custody sheets, please?

A Yes, sir. I don't leave the charge room complex until that entry is made and I sign for the acceptance of the prisoner and sign for the acceptance of acknowledging the Codes of Practice.

Q And when you say that, is that in accordance with the regular established procedures of the Metropolitan Police Department?

A Yes, sir.

Q And thank you for that, sir. If I could ask your assistance again. Starting with that 3:25 entry, If you wouldn't mind just coming down the page, reading to yourself, and if you could see any further entries as to which you were personally involved.

A Yes, sir. In fact, I was -- Although my

Q And that entry is what, please?

A Yes, that reads. "5:28 - Returned to charge room. No untoward incident took place whilst at the interview. Spoke to Keith Barker at 4:30 p.m., solicitor."

Q And you were involved in that, you say?

A Yes, I was involved in that entry being made and it was me that caused the entry because nobody else would have known about the entry regarding Mr. Barker at 4:30. I brought that to the notice of the custody officer to act as an aid memoir to me on this day today.

Q Okay, sir. And that is accurate and entered, again, in accordance with the procedures of the police department?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you wouldn't mind continuing, as you come down, do you see any further entries?

A Yes. Very shortly after that, sir, at 6:00 p.m., the entry reads, "Taken for interview by D/S Beever. Officer reminded Rules of Conduct." It's abbreviated in that case, sir, R of C, and I've signed for the prisoner. Mr. Soering, again, sir, Kenneth Beever, D/S meaning

Detective Sergeant.

At 6:45 p.m., sir. the next entry,

"Returned to cell," and I reported no untoward incident.

Of course, that entry to be made, again, with the station officer.

Going on, sir --

Q Please.

A My next true involvement, although my name appears before. is at 7:59. And I've been contacted, I've attended the charge room, and the entry reads. "I now wish to speak to D/S Beever, D/C Wright," and it's hard to decipher, but it does say. "D/C Gardner without my solicitor being present." Although Mr. Gardner's name appears there, he wasn't in the charge room, sir. I caused that entry to be made. Most certainly, I believe Mr. Wright was there. He was there. Mr. Wright was there and Mr. Gardner wasn't there. We caused that entry to be made and, in fact, that entry is signed by Mr. Soering. That first signature appears J. Soering.

- 0 Was that signature placed there by the defendant in your presence?
 - A Yes, it was, sir.
- Q And please continue, if you would. Any further entries on that page?
 - A Yes. Once I've caused that entry to be

something up to this point, and it really applies to the

entire custody sheet, but if Jens Soering had asked at

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A Yes, sir.

that point for counsel --

Q -- for a solicitor, what would your responsibility have been as far as the request is concerned and, specifically, as far as the custody sheet would be concerned?

A It would have been my responsibility to arrange for a counsel, solicitor, for him and in doing so I most certainly would have caused an entry to be made by the custody officer on this record. Because basically you've seen reported so far "no incidents."

Q What does that mean, please, or in what context?

A It means there has been -- I think we should really use the word, although this reads "no incidents," it's no unusual incidents. I mean, if I may go back to the beginning of the sheet. sir, I did mention to you we made contact with Mr. Barker at 4:30. That's an incident that occurred.

THE COURT: May I stop just a moment? It's becoming difficult for me to see where we draw the line here as between evidence produced on the question of admissibility of this exhibit and the question of the substantive value of the information therein. It seems to me we may be stepping over the line. It is not my intent that he simply be allowed to give all the

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contents of this now. I have not made a ruling yet on whether I am going to sustain or overrule Mr. Neaton's objection to this exhibit --

MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir.

THE COURT: -- on the Shop Book Rule exception.

If I might then proceed in the fashion of Just asking Detective Inspector Beever, if you would start at 11:14 p.m. on June 5 --

> A Yes, sir.

-- and just ask you, reading to yourself, to go down the list and find those entries that you were personally involved in and indicate to us which entries they were, and whether you were involved in them and if they are accurate, and I won't ask you to read the substance of them.

The next entry that I was personally involved in reads 11:19, sir.

And according to your personal involvement, is that entry accurate?

- A Yes. It is, sir.
- And Just continuing? Q
- The next entry reads on the 6th of the 6th, A

I was personally involved in entry timed at 1:39, sir. And were you involved in causing that to be 2 entered as an entry in the custody record? 3 Yes. I was. sir. A 4 And continuing from that point of 1:39? 5 Yes, sir. I was next involved in an entry 6 on the 7th of June, slr, 1986 at 10:50 p.m. 7 And is that entry accurate as to your 8 personal involvement? 9 Yes, sir. A 10 And please continue. Q 11 My next involvement was an entry the same 12 day at 1:00, sir, 1:00 p.m. 13 And would that be accurate? O 14 Yes, it would, sir. A 15 And you're just looking at --Q 16 I'm looking at another entry and quite 17 honestly, sir, I can't, my name doesn't appear and I can't 18 remember whether I was involved in that particular entry, 19 sir. I was just thinking about that. I wasn't mentioned 20 in that, no, sir. 21 Okay. Q 22 The next entry that personally involves me 23 Is at 4:30 p.m. on the 8th of June, sir. And the next 24 entry that personally involves me is at 4:45 the same day,

- 1			
1	sir.		
2	Q And if I could ask, do both of those		
3	entries bear your personal signature?		
4	A They do, sir.		
5	Q And both would be accurate as to your		
6	involvement?		
7	A Yes, sir.		
8	Q And please continue from that point.		
9	A From my personal recollections, I can't		
10	think of any others, sir.		
11	MR. UPDIKE: Thank you very much.		
12	Go ahead. I'm sorry. That'll be fine. I have		
13	no further questions on that particular point.		
14	THE COURT: You may voir dire.		
5	MR. NEATON: All right, sir. Thank you.		
16			
17	VOIR DIRE		
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9	BY MR. NEATON:		
20	Q Mr. Beever?		
21	A Yes, sir.		
22	Q You're required by the Police and Criminal		
23	Evidence Act of 1984 to keep the custody record to which		
24	you've referred?		
25	A I was obliged to, but a custody sergeant		

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is, sir, it's his responsibility, sir. 1 So the police are required, the Richmond 2 Police Station was required to keep that record by law, is 3 that right? Yes, sir. 5 It wasn't Just a particular procedure that 6 that Richmond station followed for its own reasons? 7 No, sir. This is a universal procedure. A 8 When I say "universal," perhaps that's a little bit too 9 grand, sir. It's amongst the whole Metropolitan Police, 10 sir. 11 And the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 12 in fact, applies throughout the United Kingdom, correct? 13 Yes, it does, sir, yes. I'm sorry, sir. 14 A No, excluding Scotland, sir. 15 Q Excluding Scotland? 16 A Yes. 17 And that is the law that requires the 18 London Metropolitan Police to keep this custody record? 19 Not so much the record, sir, but most 20 certainly the codes of conduct attached to the record, 21 sir. 22 Well, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 23 regulres you to make certain entries as certain things 24 occur, does it not? 25

not write out that entry?

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1 certainly a.m., and if you look at the writing. You could 2 decipher that as p.m. Are you saying that the entry could possibly be for something that occurred at 10:50 p.m.? 4 5 I'm not, sir, because I'm looking at the other entries each side of it, and I know if it does read 6 p.m., it's a genuine mistake by the station officer. It 7 could be one of the two really, looking at it, sir. 8 9 So it could be inaccurate is what you're 10 saying? 11 No. I'm not, sir. I'm saying --A 12 Q The time could be inaccurate? 13 A Most certain --Could be read as being inaccurate? 14 Q No, sir. You could read it as being 15 inaccurate, of course you could. but I'm saying, sir, that 16 the entry prior to that is at 10:25 a.m. and if you look 17 18 at the writing after it, that could also, that should read p.m., in fact, because that's after 12:00 at midday. 19 You mentioned a 1:00 p.m. entry on the 7th 20 of June of '86. Can you look at that? 21 A Yes, sir. 22 You instigated that to be written in the 23 custody record? 24 From recollection, sir, I couldn't answer 25

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ask that the witness be excused.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. NEATON: Judge, the Commonwealth has offered the custody record under the Shop Book Rule Exception to the Hearsay Rule, or another way of saying the business record exception to the Hearsay Rule. It's my contention that it doesn't qualify as a business record or a shop book. What we have is what really is an official written statement made under a legal requirement and, therefore, subject to a different standard of proof or different standard of foundation in order for it to be entered.

And I refer you to page 643 in Friend, as I am quickly becoming familiar with this book, and on that page in Section 248 it indicates that an official written statement, or that records and reports prepared by public officials pursuant to the duty imposed by statute are admissible under certain circumstances. And what I'm objecting to is that there is a requirement under the official written statement exception that the person who is making the entry on the official document must have personal knowledge of the facts that he is writing onto the document. And this is a stricter requirement than the business record or shop book rule exception.

And whether the Commonwealth offers this evidence as a business record or a shop book doesn't mean

that it is a business record. What I am saying is, where you have a record that must be kept pursuant to a legal duty under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in England, then the requirement of personal knowledge applies and, therefore, the custody record must be excluded.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Updike? Any further statements?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we'd like just a moment to review since he is referring to a different section than we were describing.

THE COURT: He's referring to Section 248 in Friend.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. Your Honor, respectfully, I don't mean to take any more of the Court's time on this, but this particular provision does not pertain to this type of document. This talks about birth certificates and vital records and death certificates and things of that nature, and that's not what we're dealing with at all here.

Even at that, Your Honor, we have established, even if you were going to argue this, you're going to say that the police officers or public officials find that they had been acting within their line of duty, they have done that. We have established through the

testimony here that the authenticity of the information stated thereof, and on the document sheet itself, as to the custody officers making rounds and personally observing and personally making requests of the prisoner.

Q

As to any further documentation concerning Detective Sergeant Beever or Detective Constable Wright removing Jens Soering from the celi, they are here and were personally involved in that procedure and signed the document to that effect. And if the Court wishes to look at the document, that is what it consists of, the custody officer going around and personally observing and asking Jens Soering, when he's in the cell, whether awake or asleep, that officer would have personal knowledge of what he entered there. And as to any removal from the cell or taking him from the cell, and the time of it, you would certainly think that the custody officer standing there, having the responsibility of Jens Soering, should and, I expect, would have knowledge of him leaving the cell area and going to the interview room.

So we're just saying, first of all, Your Honor, that we have established the admissibility of this document by much more weight of the evidence than required to under either exception of the Hearsay Rule.

THE COURT: All right. Well, first, this official written statement section, Mr. Neaton, does not

apply, categorically does not apply. Now, what is the section that applies to the Shop Book Exception under the Hearsay Rule?

MR. UPDIKE: It begins on page 601, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, let's look at that,

because that's what we're talking about, as I understand

it. Is that page 601?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me look at that.

I'll tell you what. Let's take a break and let me take
this back and study it during the break rather than study
it here, and I'll try to rule when I come back. About ten
minutes.

(A short recess was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: All right. I talked with the attorneys about where we go from here. We have gotten bogged down as far as time on evidentiary matters, but those are important matters, too, and they sometimes take some time. We have decided that we will go until 6:00 this evening. We will stop at 6:00 and we will come back tomorrow morning at 10:00, Saturday. We will try to finish everything tomorrow. That's the present plan,

which both sides have agreed to.

Gentlemen, do you have anything further to say about this evidentiary point before the Court rules.

MR. NEATON: Yes. Judge, I do. Looking at some of the cases cited in Friend on the issue of business records versus official records. You indicated your belief that and dismissed the idea that the custody record kept pursuant to the law of the United Kingdom is not an official record. I've looked at the cases cited in Friend and first, I can say that I cannot find a case cited in Friend that says that a police-type record kept by a police agency qualifies as a business record or a shop book exception to the Hearsay Rule.

Commonwealth at 213 Va. 695 and in that case what everybody was arguing over was not police records, but medical records. Boone cites to and Boone imposes a requirement even in a Shop Book Exception of the maker of the record must have personal knowledge of the facts entered into the record.

Now in the same volume, while Boone in citing that authority cites to <u>Williams versus</u>

Commonwealth. which is in the same volume at page 45 for the requirement of personal knowledge, but <u>Williams versus</u>

Commonwealth is actually an official records

exception case. And the facts in Williams were that the Commonwealth was attempting to prove the age of the defendant by a police report and that police report was deemed to be an official record as opposed to any other exception to the Hearsay Rule.

Now I've looked at the cases of Simpson versus Commonwealth. 227 Va. 557, and this was a case again cited under the business records exception and it was a case in which records of a taxi cab were offered in a prosecution, which are clearly business records as opposed to police records.

Commonwealth, business records or shopkeeper records kept in the regular course of business about an inventory were offered in the criminal prosecution. So what I'm saying is that in researching the cases that Friend cites under the shopkeeper's exception, or shop book exception, I find that what's being admitted as business records in criminal prosecutions are, in fact, business records or medical records. And in the only criminal prosecution that I can find in my research in which a police-type record is offered and litigated, it's litigated under whether it's an official record.

And Mr. Updike in his argument as to whether the custody record kept pursuant to law in England

is an official record versus a business record said,
"Well, official records have to do with death certificates
and vital records and reports of medical examiners and
things like that." Well, that is true, because I don't
think the Commonwealth of Virginia, in devising a rule as
to what is an official record, really took into account
the Police and Criminal Evidence Act in England as a
common law in this Commonwealth developed.

But as I read what the general rule that defines what an official record is, Friend says that there are two requirements on what constitutes an official record. And the first requirement is that the statement be made by a public official, a police officer, the custody officer in this case, and two, that the statement be made in the line of duty. That is, the custody officer's duty to take care of the prisoner or Mr. Beever and Mr. Wright's duties, if any, as investigators.

And so, while I'm saying that the history of the cases in the Commonwealth probably didn't take into account that we'd ever get a case like this to decide the admission of certain records, I simply point to the Court's attention to the precedent that seems to indicate that business records are business records and police records are official records, and I guess that's the point I was trying to make earlier.

And I have not heard cited to me a case that says a police record like the one offered by the Commonwealth is a business record. And I think the distinction you have to look at is the fact that in England they have a legal duty to keep these records, as opposed to a business in Virginia that may not have a legal duty to keep an inventory, and that's the point I want to make.

And I'd ask the Court to reconsider its earlier ruling that Just summarily dismissed my argument that what we have is an official record here. I see no case authority for that claim and the only case authority I see seems to point that a police record is an official record, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I think you've made a persuasive argument for your position. It seemed to me in reading the section from Friend that we were more properly under the business records exception than an official record, which I think of as being birth certificates and matters of that kind. But you have addressed the issue very well. Let's see what you say.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, could I just respond quickly? Mr. Neaton did cite and discuss nearly all the cases in the annotations to that section of Friend. He did. however, miss one and I don't criticize him for that.

He didn't have his own library here, of course, as I have a little bit of one anyway. But the one that he missed is Frye versus Commonwealth 231 VA. 370, 1986 case. That's the case involving an individual who was convicted of shooting a trooper some years ago, Trooper Biggs, I think it was. But at any rate, yes, James Leroy Biggs.

And in that case this issue came up concerning DMV reports and NCIC reports which, of course, we're all familiar with as being criminal records of individuals, and those records are compiled, basically, from police investigations, police submitting authorities, clerks submitting information, clerks aubmitting information, clerks aubmitting information, DMV reports are based upon a police officer submitting such information, Courts aubmitting information. And in that case it was ruled that both DMV reports and NCIC reports come within the shop book or shop exception to the Hearsay Rule. And the Boone versus Commonwealth case cited by counsel is cited in this case as to the personal knowledge and so forth.

However, the Court goes on to state that,
"In certain cases where verification of reported facts is
not possible through the personal knowledge of the record
keeper, practical necessity nevertheless requires
admission of reported evidence which has a circumstantial
guarantee of trustworthiness. The guarantee is provided

where evidence shows the regularity of the preparation of the records and reliance on them by their preparers or those for whom they are prepared." That is at page 387 of the decision.

And here, Your Honor, we have the circumstantial evidence, not only from the officers who have testified of their personal involvement in the investigation, their personal signatures on certain entries, but we also have at this point in the case further authentication provided by the defendant himself as to the signatures which he placed on the records. We have further circumstantial authentication through the Miranda forms, which are now in evidence themselves, which we can compare the times on those with the records and so forth.

have established circumstantial authentication of the trustworthiness of these documents and reliance upon them, both by those who prepared them and those for whom they are prepared. So we would ask that the records be admitted and we see no difference between these kinds of police records and the ones we have here in this country, DMV reports and NCIC reports.

THE COURT: Well, it's a good question. What was the section that you cited me to originally, Mr.

Neaton, on official records? In Friend, what did --

MR. NEATON: That was 248, Judge.

THE COURT: 248?

MR. NEATON: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me take another look at that.

Mr. Neaton, your main point is that under the official written statement exception to the Hearsay Rule, assuming that these custody reports fall within that category, that in some instances in these reports there has been a failure to show that the person who actually recorded the event had firsthand personal knowledge of the event. That is your point, is it not?

MR. NEATON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Specifically?

MR. NEATON: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, let's speak to that specific point, Mr. Updike, because obviously I'm having some trouble with this ruling. It's a very difficult ruling.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: To what extent is there a failure in these records on the point of the person who made the entry not having firsthand knowledge of what was put in the record? I'm interested only in that point.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. I'm looking down the report itself, the custody sheet itself, beginning at June

5th, the 1:45 entry that would have been done by the custody officer. And I won't go through each and every entry, but as we come down from 1:45 to 3:25, at that point the defendant is taken to the DCI's office and the custody officer would certainly know when a prisoner is leaving his custody.

THE COURT: Mr. Updike, it's not necessary to go through all these.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, Your Honor, but my point is.
such as those entries, when he's down there, all of the
entries pertain to, as described by the officers,
observations either by the custody officer or his
Detective Inspector, I think it was, and their personal
observations of that. Everything occurring in that jail
cell that they observe, they enter themselves. I don't
know of anything else, any other entries here, Your Honor

THE COURT: All right.

MR. UPDIKE: -- such as the one that Kenneth Beever caused to be entered.

THE COURT: Well, thank you. I'm ready to -MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir.

THE COURT: I'm ready to rule. I found Mr.

Neaton's argument to be very persuasive and I'm not now sure. To be perfectly candid with you, I'm not now sure

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whether this exception comes under the official written statement, exception to the Hearsay Rule under Section 248 of Friends or whether it comes under the business records exception. I'm not clear on that. And there are some differences.

But for purposes of my ruling, I'm going to adopt the defendant's position that perhaps this would qualify as an official written statement and that, therefore, the rules pertaining to those statements and the admissibility thereof apply. I rule that so much of the custody statements as pertains to matters which the person who entered the information cannot verify is sustained, that the objection is sustained to so much of that. As to other information in the custody reports from which it is clear that the person who made the entry had firsthand knowledge of the event, I overrule.

Now that means that I have sustained the objection as to certain entries in the record and overruled it as to others. And that's not unusual. As a matter of fact, some of these cases that we read pertaining to admissibility of death certificates have gone the same way. The Courts have ruled that if part of the death certificate is admissible to show fact of death, but that the opinion of the doctor as to why the person died is not admissible, and they have cut that part out of

it. It is along that line that I rule.

I'm sorry that this is a somewhat confusing ruling, but it seems to me that from my point of view it's probably the best I can do. For purposes of the record, I'm going to allow Mr. Updike to enter these custody reports by identification only. I will reserve rulings as to the admissibility of these custody reports at the trial for substantive evidentiary reasons. And I sustain the defense's objection as to so much of said reports as fails to meet the firsthand knowledge requirement of the entrant.

All right. That's my ruling.

MR. NEATON: I'm just wondering if we have agreement as to what is in and what is out.

THE COURT: I think that may be the problem of the attorneys, but it seems to me that's the way it's got to be here. Some of it is admissible. Some of it is not, perhaps. You have to decide what is and what is not, and you're guided by whether or not it appears that the person who made the entry in the record had firsthand knowledge of that which he put in or whether it was obviously something that he learned from somebody else.

All right. Let's go ahead and I'm going to allow you to mark this exhibit for purposes of identification only.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. I think that it has been done, and that is Number Eleven.

MR. NEATON: Sure. I have no problem with that.

THE COURT: Let it go in. And, Mr. Neaton, for purposes of Virginia procedure, under Virginia law it's no longer necessary for purposes of an appeal to except to the ruling of the Court. So long as you state your objection clearly and the grounds for the objection your objection is protected on appeal.

MR. NEATON: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let's move along as best we can. Who do you want now, Officer Wright?

MR. UPDIKE: Please, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's have him back.
All right, sir. Have a seat.

The witness, DETECTIVE CONSTABLE TERRY WRIGHT, having previously been sworn, and being recalled, testifles as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

G Detective Constable Wright, you understand. of course, you're still under oath, is that correct, sir?

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If you wouldn't mind for me, the original O custody sheets are still there before you, I believe, aren't they?

Yes. sir.

If you would reorganize those for us and return them to the file that you have for safekeeping, you can retain custody of them.

(Witness gathers original custody sheets and puts them in his file.)

Sir, if I could, first of all, show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven and ask you if you could identify that, please, and if so, tell us what it 13.

Yes, sir. It's a Metropolitan Police A document, which we refer to as a Notice to Detain Persons. Form Number 3053. And it's a form which is served upon every prisoner that's brought into the police station and this form is read by the custody officer to that prisoner when the custody record is opened. He then hands this to the prisoner for his retention and the prisoner signs on the custody record saying he received this.

And the portion of it which the officer reads to the individual at that point, would you read that for the record, please?

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Persons. This side is to be read to the detained person by the custody officer before giving the Notice to the detained person." It states, "You have the right (1) to have someone informed of your arrest; (2) consult a solicitor; and (3) consult a copy of the Codes of Practice." It further states that, "You may do any of these things now, but if you do not, you may still do so later." An explanation of these rights and other rights is set out on overleaf.

Yes, sir. It states, "Notice to Detain

Q And that means. as I understand it on the back, the notice itself, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm showing you, first of all,
Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Nine, which is just the
cover sheet to the custody records. I'd like to show you
that and ask you to identify it, please.

A Yes, sir. This is a copy of custody record 1106, which refers to Jens Soering and it's dated the 5th of June, 1986.

O On that custody sheet are there any references to the form which we have here, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, Notice to Detain Persons, which you just read?

A Yes, sir. It would not be that particular

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form, but it would be a form identical and there's a reference on the left-hand side that says, "The notice 2 setting out my right has been read to me and I have been 3 provided with a copy." And there is a space for the signature of the person detained and it is signed by Jens 5 Spering at 12:50 p.m. on the 5th of June, 1986. 6 7 Now can I ask you, first of all, were you present when that was done? 8 Yes. slr. A And the form, I believe, shows you as the 10 officer, is that correct? 11 12 Ah --13 Excuse me. My question really is, were you 14 present when it was signed? 15 A Yes, sir, I was present. And the defendant seated over here is the 16 Individual who signed that? 17 That is correct, yes. 18 And to specify, he signed this form 19 acknowledging that these rights on Commonwealth's Exhibit 20 Number Seven had been read to him and that he'd received a 21 22 copy of this form? 23 Yes, sir. He signed in two places, but one 24 signature refers to that form there.

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Tell us about the second place where there

is this signature, please.

A Yes, sir. Below the space provided for the signature related to that form, printed on the front of the custody record are the words, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable," or "I do not want a solicitor as soon as practicable at this time," sir. and there's space for the signature of the person detained.

Q What was done during this process as to those two options?

- A Yes, sir. If I may explain.
- Q Yes.

A When the custody record is opened, the custody officer will ask the person if he wants a solicitor to attend at that time or if he wants to speak to one. Depending on his answer, he will delete one of those two lines. On this particular record, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable" has been deleted, and which leaves, "I do not want a solicitor at this time," and that is signed by Jens Soering, again at 12:50.

Q You were present at the remand hearing on that date of June 5, 1986, is that correct, at the Richmond Magistrate's Court?

- A Yes, sir, I was.
- Q And were you the officer who transported

 Jens Soering from the Magistrate's Court to the Richmond

A Yes, sir.

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And that document that you have in your hand, that indicates the time of arrival and the advisement procedures that you described, and that occurred in your presence?

Yes. sir. We arrived back at Richmond Police Station at 12:15. We stayed outside for a short while, because one other person was being booked into the station at that time. And we then entered and this form was filled out. It was signed by Jens Soering at 12:50.

During that procedure, from the time that Jens Soering was in your custody at the Richmond Police Station until the time that you left him in the custody of the station officer, would it be?

Yes. sir.

Did you ever hear Jens Soering request counsel, a solicitor or an attorney or a barrister, any form of legal counsel?

> No. sir. A

Did you ever refuse him legal counsel?

No. sir. A

During that particular period of time, did you ever threaten Jens Soering in any fashlon?

Definitely not, sir.

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Q Did you ever, in Jens Soering's presence, threaten Elizabeth Haysom?

I've never threatened any prisoner, sir.

I'd like to go through some of the interviews, if I might. Starting with June 5, 1986, which we've been discussing as the first interview, and I'm showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit -- this is a defense exhibit -- Number One, which is dated June 5. 1986, 3:35 p.m. Were you present at the time that that advisement was made to the defendant. Jens Soering, by Investigator Gardner?

> Yes, sir. A

Q Was it an oral advisement at that time?

Yes, slr. A

Would you relate what you recall concerning Q the circumstances of the defendant being brought to the DCI's office and the circumstances occurring upon the defendant's arrival and what he said leading up to the --When was the Miranda form given to him, really, is what I'm saying. What's your recollection of what occurred as the defendant came --

I remember that myself, Detective Sergeant Beever and Investigator Gardner were all present in the Detective Chief Inspector's office, which is on the first floor in Richmond Police Station. And at the beginning of

the interview. I remember that, although this particular form of Caution was not familiar to me until that time, I do remember that Investigator Gardner read over what he referred to as a Miranda to Mr. Soering. And the details on that form, as I recall, were filled in by Investigator Gardner. He timed it at 3:35 p.m.

Q Was that done before any questioning, after questioning? When was it done in relationship to the interview of the suspicion of murder here in Bedford?

A It was done at the commencement of the interview.

At that time, when Investigator Gardner advised the defendant in that fashion, do you recall his response to the advisement?

A He was quite happy to be interviewed without consulting a solicitor or counsel or anybody.

Q When he was so advised of Miranda, did he make any requests, upon arriving there at the DCI's office, for counsel?

A Definitely not, sir, no.

Q In addition to the Miranda advisement, was there any other advisement given to him at the commencement of this interview at 3:35?

A Yes, sir. He was also Cautloned according to British law.

anybody else in that police station towards Jens Soering

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or any other person as far as -- Well, I know that they weren't made in my presence, if any were made.

Q Did you ever hear, specifically, now —
You've answered my question — Did you ever hear during
this entire remand at the Richmond Police Station

Detective Sergeant Beever say to the defendant words to
the effect that Elizabeth Haysom was a very pretty girl,
she's all alone in the cell block, a shame if she fell
down?

A No. sir. That's ridiculous.

Q In connection with such an alleged statement, did you ever hear Detective Sergeant Beever say to the defendant, "I think you should talk to us, lad. You really don't need that lawyer"?

A No, sir.

Q Concerning the second interview on June 5th, and if I could show you the Miranda form -- Well, there was not an actual Miranda form executed as to that, but if I could ask you, were you present during that interview which began at approximately 6:00 p.m.?

A Yes. sir.

Could you relate for us what you recall concerning that particular interview, first of all beginning with the Miranda advisement proceeding, please?

A Yes, sir. We removed him from his cell and

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took him again to the DCI's office. As I recall, remember. O Yes. sir. we began to question Mr. Soering. context of the interview was at that time?

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Investigator Gardner again gave the Miranda. I can't remember whether he used his notes or whatever. I can't

I'm sure that he gave him the Miranda and

Without going through the entire substance of the interview, could you generally state what the

Yes, sir. It was in relation to certain letters that had been written between Elizabeth Haysom and Jens Soering and also with reference to an earlier interview regarding the background of Elizabeth Haysom's family.

Q Now do you recall during that interview the defendant saying anything concerning a lawyer? I'm not asking whether he requested a lawyer, but, specifically, or I should say, generally, anything about an attorney?

He did on several occasions during those three days state that he would not answer certain questions until after he'd spoken to an attorney or a lawyer once he returned to the United States, should he return here.

> And I have here some notes as to this Q

Interview, which were proffered as Defendant's Exhibit B, should you need to refer to them for refreshing your memory, and only if you need to. But do you recall whether there was anything at the end of the interview concerning an attorney? And if you need to refer to these, then we would have them here.

A If I might, sir.

Q Please.

A Yes, sir. It's as I just stated, that's one of the occasions that he mentioned that he would like to talk to an American attorney on his return to the United States, should he come back here.

Detective Constable Wright, we're going to be playing the tapes at a later portion so I'm not going to go in with you to any great detail the substance of those interviews which were recorded. They'll speak for themselves.

But I would like to proceed to the next interview and for purposes of reference showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two, which is dated June 5th, 8:05 p.m. on that date. Were you present during that interview?

A Yes, sir, I was.

Q And I'd like to ask, during that interview was the advisement procedure, that is to say, reading to

A Yes, it was.

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Q And as the form indicates, did the defendant indicate that he understood those rights?

A Yes, he did.

Q During that interview or during any of these interviews that I'm asking about, did you see Detective Sergeant Beever make any gestures such as looking at the defendant in the eye and raising his eyebrows and making some type of downward motion, pointing motion, with his hand?

A Definitely not, sir. The atmosphere in that interview room, considering the circumstances, was quite relaxed.

Q The next interview, with reference to that, I'd like to show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three, which has the date June 6, 1986, 11:40 p.m. (sic). You were present during that interview, as well, is that correct??

A Yes, sir, at 11:40 a.m.

Q And again, was there any questioning, was there a situation there where the defendant was brought to the interview room, and all three of you officers were

present, and he was interviewed for a period of time, approximately twenty minutes or something of that nature, before Miranda was ever given?

A There was some conversation, but I wouldn't refer to it as an interview. And he was brought upstairs from his cell and I remember that he was brought from his cell at 11:19, but I think that we sat there for some time before the other officers were ready for the actual interview. But once all three officers were in the room, Jens Soering decided that he wanted to talk about another matter and he was actually questioning us at that stage.

Q But did you or the other officers ask him anything about the suspicion of murder here in Bedford County, Virginia?

A No. sir.

Q When that began, had the defendant been read Miranda and advised of it and had he indicated that he understood those warnings?

A Yes, sir. He indicated that the Miranda was signed, timed at 11:40, and I can see that Jens Soering signed it. I do remember him signing it and I also witnessed it.

Q I'd like to ask you about the next day, and I'm just handing you these Miranda forms as a point of reference really, and it may be already there in front of

you. The next Miranda of June 7th, and it should be here. No, they've failen down back over here. No, they're the ones on A. While I'm looking for this, the interview on June 7, 1986 and the defendant was advised the Miranda at 1:21 p.m., as to that, were you present during that interview?

A Yes. slr.

Q And during that interview, again, was the defendant advised of Miranda and he indicated he understood it before questioning began as to the subject matter of the murder here in Bedford County?

A Yes, sir.

O Now I'd like to ask you, up to this point and at any time during the course of the defendant's incarceration during this remand, was there ever a time when you, yourself, were locked up with the defendant in his cell for a period of an hour and discussed with him such matters as his representation, whether he should have it, or any circumstances such as that?

A No, sir.

Q Was there the one occasion on June 7, 1986 at 1:00 p.m. approximately, when you escorted him to the shower so he could take a shower?

A Yes. sir. I did.

Q Did you engage in any conversation with him

at that time?

A I escorted him upstairs. He took a shower and I just stood by. After the shower I took him back down to the DCI's office to await an interview and there was a conversation that took place there.

Q The Interview on June 8, 1986, beginning at 4:45 p.m., you were not present during the initial portion of that, is that correct?

A It may be possible that I escorted Jens Soering to the room, but I was not present during the first part of the actual interview.

O The actual interview. And as to the last interview, showing you the last Miranda form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Six, dated June 6, 1986, with the date 7:18 p.m., were you present during that interview, the last portion of the interview?

A Yes. sir, I was.

Q During that interview, the one beginning at 7:18 p.m., did you take notes during the interview?

A I did, sir, yes.

Q Were you allowed to do so by the defendant?

A Well, he could see me doing it, sir, and didn't object at all.

Q During that interview, did the defendant ever request counsel to be present?

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Conduct a paragraph which can be interpreted in that way, but --But, because of the newness of the Act you may have forgotten to comply with that in this instance? I wouldn't say I forgot to comply, sir. 5 The notes are not -- There's no statement made based on 6 those notes at that time. They are only the start of an interview, which is on a Metropolitan Police form which was about three lines long and then stopped. However, the other consideration, of course, was that these notes were 10 not for proceedings that were likely to take place within 11 the United Kingdom. 12 But you say that Jens Soering was cautioned 13 pursuant to the Caution that's given in the United 14 Kingdom, is that right? 15 That's correct. 16 And so you were contemplating the 17 possibility that there may be further proceedings against 18 him in the United Kingdom, correct? 19 Not correct, sir. A 20 You just gave it out of the goodness of 21 your heart? 22 Correct. A 23 You said that throughout the three to four 24 days that Mr. Soering never requested to speak to an 25

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A No, sir. He mentioned American attorneys on several occasions, but it was always of the opinion that he didn't need one right there and then.

Q And that's your memory of what took place during those interviews?

A That is what took place.

Q That is your memory of what took place during those interviews?

A Yes, sir. That is what took place.

Q During the second interview on the 5th of June. 1986, you heard Mr. Soering ask for an attorney, did you not?

A No, sir.

Q You did not?

A No. sir.

Q He never asked for an attorney during that Interview on the 5th of June?

A No, sir. He discussed an attorney.

Q Pardon me?

A He discussed an attorney, the word "attorney." He said that he wanted to not answer some questions until after he spoke to an attorney once he'd returned to the United States.

Q He said that at 6:00?

to answer any questions put to him by Mr. Beever about the

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homicide in Bedford County, Isn't that correct, at the 6:00 interview on the 5th of June?

A Without referring to any notes, sir, I would say no.

MR. NEATON: Judge, I might request since I have not been aware of the fact that this witness made notes by himself or notes that concern these interviews, that perhaps this would be a good time to break for the night in that perhaps I can be furnished copies of the notes that he's referring to. I would say I was furnished copies of Mr. Gardner's notes, but I don't believe that I was furnished copies of this witness' notes and because the witness has used them to refresh his memory, I'm entitled to review them.

MR. UPDIKE: I understand that to be the law, Your Honor, and I haven't seen Detective Constable Wright look at any notes of his. Now the discovery order and the rule pertaining to discovery requires the Commonwealth to divulge to the defendant the substance of any oral statements made. I've done that. If you want to look at the Rule 3A:11 of the Rules of The Supreme Court of Virginia, it specifically states that the defendant is not entitled to notes.

Now if during questioning a witnes looks at notes, then opposing counsel can see what in the

world the witness has been looking at. But I haven't seen this gentleman look at anything yet, as far as his own notes, and until that occurs counsel is not entitled to see them.

MR. NEATON: Judge, I understand the rule on refreshing the witness' memory to mean that if prior to the testimony, not just during the testimony, if he's referred to notes in order to refresh his memory, then the opposing party is entitled to review the notes that the witness has used to refresh his memory. It's not that I'm asking for the notes on the basis of the Commonwealth's, or on the basis of Rule 3811, I'm asking to review the notes on the basis of the law concerning refreshing recollection, and I think I'm entitled to do that.

THE COURT: Well, let's take that up tomorrow.

It's late in the day. That's a good note to end on. I

will make no ruling at this time on that. However, if

there are any notes you should at least have them

available so that if I do, or that they be produced, that

they are here tomorrow.

MR. UPDIKE: They are immediately available, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We will recess until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

(The Court was recessed at 5:50 p.m. until 10:00 a.m. Saturday, March 3, 1990.)

I, VIVIAN P. NEAL, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings in the aforementioned case, taken on March 2, 1990, to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

٧.

JENS SOERING

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. SWEENEY. JR., PRESIDING

Bedford County, Virginia March 3, 1990

* * * * *

VIVIAN P. NEAL Court Reporter 1221 Twin Springs Court Forest, Virginia 24551

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THE COURT: All right, gentlemen.

MR. NEATON: Before we talk about the issue of whether the defense is entitled to inspect the notes of Mr. Wright, we have another issue we want to bring to your attention and that is, last night I understand that an interview of one of the sequestered witnesses was shown on Channel 10 out of Roanoke. The witness is Mr. Beever. The interview occurred right after Court was adjourned and it occurred in the hallway, as I believe, near the front door of the Courthouse.

I want the record to be clear that. In no way am I implying somehow that the Commonwealth's Attorney has somehow caused this situation to occur. In no way am I implying that somehow the order of the Court of January 16th about attorneys and Court personne! not talking to the media has been violated, but the way I am coming at this is that that witness was a sequestered witness. That witness was supposed to be excluded and not supposed to talk to anyone about the case.

He was interviewed and the interview was broadcast and I'd like to make a separate record. at this point in time, to call Mr. Beever and ask him what he

said, so that issue is preserved. Then after he does that. I would request the Court for issuances of a subpoena ducus tecum for the tape of that interview so that it is preserved for appeal.

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THE COURT: I have no knowledge of this. It is the first I have heard about it. Mr. Updike?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor. I did not see the program. I was not present. I don't know the substance of it. My handling of the situation -- and I'll just tell the Court what I have done, and if I'm wrong, I'm wrong -once the British officers and. In fact, some other witnesses, other than the British officers who have been subpoenaed for the case, have been contacted by members of the medla, the ones who have asked me about it, and once we got the officers back to Bedford here and I had the opportunity to speak to them about that. What I have told all the witnesses who have brought this to my attention. is that there is an order pertaining to the attorneys prohibiting the attorneys in the case. me included. from providing any information to the media. I said I do not know whether that pertains to the witnesses. but I said. because of that, because of the spirit of it. it would certainly seem to me to be wise not to discuss the subject matter of the case with the media.

It's my understanding after this occurred

-- and I had no prior knowledge -- that the case itself was not discussed, but rather matters concerning the British Courts, a matter of interest, which I would suspect that Detective Inspector Beever can express himself far better than I can, that it was a matter of relations for the Metropolitan Police Department and that he did not discuss the subject matter of this hearing or anything concerning this case.

Again. I state that without having discussed it with Detective Inspector Beever and without having seen the interview itself. That is what I would suspect and believe did occur. That is about all I can say on that.

THE COURT: All right. I will grant the defense motion to have Officer Beever come back to the Courtroom and allow you. Mr. Neaton. to examine him as to what he did.

MR. NEATON: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Will you call the officer. Detective

Sergeant Beever. You remain under oath Detective

Sergeant Beever. If you would come up here.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Neaton, you may inquire.

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I don't remember the exact order. I know

the questions I answered. sir. What were the guestions that you answered? I was asked to make a comparison between 3 the English Courts and this Court. sir. What was the next guestion you were asked 5 to answer? I was asked about the extradition hearings, A 7 sir. 8 In this case? Q 9 Yes. sir. A 10 What was the next question you chose to 11 answer? 12 I think they were the -- No. there were two A 13 questions I chose to answer. Most certainly the 14 comparisons between the two courts, the differences, what 15 struck me about this court and the way we operated over 16 there. I talked about the Crime Prosecution Service in 17 England, which is our prosecuting body. 18 What did you say about that on television? 19 I didn't say anything about that. sir. 20 Well, I did say something about that, but it didn't go out 21 on television at all. 22 What went out on television was about the 23 Strasbourg hearings in this case? 24 Yes. I said I discussed the extradition 25

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Q What did you say about the extradition hearings?

A I told them what my personal feelings were at the time.

G What were your personal -- What did you

tell him, that was --

A I said there was a time during the extradition period. at Strasbourg, when I didn't think Mr.

Soering would come back to this country.

Q What else dld you tell them. if anything.

about the extradition proceedings?

A Nothing, sir, I don't think. I don't think

Q What questions did you choose not to

I dld. anyway.

answer?

whether I would talk to him. I said, "I'm under instructions via Mr. Updike, under the Judge, not to talk about the case." And I said, "So please don't ask me any questions in that direction." and, in fact, one of the gentleman's questions was, "Of course, you're not allowed to talk about the case, so I won't ask you any questions about it." So I made it perfectly clear when the gentlemen approached me that I wasn't going to discuss the

case with him.

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Q Okay. You thought that your comments on the extradition process in Strasbourg were not comments about the case?

A I honestly thought that, sir, yes.

MR. NEATON: Thank you. I have no other questions.

THE COURT: Sergeant Beever, for the remainder of the case I specifically instruct you not to discuss anything publicly with the news media until this case is concluded.

THE WITNESS: I apologize. sir.

THE COURT: All right. That's all.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. sir.

MR. NEATON: Judge, will you grant my request for a subpoena ducus tecum for the tape?

THE COURT: I will, unless the Commonwealth knows of some good objection.

MR. UPDIKE: I really need to know the materiality and the reason for that.

MR. NEATON: Preservation of the evidence for possible appeal issues.

MR. UPDIKE: As to what, though, Your Honor, that's my real argument. Isn't the purpose and the policy

of the exclusionary rule or the separation rule. I should say, the real purpose of it is so that a witness will testify on the stand without having been influenced as to the testimony from other witnesses. Now what Your Honor has heard from the witness stand, how does that in anyway indicate that there's any influence upon this witness' testimony by any comment concerning the extradition proceedings, which concluded some time ago.

This has no bearing upon the issue of suppression of the evidence at this point. So, my real question is, regardless of what was said, what is the materiality of the tapes themselves?

MR. NEATON: Well. (A) I would ask then, so the record is clear, that Mr. Beever be prohibited from testifying in this hearing, because he's violated the Court's sequestration and exclusion order and. (B) the relevance of the tape would be that it would be, by subpoening the tape, it would be preserving the evidence in case we chose to appeal on that issue.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else. sir. MR. NEATON: No. that's all.

THE COURT: All right. "A" is denied. "B" is granted and the reason "B" is granted is because of this reasoning. Number one, I cannot see any possible prejudicial error that's been committed. But regardless

of that, counsel for the defendant has the right to proffer this evidence for purposes of any appeal. That's his right. He has asked for it and I will grant it. So the subpoena ducus tecum will issue to the station to produce a copy of yesterday's interview with Sergeant Beever, which interview I have not seen, incidentally. All right, I think that's all.

MR. UPDIKE: The only other request, Your Honor. may the Commonwealth have access to that, pecause I have not seen it as well?

THE COURT: Yes, sir. All right. Now let's proceed.

MR. NEATON: Before I continue with my cross examination of Mr. Wright. I would renew my request for an opportunity to review the notes of the interviews of my client that Mr. Wright made. at least as to the first and second interviews on the 5th of June. because the witness testified yesterday that he had used those notes, prior to his testimony. In order to refresh his memory about the events that occurred back in 1986.

I believe that under the rules of evidence that apply to refreshing a witness' recollection, that the opposing party is entitled to inspect those documents and not necessarily proffered into evidence or offered as exhibits, but we are entitled to inspect those documents

In order to see what, in fact, the witness did use to refresh his memory. I just cite the Court to Section 18 in Friend, the cases cited thereunder which indicate that that is the proper procedure, once a witness has used a document or something to refresh his memory, that's all.

I just want to see what he used to refresh his memory. Again, I want to make clear that I am not saying that this evidence somehow was, that the Commonwealth was obligated to disclose this evidence to the defense under the discovery order. In no way am I implying that the Commonwealth has somehow violated the discovery order. What I'm saying is under the rules of evidence and the cases that interpret that, we are entitled to inspect anything, whether it be a document or a thing that a witness used to refresh his memory.

THE COURT: Would you give me a citation. either from Friend. or specifically from a case that states that you are entitled to this information, if it concerns private notes of this witness which were not brought to Court and which were reviewed prior to the hearing?

MR. NEATON: Yes, Judge. Just a minute. On page 53 of Friend, actually beginning on page 52, it says, "Any material which actually stimulates or revives the witness' memory may be used, meaning to refresh the witness memory. It is not limited to writings, it may

consists of anything which. in fact, stimulates memory.

It makes no difference whether the material was prepared by the witness or by some other person. It may be an original, a copy or an abstract. There is no requirement that the material itself be admitted into evidence or even that it be admissible. However, the adverse party has the right to examine the material, to use it in cross examining the witness and show it the Jury".

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right, Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor. Your Honor. If I could, first of all, state that I appreciate the comments of Mr. Neaton in this case. It's going to be a hard fought case and vigorously pursued. I think, on both sides and I think any effort on both of our parts to restrict any animosity between us is a good thing and I'll just state I'll try to reciprocate and I appreciate those comments.

But as for the motion, Your Honor, if I could just state that I claim not to be any expert on this. As I read this I just wonder, Your Honor, when it talks about the witness refreshing his memory, does that not mean a witness on the witness stand as he's refreshing his memory and is handed a document which, of course, at

that point the opposing counsel is entitled to see it. I would state, Your Honor, that we have the notes. We really have nothing to hide.

If the Court feels that counsel is entitled to it, then I don't want any problems arising from this point since we don't have anything to conceal. But I still really wonder whether this section, from my reading of it, pertains to anything that the witness has looked at prior to getting on the witness stand.

THE COURT: Well, again, it's a difficult question. It would seem to me logical that any witness who has made notes would certainly refer to those notes at some point before they come to Court to testify. Now following that logic, under your theory. Mr. Neaton, there would never be a case where the notes of a witness would not be subject to defendant's review.

It does seem to me that that flies in the face of the discovery rule that states that certain private documents of witnesses and parties shall not be disclosed. Now that gives me a lot of problem. But on the other hand, the language which you have read in Friend, certainly does not make it clear that notes reviewed by a witness prior to a hearing and relied on by the witness at the hearing are not subject to your inspection and that's where we are.

MR. NEATON: Judge. I would indicate that under the Commonwealth's theory, all the witness would have to do to skirt the requirement in Friend would be to review the notes one minute before testifying and then not review them on the stand and at that point prohibit the adverse party, the opposing party, from seeing what the notes were that he used to refresh his memory.

I would further indicate that in this case the foundation has been laid that the witness used these notes to refresh his memory. And, therefore, it would be distinguishable from a case where a witness testified after reviewing notes but no foundation was laid in the trial that the witness actually reviewed any notes or actually refreshed his memory by reviewing notes.

And therefore, I think that while privately most people, particularly those testifying about events that are four years old, would have to review notes to refresh their memory. If the foundation isn't laid that they have reviewed the notes, then the opposing party is not entitled to inspect them under this rule because there is no foundation.

But in a case like this where the witness specifically testifies that he has reviewed the notes prior to testimony and the notes form part of the basis of his memory and, therefore, are part of the underlying

basis for the facts that he testifies to under oath at this hearing, then the defense should be entitled to review the notes, pursuant to the rule stated in Friend. And I don't think by ruling in favor of the defense in this case you are creating a broad rule that would apply in every case. I think what you are saying is under the facts of this case with the foundation laid as to this witness, the adverse party, in this case being the defense, is entitled to review those notes.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we really think that the law is that the defendant is not entitled to see these notes under these circumstances. Otherwise, there would be no reason for the provision in the discovery rule. However, we see no great reason for debate here. We would just ask that counsel look at these notes and we won't have to worry about it.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. NEATON: Thank you. Mr. Updike.

MR. UPDIKE: Sure.

MR. NEATON: (Reviews notes.)

(A short break was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

1	THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. Do we want
2	Detective Wright on the stand now?
3	MR. NEATON: Yes. sir.
4	THE COURT: That's what I thought. Bring in
5	Detective Wright. Come up. Detective Constable Wright.
6	You remain under oath.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Neaton.
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10	The witness. DETECTIVE CONSTABLE TERRY WRIGHT, having
11	previously been sworn and being recalled, testified as
12	follows:
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14	CROSS EXAMINATION (Cont.)
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16	BY MR. NEATON:
17	Q Mr. Wright, I would like you to call your
18	attention to the second interview on the fifth of June of
19	1986. You recall that interview. correct?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q You were present during that interview?
22	A Yes, I was.
23	Q You were taking notes during that
24	interview?
25	A I did write some notes, yes, sir.
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Mr. Wright, I'm going to show you what has been marked for identification purposes as Defendant's Exhibit E. Is that a copy of your notes taken during the first and second interviews on the 5th of June 1985 (sic) and subsequent interviews afterwards?

A That is part of the notes, some of the notes I wrote, yes.

You were taking these notes in a question and answer form, is that right, during the second interview?

No. sir. I wrote down some notes, because there were several. Put it this way. The conversation was quite a lengthy one and on occasions I wrote down some of the things that were said.

The 6:00 interview on the 5th of June was a rather lengthy interview. is that what you're saying?

I'm saving it was in the region of forty-five minutes and those notes do not represent forty-five minutes worth of conversation.

O In any event, you referred to these notes in order to refresh your memory and at least part of these notes -- and I'm showing you what's Page D of your notes -- are questions and answers, aren't they?

They are some of the guestions and answers

8 How did you determine what questions to write down and what ones not to write down?

A Well, some of the questions that I wrote down and another question and answer may have been given before I finished writing, so I just wrote down some of them. I can't remember exactly how I decided now, but if they seemed important at the time I wrote them now. They may not be important. They may be.

O You said yesterday when you testified that at that second interview that Jens Soering asked only to speak to a U.S. attorney in the U.S., is that right?

A That's not exactly what I said, sir, no.

Q What exactly was it that you said?

A Well. what I meant was or what I said was that the word "attorney" did come up and that he was quite happy to carry on talking to us. but there were some questions he would not answer until he had spoken to an attorney and he was referring to when he returned to the United States.

Q In those notes that have been marked as Defendant's Exhibit E. did you record any instance during the June 5th 6:00 interview, where Mr. Soering only said that he would to the U.S. or only answer questions after

he returned to the U.S. and talked to a U.S. attorney? Take all the time you want to look at them.

A That's no problem. sir. I've already looked. I can read what I've written if you like. sir.

O The question was. Mr. Wright, is there an entry in your notes for the 6:00 interview on June 5th that says that Mr. Soering only wanted to answer some questions after talking to a U.S. attorney in the U.S.?

A No. there is not.

Q By the way, where is page B to these notes?

A I haven't got them. sir. I don't know.

Can I just answer that question a little bit more fully?

Q Well, the notes are labeled pages A through whatever, and there's a page B missing, isn't there?

MR. UPDIKE: I didn't give them all the notes. Judge. I thought I would just give him the ones pertaining to that. There is one here labeled B. I don't know that that's quite fair. The one that I just have here is labeled B.

MR. NEATON: But that's for Elizabeth Haysom's interview on the 6th of June.

MR. UPDIKE: Nevertheless --

THE COURT: Well, he's examining.

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Did you make a page A for June 5th and then make a page B for June 6th and go back and make a page C for June 5th?

A No, sir. You've shown me copies of the notes. Can I see the originals?

a Sure, If Mr. Updike will let me present them to you. Where's page B?

As I said, sir. I don't know. But I would --

What's on page B? Jens Soering asked for an attorney, right?

A No, sir. There may not be a page B. These letters A, C and D are in pencil and were undergone later. As you can see, you've shown me photocoples where they appeared in black ink and they appear to be the same as the writing. I deliberately put those in pencil, because I wanted you to read them and the purpose of putting them in pencil is so that you or anybody else can see that I have not altered the notes. They are different to the ink that I've used at the time.

When did you letter the pages in those notes?

- A At some stage later in the inquiry, sir.
- When was that?

Page 24

he have all the notes, because there's one here with the letter B in pencil on it.

THE COURT: Well, let him have them all.

MR. NEATON: And that is the notes of Elizabeth Haysom's interview for the 6th of June and beginning at 4:52 p.m. That's not the same notes.

THE WITNESS: That's what I'm saying, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: He's questioning the witness.

I'm not getting into that. I'm just saying that these are the notes and I put this on here, this staple. I'm asking that he have all of his notes pertaining to that period and that is still not all the notes. There's some pertaining to the later interviews.

MR. NEATON: When can we see the rest of them?

MR. UPDIKE: I'm not quite sure yet, Mr. Neaton.

MR. NEATON: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Sir, there is the page B that you have requested to see.

So page B in Jens Soering interview Q sheets --

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Was not written at the time. sir. letters A. B. C and D and so on were written on, added on. In pencil, by me at a later date in order that I could put these pages in some form of order.

So the order that you chose to put these a notes in is page A, being a page of Jens Soering's notes. and page A is a page of Jens Soering's first interview on the 5th of June, right? You can look at that.

Yes, sir. Thank you.

Page B, in the great sequential order that It's in, is Elizabeth Haysom's Interview of June 6th. Is that what you're telling the Judge?

I never said it was the Elizabeth Haysom Interview. This, I said, is page B. There's nothing to hide about that. You can see it. Anybody else can see it. That is a note made afterwards, by me. at some stage during the investigation and it says "6:02 p.m., reminded of Miranda and Caution 6:03 p.m." I don't ever recall doing an interview with Elizabeth Haysom at 6:00 p.m., but I do recall that on June 5th. one of the interviews of Jens Soering was 6:00 p.m. to 6:45 or thereabouts.

On the 6th of June, 1986, you did interview

or were present when Elizabeth Haysom was interviewed in the Richmond. England Police Station by Investigator Gardner. Mr. Beever and yourself. Isn't that true?

A I was there when she was interviewed. I don't recall the time. If you say that. sir. I will accept that.

Q Thank you.

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A This note, obviously, refers to Jens
Soering, in my opinion. It refers to "reminded of Miranda
and Caution 6:03 p.m. Shown copy of the diary. Shown
copy of letter. 1 - Yes. it's my writing." And that is
Jens Soering agreeing that the letters were in his
handwriting. I think.

Q You think?

A Yes. because I --

Q How did that get attached to your notes of Elizabeth Haysom's Interview?

A You tell me, sir. I don't know.

Q I wasn't in London. Well, tell me.

A Because I --

O In fact, you tell the Judge.

A Well, sir, those notes were made by me.

There's nothing to hide. When Investigator Gardner came back from London he brought those original notes with him and I can't say how they got attached to what. He

probably wasn't aware of it himself.

O Of course, what color ink are all the notes in Exhibit E written in? I'm showing you the original. They're in black ink, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q Okay.
- A No, that lsn't correct. Some in black and some in blue.
 - Q Okay.

MR. UPDIKE: Could I object at this point?

I'm getting a little concerned. I've allowed counsel to look at these originals, but they are the originals and if Mr. Neaton walks around with things like that, things get mixed up. I want to just make sure that I get all the originals back. How many of them are there?

For the record, how many pages?

MR. NEATON: SIx.

THE WITNESS: You will notice that two of them are marked "C."

MR. NEATON: That's right.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay. Now we're right. That makes it seven then, right?

MR. NEATON: Right.

MR. UPDIKE: Seven pages. Okay. Thank

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did discuss. Your next entry on the next page is a question or a statement made by somebody, "Give me something to make me consider what I am to do with you and 4 your attorney." correct? 5 Yes. sir. 6 Who said that during that interview? 7 I believe it was Mr. Gardner. 8 Then there's another sentence right under 9 that that says, "Does your involvement or non-involvement 10 or help or assistance, will it help Mr. Gardner greatly." 11 Is that correct? 12 A That's correct, sir, yes. 13 Q Who said that? 14 I believe that was Mr. Beever. 15 Now you're not indicating on these notes 16 with any symbols or names who are making these statements. 17 right? 18 That's correct, sir. I dldn't have time. A 19 Right under that is written. "I can't 20 answer that." 21 Yes, sir. A 22 Mr. Soering said that, right? Q 23 That's correct, sir, yes. A 24 Right under that is written, "It must be

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certainly towards the end at some stage. There were other

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one, sir. He was fully aware, or he had an idea, which

questions he thought he could answer and which questions

he thought he would not answer, and he exercised that

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to you?

No, sir. All the other points. I didn't A have time to write them down.

They weren't as important?

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A No, sir. I didn't have time to write them down. I would have liked to have written every word down. In fact. I would have preferred that they be recorded because there's nothing to hide. as far as I'm concerned.

O Was there ever a record made by you of the interview with Mr. Soering, other than those notes?

A To what are you referring, sir?

Q I'm saying. Is there any other written record that you made of the Interview with Mr. Soering at 6:00 p.m. on the 5th of June, other than those notes?

A Not that I'm aware of.

O Doesn't the Police and Criminal Evidence

Act in England in effect in 1986 regulre you to show that
written interview record to Mr. Soering for him to sign
and affirm after you have made those notes?

A These notes are not the proper formal notes that we would normally take, simply because at that stage there was no indication that there would ever be a trial in our country, by starting with the very first interview to record them formally, as we would normally.

O Okay.

A And I was stopped by Jens Soering who said, "I prefer you not to take the notes," or words to that effect. I never took formal notes from then on.

Q Uh-huh.

A However --

Q Okay, that's fine. Did you ever hand your notes to Ricky Gardner on the 9th of June to look at so he could write his notes?

A Well, I handed these notes to Ricky Gardner at some stage and I believe it was the 9th of June and he brought them back to America. So, obviously, he would have looked at them. In fact, I believe that Sergeant Beever and myself --

Q That's fine. You answered my question.
You would agree, would you not, that Mr. Soering was in a position to see you taking the notes?

A He was sitting some three or four feet away from me, sir.

Q When you were taking the notes at the 6:00 Interview on the 5th of June?

A Whenever I wrote things down during the interviews, he could see that I was doing that.

Q Aren't you then required under the rules of your own country to show those notes to the suspect and get his signature on the notes?

A If I had some formal notes, such as the interview that myself and Sergeant Beever did, where we recorded on Forms 990 and 990-B some fourteen pages of questions and answers, they were given to him and he did

G Then why weren't these notes reduced to the right form?

A As I've told you, sir, I began to write them formally, as on this page, which I've written on the letter A, and then an identical form to a later interview, which was given to him. But he requested that I do not write notes.

Q That was at the first interview that you contend that happened, right?

A What I'm saying, sir, is it did happen that way. And as I've just said. I began to write my questions and answers and he requested that I not make notes and I didn't take any further notes. Did not contain any notes in any way incriminating, as I can see, and he was never given the opportunity to sign.

Q Wait a second. At the first interview you wrote in your notes, "Jens asked if I would not make anymore notes," right?

A Yes. slr.

Q In the second interview, you didn't write in your notes that Jens didn't ask me to make anymore notes, right? He was letting you take notes?

A Yes, sir. Well, he didn't request I stop. He didn't make any comment, sir.

hear the recording I would remember it.

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You said that you worked in Germany for

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Now did you tell him that you were stabbed?

Quite possibly. I don't know. It's no A secret.

O And it wasn't a secret you were going to

keep from Mr. Soering either. Let me ask you this. You 1 went to Mr. Soering's cell during the weekend of the 5th 2 through the 8th of June and you had a conversation with 3 him in the cell, didn't you? 4 At what time are you referring to, sir? 5 When I went to take him down for interview or -- I went 6 down there several times to get him out of his cell to 7 take him upstairs. 8 I'm talking at a time that would not be 9 involved in taking him out for an interview. 10 A conversation in his cell? 11 Q Yeah. 12 Not that I recall. A 13 You don't remember? O 14 No. sir. A 15 I take it during all of the interviews that 0 16 you were present at, along with Mr. Beever and Mr. Gardner 17 and Mr. Soering, that you were always looking at Mr. 18 Beever during those interviews? 19 He was within my view, sir. 20 My question was, though, whether or not you 21 were always looking at Mr. Beever during those interviews? 22 When you asked me that question, sir, 23

you're looking over there.

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I know.

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A It's based on the fact that I've known him for, at that time approximately a year, and I've never known him or me to ever make threats to a prisoner.

That's what that answer was based on.

Q Do you know Sir Peter Imbert, the Chief Constable of the Metropolitan London Police?

- A Not personally.
- Q Do you know of him?
- A Well, he's my boss, sir.
- Q Then you know that he was in charge of the Guilford Four investigations?

MR. UPDIKE: Objection, Your Honor. I certainly don't know what this Guilford Four is and I don't know whether I pronounced it correctly. I don't know what in the world it is, but it certainly has no relevancy to this particular proceeding. The question here centers upon the actions of the defendant and the police officers involved during the course of their investigation. Any kind of study or anything of that nature is irrelevant.

MR. NEATON: Judge, it is relevant. It's cross examination. The witness testified in response to a question that I put yesterday, "That's ridiculous." to assume that Mr. Beever

could ever make a threat or somehow cook the
evidence up in this case. The Guilford Four
were a group of four individuals who were
released after fifteen years in prison because
of confessions that were either fabricated or
extracted out of them during an investigation
and the leader of that investigation is Sir
Peter Imbert.

MR. UPDIKE: Doesn't he have to show
relevance before he puts it into evidence. You

MR. UPDIKE: Doesn't he have to show relevance before he puts it into evidence. Your Honor? I don't think -- I think he has to show some type or relevancy and foundation. I've objected to the admission of this. That does not give him the grounds to --

THE COURT: I know --

MR. NEATON: I'm proffering what the testimony would be.

THE COURT: Well, in any event, you would first have to show that this witness has knowledge of those facts as a foundation threshold question. Certainly, it's not admissible unless he has knowledge of those facts and those facts have some bearing on his opinion as to certain character qualities of Sergeant Beever.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we would further object that if an investigation were conducted in the United States and Officer Smith threatened a prisoner in one investigation, that has nothing to do with whether or not an Officer Jones in an entirely different and unrelated investigation threatened a prisoner in that case. And that seems to be what they're trying to do here.

MR. NEATON: No, it's not, Judge. We're testing the believability of his statement that "It's ridiculous" to assume that Mr. Beever could make a threat against Miss Haysom in front of Mr. Soering. Because in using other instances, I think, through questioning, I can bring this out. And if you would allow me to continue, I think that I can show --

THE COURT: I'm not sure it's admissible. but I'll allow you to ask some foundation questions.

22 BY MR. NEATON:

Q Mr. Wright, you know what the term "Gullford Four" refers to, don't you?

A It's a term used by the newspapers, I

believe, sir. And what does It refer to? Q 2 It refers to four people, whose names I 3 couldn't even tell you at the moment, that are alleged IRA 4 sympathizers. 5 What happened to the Guilford Four within 6 the past year? 7 Shall I answer your first question before A 8 interruption? 9 THE COURT: Yes. 10 THE WITNESS: You asked me --11 MR. NEATON: Yes. 12 THE WITNESS: You asked me whether I was 13 aware that Mr. Imbert was investigating that 14 matter? Well, no, I wasn't. 15 16 BY MR. NEATON: 17 You would have thought it ridiculous that 18 Mr. Imbert would have been charged with fabricating 19 confessions or beating confessions out of the Guilford 20 Four, wouldn't you? 21 Well, I don't know Mr. Imbert so I wouldn't A 22 have made the comment. I do know --23 Q He's your boss, isn't he? 24

He's the boss of twenty-eight thousand

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Metropolitan Police officers, sir. THE COURT: This question is not relevant. 2 It's not proper and you haven't laid the 3 foundation. I sustain the objection. 4 MR. NEATON: Okay. 5 THE COURT: We're going too far afield. 6 MR. NEATON: I have no further questions. 7 THE COURT: Perhaps we should take a 8 break now. Ten minutes. You can step down, 9 please. 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir. 11 12 (A short break was taken, after which the following 13 ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.) 14 15 THE COURT: You will have further questions of 16 the witness? 17 MR. UPDIKE: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wright, please. You 19 may examine, Mr. Updike. 20 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 22 23 BY MR. UPDIKE: 24 G Detective Constable Wright, several 25

questions that I would like to ask you about as to clarification. First of all the matter of the notes?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm going to hand you the originals and let you keep them and see if I can work from copies, if I can. First of all, the note, which I think it's labeled A, pertaining to the 3:30 p.m. interview on June 5th?

A Yes, sir.

Q That particular note begins with a question, is that correct?

A Yes, sir. I marked it with a Q.

That question is what, please?

A I've written down "Cautioned by D/S Beever, Miranda by Mr. Gardner, do you understand the Miranda?"

Q The answer?

A "Yes. I've seen it and heard it on almost every episode of Cagney and Lacy. Hill Street Blues and all those other programs."

Then there's another question?

A I written a Q and then I crossed it out because it wasn't -- I've written a Q in anticipation of a question. I then crossed it out because Mr. Soering said that he didn't want any further notes to be made and I've written, "Jens asked if I would not make any more notes".

Q You began this procedure at the very

beginning with the Miranda, of a question and answering, writing the question and then writing the answer?

A Yes, sir. Because had this interview going to be used in an English Court and that would have been the way that we would have done the, recorded the interview.

Q You stopped that procedure, why?

A Well, because this investigation was a matter for Mr. Gardner, really, and when we were requested not to make notes then Mr. Gardner, I can't actually remember this, but I'm sure I looked across and he said something like, and I just stopped. There's no actual words, I just compiled with what Mr. Soering wanted.

A few moments ago you made reference to an interview with Jens Soering during which the procedure outlined in your codes of practice was followed, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

O I'd like to show you this for purposes of reference, a transcript, and ask if you would identify this, please, if you can?

A Yes. sir. This is a photocopy of a typed copy of a similar interview recorded on these forms.

Q That interview was conducted by whom, with whom and when?

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A It was an interview of Jens Soering on the

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A This is the normal procedure, sir, yes. On occasions -- Had Mr. Soering said, on that occasion, "I don't wish there to be any further notes made", then we may well have complied with that as well, but we would have made a record afterwards. That is the normal procedure.

O Okay. So as to that interview, Detective Sergeant Beever would ask the question, you would write down the question, then there would be an answer, you would write down the answer, and it would proceed in that fashion?

A Yes, sir. It's a very slow method of doing it, but that's the way we do it, yes, sir.

Q I wanted to ask then, you writing it down, how do you keep up with the answers that are being

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Well, the guestions and the answers have to be spoken very slowly and I just record them as they are sald.

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As far as the speed of the Interview, how is that controlled. or who controls the actual speed with which the interview continues?

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Well, both the interviewer and the interviewee is controlled by -- Well, in fact, it's really controlled by the speed that I can write.

The speed that you can write?

Yes, sir.

I see. For example, if a question were asked and you hadn't completed writing the question down before the answer were given, what would you do?

Well. I do remember this particular interview anyway, but most people, even though they're being interviewed as suspects are quite prepared to sit and wait until you've actually finished writing, which most people do and Mr. Soering did.

I see. Once you have completed writing the question, then you proceed to, are prepared to proceed with the answer?

That's right.

So then, in that particular interview, as

to the manner in which it was conducted and the speed with which it proceeded. you and Detective Sergeant Beever were in control of that by virtue of him asking the questions and you recording it?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the Interviews being conducted by Investigator Gardner regarding the suspicion of murder here in Bedford County, were you and Detective Sergeant Beever in control of those?

A No, not really, sir, no.

Q After that particular interview, the one on June 7th which began, when again 10:50 --

A 10:53 a.m.

Q 10:53 a.m. At the conclusion of you having recorded this interview in that fashion, was it presented to the defendant to sign?

A Yes, sir. He initialed every answer and signed at the foot of each page.

Q As far as admissibility in British Courts. how is that done with such an interview as that?

A That typed copy would be used as case papers and the original would be submitted as an exhibit.

Q I see. As a matter of fact, I have an affidavit which you executed, if you'd like to see it to refresh your memory. But am I correct that that

That is correct, yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: We would like to offer these

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into evidence, please.

MR. NEATON: Judge, we would have no objection if they're introduced for the limited purpose of showing an interview technique in the United Kingdom at that time. We would have an objection for any other purposes.

THE COURT: It will be introduced.

THE CLERK: Is it two exhibits?

MR. UPDIKE: Please, if you don't mind.

THE CLERK: Thirteen and Fourteen.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Numbers Thirteen and Fourteen were marked for identification.)

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Now those notes which we have just introduced as to that interview on June 7, 1986, would those notes be described as full contemporaneous notes?

A Yes, sir.

Q These notes which you have there in front of you, first of all, the one regarding the interview on June 5th at 3:30 that just has the three lines, would those notes be full contemporaneous notes?

A No. sir.

Q The notes as to which you were questioned

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by Mr. Neaton pertaining to the second interview on Thursday, June 5, 1986, would they be full contemporaneous notes?

A No. sir.

Q The notes speak for themselves, but do I understand you that you wrote down what you could in the time that you had?

A Yes. sir.

Q Is it also true that basically what you have here would be the responses rather than the questions, for the most part?

A Yes. sir.

Q As to the notes themselves, the letters that you were asked about in pencil, you wrote those letters on those notes yourself, is that correct?

A Yes. sir.

Q Now when those notes were forwarded to or brought to. I should say, Bedford, Virginia, were they stapled in any fashion or put together in any fashion?

A I don't recall.

Q Okay. I would like to ask you about the question of Jens Soering initiating contact with the police officers since Mr. Neaton asked you about that, if I might. And in doing so, if I could show you for referral purposes, should you feel the need to do so, the

the period, well, first of all, the period of 7:45 p.m.?

Q I believe that I asked you about this earlier, but during the phone call that is listed there, you placed that call, is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Yes, sir.

Q I would like, if you would, to read to yourself the entry as to 7:50 p.m. beginning "Placed back"?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, that begins with "Placed back in cell" --

MR. NEATON: I'm going to object on the grounds that to read that entry into the record. I think that entry is subject to the Court's ruling yesterday. He has asked the witness to look at the entry to himself and refresh his memory as to what that entry says. The witness has done so. The witness is now in a position to testify from refreshed recollection to any question Mr. Updike wants to ask. But to read that entry into the record as part of the

question, I think would place into evidence an entry that I think your ruling yesterday excludes. In addition, it's a leading question and, in addition, it's outside the scope of cross examination.

MR. UPDIKE: I'll try to respond to all of those, Your Honor, very quickly and in order. First of all, the purpose of my question is not to read the entry but just to ask about a portion of it and the purpose of that question is to establish. In accordance with Your Honor's order, who it was who entered this particular entry and who it was that would have had personal knowledge of the entry.

And as I understood the Court's order. If the individual who had personal knowledge of the entry entered it, then this portion of the custody sheets are admissible as evidence.

Secondly, Your Honor, as far as it exceeding the scope of the cross examination, as I indicated. this focuses directly upon the period of Jens Soering reinitiating contact with the police officers and Mr. Neaton raised that in his questions about, "Well, didn't you go back and talk to Mr. Updike about we've got to reinitiate

contact or that has to occur before there can be further questions."

As a result of him raising that untoward conduct, this is an area which he himself raised and I should be allowed to clarify.

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MR. NEATON: In response I would say, to the first entry, if he's trying to establish, lay a foundation for entry of that portion, then the guestion has been asked and answered yesterday. And secondly, !t's outside the scope of cross examination of the witness. On the issue of whether my questions about what Mr. Updike said therefore allows Mr. Updike to bring up the issue of what happened again between 7:50 and 8:02 p.m. on the night of the 5th, I say It doesn't because the cross examination was specifically limited to whether this witness remembered Mr. Updike saying anything to him and nothing any further. I did not ask the witness about the events between 7:45 and 8:02 p.m. and, therefore, when Mr. Updike wants to get into that area. that's outside the scope of cross examination.

THE COURT: All right, I'm ready to rule.

The objection is overruled, and the three reasons stated for the objection, I will give my reason for each three. Number one, the question asked was a threshold question within the scope of the ruling which I made yesterday dealing with these records. Number two, scope of examination deals not with words but with subject matter. Certainly the subject matter under consideration was raised by defense counsel. And number three, I do not find the question asked to be leading. All right, proceed.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

My question again, without reading the whole portion, in fact, not even reading it, the reference in the entry to Jens Soering going back into his cell, my question is, who would have done that, who would have been involved in that and who would have made the entry in this particular line at 7:50 p.m., if you understand what I'm saying?

A Yes, sir. The custody officer that was on duty at that time.

Q He would have placed Jens Soering back in his cell at that time?

A Yes, sir. 2 0 3 made this entry here? Yes. sir. 5 A 6 Yes. sir. 7 10 recorded? 11 A 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 BY MR. UPDIKE: 20 21 this 7:50 p.m. entry. 22

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Would that same person be the person who And it is signed? Now, not reading at this point the reference itself or the entry, I should say, that particular entry continues with a request. To whom would that request have been made and by whom would it have been That would have been made to the custody officer, sir, and recorded by him. MR. UPDIKE: Therefore, Your Honor, we think that that particular entry therefore is a part of the evidence and we're asking that it be read into the record. THE COURT: Proceed.

And we would ask, if you would sir, read

"7:50 p.m. Placed back in cell, whilst being taken to cell, he requested he that he speak to D/S Beever and D/C Wright as soon as possible as he felt it

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was the right time to talk."

I would like to ask you similar questions, if I might, about the next entry -- and I'm not going through all of them. Please don't get worried. Just certain little portions -- But the next entry of 7:55, if you would read that to yourself first of all, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q That entry refers to "I" in the first person making a contact. Who would have made that contact and who would have made the entry?

MR. NEATON: Objection. It calls for speculation.

MR. UPDIKE: He's familiar with the procedures that were established yesterday, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We have to determine from the witness whether it's speculation. If it's based on speculation, do not answer. If it's based on personal knowledge, answer.

THE WITNESS: It's not based on personal knowledge, Your Honor, it's based on the fact that I can see the signature after the entry.

THE COURT: What do you mean by that?

THE WITNESS: There is an entry on the custody record which has been signed and whoever

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made that signature would have made the entry.

It is based on procedure as opposed to personal knowledge.

MR. NEATON: May I ask the witness a voir dire question then?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NEATON: Is that the same basis for your answer for the entry at 7:50?

THE WITNESS: Yes, It would be, sir, yes.

MR. NEATON: Then I'd ask that that be stricken from the record.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, what counsel is saying, and if you follow that to it's logical conclusion, records are inadmissible in their entirety and completeness because what Mr.

Neaton is trying to say is, the only record which can be introduced is one which is verified by the person who actually saw it. We are establishing who is was who made the entry, the procedures of the Metropolitan Police

Department, it's signed who made the entry, he knows the manner in which contact is made with the prisoner and we're establishing in that fashion who made it.

MR. NEATON: But he doesn't know it of his

personal knowledge.

MR. UPDIKE: Then if he knew that Your Honor, we wouldn't need the records.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Updike, in my ruling yesterday I mentioned the fact that the requirement of personal knowledge of the person who made the entry would be required.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I know we had some discussion as to whether or not this particular matter comes under the business records exception to the hearsay rule or whether it comes under the official documents exception to the hearsay rule, and I think it's fair to say that none of us really know, because it's somewhat confusing. But if this exception comes solely under the official document exception to the hearsay rule, then I think Mr. Neaton is correct that one of the essential elements of admitting such evidence is that there be proof that the person who made the entry had firsthand knowledge.

Now, as I have heard, he cannot say that.

MR. UPDIKE: But he did not make the entry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know he didn't.

MR. UPDIKE: But see my point is, if what they are saying should be required is the person who made each of these entries appear in Court and say, "I made this entry," that is the whole purpose of the exception to the hearsay rule, because if you had to bring each person to testify and say well, "I did this at such and such time, I did that at such" --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. UPDIKE: -- you don't need the record. There would be no exceptions.

THE COURT: I see what you're saying. Let me go back to this section on Friend on evidence and revisit that section that we were discussing yesterday, and let's see which section that was. Does anybody remember? Oh, here it is, the shop book rule is Section 235 and the one dealing with official documents is a little farther away. Lets see, it's Section 248. Let me look at that again. I think Mr. Updike is correct here because even under the more restrictive exception of official written statements, all he would have to do is show that the person who made the entry made it based on firsthand information and not on the basis of information

supplied to that official by another person and it's pretty clear that it was made by the person based on that person's knowledge.

MR. NEATON: The problem with that analysis, Judge. is that this witness is not competent to testify as to whether or not the person making this entry did have personal knowledge, because he wasn't there.

THE COURT: I'm not sure that he's not. He certainly knows more about it than any of us.

MR. NEATON: That doesn't make him competent to --

THE COURT: I know it doesn't, but I think we've got to ask him some more questions on that. Mr. Updike, before I make a ruling, I give you the right to inquire into that issue.

MR. UPDIKE: I certainly will.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Detective Constable Wright, I think that you may understand what I wish to ask, but it is, do you have knowledge concerning how these entries are made and by whom they are made? And if so, please tell us the basis and extent of your knowledge in that regard?

A Yes, sir. Metropolitan Police Officers. in

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fact, all police officers within the United Kingdom, keep a log of facts that appertain to a persons' detention. As I've stated yesterday or the day before, whenever a meal is supplied, or a solicitor is asked for, or any matter that does appertain to that detention, the custody officer is required to make a record of it. He does so within the log of the custody record. He times and dates that entry and he signs it.

Okay. And is that procedure followed here. from your looking at the document?

> A Yes, sir.

So, a request is made of the custody officer by a prisoner, then that custody officer writes it down and signs it, is that correct?

> A Yes. sir.

MR. UPDIKE: I have no further questions. THE COURT: Well, let's see if there's any voir dire on that.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEATON:

Sir, you weren't at the custody desk when the custody officer made the entry, were you?

I was there when he made the 7:45 entry. I helieve.

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ring back tomorrow."

THE COURT: Did you want to say anything else, Mr. Updike?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I would have only two more points that I haven't clarified. My real point in the argument, Your Honor, is that if a witness actually sees something from his own observations, he can testify to it. That is not hearsay. This exception is an exception to hearsay applying to a hearsay situation.

They're asking that we produce firsthand observations and if you have that, you don't have hearsay and you don't need an exception.

This is a hearsay situation coming within an exception.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Updike. I realize that. But I also realize that possibly one of the requirements for this type evidence being admitted as an exception to the hearsay rule, under the official document exception in Friend, has not been met. Now, I see a difference there.

MR. UPDIKE: I don't see, Your Honor -Because I would like to meet it, I'm not sure
what the requirement is?

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THE COURT: Yes. Let's read it. Let's go back here and look at It again. If you can convince me that you've met it, I will allow It, otherwise, I can't. Let's see. Let's all be looking at the same section. All right, I'm dealing now with Section 248 on page 643 on The Law of Evidence in Virginia. 3rd Edition. Charles E. Friend. Now, the point that's giving me some trouble is this, on page 644. Friend says this: "Thus the exception," talking about this exception, "is limited to statements as to matters actually observed by the official making the statement. If an official makes an entry based upon information relayed to the official by another person, it is apparently not admissible under this exception." That's what's glving me trouble, Mr. Updike, and if either one of you gentlemen can help me with that, perhaps I could see the point more clearly.

MR. NEATON: Well, I think that that really makes a point as it applies to this entry, because not only are you talking about the mere fact that Mr. Soering is placed back in his cell at 7:50, but there is information relayed, allegedly relayed by Mr. Soering at that time to

the person who entered this record. Therefore, since Mr. Soering has not adopted that statement as his own, it is inadmissible as hearsay, because the statement that Mr. Updike proffers attempts to relay information that was given to the recorder by Mr. Soering, who is another person, and this witness does not have personal knowledge of that.

MR. UPDIKE: First of all, we respectfully disagree, Your Honor, that this is not like the death certificate. We do not feel that this is the exception. We feel it's the same thing as DMV reports and NCI.

THE COURT: Well, I realize your position and originally I thought you were clearly right but I'm not so sure now.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. The only other question I can respectfully ask, Your Honor, is that if this does not establish it, how in the world could the Commonwealth in this case, or any other case, establish any admissibility of these records except by bringing each and every individual who made the entry on the custody sheet and having him personally testify. "I heard Soering say this. I heard Soering say

that." Now, if we're required to do that, then perhaps we can do that. But, my point is, if we did that then I would not need the custody records and I would not need an exception to the hearsay rule and we wouldn't even be making this argument. What I'm saying is, if you require the person who had the firsthand observation to testify and that's the only means by which you can establish the hearsay exception, then you're saying, in effect, there is no such thing in Virginia as this hearsay exception because you're requiring firsthand knowledge, which is not hearsay. I don't know how else to put it.

THE COURT: I'm really not saying that.

I'm saying that if this witness on the stand can testify that the person who made the entry had firsthand knowledge, then I will allow it. But if he is unable to say that, it seems to me that we are falling within one of the prohibitions of Section 248.

MR. UPDIKE: Then my question, Your Honor, would be, how could this witness or any witness establish that except through two means? The first would be, "Well, I saw this occur." And

and he doesn't have to testify from the records. We don't have to introduce those. The only second means by which to do it would be, "Well, I know that John Doe made this entry because John Doe told me." Now, you most certainly should not be able to establish a hearsay exception through use of a hearsay. And my point is, if he's got to see it, it's not hearsay and there's no other way to establish it except by the actual entry telling him and that would be saying you're required to establish an exception of the hearsay rule by use of this.

THE COURT: All right, before we go further. I want to know specifically which other entries, if any, you want to ask him about. Now. the 7:45 entry I have ruled that clearly admissible.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, slr, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The 7:50 entry is under consideration.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay.

THE COURT: Are there any other specific entries that you wanted to ask about?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. I wanted to ask

about entry 7:55, 7:59 -- which I might add,
Your Honor, I believe that the witness will have
been present for that, if not he, then Detective
Sergeant Beever.

THE COURT: Well, let's ask him about that.

Were you present when the 7:59 entry was made?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right, you may testify as to that. That's clear.

THE WITNESS: Sir, maybe if I can assist you at with 7:55 entry. I have some personal knowledge of that. I was on the other end of the telephone.

THE COURT: You were?

THE WITNESS: Well, he contacted me by telephone and I was upstairs.

THE COURT: What is that, the 7:55 entry?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And the 7:59 entry you were present?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. UPDIKE: Well, the 8:02 Just refers to taking -- that's not essential.

THE COURT: All right.

1	MR. UPDIKE: The next day, Your Honor, June
2	6th, I would like to ask him about the 10:13
3	a.m.
4	THE COURT: All right. Now tell me whether
5	or not you have any personal knowledge of that
6	one?
7	THE WITNESS: No. slr, I was not present.
8	THE COURT: All right, any others?
9	MR. UPDIKE: At the 11:00 a.m. on June 6th?
10	THE WITNESS: No, sir, I was not present.
11	THE COURT: Or had any personal knowledge
12	of It?
13	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	THE WITNESS: I would just like to state,
16	sir
17	THE COURT: Go ahead.
18	THE WITNESS: I would just like state that
19	I saw it on the custody record, but that is the
20	only personal knowledge.
21	THE COURT: The fact that you saw it on the
22	custody record?
23	THE WITNESS: I dldn't see that entry made.
24	THE COURT: All right.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

- Q Could I just ask, when would you have first seen that entry, the 11:00 entry?
 - A At 11:19, I was there.
- Q So, the 11:19, which I want to ask you about, you were present for that, is that correct and, in fact, that bears your signature, right?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q The 11:19 entry would be the one right after the 11:00?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q So you would have seen that entry at 11:19?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q My question is, as far as the 11:00 entry, does not that refer to speaking to you and that was the basis for you coming to the cell at 11:19?

MR. NEATON: I object to the question.

It's leading.

MR. UPDIKE: Well, I can rephrase it.

THE COURT: Rephrase 1t.

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BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Let me ask you, why did you go to the cell

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A Well, I cannot say that I was contacted, but I can say that either myself or D/S Beever was contacted.

Q Okay. In response to the contact to one or the other, you both went or you went?

A Yes, sir.

Q If I can ask quickly about a couple of more entries, this being on June 7th at 12:25 p.m. You were present for that, is that correct and that your signature is there?

A Yes, sir.

Q The 1:00 p.m., were you present for that?

A Yes, sir.

Q If I could ask about June 8th at 4:30 p.m., were you present for that?

A No. sir.

Q But, for later reference with the next witness, it would appear that Detective Sergeant Beever was present for that one, is that correct?

A It would appear so, yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Those are the entries, Your Honor, I --

THE COURT: All right, thank you, gentlemen. I don't want to hear anymore

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argument on this point. I'm ready to rule. All right, the Court will allow this witness to testify as to the following entries. I think this, we'd start off on June 5th, I think. The 7:55 entry that we've spoken of, he may testify as to that. The 7:59 entry on that day, he may testify as to that. On June 6th, he may testify as to the 11:19 entry. And you've got to go back to that 11:00 entry and tell me again, wasn't that the one you said you were called? It was an entry something to do with your being called to see him at 11:19?

THE WITNESS: That's the one, sir, but I'm not sure whether it was myself or Sergeant Beever that was called.

THE COURT: Well, I rule that you may testify as to that. I think that is a part and parcel of what went on at 11:19. I rule that on June 7th, you may testify from that document as to the 12:25 p.m. entry. Also, as to the 1:00 p.m. entry and that's all. None on June 8th. All right, proceed.



BY MR. UPDIKE:

O I'd like to ask you about the 11:00 a.m. entry. Wait a minute, let me get straight here. I'm on the wrong page. I'm sorry. Starting on June 5th, the 7:55 p.m. entry, what is that entry, please?

A "7:55 p.m. I contacted D/C Wright who then attended the charge room with D/S Beever."

Q The 7:59 p.m. entry, what is that, please, on June 5, 1986?

A "7:59 p.m. I now wish to speak to D/S Beever and D/C Wright, D/C Gardner without my solicitor being present," and it's signed by Jens Soering.

Q Did you see Jens Soering, the defendant, sign this statement, "I now wish to speak to Detective Sergeant Beever and Detective Constable Wright without my solicitor being present"?

A Yes, sir.

Q Before the defendant signed this, did you intimidate him, threaten him or coerce him, in any way to sign this entry?

A No. sir.

Q Did Detective Sergeant Beever or anyone else threaten the defendant in any way, coerce him or intimidate him in any way to get him to sign this?

A No, sir.

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person who knows about his case was not there and would

Jens Soering in any way or intimidate him in any way to make this request?

A No, sir. I wasn't present when the request was made.

Q Yes. But it was confirmed in your presence, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you see Detective Sergeant Beever intimidate the defendant, threaten or coerce him in any way to make the request to talk to you?

A No. sir.

O or anybody else --

A No. sir.

Q -- to make him make this request. All right, proceeding, if I could quickly to the next day, June 7, 1986, asking you about the 12:25 p.m. entry. If you would read that, please?

A "12:25 p.m. Returned to charge room and request made by Soering to speak to Mr. Gardner, Virginia investigator." That's signed by the custody officer and by me. The custody officer has written, "I wish to speak to Mr. Gardner. I am willing for this to take place without a solicitor or attorney," and that is signed by Jens Soering.

Q Did the defendant, seated over here, sign

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Yes, sir.

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wished to speak to Mr. Gardner?

A Yes, he did.

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Did you or Detective Sergeant Beever or

And confirmed in your presence that he

anyone else in your presence, threaten the defendant, intimidate him, coerce him in any way to make this request

or make this entry on the custody sheet?

A No. sir.

The 1:00 p.m. entry deals with taking him to the showers, is that correct?

> A Yes, sir.

That entry, if you would read it, please?

"1:00 p.m. To shower in custody of D/S Beever and D/C Wright and then to DCI office to speak to Mr. Gardner. Prisoner's rights explained."

> MR. UPDIKE: Thank you. Your Honor, we would have no further questions of Detective Constable Wright at this time.

THE COURT: All right. As soon as we finish with Detective Constable Wright, we're going to take a lunch break. Sir, do you have any more questions of this witness?

MR. NEATON: Yes, sir.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

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BY MR. NEATON:

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Q Sir, you said that at 7:59 p.m. there were no threats made by you or Detective Beever to Mr. Scering, is that right?

A There were no threats made at any stage,

Q I asked you at 7:59 were there any threats and that would apply at 7:59, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You weren't present back in the cell block twenty-four hours a day to see what was going on back there, were you?

A No. sir.

Q The following day, the 11:00 a.m. entry, you did not witness Mr. Soering make a phone call, did you?

A No, I did not.

Q You did not see Mr. Soering request a phone call, did you?

A No. I did not.

Q You did not see Mr. Soering conclude a phone call, did you?

A No.

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into what -- I didn't go into that on
redirect. He certainly can't go into it on
whatever it becomes at that point, sir, rebuttal
or whatever.

BY MR. NEATON:

MR. NEATON: He's gone into it on redirect.

THE COURT: Sustained. We're plowing old

ground here now.

MR. NEATON: Okay.

Q What's a duty solicitor?

MR. UPDIKE: I haven't asked anything about a duty solicitor, Judge.

MR. NEATON: The witness has stated, in volunteered statements about him not understanding the Miranda and I've asked him about similarities between the U.S. and British systems. And I want to ask him about one other similarity -- or it might be a difference -- between the U.S. and British system and I want to see if this witness is aware of it.

THE COURT: Well, the relevancy of some of these questions is escaping me, but go ahead and ask the question.

MR. NEATON: I'll make the relevance clear on the record, Judge. You have allowed into evidence certain extracts from the custody record, which contain waivers of my client's Miranda rights or his Fifth Amendment rights and

they were put in during redirect. And we have disputed whether those waivers (a) were actually made, or (b) were voluntary and (c) we've talked about right to counsel. He brought it up in recross. And what I want to get into is what a duty solicitor does and what his role in this interrogation may have been at the time.

THE COURT: Go ahead. I'll let you do it.

MR. NEATON: Thank you.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q What is a duty sollcitor, if you know?

A Some stations, within the Metropolitan Police District, operate a scheme whereby many prisoners come into police custody do not have or do not know the name of a specific solicitor. And should they request a solicitor, when asked when they first come to the station or at any stage during investigation, if they request that they would like to speak to a solicitor, then they can be provided with a list of several solicitors that are available to be called out that might represent them. Not all stations operate under this scheme.

Q Did the Richmond Station operate under that scheme in June 1986?

A Yes, I believe it did.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. UPDIKE:

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Just a couple quick questions abut the 12:25 entry on June 7th which Mr. Neaton asked you about as far as you informing the officer of the request by Jens Soering?

Yes, sir.

Jens Soering made the request to speak to the police officers in your presence and you communicated that to the duty officer?

A Yes, sir, to Mr. Gardner.

He wished to speak to Mr. Gardner? Q

Yes. A

And you communicated that request that Jens Soering made to the duty officer and he wrote that down on the entry?

> Yes. A

Then Jens Soering signed it? Q

Yes, sir. A

Concerning that particular entry, I'm not going to ask you to read any of the entries above that out loud, but by Just quickly referring to them and the

transcript which I have over here, can you state what had just transpired during the period not long before this particular entry?

A Yes, sir. We had just conducted a contemporaneous interview.

Q The one I asked you about earlier and which we've introduced?

A Yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you, sir. No further questions.

THE COURT: All right. You may step down.

Now we're going to cut the recess a little bit short today, because we've got a lot to do and I certainly hope that we can finish this hearing today. So it will be a forty-five minute recess.

(Court was recessed at 12:50 p.m. for lunch and reconvened at 1:45 p.m., after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: All right. Call your next witness, Mr. Neaton:

MR. UPDIKE: Detective Inspector Beever, please.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Updike. I'm sorry.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You remain under oath,

Detective Sergeant.

THE WITNESS: Right. Thank you.

The witness, DETECTIVE INSPECTOR KENNETH BEEVER, having previous been sworn and being recalled, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Detective Inspector Beever, I have a few questions I'd like to ask you at this time. First of all, I'd like to begin and if I might check here there, are some items -- No those are yours, aren't they?

A Yes, sir.

I'll get those in a few minutes. My first question, you were present at the remand hearing concerning Elizabeth Haysom and Jens Soering on June 5, 1986 at the Richmond Magistrates Court in England, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

The request for the remand of Jens Soering 1 Q was to remand him from where to where, please? Maybe you can explain that a little bit for the purpose of the --A Yes. The Court is just a place of 5 procedure. He was in custody in an English prison 6 awaiting a trial on fraud charges. And in law we applied 7 to having him remanded to police custody in order that he 8 may be questioned and an investigation may take place into events that took place in this country, events in Europe 10 and other events in England, sir. 11 Q So the remand to the custody of the police 12 department in Richmond was for all of those purposes? 13 Yes, it was sir, yes. I'd like to show you the document that --14 I don't know. If I might, Your Honor, Just a moment, 15 please. I'd like to show you a portion of Commonwealth's 16 Exhibit Number Eleven and would you identify that, please? 17 Yes, I recognize that, sir, as the commit 18 warrant from Richmond Magistrate's Court, a copy of it, 19 sir.

Q Yes. Remanding Jens Soering to the custody of the Richmond Police Department on that date of June 5, 1986. Is that correct?

Correct, sir.

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The original document is actually here with

an attestation from the clerk. I believe?

A Yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: We would like, Your Honor, to have the warrant which came with the original papers separated and entered as a separate exhibit, sir. As I stated, the original is here if you'd like to see it.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NEATON: No objection.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. UPDIKE: If I could do that and have that marked just to separate this.

THE COURT: Just hold it until she gets back and then you can show her and tell her that's a Commonwealth exhibit for identification.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

- Q You were involved in the investigation that occurred, both as to Jens Soering and Elizabeth Haysom, as to all of the purposes of the investigation, is that correct?
 - A That's correct, sir.
- G Showing you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Fourteen, which has previously been identified as a record

of the Interview with Jens Soering conducted on June 7, 1986, with reference to what, please? You can explain it better than me. I'm sure.

England, I was carrying out a fraud inquiry and at that time Mr. Soering and Miss Haysom, at that stage, were charged with conspiracy to defraud the clearing banks in Great Britain. During our investigations, I read certain extracts, along with Mr. Wright, from diarles and there was words that I picked up in those diarles that I wanted to question them both about. Also, there was some reference to a fraud concerning traveler's checks on the continent in Europe that I wanted to talk about, also. So, basically, on this Saturday I spoke about drugs and frauds.

G Okay. Was a similar interview, and I can show a copy of it if you need to look at it but just for purposes of my question, did you conduct a similar interview with Elizabeth Haysom as to those same matters the next day, June 8, 1986?

A I did, slr.

Q And Detective Constable Wright was present during --

A May I correct that? I said I did, sir. I think -- She was interviewed, but I don't think I was

Q Certainly. Very quickly I'll hand that to you. We're not going to ask that this be introduced, but just show it to you for purposes of refreshing your memory?

A That's correct. I was involved in that one. I was thinking of another interview of Miss Haysom concerning the frauds that two other officers did.

Q Would that have been in the period of April 30 and May 1, 1986?

A That's correct, sir.

O Now as to your participation in the investigation of the suspicion of murder here in Virginia, did you have any particular interest or motivation concerning pursuing the investigation as to one individual more than the other? Jens Soering more than Elizabeth Haysom or vise versa? What were your feelings in that regard?

A I had equal interest in both parties, sir.

I would like to show you, in that regard, a copy of the custody sheet of Elizabeth Haysom and I'm just asking you to make reference to the cover sheet of that.

Do you recognize that?

Q As far as the procedures outlined on the custody sheet cover there, were you present during any of those proceedings?

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A I was, sir.

Q In particular, I'd like to ask, in your presence, whether Elizabeth Haysom was provided a copy of Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven?

A Not only was she provided, I was present when it was read to her as well. sir.

Q Okay. Just briefly, I think we understand that the procedure, but what is that procedure. If you wouldn't mind?

A The procedure, when a person comes into police custody in England, is they arrive at the police station and, apart from all the searching formalities and taking their names, addresses and booking them into the station, they are served with this form, which I refer to as a Form 3053. They are told "You have the right to have someone informed of your arrest. You have the right to consult a solicitor and you have the right to consult a copy of the Codes of Practice. You may do any of these things now, but if you do not, you may still do so later." Then they're told that they hold on to this form and an explanation of what they've been told, which isn't read to

them, is contained on the back, sir.

Q Did Elizabeth Haysom sign anything on the front of that custody sheet acknowledging this form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, had been read to her and she had received a copy?

A Yes.

MR. NEATON: Objection. Relevance.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, what we intend to -- The purpose of this offer, is circumstantial evidence. As we've laid the foundation, this officer, there have been allegations concerning coercion and things of that nature, as to counsel. The purpose of this is to establish that there was no more interest in one or the other and that Elizabeth Haysom requested counsel and was provided it. Now, if there was any more interest in that case, why give Elizabeth Haysom counsel and not Jens Soering?

MR. NEATON: Whatever happened regarding Elizabeth Haysom is irrelevant to the issue as to what happened concerning Jens Soering.

MR. NEATON: Objection overruled.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Please, if I could repeat my question,

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A Yes. sir.

Q After she signed that acknowledgement as to understanding and receiving this form, Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seven, is there a further signature of hers in some additional regard? If so, explain that, please?

A Yes, sir. In the column underneath, there are two lines which read, "I want a solicitor as soon as practicable," and the second one reads, "I do not want a solicitor at this time." On this occasion, at Miss Haysom's say so, the second was deleted, leaving the fact that she wanted a solicitor as soon as practicable. She signed that and it's been timed and dated, sir.

Q Okay. Now I'd like to ask you, concerning the interview with Elizabeth Haysom, the first one which was conducted, am I correct, the next day, June 6th? And to refresh your memory a little bit in that regard, I'd like to just show you a copy of the statement, that I'm not going to ask to be introduced. I'm just offering this to you to look at, which has a cover of the Miranda form. A copy of this has previously been provided to counsel.

- A Thank you, sir.
- Q Do you recognize that cover sheet document?
- A Yes, I do, sir.

It is what, please? O . It's a copy of the constitutional rights 2 under the Miranda decision and it contains Miss Haysom's full name and date of birth and other details and the Miranda warning is contained in five points underneath. 5 Q If I could ask, is there a signature of a 6 witness at the bottom? 7 Yes, mine, sir. 8 You witnessed that? 9 And Mr. Wright's. Mr. Wright's name 10 appears. I can't say whether it was signed, but most 11 certainly that is my signature as having witnessed it. 12 My next question, I'm not going to ask what 13 was said during the course of the interview. 14 No, sir. A 15 My question is, you were present during the 16 Interview that followed that advisement procedure. Is that 17 correct? 18 Yes, sir. 19 If you need to refer to the first page 20 there after that, fine, but my question is, who was 21 present during the interview? 22 Everybody concerned? A 23 Yes. Q 24 Apart from myself, most certainly, Mr. A 25

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represented by Mr. Keith Barker and there was an assistant to Mr. Barker, called Miss Sophi Knebone. Q All of those persons were present including Why were they present? Mr. Barker is a practicing solicitor in England and Miss Knebone is his assistant and she was taking notes of what was taking place on behalf of Mr. At whose request were they present? Yes, it was Miss Haysom's request. She didn't know such people when she arrived in London, but when she made the request for a solicitor --MR. NEATON: I'm going to object that it's MR. UPDIKE: I'm not asking what was said. I was just asking at whose request. THE COURT: Don't tell us what was said. THE WITNESS: Sorry, sir.

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Q Was It at her request that Mr. Barker and Miss Knebone were present?

A I'm trying to say, sir, she didn't ask for those persons, but they were supplied at her instigation.

g I'd like to refer you back to the custody sheet, should you need to, pertaining to Elizabeth Haysom, to refresh your memory, but my question is, first of all, was this interview which began with the Miranda form at 4:55 p.m., June 6, 1986, the first interview with Elizabeth Haysom during this remand?

A I don't need to refresh back. It was, sir.

Q It was?

A Yes.

Q Was she allowed to consult with Mr. Barker before this interview, in addition to him being present?

A Yes, sir. I have a note of one visit, in fact, shortly after midnight on the first day. So she stayed at the police station for one day, shortly after midnight on the 6th.

Q And before that, before the interview beginning at 4:45, had she also?

A Yes, sir. I'll turn over, sir. At 3:57 p.m. Mr. Barker and Miss Knebone were given access to Miss Haysom.

O Do you recall whether there were any instructions as to contacting Miss Knebone and Mr. Barker before the interview process and the custody sheet there, the entries before that?

A I'll check, sir. "We have caused a message to be left at 2:05 at Mr. Barker's office," and there's a telephone number here, sir. "We've intended to interview. We've caused the message to be left for Mr. Barker to attend the station regarding the interview with Miss Haysom."

Q I'd like to also ask if Mr. Barker was given access to Miss Haysom on June 7, 1986, at 3:45 p.m.?

A Yes. For twenty minutes, sir.

G Thank you, sir. So that you won't get too many things piled up up here, maybe I'll take this back.

My next question would be, sir, did you have any reason to prevent Jens Soering from seeing Mr. Barker and yet allowing Elizabeth Haysom to see Mr. Barker?

A The reason that prevented me, sir, it was that Mr. Soering came to the station approximately within the same time that Miss Haysom arrived. They were checked in separately. The same formalities were gone through with Mr. Soering and he struck out the first line of the first page, saying that he did not want a solicitor at that stage.

Q Thank you. Now to proceed to another point, if I might.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, my next question to Inspector Beever would concern -- I would like to ask him about some custody sheet entries, those being the ones which were allowed by the Court as to Detective Constable Wright, with the one exception which was not allowed because Detective Constable Wright was not present, but that I would like to ask that Detective Sergeant Beever was present, this being the one on June 8th at 4:30 p.m.

THE COURT: All right. Ask him and let's see if he was present at that time.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

- Q This is Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Eleven.
 - A Thank you, sir.
- Again, referring you to the entry of June 8, 1986, at 4:30 p.m. and if I could ask that you just read that to yourself at this point to determine whether you were present during that entry and the 4:45 p.m. entry?

portion of the 4:30 entry that concerns the prisoner's request since the witness has testifled that he was not present when that was made.

MR. UPDIKE: But, Your Honor, when the initial request was made, he was not present, but he did go to the room in response to the request and that the witness then heard the request confirmed in his presence.

THE COURT: I will allow it.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

G If you would read that entry, please?

A The entry reads -- The top of the page shows the date, the 8th of the 6th, 1986, time 4:30 p.m., "prisoner requested to speak to D/S Beever. D/S Beever contacted and spoke through wicket from 4:32 p.m. to 4:35 p.m. No incidents, but prisoner requests to speak to Investigator Gardner from U.S.A." and the entry is counter-signed by the station officer and myself, sir.

Q The next entry of 4:45 p.m.?

A The next entry, 4:45, "Prisoner removed in order to speak to Officer Gardner in DCI office. D/S
Beever ---

Q Is that "escorted" possibly?

A That is escorted. I was having difficulty, there, sir. "Reminded Codes of Practice" and I acknowledged that again with a signature, sir.

Now, as it states, you responded to the request and spoke through the wicket from 4:32 to 4:35 p.m. with the defendant?

A I did. sir.

O Could you tell us about that conversation with Jens Soering?

A Yes, sir. I don't have an exact recollection of the conversation, sir. But, most certainly, he made a request of me that he wanted to speak to Investigator Gardner and --

Q Now as to that request, when he made that request, had you threatened or coerced him in any way to make that request?

A No. I had not. sir.

O Had you made any threats to him or made any threats in his presence concerning Elizabeth Haysom?

A No. I dld not, sir.

Q Did anyone make any such threats concerning Jens Soering or Elizabeth Haysom in his presence during any of this period of the remand from June 5 to the morning of June 9, 1986?

A No. sir.

Q In response to that request, you personally heard the defendant seated over here make that?

A Yes, he did, yes.

Q In response to that, as the next entry shows, he was taken to the DCI's office and another interview occurred?

A Yes, sir.

O The entry of 4:45 p.m. as to Jens Soering being taken out of the cell area. I'd like to show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Five. Is this the Miranda form for the first interview with the date there, which is actually 4:45 p.m., the same time as he's taken out but it states "approximately"?

A Yes. sir.

Q Were you present when this was advised of the defendant?

A I can't remember, sir.

Q Detective Inspector Beever, I would like to read you a statement that I tried to write down, that I think is pretty close. It may not be an exact quote, but my question pertains to what I'm saying to you or anything similar to what I'm saying here. It would be as to the day of June 5, 1986, the first day of the remand. Did you say to Jens Soering the following: "Very pretty girl."

Soering's eyes, raise your eyebrows and start pointing

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Q In fact, the Police and Criminal Evidence
Act sets a time limit, an outward time limit within which
the solicitor can be provided, isn't that correct?

A I don't really understand your question

9 Well, do you have a time limit to get a solicitor to a person once that person requests a solicitor?

A No, there is no time limit. I would say as soon as practicable, sir. There s no specific time, sir.

Q Doesn't the Police and Criminal Evidence
Act say in any case he must be permitted to consult a
solicitor within thirty-six hours from the relevant time,
as defined in Section 41 (2), above?

A I think you've read that out of context, sir. I can explain that, if you want me to.

Q Does the Police and Criminal Evidence Act say this? Would you like to look at it?

A Sir. If you link both questions -- I would like to look at it, sir. But if you link both questions together, you asked me firstly about a prisoner requesting a solicitor. The answer to that question is, I try to get that solicitor as soon as practicable. Once a person has been incarcerated for thirty-six hours and there is going to be further incarceration, under separate circumstances

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there, sir.

to these, he must be provided with a solicitor. All right. So you go by the book, is that 2 right? 3 I try to go by the book, yes, sir. A So you go by the book which says. "A person 5 arrested and held in custody in a police station or other 6 premises shall be entitled. If he so requests, to consult 7 a solicitor privately at anytime?" 8 Yes, sir. 9 Subject to an exception, a request made by 10 a person arrested and held in custody at a police station 11 must be recorded in the custody record and the time at 12 which that request was made, is that right? 13 Yes, sir. 14 I call your attention to the June 6th 15 Interview of Mr. Soering at the Richmond Police Station. 16 Were you present during that interview? 17 Yes, sir. 18 And did you not ask Mr. Soering questions 19 at that interview? 20 Yes. I dld. sir. 21 Q And ald not Mr. Soering request the 22 presence of a solicitor during that interview? 23 References were made in a lot of interviews 24

regarding solicitors and attorneys sir. Without having

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the law?

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I didn't put the inflection on the word

"we." sir, but I did say that.

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So you were offering Mr. Updike as attorney Ω for Jens Soering at that time?

That wasn't my intention, sir. I was trying to be helpful, not by offering an attorney, by saying, "Well, we'll seek advice."

That you and Mr. Soering could seek advice from Mr. Updike as to the extradition. is that right?

No. I wanted to seek advice. sir. And that's what Mr. Updike was there for, for me to seek advice from. sir.

Dld you next say to Mr. Soering, "If that is the case, let's get down to brass tacks now. strong likelihood is that we're going to seek, or the people from the United States are going to seek extradition to the U.S.A. You've got to face facts. haven't you, and say that is the strong likelihood. Does that assist you in considering your position in this office today?"

Yes, because that was said in response to earlier questions from Mr. Soering.

And didn't Jens Spering respond at that time, "Not really, because if I work from the assumption that I will probably be extradited to the United States. then I would only be answering the questions in the

Presence of my American attorney, whoever he may be, and you know he's not here now, so you know — and you cut him off and said, "Are you at this stage again? Let's get this absolutely clear so we can comply with Miranda."

Parenthetically, you knew about Miranda?

A I'd learned about it over a very short period of time, yes, sir.

Q "Are you asking for an attorney at this precise moment?" Is that right? Did you say that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And after a long pause Jens Soering said.
"I. ah," and you cut him off?

MR. UPDIKE: I'm going to object in one regard at this point. I think that the statute requires that when someone s being asked about a previous statement that they have a copy of it and that's not being done with Detective Sergeant Beever?

MR. NEATON: I'd be happy to -- If there s an extra copy --

MR. UPDIKE: I'd be happy to give him one. It's which one again, June 20th?

MR. NEATON: 6th.

MR. UPDIKE: June 6th.

THE WITNESS: May I ask the page, sir?

BY MR. NEATON:

- O Page 21.
- A Thank you.
- Q Have you found It?
- A Yes. I have, sir.
- Q Have you had a chance to review it?
- A I'll Just read over It, if I may, sir?
- O Sure.
- A Yes. sir.
- And so the statements that I put to you in the previous question you adopt as having been made?
 - A Yes, I did make them, yes, sir.
- Q And you also adopt what I put to you in the previous question, that you cut Jens Soering off before he could answer your question. "Are you asking for an attorney at this precise moment." right?
- A No. sir. I don't think I cut him off. I think if you read the words, there is a long pause there. I don't think Mr. Soering answered my question. I mean. It's very difficult to cut off somebody saying the word yes or no, so he was not answering me so I went on to talk to him further. You've got to read it that way, sir.
 - O He sald. "I. ah." right?
 MR. UPDIKE: It does say. "A long pause"
 there.

me for an American attorney, or asking Mr. Gardner for an American attorney, that's a fairly impossible task, isn't lt?" Did you say that to him?

A Yes.

Q And that's before he could answer your question whether he wanted an American attorney at this time?

A Well, I won't agree with that at this stage, sir, because he hasn't answered my question, not I haven't interrupted before he can answer. He hasn't answered.

Q You weren't going to give him time to think over his answer?

A That wasn't in my mind, sir. If I'd have asked him the question, what's the point of interrupting the answer?

Q To find out whether he wanted an attorney at that time? That's important under Miranda, even as you understood it at that time, right?

A Yes. My question was, so what's the point of me interrupting him? I haven t interrupted.

Q He never answered the question.

A He hasn't answered the question, no. sir.

Q And then before he could even answer the question or while he was considering his answer to your

question, you told him it was a fairly impossible task to get an American attorney in London at quarter after one in the afternoon on June 6th, right?

A I did say that, sir.

Q You'd agree that that might affect a decision that somebody might make to exercise his Constitutional rights or not, wouldn't you?

A No. sic.

Q It wouldn't, huh?

A Well, not because what I -- I answered that. If that had been the lone sentence, I would have agreed with you, sir, but I was being fair with Mr. Soering and you must read on, sir.

G That's right. You were being real fair with Mr. Soering.

MR. UPDIKE: Objection.

MR. NEATON: So you asked him -- It's cross examination. Judge.

THE COURT: I have to rule when there's an objection. Sustained. An unnecessary side remark.

BY MR. NEATON:

O "Are you asking for the attorney who represented you in Court yesterday? Do you want somebody

- A Yes, I did, sir.
- Q Would you turn to the last page of the interview sheet?
 - A Yes. sir.

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- On the transcript? That's page 24.
- A (Witness turns to page 24.)
- Q Was the last thing that you said on that page to Mr. Soering. "I think that I should go downstairs and we il get that attorney"?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q You said in direct examination that you never told Jens Soering to look you in the eyes at any time?

A No, sir. I know when I said. "Look me in the eyes." You asked me that in another context. sir. I asked him during an interview to look me in the eyes and answer a question, sir. at a later stage, maybe, but I answered your other question fairly. sir, because there

was other words attached to It. So in another context then you told Mr. 2 Soering to look at your eyes? 3 I did, sir. 4 You said that Mr. Barker is a solicitor in 5 the United Kingdom? Yes, he is, sir. 7 Q And that he was also representing Elizabeth 8 Haysom at the remand hearing? 9 A Yes. sir. 10 So after you told Mr. Soering that you 11 would go downstairs and "We'll get you that attorney," you 12 never recorded that In the custody records, dld you? 13 A No. sir. 14 And that was in violation of the Police and 15 Criminal Evidence Act. wasn't it? 16 No. sir. 17 The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 18 required you to record in the custody record any requests 19 made by a suspect to have a solicitor or an attorney 20 present, right? 21 A Yes, sir. 22 Q And you didn't do that, did you? 23 A I didn't do that, sir, because he didn't 24

ask for one.

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downstairs and get you that attorney" if he didn't ask for one?

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Because I was asking him whether he wanted one. He never answered my question on two occasions. first one when you make the reference to the word, "I" and "ah." The second time when I put the question to him again when I said. "Let's be fair with you." We went on with our questioning. I got to the end and I thought it would be the wisest move to try and get him an attorney at that stage.

Then why did you tell him that "We'll go

Where's the question mark in this transcript after that statement?

How do you mean. sir?

The statement that you said to Mr. Soering, "I think It's best that I go or that we go" or "We'll go and get you that attorney." Where's the question mark?

> MR. UPDIKE: Is it fair to ask him about a question mark? Unless counsel is willing to stipulate that all of our transcripts are absolutely grammatically correct and absolutely accurate, at which point I'd accept that and be happy with that. But asking someone why the typist didn't put a question mark, I m not sure it's quite fair. Is it? He can answer if it's

a question.

THE COURT: We're cutting it pretty fine here. I don't know. I haven't seen it. If there's something there that he can answer, let him answer it.

MR. NEATON: I withdraw the question.

Judge, you listen to the tape.

THE COURT: I'm going to listen to them.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Mr. Beever, you said that Mr. Soering never asked for an attorney?

A Over that period of time we're talking about, yes, sir.

Q But did he not say, "Well, I will not discuss the points you have just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence until I am interviewed by you with an attorney of the country in which the trial will be held"?

- A He dld say that, sir.
- Q And that was not a request for an attorney?
- A Not at that stage, sir, no.
- What would he have had to say to request an attorney?
 - A Mr. Soering made a lot of references, sir,

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to solicitors and attorneys during those days at the police station and what he strongly indicated on several occasions was that he wanted to go back to America, speak to an attorney first there, and then talk to Investigator Gardner in the presence of that attorney.

Q And he -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you.

A I'm sorry, sir. And there was no requests for an attorney at that stage, at any stage.

Q He was telling you, sir, that he was not going to answer any more questions about this case until he could go back to America and talk to an attorney over in America and then talk to Investigator Gardner, is that correct?

A No.

O That is not correct?

A No.

Q Well, Mr. Beever, you were going to volunteer anyway then to get Mr. Soering a solicitor, right?

A Yes, sir.

Q When Mr. Barker was in the station at 3:57 with Ms. Knebone --

A Yes, sic.

Q -- you didn't inform Mr. Barker that Mr.

Soering wanted to consult a solicitor, did you?

A No, sir.

Q You didn't inform Mr. Soering that Mr. Barker was in the station, did you?

A No. sir.

Q And that If Mr. Soering wanted to talk to Mr. Barker, he was there, right?

A Later that day, sir.

O When did the i1:40 Interview end? You can look at the last page of the transcript.

A At 1:21, sir.

Q And at 3:57 Mr. Spering s solicitor was in the police station, wasn't he?

A Yes, he was sir. No. Mr. Barker was in the police station.

MR. UPDIKE: Doesn't that call for use of these custody sheets that he keeps telling me are inaccurate? Now I think. Your Honor, and I'm just saying this because they've objected so much to the use of these custody sheets. I feel that they should all go in, at which time he can question as he wishes, but for him to keep objecting to "Well, this entry s not here and that one's not there." If he wishes the custody sheets be used, we should withdraw

the objections and Just enter them. Otherwise, we'd ask, are you stipulating the accuracy of that entry?

MP. NEATON: No. I'm simply asking the witness at that 3:57 p.m. on the 6th of June, If Mr. Barker was in the police station?

MR. UPDIKE: Did you get that from the custody sheet by any chance?

MR. NEATON: It doesn't matter where I got It.

MR. UPDIKE: It doesn't matter? I see.
You would like --

THE COURT: Well, it's hardly the κ and of thing that a witness would remember exactly as to what happened at 3:57 p.m.

MR. NEATON: He remembered.

THE COURT: Let's be reasonable about it.

Apparently he took it from the custody sheet.

You have crossed over the line. You're going into things that you objected to, but I'm not particularly concerned about that. I'm not making any particular ruling.

THE WITNESS: I agree with you, sir,

Mr. Barker was at the police station later on
that day and the interview terminated at 1:21

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A No. sir. 1 When you and Mr. Gardner and Mr. Wright sat 2 down and put together what's been marked as Defense 3 Exhibit B. did you refer to the notes of Detective Constable Wright made during the 6:00 interview? 5 I think we did, yes, sir. And you would have no reason to doubt the 7 accuracy of Detective Constable Wright's notes. Is that right? No doubt in my mind, sir. Sir, you said that on the 8th of June you were at the wicket at Jens Soering's cell, is that right? A Yes, sir. And the wicket refers to the window in the cell door? A Yes. sir. And you had a three-minute conversation with Mr. Soering at that time? Yes. sir. That wasn't the only time that you were at the wicket of Mr. Soering's cell door, is it? I fetched Mr. Soering from his cell on several occasions for interviews, sir, so I would have been at the wicket. Q And you were down at the wicket fetching

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he had discussed?

A No, sir. It was out of pure courtesy to the American Investigator. It was his inquiry. I'd sit and listen and think I could make a contribution, which I was allowed to do and I was told I could do, and it just so happened that it appeared that they came in at the end, my contribution.

Q Your objective was, in fact, to get Jens Soering to admit his involvement in this homicide, was it not?

A Yes, sir.

And so everything that you were doing from, say 3:25 on on the 5th of June until the end of the 8th of June or until the release of Mr. Soering, was to get him to admit his involvement in the Bedford homicides, right?

A Or non-involvement, sir.

Q Or non-involvement?

A Yes.

Q But you told him as early as 6:00 or shortly thereafter on the 5th of June that you thought he was involved, right?

A Yes.

G So you had made up your mind pretty early, hadn't you?

A That's part of the questioning procedure,

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sir.

generally write something more brief than that, sir. I

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I knew that wasn't a request for a solicitor, sir. 2 You said you thought it was important to 3 note the entry that Mr. Soering had now agreed to speak without a solicitor being present? 5 Yes. 6 You didn't think it was important to note 7 the following day that you were going to get Mr. Soering a 8 solicitor, right? 9 I didn't note that, sir. 10 Because you didn't think that was 11 Important? 12 No. I didn't note that, sir, because when I 13 returned to the cell with Mr. Soering, having the 14 suggestion coming from me that I should get him an 15 attorney, Mr. Soering, on his return to the cell -- but 16 you haven't asked me that question, sir -- told me that he 17 didn't need a solicitor. 18 Is that right? 19 That is correct, sir. 20 And you didn't note that in the custody 21 record either, did you? 22 Because there was no need, sir. 23 Because there was no need. It was 24 important on the 5th of June to note that he didn't need a 25

solicitor, but it wasn't important on the 6th of June to note that he didn't need a solicitor, is that what you're saying?

A I noted it on the booking out from the cell complex that he didn't need a solicitor, so I didn't -- In fact, sir, if you see, on his return to the cell after the 6:45 interview when he was returned to the cell, no note was made then when he needed a solicitor, because I didn't think so.

O No, because you didn't want it on the record, right?

A That wasn't the case, sir. If you read what was said at the time, at the end of the 6:45 interview. I maintain this day there was no request for a solicitor. Mr. Gardner erred on the side of safety and he stopped the interview.

O Mr. Beever, you said earlier you had no reason to doubt the accuracy of Detective Constable Wright's contemporaneous notes made during the 6:00 interview, did you?

A I think your original question said notes and they are not contemporaneous notes. I understand the word "contemporaneous" to read questions and answers as they're said.

Q Well, let me put it another way to you.

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A Yes. sir.

Q Detective Constable Wright was taking notes during the 6:00 interview, correct?

A Yes, sir, he was.

G And you said earlier that you had no reason to doubt the accuracy of those notes that he was taking during the 6:00 interview, right?

A Yes. sir. I said that, as well.

O Let me show you what's labeled as page E of Defendant's Exhibit E and I'd ask you to read to yourself the last six lines of that page. I can show you where that begins. Right there.

A Yes, sir.

O And Detective Constable Wright wrote, "I know something about my involvement or non-involvement in this case that I have not told Mr. Gardner and I will only discuss it first with my attorney and then. If my attorney suggests, with the police."

A Yes.

Q And that's accurate?

A That is accurate, yes, sir.

Q You collaborated with Mr. Gardner and
Detective Constable Wright in preparing a summary of the
6:00 interview on June 9th of '86, correct?

A Yes.

be allowed to do so.

THE COURT: You may explain now.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, that was a resume of what took place during those interviews. compiled from recollections by Mr. Wright, Mr. Gardner and myself.

BY MR. NEATON:

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- Q Four days after the event?
- A Yes, yes, indeed, sir.
- Q And then you all sat down to figure out how to cook the interview sheet, right?
 - A No. sir.
- 9 You wouldn't do something like that, would you?
 - A I wouldn't, no, sir.
 - Q It wouldn't cross your mind?
 - A No. sir.
- Q Let me show you another part of Detective Constable Wright's accurate notes and read to yourself the first three lines, or two lines, on that page.
 - A (Witness reads first two lines.) Yes, sir.
- Q In Detective Constable Wright's notes there is the sentence, "Give me something to make me consider what I'm to do with you and your attorney."

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we object. Is this proper use of the notes? Now I didn't have to give him those notes to begin with, but I did. Now we understand the notes may be -- The witness who wrote them is using them. He can look at them for that purpose. You can use prior inconsistent statements. You can refresh a witness' memory, things of that nature. Instead, he is just reading the notes into the record, which is fine, as long as he says "accurate" with the word "not complete" because of the circumstances, but we don't think this is proper use of the notes, someone else's notes.

MR. NEATON: Your Honor, it's relevant to whether the accuracy of the summary which this man collaborated on four days later, testing the believability of this witness statements in this hearing.

THE COURT: I overrule. Go ahead.

MR. NEATON: Thank you.

BY MR. NEATON:

Q Please look at the copy of Defendant's

Exhibit B and tell me where the phrase, "Give me something

Q It disappeared in four days, right?

A No it hasn't, sir.

G And you didn't threaten Jens Soering with harm to Elizabeth Haysom in his cell block?

A No. sir, I didn't.

MR. NEATON: That's all.

THE COURT: Let me ask you. Are you going to have a few questions or do you think you'll have quite a few? The question is the break.

I'm just wondering.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Had you rather take the break now?

MR. UPDIKE: I would state, Your Honor, I think it would be a few questions, but if the Court would allow the break now, I'd appreciate that.

THE COURT: Let's go ahead and take the break now. Step down, please. Take a break.

(A short recess was taken, after which the follwing ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: You may redirect.

MR. NEATON: Judge, Mr. Updike has been

2	addit	lonal questions.
3		THE COURT: That's all right.
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5	BY MR. NEATON:	
6	Q	Mr. Beever, I call your attention to the
7	custody sheet o	f Jens Soering. Do you have that in front
8	of you?	
9	A	Yes. sir, I do.
10	Q	Would you turn to page 2 of the custody
11	sheet?	
12	A	Yes. sir.
13	Q	I call your attention to the entry at
14	5:28 p.m.	
15	A	Yes.
16	0	Did you cause that entry to be made?
17	A	Yes, I did, sir.
18	Q	Did you speak to Keith Barker at 4:30 p.m.?
19	A	Yes, sir, I did.
20	Q	On the 5th of June?
21	A	Yes. sir, I did.
22	Q	During the middle of Mr. Soering's
23	interview?	
24	A	Yes, sir, I did.

Q Did you tell Mr. Barker at that time that

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courteous enough to agree that I could ask some

1	Mr. Soering had	not waived his Miranda warnings, had not
2	waived his right	to an attorney?
3	A A	lo, sir, I didn't say that. I didn't
4	discuss that wit	h Mr. Barker at all.
5	0 1	old you discuss Mr. Soering's presence in
6	the station with	Mr. Barker at that time?
7	A Y	es, in loose terms, yes, sir, yes.
8	Q A	and Mr. Barker asked to speak to his
9	client, didn't h	ie?
10	A N	io, sir.
11	Q H	didn't?
12	A N	lo, sir. You mean at that precise moment?
13	Q Y	es.
14	A N	lo. Mr. Barker was on the telephone, sir.
15	G Y	es, and he asked on the telephone If he
16	could speak with his client.	
17	A A	lo, sir.
18	M	IR. NEATON: Thank you. That's all.
19	T	THE COURT: All right. You may redirect.
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21		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
22		
23	BY MR. UPDIKE:	
24	0 [old Mr. Barker make any requests concerning
5	Jens Soering?	

 A He mentioned his interest in Mr. Soering's and Miss Haysom's interest, sir. and I noted that interest, sir. And that's why I made that note there. sir.

Now I have several questions that I might like to ask you concerning the June 5th -- Well, even before we get to that, there's another question I d like to ask about the notes that were prepared on the 9th of June that you've described as being prepared by the three officers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Could you tell us a little something about the procedures that you followed concerning those. In the preparation of those?

A Yes, sir. What you've got to remember from the notes on June 9th is that it is a joint recollection. So we adjourned to a private office at Pichmond Police Station, the three of us, and from making reference to records and to, well, the notes that Mr. Wright had made, from what we could remember inside our own heads, we would try and recollect what took place over those first two interviews on that first day, the 5th of June.

What I want to say, sir, is that I think it was Mr. Gardner that was handwriting the notes. It was a joint recollection. If one of the three couldn't remember

that taking place, we wouldn't commit it to paper, sir. So my question concerning entries in Detective Constable Wright's notes --Yes. -- as I understand It, you deem them accurate and don't dispute the accuracy of those? But they are not the -- What I am saying, sir, is that they are not the whole content of the interview. Q Right. It was quick jottings made by Mr. Wright throughout and I did see those Jottings being made, but I didn't direct him what to jot down so that's a question for Mr. Wright, I'm afraid. Yes. But mainly he wrote answers. Now as to preparing the notes, the three of you, if there were an entry that Detective Constable Wright recalled and the other three (sic) of you just didn't remember that, would a notation such as that been included in the joint recollection? A No. sir.

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all three remembered?

Yes, sir.

The only way that was included would be if

As to the June 5th interview, the second Ω one --2 Yes, sir. 3 -- which began around 6:00 and ended around 4 6:45, speaking from memory? 5 Yes. sir. 6 What would be your memory of the conclusion 7 of that interview and any discussions or mentions of an 8 attorney? 9 Yes. sir. At one stage, towards the end of 10 the interview, something caused Mr. Gardner to say, "Do 11 you want an attorney?" And Mr. Soering answered, "No, not 12 at the moment or not at this stage," words to that effect. 13 I wanted to make it perfectly clear and I asked the 14 question again, "Do you want an attorney?" And he said. 15 "No." and then, for the reasons I've described, it was 16 very, very shortly after that Mr. Gardner stopped the 17 Interview. 18 But then, again, with due respect to 19 Investigator Gardner, the result of the answers that you 20 got or the answer that you got to your question, your 21 approach would have been what at that time? 22 I would have continued the interview at 23 that stage, sir. 24 You were asked about some time periods on 25

that particular day and you were stating that you put the time back a little bit later on that day --2 Yes. 3 -- concerning some opinions that you 4 formulated or something in that regard? 5 I did, sir, yes. 6 I don't think you were allowed to state the 7 time. If you could, please do that or --8 Α Can I make reference, sir? 9 Please. 10 Between 8:05 p.m. and most certainly at 11 11:14 p.m. I was then convinced that Mr. Soering had an 12 involvement in the killings of Mr. and Mrs. Haysom. 13 After 11:14 p.m., the end of the last 14 interview on that day, did you hear the defendant make a 15 statement in your presence on the way to the cell? 16 Yes. I did. sir. Yes, sir. 17 And, sir, rather than at this point asking 18 you the content of that statement. If I could just ask, 19 was that statement that Jens Soering made of an 20 incriminating nature concerning the murders here in 21 Bedford County? 22 Yes. sir. 23 Would that be the time period that you were 24 referring to or that you referred to earlier in response 25

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q And directing your attention to page 18 of that interview.

A I have it. sir.

Q Near the bottom, well, about a quarter way up from the bottom there is a statement by you, did you state in response to some earlier, well, an earlier statement that you made just above that concerning the German Embassy call. I won't read it all, but don't you say to put the call through to the interview room, saying that the German Embassy is calling for Jens Soering, put the call through and allow him to speak to the German Embassy?

A Yes. I did, sir, yes.

G Concerning that particular call and the three previous calls which Jens Soering made to the German Embassy, did you do anything to prevent Jens Soering from contacting the Embassy or telephoning them?

A Nothing at all, no, sir.

O Did you do anything to prevent Jens
Soering, if he had so desired, to communicate to the
German Embassy complaints concerning your conduct or the
conduct of any police officer at the Metropolitan Police
Department?

A I didn't prevent him, and during those

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conversations he could have said anything. sir. because I don't speak German.

- Q He did then have the opportunity to express to the German Embassy any desire or complaint that he wished to express to them?
 - A Yes, he did, sir.
- Q And again on page 18. you are the one that's the Detective Sergeant at that time giving the directive to put the call through to him?
 - A I did, sir.

- O While you have that transcript in your hand, I'd like to ask you just about a page or two.

 because I don't want to go through this transcript. The Court is going to hear that. For example, page 4, if you'd like to look at that.
 - A Yes. sir.
- Q If I might, rather than reading that whole page, if I might be allowed to paraphrase, aren't you saying there and asking whether Jens Soering is requesting an attorney today and then he responds in the middle of the page that he doesn't see the need for an attorney right now, today, that he'll just have to see how the interview goes?
 - A Yes, sir. That's exactly what was said.
 - Q And isn't he then, in response to that.

again reminded by Investigator Gardner that he has the right to stop answering questions at any time? Yes. sir. he did. A And doesn't Investigator Gardner tell him immediately thereafter, again, that if Jens Soering prefers not to answer any questions he may simply indicate that he doesn't want to answer their questions? Α Yes. sir. And as to the conversations which Mr. Neaton has asked you about at the end of this June 6th interview, is it correct, looking at the custody sheet for the next day. June 7th, that Jens Soering, referring you 12 to the 12:25 p.m., requests to speak to Mr. Gardner? Yes. sir.

And that he is willing to take this, he's willing for this to take place without a solicitor or an attorney, with his signature?

Yes. sir.

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Did you do anything to force or coerce Jens Soering into making this entry or making this request?

> No. sir. A

And I'd like to confirm along those same lines, that's June 7th, at the time that that interview commences, regarding that entry -- I'm showing you, if I could quickly, the transcript of the June 7th interview.

I know that I'm getting a lot of things up here for you to look at. But I'd like to refer you, as I said, to. I think the middle of the page on page i is the interview.

Without me reading it, if you would look at it and I would ask you, doesn't Jens Soering confirm on the tape that he has requested that this interview take place?

A Yes.

G And page 48, this being at the end of the interview.

A I have it, sir.

In the middle of the page there, does he confirm again that he's asked for this interview to occur, or in response to Investigator Gardner's question, "You've requested to have a chat with us?"

A And the answer to that was, "Yes," by Mr. Soering, sir, yes.

Q And as to that same point -- I know that I'm jumping you back and forth -- but going back to the June 6th interview, this being the Friday interview, and referring you to page 16.

A Yes, I have it, sir.

Q On that page, doesn't Jens Soering confirm, with reference to the last interview, that is, the night before. Thursday, that he requested that that interview occur? He's talking on Friday, referring to the 8:00

MR. NEATON: Objection. The question is leading.

MR. UPDIKE: It certainly is, Your Honor. I'm trying to expedite.

THE COURT: Sustained.

THE WITNESS: Is it the bottom page 16, slr, dld you say?

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q Let me check my reference very quickly here.

A Yes.

It begins on the bottom of page 16, but I'm afraid what I'm actually asking you about would be continuing over to the top of page 17. I'm sorry.

A Correct. sir.

Q You were asked about the death penalty and some references to that and some statements that you made. Did the possibility of the death penalty in this case have any bearing on your investigation or your participation in this investigation?

A Yes, to an extent it did, sir. I've been a police officer for almost twenty-six years, sir, and in all my service I have been involved in murder

investigations, but I ve never been involved in one where, 1 in the event of a conviction, the defendant could be executed, sir. We haven't had the death penalty now in 3 England since 1957 so this is my first involvement, sir, with anything like this. And may I say, sir, that all I 5 wanted to do in this investigation was to get to the 6 truth. That's all I wanted to do, sir. I didn't want to 7 coerce, threaten or put words in people s mouths at all. 8 sir. 9

MR. UPDIKE: Thank you very much, Detective Inspector. No further questions. Your Honor, I don't wish to put counsel off, but --

THE COURT: Well, we can't ping pong back and forth too much, but if you have one or two questions, fine, but --

MR. NEATON: I'd make it more like five or six.

THE COURT: Well, five or six I'll settle for.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEATON:

Q You said al! you wanted to do was get at the truth, right?

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 A Yes.

Q But you didn't have to be truthful with Mr. Soering to get at the truth, did you?

A I didn't have to be truthful if I didn't want to, no, sir.

Q So you would lie to Mr. Spering during the 6:00 interview and tell him that you thought he was involved in the case when. In fact, you didn't think he was involved in the case at that time, right?

A My options were open and I had a shrewd idea he could have been involved, sir.

And so to get at the truth, you would lie?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, I think we re
re-plowing the same ground.

THE COURT: I think we've been over that.

BY MR. NEATON:

O You said there was an interview on the evening of Thursday, beginning at 8:05 and ending at 11:14, is that right?

A I don't know exactly, most certainly it started around 8:05. It might have terminated slightly before 11:14, the actual interview.

Q You have no idea of how long before 11:14 it terminated?

appropriate to discuss the manner in which to do this. We really have no testimony to offer in that regard concerning the tapes, other than Investigator Gardner to identify them. I would like for him to play them simply because from the time they were made until now he has handled them. But as far as the manner in which to do it, and I would ask of the Court if it s possible for an in-camera hearing to occur as to the playing of those tapes. The Commonwealth is very interested, as I know the defense is, in this case being decided at the appropriate time during the trial based on the law and evidence presented at that time.

THE COURT: I'll hear both sides on that and then I'll rule.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, slr.

MR. NEATON: We do not object to the Commonwealth's request for the tapes to be played in-camera.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I have a problem with that. I think I disagree with both counsel and I want to state my reasons. The fact that I prohibited cameras in the Courtroom on this hearing does not lessen the fact that this

remains a public trial. Now suppression hearings, the ones I've conducted, unless there is a good reason not to do so, have been conducted in public hearings in open Court and on the record. There is no right of privacy in a murder trial that I know of. And I personally feel that the danger of out of the presence of the public hearings in this matter might well outweigh the dangers of a public trial, particularly since I have already made the decision to move the entire trial from this jurisdiction or bring in a jury from a distant location.

I frankly feel that your request does not comply with the law as I understand it, and the First Amendment Constitutional rights, which the public would have. I would be glad to hear either counsel, but that's my concern and those are my feelings at this time. I feel they should be played in open Court.

MR. NEATON: Judge, I have no objection to relevant portions of the tapes being played in open Court. I guess my objection is -- My objection is that certain aspects of the tape are not relevant or material to the decision on

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whether or not to grant the defense Motion to Suppress or to deny the defense Motion to Suppress.

At issue in this hearing is not what the content of the statements were that my client made concerning his involvement or noninvolvement in the offenses for which he s charged. What's at Issue in this hearing is whether he did so voluntarily, whether he had requested an attorney at various times during the interviews, whether the request was denied. whether my client then initiated further conversations with the police subsequent to request for counsel. And I would agree that portions of the tapes, that If the Court is saying that the tapes have to be played publicly, that's fine, but the Court does not have to play immaterial and irrelevant portions of the tapes publicly in order to reach a decision.

Now I know that that creates a problem in, you know, cueing tapes and playing portion A and portion B and that. But if the Court feels that the right to a public trial outweighs the danger of adverse pretrial publicity, albeit,

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there's still a second reason for my objection and that is the irrelevant portions of the tapes do not have to be made public at this time. And the Court is free to admit parts of the tapes and exclude parts of the tapes at this time on grounds of relevance and materiality, just like the Court was free to admit parts of the custody record and exclude other parts of the custody record on the grounds that there was insufficient foundation. That doesn't mean that the right to a public trial is denied because the entire custody record is not made public.

And so, that s simply my concern at

And so, that s simply my concern at this point, as well, and, therefore, I would object to the entire tapes being played in public on the grounds of relevance and materiality.

MP. UPDIKE: Your Honor. If I could respond to that. We think that the defense's request in that regard is really impossible. I don't know how Your Honor could decide what's material and not without hearing the tapes. Secondly, Your Honor, I don't see any way that counsel and I can agree on whether it's material. We also feel, in addition to that, that both counsel for

both sides have gone through the tapes
extensively. Now quoting parts which they wish
to emphasize, making the entire tapes, the
entire conversations relevant in terms of
placing particular comments in context and
there's just no way of selecting what is
relevant and not. And we would respectfully
indicate, Your Honor, that the tapes have to be
played in their entirety so as to serve the
purpose that they're being played to begin with.

THE COURT: You want to say anything else?
MR. NEATON: Yes, I would then ask for a -I think that if we had a continuance of a week
that we could decide what's relevant and what is

MR. NEATON: Yes, I would then ask for a -I think that if we had a continuance of a week
that we could decide what's relevant and what is
irrelevant, put them on another tape and play
those portions of the tapes in public. But,
again, I renew my objection that all of the
contents are not relevant and material to your
decision that you have to make in this hearing.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, gentlemen. The objection's overruled. If the tapes are going to be of any help to me, I've got to hear all of the tapes. I've already heard excerpts from most of the tapes. The tapes will be heard in their entirety. They

will be heard today as far as we can go and they will be heard in the Courtroom. I'm going to take a break to allow you all to set it up. Set it up any way satisfactorily that they can be played in the Courtroom in their entirety.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, we'll do that.

(A short recess was taken, after which the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

THE COURT: All right. I prefer that the Court Reporter not have to put all this down. I see no real reason for it unless the defense sees some reason for it.

MR. NEATON: I don t see any reason.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. UPDIKE: Judge, if I could ask, the way that I would like to present it is for the investigator to play the original tape and to make a part of the record a copy of the tape, which he has made, and also then retain the original for the time being. And we would ask, in addition to that, we have copies of the transcript which we would like for the Court to have just to follow along as an aid. We

realize the evidence is what the Court hears.

We wonder if somehow this needs to be made a part of the record, whether the stenographer could also have the copy to make it a part of the record somehow, instead of setting here and typing it. Are there any objections to that?

And I might state that as to this interview, you can read the one which we gave you, the transcript, that is, or Investigator Gardner since then has gone through and listened to the tape trying to make some corrections. I mean, I li give you, regardless, a copy of the corrected copy, but we did not change it. He just wrote in the corrections. Any objections to the Court having a copy of the corrected copy?

MR. NEATON: There is no objection. No objection.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay. If I might.

THE COURT: That procedure is satisfactory with me, along as counsel agrees.

MR. NEATON: Well, is the transcript going to be an exhibit or is it just for purposes of convenience of the Court to follow along?

THE COURT: Let's find out. You mean this

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transcript?

MR. NEATON: Yes.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: What do you all want to do?

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, the reason that

I'm interested in having some printed transcript

of the tapes in the record is in the event of an

appeal and should either side wish to make

reference to certain portions of a statement,

then that enables that. Whereas, if we just

introduce the tape and should there be an appeal

and in our briefs we wish to say in an interview

such and such was said and cite a transcript

page, we can't do it.

THE COURT: Well, couldn't you make this part of the record by identification and not make it an exhibit as such in the trial of the case at this point?

MP. UPDIKE: That would be fine, if in the event of appeal we could refer to the transcript as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Well, this will be filed with the papers as marked for identification and I think would be a part of the appeal process if relevant. That's just my approach to it. If

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anyone has a better suggestion?

MR. NEATON: No. That'll be fine. Just mark it for identification only. It can become, at least at this point for the Court, a demonstrative aid to aid the Court in understanding what's being said. But I want the record to be clear that I'm not agreeing or stipulating that the corrected copy submitted by the Commonwealth is an accurate corrected copy.

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. UPDIKE: And in that regard. Your Honor, as counsel listens to it. If they have any suggested changes, we'd be happy to make those.

THE COURT: There usually are changes.

gentlemen. I've been through a lot of these and

I've never seen one yet that there weren't some

changes, some slight differences, and sometimes

material differences between the transcript and

the original tape. But I think if I listen to

the original tape and have a copy of the

transcript in my hand, then I think that's

probably the best we can do.

All right, could we go ahead?
MR. UPDIKE: Sure.

THE COURT: Now I would like to be told which interview we re dealing with as we approach this.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay, sir. Investigator Gardner?

THE COURT: And my understanding is that we're going to play these pretty much all the way through, at least from interview to interview, and if anyone has any kind of objections that rather than raise them right in the middle of the tape, if you could wait, I will not penalize you by saying you made a late objection.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

The witness, INVESTIGATOR RICKY GARDNER, having previously been sworn, was recalled and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Q You. of course, are Investigator Gardner and you've testifled earlier in this matter, is this correct?

A Yes, sir.

I'd like to show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Two.
which is the Miranda form bearing the date June 5, 1986.
8:05 p.m. This would be the third interview on that date,
but the first actual recorded interview, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

O And you have here the original tape recording?

A Yes, sir.

Would you place that in the machine, and while you're doing that, I would ask that the Jens Soering identified and who speaks in this tape recording would be the defendant seated over here, is that correct?

A Yes, sir. It is.

O All right. You can start the tape then.

(Tape recorded Interview of Jens Soering on June 5, 1986 at 8:05 p.m. was played for the Court and is hereby omitted from this transcript.)

THE COURT: How many tapes are there, to get an idea of what we have and the length of time involved.

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. Your Honor. Your Honor, as far as time, the Investigator can tell you better than

I can. The next tape or the next transcript is twenty-four pages, which I would guess to be about the same length as this one. How long is the next one, Ricky?

MR. GARDNER: I think it starts at -- The time is on there. I think.

MR. UPDIKE: But I mean as far as --

MR. GARDNER: It's just one tape, so it should be an hour.

THE COURT: About an hour? That's all right. I just wanted some approximate idea to adjust my schedule.

And then there s one after that?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir. Your Honor, that appears to be longer. That one is forty-nine pages, so I would guess it would be about two hours.

THE COURT: About two hours?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes. sir.

THE COURT: Would that be all of the tapes?

MR. UPDIKE: Those are all the tape recordings, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, would you all like to take a short break and then come back and hear the second tape and then go to dinner and come back and hear the last tape, or would you like to just hear the next tape, stop for the day, come back early Monday morning?

MR. NEATON: That sounds better, Judge.

MR. UPDIKE: And we'd also like to introduce a copy of the tape that we just heard.

THE CLEPK: Seventeen.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Seventeen was marked for identification.)

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor. I would wondering If I could ask, state to the Court that as far as the Commonwealth's case is concerned, we're going to conclude our evidentiary portion of it with the playing of these tapes and in my way of thinking, that would be the end of the evidence. I'm not sure if the defense it entitled to rebuttal. But the reason that I'm asking, I wanted to get that squared away because I would like to release the two British officers and allow them to come into the courtroom.

THE COURT: My thought is that the lawyers and I will discuss that when we finish all of the tapes tonight.

MR. UPDIKE: Okay. Then I'll just wait.

THE COURT: And the other thing we need to discuss is whether or not you gentlemen wish to make any oral closing argument on the motion or whether you would prefer to make an argument in a brief stating any case citations your might have. I could do either. I'm not

sure we would have time tonight to do a full closing argument, but I'm going to leave that up to counsel.

MR. UPDIKE: Judge, I would state that I want to present to the Court some authority that we found in whatever fashion. I would state that I think it's going to be too late, from my prospective, to do it tonight and would ask what defense counsels preference is as far as orally, in writing, or how he would like to do it.

MR. NEATON: I would prefer to do it orally.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NEATON: And I would prefer to do it at some other time than this evening.

THE COURT: Well, again, we can get those two matters straight. It seems to me we have two matters to take up after the tapes are concluded tonight. Number one; whether this ends all the testimony on this hearing, and number two; the matter of closing argument and if necessary time limits on filling any authorities. My thinking now is that we probably would not have any oral closing tonight. It may well be that we could come back Monday morning early just for that, but let's discuss it later.

One other thing I wanted to say. I know those benches are very hard out there and I see no reason why If anybody, press or spectators, would like to sit up

here on these cushioned chairs, and that applies to my spectators. too, it's perfectly all right if you want to sit here. Maybe the press shouldn't take all the seats. Would any of you people like to come up and sit up here and try it for a while? We have newly upholstered chairs. As a matter of fact, they've just been upholstered in the last couple of weeks. They feel a lot better, don't they? The lawyers have upholstered chairs, we just got those last week.

MR. NEATON: I will say I'm much obliged.

THE COURT: It sure does help. All right. Now.

If you'll give me an introduction on this next tape.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Three, the Miranda form that s dated June 6, 1986, 11:40 a.m. This would be the Miranda form that was administered at the beginning of the recording that we are about to hear, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

MR. UPDIKE: Your Honor, we have a transcript that we would like to present to the Court of this interview.

THE COURT: All right. Now, the last hearing was the third interview, but the first

recorded taped hearing and this one is what date. June 6th?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes. sir.

THE COURT: And which --

MR. UPDIKE: It would be the fourth interview, second recorded one. am I correct?

MR. GARDNER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: That's good. And at some point I think we're going to need to go over these tapes. I have noted some corrections that should be made. I m sure you have too, and we could probably do that tonight. All right, I'm ready.

(Tape recorded interview of Jens Soering on June 6, 1989 at 11:40 p.m. was played for the Court and is hereby omitted from this transcript.)

THE COURT: All right. Let's recess one hour for dinner.

(Court was recessed for dinner at 6:30 p.m. and reconvened at 7:40 p.m., the following ensued in the presence of the defendant and counsel.)

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THE COURT: Let's go ahead with the last tape.

MR. UPDIKE: We'd like to introduce the tape recorded transcript of the June 6th tape that we just heard and also introduce a copy of that June 6th tape.

THE COURT: All right. For identification.

(Commonwealth's Exhibit Numbers Eighteen and Nineteen were marked for Identification.)

MR. UPDIKE: Now, if we could also present to the Court a copy of the June 7th transcript which is the one we are about to hear.

THE COURT: All right, sir.

BY MR. UPDIKE:

O Investigator Gardner, if I could show you Commonwealth's Exhibit Number Four, dated June 7, 1986 with the time 1:21 p.m. with the name Jens Soering, would that be the Miranda form administered to the defendant just before this tape was recorded that we are about to hear?

- A Yes, sir, it is.
- Q And the defendant, again, seated over there

would be the person identified and who is speaking on the tape, is the Jens Soering on this tape and on the one we 2 Just heard of June 6, 1986? 3 Yes, sir, he is. 4 MR. UPDIKE: Okay. if you would play the 5 tape for us? 6 7 (Tape recorded interview of Jens Soering on June 7, 1986 8 at 1:21 p.m. was played for the Court and is hereby 9 omitted from this transcript.) 10 11 MR. NEATON: Objection. 12 THE COURT: Well, I'll hear you, but I think 13 that's the end of the tape. 14 MR. NEATON: Well, there were some random 15 thoughts --16 THE COURT: Well, I know, but I thought that's 17 what you were objecting to. I'm rather assuming you're 18 objecting to that because it's not a part of the tape. 19 MR. NEATON: Yes. 20 THE COURT: And I'm sustaining your objection at 21 this time, because it's not a part of the tape. 22 MR. NEATON: Okay. 23 THE COURT: I anticipated your objection on that 24 and I think you're correct. Does that conclude the 25

MR. UPDIKE: We would like to introduce the 2 transcript, Your Honor, and a copy of that tape recording. 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 MR. NEATON: With the understanding, again, that 5 the transcript is for identification --6 MR. UPDIKE: I'm introducing it the same way as 7 we did before. 8 MR. NEATON: Whatever we did before. And the 9 tape is in evidence. 10 11 (Commonwealth's Exhibit Numbers Twenty and Twenty-one 12 were marked for identification.) 13 14 THE COURT: Now, my next question is, does 15 anyone else have any evidence on the suppression hearing? 16 MR. UPDIKE: No. sir, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: How about you. Mr. Neaton? 18 MR. NEATON: We have no other evidence. 19 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Let the record show 20 that both sides have rested their case on the suppression 21 hearing so far as the evidentiary stage is concerned. 22 Now, gentlemen, the next question is, what would you like 23 to do about any closing statements on this matter? 24 MR. NEATON: I'd be prepared to make a closing

evidence on the suppression hearing?

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statement on Monday morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I certainly won't force anybody to do it at ten minutes to ten on Saturday night. I think that makes sense, but because of my schedule and other schedules. I think now we should decide on the time involved, because I need to adjust my own schedule Monday.

Let me start with a suggestion that perhaps thirty minutes per side would be sufficient? Do you need more?

MR. NEATON: It's hard to make judgments like this at this time. I would say I'd be villing to limit myself to thirty minutes.

THE COURT: Thank you. sir. What about you. Mr. Updike?

MR. UPDIKE: I would certainly go along with it, Your Honor. Your Honor, we have some cases — I don't know whether counsel does — that we would like to refer to the Court. We can do it just in the forms of citations. I was also wondering whether I should — which I have not done as yet — Xerox copies of cases.

THE COURT: I would rather not have them tonight.

MR. UPDIKE: No. no. What I was asking about was whether I need to get that done tomorrow.

THE COURT: Why? Why would you need to do it

tomorrow?

MR. UPDIKE: To present them on Monday or whether I could present them --

THE COURT: No. sir, you don't have to have them done tomorrow. Let me make a suggestion that we come in here, that we start at the regular time, 9:30. Monday, that we go right into the oral closing statements on the suppression hearing, which will put us through that by 10:30, that if either counsel have any citations which they wish to sent to the Court thereafter, that I will give you that opportunity and put a time limit on it. And then it would be in my hands for a decision. Are we all together on that?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir.

MR. NEATON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I think that's the best we can do.

Thank you, gentlemen, it s been a long day. Let s recess

Court until Monday at 9:30.

(Court was recessed until Monday morning, March 5, 1990 at 9:30 a.m.)

I, VIVIAN P. NEAL, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings in the aforementioned case, taken on March 3, 1990, to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

٧.

JENS SOERING

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM W. SWEENEY. JR. PRESIDING

Bedford County, Virginia March 5, 1990

* * * * *

VIVIAN P. NEAL Court Reporter 1221 Twin Springs Court Forest, Virginia 24551

(804) 385-8341

APPEARANCES:

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THE COURT: All right, we are here for closing oral argument on the motion to suppress. Where is the defendant?

THE BAILIFF: He's on his way.

THE COURT: We'll wait until he gets here. Let the record show that no proceedings will start until the defendant is present.

All right. The defendant and his counsel and the Commonwealth Attorney are now present. I have allowed thirty minutes per side for any closing argument. Mr. Neaton?

MR. NEATON: Thank you. Judge, first I'd request to reserve ten minutes of my arguments for rebuttal.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. UPDIKE: Judge, I think that needs to be addressed, however.

THE COURT: Well, I say certainly, unless there is some objection.

MR. UPDIKE: Well, I mean in terms of is the defense entitled to rebuttal here if the Commonwealth has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence as to the issue of voluntariness. Now, I realize they brought the motion, but I've always assessed a situation such as this as, they have the burden of going forward

with the evidence, then the burden of persuasion remains with the Commonwealth.

And I think it's fairly good law that the side with the burden of proof has the right of rebuttal, and we don't think that they are entitled to it. And we don't wish to speak twice. We think that they should go first and speak their half hour, and then I speak mine and that's it. But if they want the burden of proof they can certainly have rebuttal, but as long as I've got that, we don't think they should be entitled to rebuttal.

THE COURT: Your reply?

MR. NEATON: It's our motion. I think we went first with the proofs. I think we're entitled to rebuttal.

THE COURT: The Commonwealth's objection is overruled. The Court will allow you ten minutes rebuttal.

MR. NEATON: Thank you, Judge. I might say as I start this argument, I've never really been involved in a case that has created so many law school examination questions even before we get to trial as this case has. And I believe that this particular issue creates possibly a nice single question examination question in criminal procedure maybe up at UVA.

This is an important motion because if the defense prevails on this motion it substantially affects

the Commonwealth's case. It's a motion that we bring to this Court based upon the right of the defendant to challenger the voluntariness of his statements. It's a motion based upon Edwards versus Arizona, which is cited in our motion, which holds, and held, and has been the law for quite some time that when an accused has invoked his right to have counsel present during custodial interrogation, a valid waiver of that right cannot be established by showing that he responded to further police initiated custodial interrogation, even if he has been advised of his rights.

Subsequent to that, there have been other cases interpreting Edwards. Edwards really is just an extension of the Bright Line Rule in Miranda that says that once an accused requests counsel, all interrogation must stop, and once an accused declines to answer questions, all interrogation must stop. In Michigan versus Jackson and Michigan versus Blaydell, which were decided in 1986 -- and I'll submit the cites in writing to the Court after this argument -- the U. S. Supreme Court extended Edwards to a situation where the accused has either requested or has counsel at a pre-trial arraignment proceeding and said that the police cannot initiate interrogation in that situation, where in Michigan, in a procedure that I'm familiar with where we begin cases by

information as opposed to indictment and you have an arraignment on the complaint warrant and the accused requests appointed counsel for purposes of trial, Michigan v. Jackson says that the police can't come back and ask questions on the offense after that point in time.

I think, Judge, that what we have here is a situation that for the first two untaped statements is a Michigan v. Jackson situation, because Mr. Soering had counsel at his remand hearing in England, that counsel was Mr. Barker, and that the police initiated interrogation at 3:25 p.m. on the 5th of June and again at 6:00 p.m. on the 5th of June, and they could not have done that without counsel being present. The very fact that they initiated counsel makes the procedure improper and we contend makes the entire interrogation procedure improper, notwithstanding that at subsequent times my client may have signed Miranda forms.

Now I want to get to the 6:00 interrogation because at 6:00 my client, I believe, clearly and unequivocally makes a clear request for an attorney before he will answer any questions about the offense. I think that a) his testimony clearly establishes that and you should believe his testimony on that point, b) I think that the record establishes that because there is no signed Miranda form that indicates that he has waived his

right to an attorney for that interrogation, and that's circumstantial evidence that you can use to form your opinion, c) the police notes of Terry Wright clearly show, which are in evidence in this hearing, clearly show that my client made a request for counsel, and it wasn't an equivocal request in any stretch of the imagination. If you read his notes, it was, "I do not want to answer any questions until I have a chance to talk to my attorney," or words to that effect. Read it. It's there in writing.

Those are the only contemporaneous notes made during that interrogation and I think you have to give great weight to what the content of those notes said. And you have to also give great weight to the fact that despite whether Mr. Gardner was sure or not in his own mind whether my client had requested counsel, he stopped the interrogation at about 6:45 because he says he was cautious. I say he knew my client had made a request for counsel and he knew he had to stop at that point.

But in either event what I say is, the Commonwealth is estopped from claiming that my client did not request counsel at 6:00 because their agent, police officer, Mr. Gardner, terminated the interview after the request for counsel was made, in whatever form this Court chooses to find that the request was made. And so in that aspect of the situation, I think that you have to find as

a matter to fact that during the untaped 6:00 interview there was a clear request for counsel made and that that caused the interview to be stopped.

I think also you have to be aware of the case of Smith versus Illinois which is a U. S. Supreme Court case which interprets Edwards and says that once a request is made for counsel, the Court cannot use post-request answers by the defendant to "clarify any questions put to the defendant by the police in order to clarify what that request was." In Smith versus Illinois the Supreme Court held that you have to look the request that was made. And in a lot of other cases throughout the country, Judge, in the Eastern District of New York, a statement by an attorney or a statement by a counsel that, "I think I might need an attorney," was held to be enough to constitute a request under Miranda and to justify the ending of interrogation.

In Colorado, in People versus Fish, "I guess I might need an attorney," was enough to stop interrogation. And I think you have to distinguish that from the Pointer case in Virginia where in Pointer in Virginia a question put by the accused to the police officers, "Do you think I need an attorney now," and the police officers say, "No. Of course, we'll protect your rights. You don't need an attorney." And the Supreme

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Court of Virginia held that was not a request under Miranda.

But you don't have a question like that being put by Mr. Soering at any time during any interview in this case. He wants an attorney and he wants one bad, and that's why the interrogation ceases at 6:45 and that's why he's returned to his cell at 6:45.

Now, as Mr. Updike has tried to point out during cross examination of my client, he's a Jefferson scholar, he knew his rights, he understood his rights, and he went to his cell, as Mr. Soering testified, thinking that he was going to see his attorney and he did not have to answer anymore questions until he had the consultation and the benefit of legal advice.

Now, something has to happen to my client between 6:45 and 7:45 in that jail cell. And I'll tell you what happens to my client, and that is that Mr. Beever comes to his cell. Mr. Beever knowing now, as sitting in on the consultations between Mr. Updike and Mr. Gardner on what American law is and that, in fact, you cannot initiate any further interrogations of somebody who has requested counsel. And so now the police are faced with the fact that they are going to have to spend four days in London not being able to talk to my guy anymore.

And so what does Mr. Beever do? He gets

the bright idea that, "If I can get Jens Soering to initiate police conversation or if I can make the Americans think that Jens Soering has initiated police conversation here, or initiated a new interview, then I can get Jens Soering interviewed and maybe I can get my promotion to New Scotland Yard." And so what Mr. Beever does is he goes to the cell at some time after my client is served his meal and he has the through-the-wicket conversation with my client about Elizabeth being a pretty girl and wouldn't it be a shame if she fell and hurt herself and, "Lad, you don't need that attorney now."

And why would Mr. Beever say that? He has to say that, somebody has to say that, because somebody has to put the fear of God in my client, the Intelligent Jefferson scholar who knows his rights and who is laying on his cot thinking that they next thing he's going to see is his solicitor. Or why would he go and make a phone call to the German Embassy at 7:45 p.m. on the evening of the 5th of June? And I say to you the reason why he did that was that all of a sudden his world is turned upside down because Beever comes to the wicket and makes the threat.

And it's a crucial issue, I admit that, and you're going to have to make a credibility call on this, Judge, as to who you believe, my client or Mr. Beever.

And I say you have to believe my client in this case. And I say you have to believe him for a number of reasons. First, my client relates to you, I think, a fairly accurate account of what happened that weekend and he relates to you details, for example, of conversations with Mr. Wright that he can only know from having spoken to Mr. Wright, about having been stabbed a short time before. And I apologize if my client got the kidneys mixed up with the spleen, Judge, but he knew that Mr. Wright had been stabbed and he could only have known that if he had talked to Mr. Wright.

We have the admission by Mr. Beever, for example, that he had many conversations with my client in the cell passage and through the wicket. And why aren't these recorded in the custody record of the British police at that station? It's because Beever doesn't want them recorded back there.

There are numerous opportunities for Beever to talk to my client. And what you have to assess, Judge, is you have to assess the fact that why not only is there this sudden fear of God put into my client that he has to try to get ahold of somebody at his Embassy, but also, why does Mr. Wright just happen to be by the phone outside the custody desk when my client comes out, unless this is preplanned?

And why then does Mr. Wright contradict himself in his testimony on the stand between the entry in the custody record at 7:50 that says that the custody officer took him back and the entry in the transcript of the June 6th tape that says that Mr. Wright took him back, which is on pages 16 and 17 of that transcript, where Mr. Wright tells my client, "You remember, don't you, last night when I took you back to the Jail cell and you told me that you wanted to talk?"

And I think that's important because if the British want to make the custody record cover this situation and make it look like my client initiates conversation, then they have to make it look like somebody other than them didn't tell the custody sergeant what to write in the custody record. And this is the most, you know, a crucial entry in the custody record here and we don't have the witness to tell us. I can't cross examine the custody record, I can't cross examine a signature, and we don't have that witness here to say that that's what my client said. And I tell you why, because the custody sergeant didn't hear it, he just wrote down what Wright told him to write down. As Beever and Wright say, they instigated the entry in the custody record.

And so I think you have to call this factual dispute in favor of the defendant, because it

doesn't make sense why a person who goes to his cell thinking he's going to have an attorney all of a sudden panics and has to call the German Embassy.

The next thing I want to talk about is the June 5th 8:05 tape. And my client says that he was shown a custody record, he signed a custody record, that Beever told him to sign it. He was brought upstairs and for some time, he says at least twenty minutes before they turned on the tape, he asked for an attorney and he was told, "Don't you feel remorse? We know you did it. Don't you feel sorry for the Haysoms? Confess, confess, confess." All this pressure is put on him and he's asked for an attorney again. This is all off tape.

And I want to call your attention to a couple of facts which I think make the defendant's testimony believable here. You have an interrogation, Judge, that begins at 8:05 -- or at least Ricky Gardner writes 8:05 on the Miranda form when he starts to fill it out -- and it ends at 11:14 when my client is returned to his cell, and that is in the records. You have a tape that's an hour long for a three hour interview. Now, what is going on for the other two hours of that interview, Judge? And I'll tell you what's going on, and that is a lengthy conversation untaped before my client makes the taped statement, because that's why my client says on page

of the transcript, "Okay, what would you like for me to discuss on the tape? Are you talking about the feelings of remorse that we were discussing earlier or would you like to discuss specific pointed questions as to what happened?"

earlier conversation that he had with the officers before the tape was turned on and I say the tape wasn't turned on until at least twenty minutes after five after 8:00, and more than likely it wasn't turned on until after 9:00.

That was the reason I was asking Mr. Gardner, "How long were the breaks that you took in that tape? Tell us how long those two breaks were on page 8 and Page 14." And all Mr. Gardner can say, "Well, one was a little short break and one was a longer break." He cannot prove how long those breaks were. And if you work backwards from a three hour interrogation period with a one hour tape and you try to say how long were the breaks, you might be able to find out how long the conversation was between 8:05 and between the time my client signed the Miranda form.

And I think that's an important fact because with the Commonwealth having the burden of proof in this case as to a voluntary confession, it's their burden of proof when my client signed the Miranda form, what conversations occurred off the tape, and whether or

not my client did not request an attorney at that time. And all you have are the officer's words against my client's words. And everywhere on the tape, on every tape you hear in this case on the 6th and 7th of June, plus the notes of the 6:00 conversation, my client's requesting a lawyer from any country in the world, "Just get me a lawyer here so I can talk to a lawyer and so I can find out what I should do in this case."

And then we get to the 6th of June conversation and my client says that before that conversation officers again put pressure on him, that he was taken unwillingly from his cell to talk in this conversation, to make this statement.

THE COURT: Now which one are you talking about?

MR. NEATON: The 6th of June, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NEATON: Friday.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NEATON: And I say to you, Judge, that the custody records in this case prove that at least Beever and Wright had access to my client alone before a Miranda form in B.C.I. Peyton's office from 11:19 to 11:40. And my client says that during that time more pressure is put on him to confess. Because up to that point, he hasn't actually admitted doing the actual stabbing up to that

point and they want to get him to do that. And so what happens is, they start getting him to go back through the night before. And what happens is my client retracts his statement from the night before, denies that he went to the Haysom house, denies that he stabbed them, and denies that he committed voodoo, and then when you get to the end of the interview he asks for an attorney again.

And his request for an attorney is so clear to Investigator Gardner that on page 20 of the transcript he says, "It's obvious that you're not going to answer any questions at this point, and it just hit me what I wanted to say while you were on the phone," referring to his call to the German Embassy, "It's obvious that you're not going to answer any questions that you feel could put yourself in jeopardy or jeopardize yourself until you speak with a counselor, excuse me, a solicitor, or an attorney in the United States. Is that what you're saying?"

Now, I'm saying under Smith versus

Illinois, that question is improper to begin with because my client has already made his request for counsel on the previous page. But my client makes it even clearer when he says, "I will not discuss the points you have just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence until I am interviewed by you with an attorney of the country in which the trial will be held." And that's it. Game, set,

and match. No more questions after that point, but it goes on for three more or four more pages, where Beever is telling him to, "Look in my eyes," or "Look at me, call me a liar," although Beever denied on the stand that he never said that, and, "Tell me the truth. Look me in the face, please. Are you going to call me a liar?"

And Jens says, "I'm not going to call you a liar because I'm not going to answer that question." And Beever says, "Why not?" And Jens says, "Because I have the right not to." And it's at the end of this interview that Beever says, "I think that I should go downstairs and we'll get that attorney," and he never gets him. And then Beever perjures himself on the stand and says, "Well, on the way back to the cell, Jens told me that he really didn't want the attorney." None of this is in the custody record, none of this is in anybody's notes. It's Beever making it up on the stand to get himself out of a bind.

And, Judge, if you listen to the tapes and the progression, you can see what they are doing to this kid. This is a nineteen year old kid, he's never been in trouble in this country. He's spent one month in a British prison, he has a British solicitor, he's never faced this type of in-custody interrogation in this country. He had one prior interview the preceding October which was in the Bedford police station in which he was

not under custody.

THE COURT: All right. Excuse me. You have ten minutes left, sir.

MR. NEATON: And I would just say that the totality of the facts and circumstances in this case clearly indicate that my client involuntarily gave these statements. And I'll just reduce my rebuttal just by a few minutes.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. Mr. Updike?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, I will be speaking quickly because I need to cover a lot of ground in a short period of time, obviously, and I will just hit some points quickly and try to cover everything. But at any rate, to get started.

We think first of all, Your Honor, the Court has to address the threshold situation. First of all, that being whether or not the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution even apply in this situation and whether or not the exclusionary rule requested to be applied here by defense has any applicability. And the reason that I say that to begin with and that that threshold situation must be addressed, would be the decision the United States Supreme Court rendered last week, the decision of Verdugo -- and I may

not be pronouncing this correctly -- V-e-r-d-u-g-o - U-r-q-u-i-d-e-z, a United States Supreme Court case, as I said, decided last week, Record Number 88-1353. And my office should, through the Criminal Reporter, be receiving that case this week.

But the Court, as I'm sure you're familiar with it, in that case indicated that the Fourth Amendment and the exclusionary rule there did not apply to activities of United States agents outside the United States borders. This would be a similar situation, we would submit.

Secondly, Your Honor, we are submitting that this is a very clear situation of one issue, one issue and one issue only, and that being the issue of voluntariness of the waiver of the defendant's right to counsel and his right to silence, to remain silent, his right against self-incrimination. As to that particular issue, Your Honor, if we could emphasize that the Commonwealth does have to prove the issue of voluntariness by a preponderance of the evidence, and that's the extent of the burden, not beyond a reasonable doubt. In support of that, we cite — and we'll give the specific cites later as well — Rogers v. Commonwealth, a 1984 case, and Colorado versus Connelly, a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered in 1986.

In addition to that, the Supreme Court of Virginia said in Rogers, on page 609 of the decision, that the Court has to make a factual determination on the issue of voluntariness in accordance with the standard of proof. And once the Court has done that, the Court's determination on appeal is entitled to the same weight as a determination by a Jury and should not be reversed on appeal unless it is clearly wrong or without evidence to support it.

Continuing on, Your Honor, we think that the defendant here and defense counsel have tried to do what the Courts recognized in many of these decisions which we have in front of us, and that is confuse the Sixth Amendment situation with the Fifth Amendment situation in which the issue of voluntariness must be determined, that and that alone. First of all, as the Court knows from the evidence, the defendant was incarcerated in England on English charges and by no stretch of the imagination did the defendant, therefore, have the right under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution as to British charges in England.

Secondly, Your Honor, even if we were to, for the purposes of argument, move that case from England to the United States, the Sixth Amendment would have no

applicability. The defendant cites, as defendants in these cases often cite, Michigan v. Jackson in a Fifth Amendment situation. Michigan v. Jackson is a clear Sixth Amendment case. And it did come from Michigan, obviously, but what happened there, if you read the case, at 475 U. S. 825, a 1986 decision, in that decision a defendant was arraigned and appeared before an arraignment officer and requested counsel, and the United States Supreme Court said that under those circumstances the Sixth Amendment had attached.

Then the officers, after the request for counsel, before an arraigning officer, came back and reinterviewed Jackson as to the same offense. Under those circumstances, because the Sixth Amendment had attached as to that particular offense, Charge A we can call it, then that prohibited further contact to be initiated by a police officer. We do not have that here. In this case, the indictment was not returned until June 13, 1986, a week after all the interviews in England had concluded. There is no Sixth Amendment right, therefore.

Furthermore, even if there were a Sixth

Amendment right -- to very quickly cite some cases, Your

Honor, in support of this proposition -- and the

proposition is, even if we had a Sixth Amendment right in

the United States and everything had occurred in the

United States, the cases clearly show that if someone is incarcerated on Charge A and he has a Sixth Amendment right as to that, and during the interviewing process he never requests presence of counsel, other than appearing before an arraignment officer, that causes the Sixth Amendment to be invoked, it does not cause the Fifth Amendment to be invoked.

If you have a situation where a defendant initially says, "I don't wish to answer any questions," then that blocks all further questionings of all sort, because that invokes the Sixth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment and that's a situation, of course, in Roberson versus Arizona, 486 U. S., a 1988 decision. But if you've got a case in which you do have a Sixth Amendment invoked by virtue of an individual appearing before an arraignment officer and then he's interviewed as to Crime B, as to Crime B where there is no Sixth Amendment, and purely a Fifth Amendment right, then all that is required is a voluntary walver.

And if I could quickly read cases in support of that just for the purpose of the record, all new cases. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Davis, decided October 1989. The People, a Michigan case, versus Crusoe, decided December 7, 1989. The State of Washington versus Stewart, an excellent discussion of

this, that was decided October 19, 1989. The State of Arizona versus Hitch, decided May 23, 1989. And we'll provide the copies of those cases, but those cases clearly establish that, and to move on, we are dealing with a Fifth Amendment situation and the Sixth Amendment has no applicability.

As to the Fifth Amendment, Your Honor, the defendant himself must invoke his right to remain silent and his right to counsel. That right cannot be vicariously asserted by counsel. The case that the Court is well aware of on that point, Moran versus Burbine. 475 U. S. 412, a 1986 decision. In that case there was a Fifth Amendment situation on Charge B, the public defender represented Moran on Charge A, and calls the police department, the police officers lied to the public defender and say, "Mr. Moran will not be interviewed tonight." A few minutes later, they interview him anyway.

However, Fifth Amendment situation, Mr.

Moran voluntarily waives his right to counsel, the statement on Charge B is held to be admissible. That goes to the point as to all the discussions of Mr. Barker, was he told this, was he told that. Moran versus Burbine clearly provides it doesn't make any different what Mr. Barker thought or what he did, the defendant over here in the Fifth Amendment context has to invoke his right and

the issue, again, is one of voluntariness.

Continuing on, the issue that was raised during the cross examination as to counsel not being able to be provided until he gets back to the United States, the case of the United States Supreme Court which is exactly on point here is <u>Duckworth versus Eagan</u>, 492 U.

S., Just decided June 26, 1989. In that case Justice Renquist wrote -- Chief Justice Renquist, I should say -- wrote that as a result of the Miranda in that case -- And in that case, Judge, the Miranda form itself said, "You will be provided counsel if and when you go to Court."

And the defense came along and said, "Oh, no, no, no.

That's making him think he can't have counsel at the time that the interview occurs."

What the case clearly states is that the Fifth Amendment and Miranda do not require that the Jalls and the police stations keep an attorney present there at all times. What Miranda requires is not that a defendant, a suspect, receive counsel immediately upon his request, but rather that a suspect understands that he has the right to remain silent, that he has the right to counsel before further police-initiated interviewing occurs. Now, if he invokes that right, if he understands that, that he has the right to silence, that he has a right to the presence of counsel before further police-initiated

interrogation, whether he gets that lawyer five seconds later, five minutes later, five weeks later, or five months later, he has the right not to answer any more police-initiated interrogation until he gets that lawyer.

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The government is not required to provide him one just like that (snaps finger), only provide it before they initiate further contact. However, as Edwards provides, and cited by the defendant, it clearly provides two things, that once there is an unequivocable request for counsel, the bright red line comes down and the police cannot reinitiate further contact unless one of two things occurs; that the defendant receives counsel, first of all, or secondly, the defendant reinitiates contact himself. So if you have the situation where the defendant clearly and unequivocally requests counsel and interrogation stops, thereafter if he reinitiates the contact with the police officers and does so voluntarily -- there again we have this issue of voluntariness -- then police interrogation may continue, and that's what we've got in this case time and time again.

And as to that point of the lawyer not being provided until he gets to the country where he's going to tried, we would emphasize, Your Honor, that we have to show understanding the rights of voluntary waiver. The defendant, on the stand, admitted that he understood

that. There was no problem as to understanding it, he said, "They forced me," so we're coming back to this issue of voluntariness.

As to the request, as counsel calls it, for a lawyer, which the Commonwealth and its witnesses never heard, we would emphasize a recent decision in the United States Supreme Court, Connecticut versus Barrett. 479 U. S. 523, a 1987 decision. In that case, the defendant said, "I will not make a written statement unless I've got a lawyer, but I will talk to you orally without one." And the United States Supreme Court goes through the analysis of Edwards, and Edwards, as it states there and it's been emphasized in every case citing Edwards, the principle behind Edwards is for a defendant to say, "I feel that I am incapable of dealing with the police without counsel." And once the defendant has indicated that, questioning must cease.

But the defendant in this case of

Connecticut versus Barrett, the defendant in this case did

not say, "I feel incapable of dealing with the police

except through counsel," but rather he felt himself

competent and able to deal with the police and he was

going to decide which questions he would answer, which

questions he would not answer. And in that regard, Your

Honor, he called the German Embassy, he found out about

the principles pertaining to extradition, the principles pertaining to deportation, whether he could be deported to the United States or Germany, whether he could be tried in Britain, whether he could be tried in the United States, whether he could be tried in England. He was a diplomat's son, he understood all these principles.

What is murder, what is second-degree murder, what is manslaughter. He states time and time again, "I will not lie to you. It is not to my advantage to lie. I will decide which questions I will answer and which questions I will not answer." He is deciding for himself, he is extremely intelligent. And the reason that he did this was he felt he was competent enough to deal with the police, and that didn't turn out to be the case.

THE COURT: Is <u>Connecticut versus Barrett</u> a
U. S. Supreme Court case?

MR. UPDIKE: Yes, sir, it is, decided at 479 U.

S. 523. And in that case, Your Honor, the United States

Supreme Court case cites with approval a decision of the

Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, this being

<u>United States versus Jardina</u>, at 747 F 2nd, 945, a 1984

case, and the United States Supreme Court case denied

cert. on this case at 470 U. S. 1058, 1985. And as I

said, this Jardina case is cited with approval in

Connecticut versus Barrett.

And very quickly, Your Honor, and I know that I'm running out of time, we'd like to emphasize that Jardina is exactly what we've got here because Mr. Jardina came in and he told the police officers he was going to answer certain questions and certain questions he was not going to answer. And he also said the ones he did not answer, he wanted his attorney to work out a plea agreement. Now there again, the defense tried to say, "Well, the mention of lawyer, that was mentioned, and therefore everything must decease," but in analyzing this the Court said, "No, that's not what happened. This man did not say he was incompetent or incapable of dealing with the police. He made the decision he was going to do it himself."

And the Court said, with reference to this word "lawyer," it stated on page 949 of the decision,

"Jardina stated without the slightest ambiguity that he would then and there answer some questions but not others. The word attorney has no calismatic qualities. A defendant does not invoke his right to counsel anytime the word falls from his lips." And that seems to be what counsel, or the defendant, I should say, are trying to do in this case.

Continuing quickly on with several other

points before we address the main issue of voluntariness — and I want to make sure that I have time to do that, Your Honor. As to the reinitiation requirement, there are cases precisely on point here. We emphasize that the defendant in this case reinitiated contact and signed the custody sheet to that effect at 7:59 on June 5, signed it and said he wished to speak without a solicitor. The defendant admitted that he signed that, said that he was forced. Again, the issue of voluntariness.

The next taped conversation, June 6th, he initiated contact there. Terry Wright testified to that, the custody sheet shows it. The next taped interview, December (slc) 7th, 12:25 p.m., the defendant signs and says he's specifically requesting to speak with the police officers without a solicitor or an attorney being present. As to the last interview, June 8th at 4:30 p.m., again the defendant signs the custody sheet, or excuse me, he indicates in Detective Sergeant Beever's presence that he wishes to speak with the police officers. Again, the issue becomes voluntariness. He says he was forced to do that.

As to the issue of reinitiating contact, if we could respectfully refer the Court to the major case on that, that being Oregon versus Bradshaw. 462 United States Supreme Court 1039, a 1983 decision. Then there is

an excellent discussion of all of these principles of Bradshaw in a decision rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals, the <u>United States versus Velasquez</u>. 885 F 2nd, Page 1076, this just decided September 1, 1989. And in that, the Court stated that the plurality decision, I should say in <u>Oregon versus Bradshaw</u>, was that a generalized, the defendant voluntarily indicates a generalized intent to generally discuss the investigation, even descending opinions express that that may be done, though they feel that you must have a more specific request as to the specific matter of the investigation. But all Justices in the case indicated that if you have a reinitiation of contact with the police officers, then interrogation may continue.

Another case that the Court is well aware of, if we could quickly point out, Your Honor, the case where there is an unwarned, inadmissible statement and, thereafter, Miranda, voluntary waiver. The first one is inadmissible, the second one is admissible. There you have the situation, of course, in going through statements, if one is found inadmissible and you come along and you have a voluntary waiver, not in the Sixth Amendment situation but in the Fifth Amendment situation. And that case, of course, is Oregon versus Elstad. 470 U.

S. 298, a 1985 decision of the United States Supreme

Court.

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As to not signing the waiver, in North Carolina versus Butler, 441 United States Supreme Court decision, at page 369, a 1979 decision, in that case Mr. Butler came in before the police officers and he said, "I will talk to you but I ain't signing nothing." defendant came back on appeal and said that as a result of there not being an explicit waiver, written or oral, that therefore the statement was inadmissible. The United States Supreme Court sald, "No. As long as the defendant understood his rights, and as the result of all the circumstances a determination can be made that there was a voluntary, knowing walver, it doesn't make any difference whether he signed any form or even asked to." We emphasize, in Butler, the defendant refused to sign the form. In this case the defendant did not refuse to sign the form, but rather was not asked to, it was an oral walver situation.

As a consequence, Your Honor, we have narrowed this down, we respectfully submit, quickly and I admit in not very good fashion. We're trying to address that what we've got here is simply the issue of voluntariness. And as to that issue, what does the Court have before it? It has the testimony of three police officers versus one defendant seated over here, who is an

admitted and has been convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. And when we accept his statement as to threats, what exactly is that? Now, we remind the Court respectfully that the police officers denied that this threat was made. But analyze what the threat is, if the Court would, please.

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The defendant says that this police officer, Kenneth Beever, used his eyebrows almost as if in some fashion that the man ought to have a weapons permit for them, raising his eyebrows. The very suggestion is ridiculous. Your Honor. If the detective raised his eyebrows during the course of his testimony here, I don't recall anybody running for cover or anything of that fashion. The suggestion is ludicrous. In addition, he said he pointed down to the floor at different times. Well, what does that mean? The officers denied it. None of the other officers saw it. What is required, Your Honor, as the United States Supreme Court said in the major decision beginning on this issue of voluntariness, and that is the decision of Schneckoth versus Bustamonte -- and I know I mispronounced that -- at 412 U.S. 218, a 1973 decision.

And in that case, the United States Supreme Court set forth the principle by which the issue of voluntariness must be determined. And in that case, the

Supreme Court stated that, "The notion of voluntariness," as written by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, "Is itself an amphibian. It cannot be taken literally to mean a knowing choice. Except where a person is unconscious or drugged or otherwise past capacity for conscious choice, all incriminating statements, even those made under brutal treatment, are voluntary in the sense of representing a choice of alternatives. On the other hand, if voluntariness incorporates notions of but for a cause, the question should be whether the statement would have been made even absent inquiry or other official action. Under such a test, virtually no statement would be voluntary because very few people give incriminating statements in the absence of official action of some kind."

As it is stated, "very few statements would be given without some act of intimidation. The question is not whether there was intimidation but rather whether there was intimidation, coercion, deception or anything of that nature so that the confession" -- the test, rather, I should say -- "is the confession the product of an essentially free and unconstrained choice by its maker. If it is, if he is willed to confess, it may be used against him. If it is not, if his will has been overborne and his capacity for self-determination critically impaired, the use of his confession offends due process."

And that's at page 226 of the decision.

And that language of "his will being overborne" and whether "his capacity for self-determination is critically impaired," that language used first back in 1973 is used in every case since then. So there we have this language or this allegation of the police officer raising his eyebrows. We had the allegation that the statement is made that the girlfriend was threatened in some fashion. We wish to emphasize the defendant never said that he was threatened in any fashion. What he is saying is the statement was made, "Pretty girl, she may fall down," and he says that that allegation in and of itself was enough to overcome his will to the point that he lost his capability to self-determination.

Well, Your Honor, his actions afterward, if we look at them quickly, what did he do in this regard? First of all, when he first came into the police office at Richmond, he knew he was going to be interviewed on this case because he had been told by Barker. He read the newspapers. And the first thing he does is he signs the custody sheet saying he doesn't want a lawyer.

In addition, once he has done that, he signs five other Miranda forms, Your Honor. And on those Miranda forms, at the bottom of them -- I won't take the

time to read it -- but at the bottom of it, it specifically says, "I am giving this statement voluntarily and without intimidation." How can he sign these forms time and time again, as educated as he is, and knowing them, understanding them, and then coming in and trying to say that he did not? Secondly, he's saying this business about his girlfriend was so overpowering. Well, Your Honor, he had the opportunity to call the German Embassy and he did on the very first night. He called twice the next morning and then finally when the German Embassy returned his call, the police officers put the call

Now, if these police officers, Your Honor, were about such untoward conduct, offensive conduct, would it make sense that they would say, "Here, speak to your Embassy. We'll let you put the call through."? That would make no sense. And secondly, if the defendant really believed what he's alleging before Your Honor, would not that have been the perfect time to have said to the German Embassy, "Get over here. Help me," it's someone on the outside, his very embassy, "I need your help. They are making me sign all kinds of stuff, they're threatening my girlfriend. I don't know what's going to happen."

Whether the police officers could have understood it or not, the German Embassy would have been aware of it and an

investigation would have been underway.

Instead he admits he never told them anything of that nature. He also admits on the stand he never said to the German Embassy, "Get me a lawyer. These guys here won't get me a lawyer." He never said that, and yet he initially says the reason that he did not call Barker at home that night was he didn't know his home phone number, he wanted the German Embassy to call Barker for him, and yet he says he never asked for the German Embassy to call Barker for him. None of that makes any sense.

Secondly, Your Honor, if he really felt that Elizabeth Haysom was in danger, would not that have been the perfect time to communicate to the Embassy, "I not only need help, but Elizabeth Haysom does."? He didn't do that. Also, if he's saying, "I loved Elizabeth so much. I was so concerned about her. I feared for her," does it make sense that at the first opportunity that he gets on the tapes, on page 9, I should say, he says, "I wish to chat about Elizabeth's involvement," and immediately implicates her as setting up an alibit to two counts of murder.

Now, it doesn't make sense that somebody is saying, "I love this woman and I wish to protect her," and then turn around almost immediately and implicate her on

two counts of first-degree murder. That would be the kind of love and protection, it would seem, that Miss Haysom could have done without. It just makes no sense.

He also confirms on the tape that he has never been threatened, coerced, that the statements have not been forced out of him. We would remind the Court respectfully of the tone of the conversations. They are very polite, he is not coerced during the course of them. We would also remind the Court that each time there was any mention of a lawyer, the police officers stopped, as Smith requires, Smith versus Illinois, and that is to clear up that ambiguity, "Are you saying that you want a lawyer now?" He says no. That allows them to proceed because any ambiguity has been clarified.

Also, Your Honor, these police officers, when Elizabeth Haysom came in, she made the request on the custody sheet for a solicitor. She was not interviewed that first day. The second day, when she was interviewed, her solicitor was contacted, he was allowed to interview her before the interview and he was allowed, with his assistants, to be present during the course of the entire interview with Miss Haysom. Now, as the officers testified, they had no more interest in gathering information against this defendant than they did Elizabeth Haysom. And if they had some motivation for denying him

counsel, why in the world did they provide it to her so readily? There is only one explanation and that is she requested counsel and he did not, just as he indicated on that form.

Finally, Your Honor -- Do I have much more time, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You've got about three or four minutes.

MR. UPDIKE: Three or four minutes and I'll wind up. As the defendant indicated on the stand, and as the custody sheets reflect, the defendant admitted this, he never communicated to any of all those custody officers as they went about, never made any requests to them for counsel. And he's alleging that not only Ken Beever, but the entire police department, I guess, was in on this conspiracy to deny him counsel, but yet readily provide it for Elizabeth Haysom and so readily provide him with access to the German Embassy through means of telephone.

Finally, Your Honor, we've had some cases that I'd like to quickly emphasize, and we'll provide the Court with copies of these cases, as to this issue of voluntariness. And these cases, in each of these cases, the Court felt that the will of the individual had not been overborne. First of all, Witt versus Commonwealth.

215 Virginia 670, a 1975 case. In that case the defendant

alleged that the police officer said -- and the police officers admitted some conversation to this effect -- if the defendant didn't cooperate, his eight month pregnant wife would be locked up, so he confesses.

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But there we emphasize, Your Honor, even in that case you've got a situation where a man confesses to try to keep his wife or his girlfriend out of trouble. This man, when he got the opportunity, he puts his girlfriend in as a principal or accessory before the fact. Clark versus Commonwealth, 228 VA 201, 1979. There the defendant claimed that he was told if he didn't cooperate he would go the electric chair and his girlfriend would be arrested. In that case, the Supreme Court set forth the specific statement that there is no per se rule in this Commonwealth that if an individual gives a statement with the intent of benefiting a friend or relative, that that in and of itself makes a statement inadmissible. And we emphasize, Your Honor, there is no per se rule, there would have to be an evaluation of the totality of the circumstances.

Rogers versus Commonwealth. 227 VA 605, a 1984 decision. In that case the defendant alleged he had been exposed to religious entreaties, that he had been shown a photograph of the victim, that they had promised him things, that they had threatened him. He tried to

argue an accumulative effect of all of this and the Supreme Court, when applying it to the totality of the circumstances said he voluntarily made a waiver.

Three more cases. Collazo versus Estelle.

884 F 2nd 1168, a 9th Circuit decision rendered just in

1989. In that case the defendant requested counsel and

police officers told him, "If you request counsel, things

might get worse for you." He later reinitiated contact,

he later waived his Miranda warnings, the statement was

admissible. There again, he was told things might get

worse and nothing like that happened here.

United States versus Velasquez, a decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which was rendered in 1989 as well. In that case the defendant was lied to. The defendant first requested counsel, when the interrogation ended the police officers later came in and told the defendant that, "Well, the co-defendant has implicated you and we set him free." It was an absolute lie. She asked, "Well, what's going to happen to me?" That was deemed to be reinitiating a contact. She gave a statement at that point, that was found to be admissible.

United States versus Pelton, a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals rendered in 1987. An espionage case in which the FBI agents told the

defendant, "If you ask for a lawyer, your options are going to be reduced because we can't discuss national security matters in his presence." They went on to suggest to him that the case might not be prosecuted, as the Walker case. They went on to state many of the cases weren't prosecuted and they made promises and allegation of that sort. There again, in Pelton, the Court applied the totality of the circumstances and ruled that the defendant's will had not been overborne and that the proof by a preponderance of the evidence was there.

THE COURT: All right. Now, your time is about up now. I'll just let you conclude. And by the way, gentlemen, I won't hold this time against either of you. I realize that both of you are a little bit rushed. Perhaps we should have allowed a little more time, but I'm going to give each side the chance to submit further argument if you desire and written authorities somewhat at your leisure. So I think that will make up for the fact that you have both, all, been a little bit rushed this morning. Go ahead.

MR. UPDIKE: In concluding, Your Honor, the whole purpose of my argument is, as it was, such as it was, is to emphasize we don't have a Sixth Amendment situation, we simply have an issue of voluntariness in the Fifth Amendment situation. We've got to have

understanding, we've got that, the defendant admits it.

It's got to be voluntarily walved. Here he says there was not a voluntary walver because of this alleged threat against his girlfriend. And that allegation, that threat, has been disputed by three police officers. And our point, Your Honor, is even if it were absolutely true that that statement was made and the eyebrows were raised and the floor was pointed at, whatever, that is nothing of the sort to rise to the level of overcoming his independent will.

We have established voluntariness by a preponderance of the evidence and would ask that all statements be admitted.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. You have ten minutes, Mr. Neaton.

MR. NEATON: Thank you. Your Honor, the President of the United States uses the phrase, "Read my lips." Read the lips of Jens Soering. "Well, I will not discuss the points that you just mentioned and I won't give physical evidence until I'm interviewed by you with an attorney of the country in which the trial will be held." That's on June 6th. Read the lips of Jens Soering on June 7th. "I would like an attorney in the country in which the charges are going to be filed to be present when I can discuss my specific involvement in the case."

Read his lips at 6:00 p.m. on the 5th of June. "I would like an attorney before I discuss the questions that you've put to me regarding my involvement in this case." What more can be clear, Judge, that Jens Soering throughout this interrogation which began at about 3:30 on the 5th of June, throughout this interrogation, requested an attorney, requested it clearly, saying that, "If the charges are going to be filed against me in America, then I don't want to talk to you until I get to America and I have an attorney there and then we can sit down and answer questions that my attorney tells me I should."

Read the writing of Terry Wright in his notes where he says, in Exhibit E, where he writes those words in his own writing. And compare that against the cooked up summary made on the 9th of June, four days later, when the three officers sit down together and try to remember what happened four days earlier. And don't put in the parts of Wright's notes which help the defendant's claim to counsel and confuse the issue on whether or not my client asked for counsel or not.

But my point on that is that once Gardner terminated the interview, that estoppes the Commonwealth from claiming that there was no claim. He cites the Verdugo case. It's not applicable here for two reasons.

First, It's a Fourth Amendment case and the U. S. Supreme Court says that the Fourth Amendment is less important than the Fifth Amendment and applies a stricter standard in the Fifth Amendment, in Fifth Amendment cases, because there is a Bright Line Rule here when Miranda is involved and in the Fourth Amendment cases they look to the totality of the circumstances.

Moreover, it's not applicable here because regardless of whether the Commonwealth did not have to give Miranda warnings, they did give Miranda warnings and so they are estopped from saying that Verdugo would apply to this case. He said that the defendant must invoke the right to counsel, and he did. He said that Barker is irrelevant; he's not irrelevant in this whole scheme of things because Barker with his counsel of record at a proceeding, the sole purpose of which was to allow my client to be interrogated by Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Beever, and Mr. Wright on the murder here.

He said that the Fifth Amendment doesn't require an attorney in jails and cites the Duckworth case. My client asked for an attorney. And the point is, he said he didn't care when he got the attorney, he'd just keep his mouth shut until he got back to the U. S., if that's where he was going, and talk to Reed and Gardner back here in the presence of an attorney.

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He cites Connecticut versus Barrett and he says that somehow that applies. But again, it doesn't apply to this case because my client didn't say when he requested counsel that, "I will give you an oral statement, but not give you --- or, "I will give you, not put a statement on tape." He said, "I will not answer any further questions." He cites Schneckoth versus Bustamonte which is a Fourth Amendment case on consent searches. And if you read the Edwards case, Arizona tried that ten years ago and lost in the Supreme Court to the Reagan court when they rejected that argument.

He says that the U. K. custody sheet somehow applies in this case, but the problem is that the U. K. custody sheet shows that he just didn't want counsel at 12:50 p.m. Why? Because he had counsel. He didn't need counsel until the interrogation started. He says he signed some Miranda forms. Let me quote to you from the Arizona versus Roberson case, which Mr. Updike cites. It says, "Further to a suspect who has indicated his inability to cope with the pressures of custodial interrogation by requesting counsel, any further interrogation without counsel having been provided will surely exacerbate whatever compulsion to speak the subject may be feeling. Thus, we also disagree with petitioners contention that fresh sets of Miranda warnings will

reassure a suspect who has been denied the counsel he has clearly requested, that his rights have remained untrammeled. Especially in a case such as this, in which a period of three days elapsed between the unsatisfied request for counsel and the interrogation on a second offense, there is a serious risk that the mere repetition of Miranda warnings would not overcome the presumption of coercion that is created by a prolonged police custody."

That's the Supreme Court of the United States speaking, even with the new Justices Scalla and Kennedy on that Court.

The Commonwealth misapplies Smith versus

Illinois. He cites it for one reason. If you read Smith

versus Illinois, it says once the accused requests

counsel, you can't ask him any more questions to clarify a

request, like Beever was doing and says, "Well, are you

saying you want counsel right now?" And Beever cut him

off before he could even answer that question. You heard
the tape, Judge. He says why doesn't he ask the Embassy

to call Barker on Thursday night. Because he only got the

janitor and night watchman, you know. How the heck is

this guy going to know what to do?

And then he argues that he wishes to chat with Elizabeth Haysom regarding her involvement, and somehow this shows that instead of trying to protect

Elizabeth Haysom, he's going to implicate her. If you look at the tape closely, he never says that Elizabeth Haysom set up an alibi. What the tape says is, "Didn't we talk about an alibi off the record?" And then he goes, "Ah -- Yes," and that's the extent of that conversation. Secondly, let me answer that motivation. If he knows that Elizabeth Haysom committed the murder and would face the electric chair and he wants to save her from the electric chair, then his motive to give her an alibi and make her an accessory before the fact would save her from the electric chair, and that would be his motivation to involve her, if he does at all.

Why did the U. K. supply Elizabeth Haysom with a solicitor and not Jens Soering? It's because Elizabeth Haysom signed the front form that she wanted a solicitor. Jens Soering says that he didn't need a solicitor at that time, but Wright says, and the police and criminal evidence act in England say, that you can request a solicitor at any time. And it doesn't matter if you signed the front of the custody sheet three hours before saying that, "When I'm booked, I don't need a solicitor," it matters in this case that he wanted a solicitor at 3:30 and he wasn't given one, and at 6:00 when he wasn't given one.

And why, at 4:30, doesn't Beever tell my

client that he has talked to Barker, that Barker has indicated an interest in speaking to Soering, when Wright says that that's the procedure at the Richmond station, that in fact at these times that when a client's attorney contacts the police it's their procedure at Richmond to inform the client that the solicitor is there. Why isn't that done? I say it's not done because they don't want my client to see the solicitor. They view him as the more vulnerable of the two and they are going to go get a confession from him.

He argues, "Well, Mr. Neaton, your client's position means that the entire London police department was in on a conspiracy," and I say no, because the custody sheets are filled out in a manner that Beever and Wright tell the custody officer to fill the sheet out. They admit that all of the important entries in this custody sheet are instigated by Beever or by Wright. And the 7:50 p.m. entry on the 5th of June, you can't believe Wright's testimony that he didn't instigate it when he's on tape telling Soering that he was there and Soering asked Wright, not the custody officer, if he could speak.

I would say, in conclusion, Your Honor, if you read these cases, this to me is an abuse of police officer's discretion. It's one of the worst I've seen in thirteen years of both prosecuting and defending cases. I

think that if the Fifth Amendment doesn't apply to this case, if this client can be asked over and over again, after he says, "I don't want to answer. I want a lawyer," and if he can be threatened and intimidated by Beever, "What do you mean by that? Are you saying you want a lawyer right now? Well, let me tell you, you can't get a lawyer right now," If that isn't a violation of the Fifth Amendment, then nothing will.

At the end, when Court is intoned in this Courtroom, Judge, your court officer says, "God save the Commonwealth and this Court." God save the people of this Commonwealth if these confessions are allowed in and this type of police conduct is allowed.

THE COURT: All right. Gentlemen, thank you for very high level argument on both sides. The preparation of the law was evident. I will give both sides two weeks from today to reinforce your respective arguments, both as to written authority and argument, if you desire.

However, I will not allow any further rebuttal. I think we have to stop at some point. I will rule in writing as soon as I can and will prior to the June 1st trial date.

I do want the Court stenographer to type for me the closing arguments which I have heard today so that I will have those arguments in writing before me as well as the notes which I have taken and the record of this case

before I rule.

As I say, my ruling will be in writing, it will be in the nature of findings of facts and conclusions of law, but it will not be necessary for counsel to come back to Court on this particular issue. Are there any questions, gentlemen, on either side?

MR. UPDIKE: The Commonwealth has none.

THE COURT: Question, sir?

MR. NEATON: Could we submit proposed findings of fact, too?

THE COURT: I have no objection to that. That is not normally done, but if you desire to do it, I certainly have no problems with that on either side.

MR. NEATON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. We'll recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon the proceedings were concluded.)

I, VIVIAN P. NEAL, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings in the aforementioned case, taken on March 5, 1990, to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter