ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DONALD MARSHALL, JR., PROSECUTION



Volume 89

Held:

September 21, 1988, at the St. Thomas Aquinas Church Hall,

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Before:

Chief Justice T.A. Hickman, Chairman Assoc. Chief Justice L.A. Poitras and

The Honourable G. T. Evans, Q.C., Commissioners

Counsel:

Messrs. George MacDonald, Q.C., Wylie Spicer, and David

Orsborn: Commission counsel

Mr. Clayton Ruby, Ms. Marlys Edwardh, and Ms. A. Derrick:

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Mr. Ronald N. Pugsley, Q.C.: Counsel for Mr. John F. MacIntyre

Mr. Donald C. Murray: Counsel for Mr. William Urquhart

Messrs. Frank L. Elman, Q.C., and David G. Barrett: Counsel for

Donald MacNeil estate

Messrs. Jamie W.S. Saunders and Darrel I. Pink: Counsel for the

Attorney General of Nova Scotia

Mr. James D. Bissell & Mr. A. Pringle: Counsel for the R.C.M.P.

and Counsel for the Correctional Services of Canada

Mr. William L. Ryan, Q.C.: Counsel for Officers Evers, Green and

MacAlpine

Mr. Charles Broderick: Counsel for Sgt. J. Carroll

Messrs. S. Bruce Outhouse, Q.C. and Thomas M. Macdonald: Counsel

for Staff Sgt. Wheaton and Insp. Scott

Messrs. Bruce H. Wildsmith and Graydon Nicholas: Counsel for

the Union of Nova Scotia Indians

Mr. E. Anthony Ross: Counsel for Oscar N. Seale

Mr. E. Anthony Ross and Jeremy Gay: Counsel for the Black

United Front

Court Reporting: Margaret E. Graham, OCR, RPR

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September 21, 1988 - 9:09 a.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Ruby?

MR. RUBY

My Lords, I rise again on a matter that's brief for which I want to draw to your attention, if I may. It's, I'm afraid, a request for an additional witness. It arises in the following way.

One of the unexplained matters in the Thornhill case is why after the very full and careful review by the Committee in Ottawa, Mr. Venner then reverses with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner the decision which had been taken so carefully. And Commissioner Simmonds was unable to assist us on the reasoning for that and none of the witnesses we have have been able to assist us on why that occurred. We know it occurred but we don't know why. After Commissioner Simmonds stepped down from the stand, and I believe went en route to the airport last day, I received information which I passed on to counsel for the Commission and counsel for the Government of Canada, and that was this. Former Corporal House, who was the officer in charge of...

MR. BISSELL

Objection. If my friends proposes to read evidence that a witness might or might not put in, I object to that. If he wants to make... I don't think this is proper place to put evidence before an Inquiry.

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MR, RUBY

I'm sorry, I don't want to inconvenience my friend, but I don't see how I can apply for further witnesses to be called without explaining to you why they're relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Well, I have to have some indication of what Mr. Ruby is talking about.

MR. BISSELL

I have no objection if my friend wants to make his motion, but I think it's improper to discuss the nature of evidence that somebody might give, particularly the nature of this type of evidence.

MR. ORSBORN

I may be of some assistance. I don't know if my friend would agree, Mr. Ruby would agree to casting the information received from Corporal House in general terms, to say that it was evidence that would, if accepted, would relate to the reasons for the R.C.M.P. not proceeding and leave it at that, rather than get into the details. I'm not sure that at this stage the details would be of assistance to the Commission in his application.

MR. BISŞELL

I have no trouble with that.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Go ahead, Mr. Ruby.

MR. RUBY

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It makes no sense. There is a note...

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Try it and we'll see.

MR. RUBY

There is a note in Corporal House's notebook dated the 16th of December, which is the time when the decision was being taken on the evidence, of a conversation he had with an officer named Blue who was in charge of commercial crime in Ottawa.

MR. PRINGLE

First of all, excuse me, My Lord. That's wrong in itself. Blue was in Halifax. My friend is...

MR. RUBY

Roy.

MR. PRINGLE

Excuse me, giving evidence and he's giving it erroneously and he's giving evidence on matters that probably are important, but it's very important, if he does give this evidence, that we recall the witnesses that gave evidence before, including the Commissioner, and we'd make that request.

MR. RUBY

Can I at least say what I want... what I think the evidence is important for?

MR. CHAIRMAN

So far, I gather it's not Blue you're speaking of.

MR. RUBY

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It's Roy.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Roy?

MR. RUBY

Out of Commercial crime in Ottawa.

MR. CHAIRMAN

All right, go ahead, go ahead. I can't deal with it unless I have some idea what's coming.

MR, RUBY

I'm quite surprised by all this. It's a matter that really should not be arising this kind of strong feeling. They've known about it since last Friday. They've had lots of time to consider it and think about it. I just don't see the difficulty.

The information in his note that he says he got, and I've spoken to him and confirmed this, from Roy explains why the Commissioner did not want, was not going to make a decision in favour of proceeding with the case, and it gives a reason. I want to tell you what the reason was. I want to put it on record so the public knows exactly what I know.

MR. SAUNDERS

That's not evidence. No, I will rise. My friend in saying what the reason is is giving evidence.

MR. RUBY

I'm not giving evidence. I'm asking that a witness be called and I want you to know what he says so you'll know why it's

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important that he should be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN

You said that a Corporal, that a gentleman named House, who was a corporal in the R.C.M.P. at the time of the original investigation, allegedly made a note in a notebook which indicates that there may be some reason why Commissioner... What's the name? ...Simmonds arrived at a conclusion other than the reason he testified to.

MR. RUBY

That's right. It said that... giving him advanced notice that Simmonds was going to turn it down before the decision was communicated through the official formal channels and telling him why that was being done. And I think he ought to be called and that matter ought to be explored in public evidence. Because we have no evidence of why that decision was reversed, none. It's inexplicable on the evidence we have. And I would like to tell you what that notation says, in summary, so that you'll appreciate the significance of it.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

If you're going to tell us what the summary is, then surely you're giving evidence.

MR. RUBY

I'm not giving evidence, I'm making an application to call this evidence and I want you to know what the evidence is that I'm going to call. If, for example, the reason was because the

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colour of your eyes are blue, he doesn't like you, I wouldn't be asking for this evidence to be called at all. But it's far more significant than that.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

But you're asking for something that (A) writes in his book that (B) told him that (C) said.

MR. RUBY

I'm not sure how he knows it. The note doesn't include that information. House may or may not know why he was told, or who told him that.

MR. ORSBORN

My Lord, if I may. As my friend indicates, he did us the courtesy of providing us with this information very shortly after he became aware of it and it has been the subject of some inquiries by Commission counsel, by counsel of the R.C.M.P. over the last couple of days. I am a little surprised that my friend is actually making an application to call additional evidence. It had been my understanding that, after our discussion, my friend was satisfied that the evidence was not going anywhere and he simply wanted to place the fact that he had been so advised on the record so that if it ever came up later, he could say, "Yes, I did bring it to the attention of the Commission."

We did pursue the note that was indicated in Corporal

House's notebook. We interviewed, I interviewed Corporal House

and inquiries were made of Superintendent Roy. And it was my

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view that, at best, the evidence of Corporal House, if given, and indeed the evidence of Superintendent Roy, if given, would amount to nothing more than speculation on reasons for the R.C.M.P. making the decision. These gentlemen were not involved in the actual decision itself not to proceed with charges, and Corporal House was unable to suggest anything other than what was indicated to him by Superintendent Roy, was pure speculation from two gentlemen that admittedly, were perhaps not happy at that time with the decision. We have had evidence from the decision maker, Deputy Commissioner Quintal, who signed his name to correspondence directing Chief Superintendent Feagan not to proceed and we also have had evidence from his superior, Commissioner Simmonds. Whether that evidence is sufficient to enable Your Lordships to draw a conclusion is for you to determine. It may be or it may not be. It was our view as Commission counsel that calling further evidence on that point would, as I say, be at best speculative and it would not assist you in reaching any conclusions.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

This would not be direct evidence, in any event.

MR, ORSBORN

No, the evidence that Corporal House could give to support the entry in his notebook would be to say that I wrote this down following a conversation with Superintendent Roy or Inspector Roy. This is what Roy said to me. This is what Roy, I think,

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thought at the time. He had no indication of where the thought came from, other than that he was upset at the time. But it is certainly at least third hand.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

And this would apply to Roy as well?

MR. ORSBORN

My understanding is that if Roy were called to testified, he would not have a recollection of the conversation in question, the conversation with House.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Does the counsel for the R.C.M.P. wish to be heard?

MR. BISSELL

I have listened to the comments of my friend, Mr. Orsborn, and that is the view that we hold in the matter as well. That, at best, this is entirely speculation by people who are not involved in the making of the decision and would have no means of knowledge on what the decision was based at the time it was made. And I think it's speculation that is irresponsible and is brought at a time when the person about whom the speculation is made is no longer in a situation to respond to it. I think it most unfair.

MR. RUBY

Let me deal first with that last suggestion. Commissioner Simmonds was questioned on what went into the reason... Commissioner Quintal, and Commissioner Simmonds were

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questioned on what went into the reasoning with regard to the reversal of the decision. And they were all quite clear that only proper and legitimate factors and nothing related to the force's own interest were part of that decision. And if I remember, I asked the question would it be wrong to take into account anything having to do with the force's own personal interest and they agreed that it would. So my friend's suggestion that they won't have a chance to respond is just not there. If you knew what was in this particular note, you would know that that submission is nonsense. They have dealt with this issue. It's been dealt with squarely.

Now I'm most concerned about the way in which this matter is being dealt with. You'll recall we had a man on the witness stand, Mr. Gale, who was concerned because the way the matter was left, left the impression that something was being covered up. And all of a sudden, these two gentlemen agreed that whatever this information is, I shan't be allowed to tell you about it. And it's just wrong. This is a perfectly routine matter.

This is my submission, My Lord, and I intend to make it.

This is a perfectly routine matter. We have heard evidence which leaves a question wide open as to why a decision was reversed.

It's an important piece of evidence. We don't know why that occurred. A man named Venner was involved in the decision.

He's not been called. He was clearly the man who drafted that decision. I'm not saying we have to call him, but I do say that this

DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

DISCUSSION

evidence would suggest that there was something else going on in Ottawa, besides what we've heard about under oath, ought to at least consider the matter of a decision by Your Lordships and you cannot decide until you know what the allegation is.

Now I'm not in a position as counsel for Donald Marshall to go to the senior officers and say, "I want to know what happened. I want further documentation. I want to see more notes. Was something going on which you want to tell me about?" But those questions and the question of whether or not that should be done is what's before you now and you can't decide that until you know what we're talking about. You just can't decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Well, Mr. Orsborn says that as a result of his, which is the responsibility of Commission counsel, as a result of his interview of Mr. House, and as a result of his interview on some occasion, I understand, with Superintendent Roy, that his conclusion is that the evidence is speculative. That it's not direct evidence. And speculative evidence is not going to help us. I have no difficulty in accepting the fact that we have before us, last week, sufficient evidence to allow this Commission to conclude, The one purpose for the calling of this evidence, whether or not there was different standards of dealing with or practices and procedures with some cases in Nova Scotia and others. And that's the only purpose why we call them. And, you know, we had a lot of evidence, we had a week of evidence on that and I have no difficulty, having heard

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all of the witnesses, in reaching conclusions that I think are sustainable by the evidence. So how is this speculative evidence going to help us?

MR. RUBY

If, in fact, person or persons at headquarters who were involved in this matter (I'm not talking about junior officers) I'm talking about someone at headquarters, head of commercial crime, had at that time a view that there was, in fact, a motive, a particular motive for killing this investigation of Thornhill, you won't know about it and your conclusion as to why the R.C.M.P. acted may be quite erroneous.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Mr. Ruby, you put that suggestion to a couple of witnesses and there was a denial.

MR, RUBY

That's right.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

So what more are you going to get?

MR. RUBY

Denial may not be credible, but it appear credible in the absence of any other evidence.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Well, if what we know now from Commission counsel is that the man who is reported to have told this or stated this to House, says I don't recall this at all, Where is the connection? How do

15763	DISCUSSION
1	you get from (C) to (B) to (A)?
2	MR. RUBY
3	Okay.
4	COMMISSIONER EVANS
5	You don't have (D).
6	MR. CHAIRMAN
7	(A) is the Commissioner.
8	COMMISSIONER EVANS
9	Well, either way.
10	MR. RUBY
11	(B) is Venner. One of the questions I would expect
12	Commission counsel to ask, and I have no idea if he has asked it, is
13	whether Venner was dealing with a particular issue. You don't
14	know and I'm going to tell you what the issue was. May I tell you
15	what the issue was? Because Venner redrafted his opinion for
16	Quintal. I wonder what was on their minds?
17	COMMISSIONER EVANS
18	Well, I don't have any trouble figuring out what you think
19	was on their mind.
20	MR. RUBY
21	Well, why can't I talk about it?
22	COMMISSIONER EVANS
23	And I think that question was put to the witnesses and they
24	said, no, there was no extraneous influence whatsoever. That was
25	clear from the evidence of Quintal and Simmonds. Now whether

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we accept that is something else. That was their evidence. Now I take it you're trying to establish through this speculative evidence, and it can be no more than that, that what they said is incorrect.

MR. RUBY

I don't know whether it was more than that, but I would assume, if this application is successful that somebody would start asking questions of Venner concerning this subject matter. I don't know if anyone has ever done that. I have no idea. And Your Lordships can't know. So you can't know whether this evidence goes anywhere because you don't know what it's about, first of all. And, secondly, you don't know what's been done in terms of inquiries of Venner.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

I don't have any trouble figuring it out what you're getting at.

MR. RUBY

I'm not surprised. Thank you, My Lords.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

It's spelled out.

9:25 a.m.

MR. ORSBORN

My Lord, if I may, one comment of my friend that I would not like to go unnoticed. I take strong exception, strong and vigorous exception to his suggestion that the Commission counsel

is involved in any sense of a cover up of this matter. I believe that suggestion was made earlier in his comments. This was a decision made by us following a review of the possible evidence. It was made in good faith on the basis of our view of the relevance and the usefulness of the evidence to yourselves. I would hope that it would not be the situation, and any situation which Commission counsel disagreed with Mr. Ruby that we'd be accused of a cover up, and I take strong exception to that and would ask him to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Let me deal with the application. The purpose of our hearing evidence last week and again this week was simply to see if there is enough evidence, if there is evidence available to allow us to reach conclusions with respect to our recommendations to the Government of Nova Scotia concerning future practises in the justice system as to how investigations are handled and how charges by the police are laid and the role of the prosecutor, visavis senior officials in the Department of the Attorney General, and nothing more.

We've had four days of evidence where the issues raised were clearly put to the witnesses to our satisfaction and to the extent that I, and I think my fellow commissioners agree, that we are in a position to reach credible and factual conclusions and more importantly to make recommendations.

I do quarrel with Mr. Ruby's use of the phrase "cover up"

when dealing with the activities of Commission counsel. My experience has been, and I'm sure all counsel here, I would hope, verify it, Commission counsel has discharged their responsibility with a high degree of quiet professionalism. Their duty is to examine all of the evidence that they can lay their hands on and to bring before this Commission evidence that's relevant to us in the discharge of our mandate. I seen in the more than a year that this Commission has been in existence, I have seen nothing but nothing to indicate that they have failed one iota in the discharge of their duty. And I have no difficulty, and I accept without reservation the position put by Mr. Orsborn in this matter this morning.

Consequently the application to call the Mr....the corporal, or Mr. House or anyone else in this matter is denied.

MR. RUBY

If I could just indicate for the record, I don't want that remark to pass without saying that I intended and, I think, made no aspersions against counsel. I share your view of their task in the way they worked. I was intending to point out the peculiarity of the position they urged upon you in the course of argument that this application should be made and disposed of without the Commissioners ever knowing the subject matter of the comment. I meant no more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Now let me deal with another application that was heard

yesterday. We've been asked by counsel for the Black United Front to provide them with an opportunity to present to the Commission through the sworn testimony of two witnesses the results of research they have conducted into five cases involving the death of black persons. This research, funded by the Department of the Secretary State, will describe the perceptions by the black community of their treatment by the criminal justice system in relation to these five cases. They propose to call Mr. Bernie Jones, the coordinator of the project, and Mr. Ken Crawford. The Black United Front wishes to make the case that racism in the criminal justice system is a very real variable in the treatment of black people in the justice system of Nova Scotia.

The Black United Front was granted full standing at this Inquiry and their counsel has had the same opportunity as all other parties with standing before this inquiry to present the position of their client. They have been active participants, not only in the public hearings of the Inquiry, but also in providing important assistance to the Commission in its research efforts. Counsel for the Black United Front has been fully funded by the Province of Nova Scotia. There has been no attempt to limit the scope of their participation before us except, as with all counsel, where the question of relevance to our mandate is raised. We are satisfied, however, that the Black United Front has had full access to these hearings.

Early in its deliberations the Commission reached the

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conclusion that racism is an issue that is more effectively dealt with by means other than through sworn testimony at the public hearings. With the assistance of the Black United Front, the terms of reference of a significant research project were drawn up and a well-known researcher was hired to study the perceptions of racism in the criminal justice system by black people in Nova The first draft of this paper was peer reviewed and the subject of an all-day workshop attended by academic, government and community experts including a sizeable representation from the Black United Front. A similar process has been followed in dealing with our research projects. It is clear to us that the participation of the Black United Front in the research process has been extremely important and relevant, in some cases resulting in raising issues that were not dealt with adequately in the research. We are most appreciative of their input and expertise. We anticipate that this input will be reflected in the final research reports and more importantly in the final report of the Commission. It should be noted that we have not called any of our researchers to testify before the Inquiry to defend their work or to air it in a public forum. But their work will nonetheless be considered most seriously by the Commission and will be published as an appendix to our final report.

The perception of the black and native community that racism may be a factor in the criminal justice system of Nova Scotia is a very important one, one that cannot be ignored. We

have been made aware of these issues through the active participation in these hearings of counsel for the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and through the research process. We know that racism is extremely difficult to prove in a legal sense. To open up these issues to cross-examination by counsel may unnecessarily limit the extent of the comments that might be permitted only to those who can stand to courtroom scrutiny. There are many ways to arrive at conclusions and viva voce evidence is only one of the ways. We have not changed our view that the public hearing forum is not the most appropriate or effective one to deal with this type of information.

With very few exceptions, we have not called witnesses to speak only to the issue of racism, either as it affects natives or blacks. This issue has, in general, arisen when a witness was called to speak to involvement in the Marshall case and questions dealings with racism flowed from there. We did, however, hear evidence from Bernie Francis and Herb Desmond.

To deny the application of the Black United Front to call research evidence before this Inquiry is not to infer we are not interested in receiving this information. There are several opportunities remaining which might provide a forum for the Black United Front to bring such material before the Commission. The results of their research project might be submitted to Mr. Briggs, the Commission's director of research, to be circulated to the authors of the research projects and incorporated into the

final version of their studies for consideration of the Commissioners.

In the alternative counsel for the Black United Front will have the opportunity to make final written and oral argument and might incorporate the research of the Black United Front into those submissions. There may be another opportunity for the black community to give the Commissioners the benefit of their advice on the recommendations that might be contained in the final report of the Commission. This forum will provide an important opportunity for representatives of the black community to direct the Commissioner's minds toward recommendations which flow from the community itself.

In denying this application we wish to assure the Black
United Front that we look forward to receiving the results of their
research but direct that this information must be received by
means of a forum other than the public hearings. We will strive
mightily to ensure that their concerns are considered most
seriously.

The application is, therefore, dismissed.

Now before we start the next witness I heard that there's another application somewhere.

MR. WILDSMITH

Yes, My Lord, I have another application. On behalf of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians an application that involves a real life living case example and not a research project.

MR, WILDSMITH - APPLICATION

I'm instructed to bring this motion to the Commission with respect to an administration of justice issue that is a vital concern to the Micmac people of Nova Scotia. This issue concerns the response of the law enforcement authorities, in particular the Department of the Attorney General and Ministers of the provincial Crown to the Micmac Treaty Moose Hunt.

At the outset I apologize to the Commission for the lateness of this application, to Commission counsel for not having full discussions with them on the matter to this point in time, and to my learned colleagues, particularly representing the Department of the Attorney General, for not being able to give them much in the way of advance notice, just a brief discussion this morning.

My instructions on this point came yesterday and they came as a result of a meeting of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and other Micmac leaders in the Province. This meeting yesterday was held in response to events over the past weekend whereby the Province of Nova Scotia made clear its position and attitude to Micmac rights.

As you may be aware from media reports in the last couple of days nine Micmac hunters now stand charged, including one Chief, one former President of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, and Commissioner of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission. They stand charged with offences under the Wildlife Act and it may well be that others will stand charged as well.

What we can see quite clearly is what the future holds on

15772 MR. WILDSMITH - APPLICATION

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this issue and we've come to ask ourselves a very fundamental administration of justice question which we think ought to be of interest to this Commission.

And that very fundamental administration of justice issue is this. By what means can the Province of Nova Scotia, acting through the Attorney General's Department and through the Provincial Cabinet, ignore the substance of a legal declaration of Micmac rights by the highest court in the land? How can it happen that an issue is submitted to the courts for resolution that the dispute works its way up the system to the Supreme Court of Canada that the Micmac people win that case, and yet, as far as the Province is concerned, nothing has changed? Business as usual. How can the Micmac people respect the system of justice whose decisions can be explained away and ignored by governments that apparently don't like the outcome? One does not have to be very cynical to wonder how this government would have responded, would have treated Micmacs if the Province had been the victor in court and not the Micmacs.

Now, of course, the decision I speak about is the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in a case called <u>James Matthew Simon</u> v. <u>The Queen</u>. For the record, it's citation (1985), 62 National Reporter, page 366, a unanimous decision written by the Chief Justice of Canada.

Now six of the Micmacs charged are facing the present day version of the same offence that Mr. Simon faced, which involved

15773 SUBMISSION - MR. WILDSMITH

the possession of a firearm, a rifle, in a wildlife area during a closed season.

9:40 a.m.

So that Your Lordships might appreciate the significance of our submission and the strength of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, I would like to draw your attention to two paragraphs that appear towards the end of this decision and I'd be happy to provide you with a copy for your later reference.

This is the Chief Justice of Canada, Brian Dickson, speaking now in paragraph 60 of his decision.

In my opinion, Section 150 of the Lands and Forest Act of Nova Scotia [which is, as I say, the former counterpart to the provisions of the Wildlife Act that six Indians are now charged with] restricts the appellan's right to hunt under the Treaty. The Section clearly places seasonal limitations and licensing requirements for the purposes of wildlife conservation on the right to possess a rifle and ammunition for the purposes of hunting.

The restrictions imposed in this case conflict, therefore, with the appellant's to right to possess a firearm and ammunition in order to exercise his free liberty to hunt over the lands covered by the Treaty. As noted, it is clear that under Section 88 of the Indian Act, provincial legislation cannot restrict native treaty rights. If conflict arises, the terms of the treaty prevail, therefore, by virtue of Section 88 of the Indian Act, the clear terms of Article 4 of the Treaty must prevail over Section 150 of the Lands and Forest Act.

SUBMISSION - MR, WILDSMITH

And a second paragraph, paragraph 62:

I conclude that the appellant has a valid treaty right to hunt under the Treaty of 1752 which, by virtue or Section 88 of the <u>Indian Act</u> cannot be restricted by provincial legislation. It follows, therefore, that the appellant's possession of a rifle and ammunition in a safe manner referable to his treaty right to hunt cannot be restricted by this provision of the Lands and Forest Act.

So, of course, with these pretty definitive statements I would daresay absolutely clear statements, the Micmac community now asks itself "Why are Micmacs still being harassed and prosecuted for doing what the Supreme Court of Canada has said they could? Why is the province issuing press releases that call the Micmac activities illegal? Why is the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests writing to all the Chiefs and leaders of the Micmac community telling them that the Micmac hunt is not authorized and that any Micmac hunting will be prosecuted? Why is the province seizing rifles, knives and moose meat? Why is the full force of the justice system (that is being examined by this Commission), wildlife officers, RCMP officers, prosecutors in courts, being unleashed on the Micmac harvest which is purely for subsistence and ceremony purposes?"

In our respectful submission there can be only one explanation, the same one that is evident in the Marshall case, the Thornhill case and the MacLean case, and this is an attitude problem. Somewhere the rule of law has broken down and the

SUBMISSION - MR. WILDSMITH

rule of men with capacities for prejudice and bias is at work.

Personal views and other extra legal factors are undermining the independence, objectivity and impartiality that are supposed to be the hallmark of our justice system.

You may say well why bring this issue to you. Well, first of all, we cannot, in our view, expect a political resolution. Three years have almost gone by from the Supreme Court of Canada's decision and despite some negotiations and some discussions, the province has not publicly acknowledged the Micmac hunting of any sort and negotiations with Micmacs over hunting rights is an issue that's been played out very much as the Commission saw with respect to compensation issues for Donald Marshall.

Second, we could always go back to the courts and ultimately if these charges stand, we will have to do that, because the charges must be answered. But to take the <u>Simon</u> case as an example, it took more than five years for that case to proceed from the activities leading to the charge to the Supreme Court of Canada's decision. And, of course, the expense of doing so is enormous with very little financial support for an important case like that I might mention from the Federal Government.

And of course, which is really the issue that we're bringing to you, we've already gone through the back route with the <u>Simon</u> case. We've already been there and if that didn't do any good the first time why should we expect that it will the second. Being forced back to court can be a form of harassment and persecution.

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And then, of course, the final reason for bringing it to Your Lordships, is that you are charged with the duty to make recommendations on the administration of justice in this province and have the independence and objectivity to look at this issue. Within your mandate, as you've already indicated this morning, you are looking at the treatment of Indians in the criminal justice system and as is evident from the Thornhill and MacLean cases, you are looking at the operation of extra legal factors such as political favoritism.

The Micmac hunting issue reflects on the operation of these extra legal factors and reflects on the possible existence of actual bias and on the undoubted operation of systemic bias. It also has the advantage of not just being a purely historical inquiry but looking at activities and personalities that are presently involved in the system.

So what is it, in particular, that we are suggesting to the Commission that you do? It's this. It's to examine the events from the Simon decision in 1985 to the present in the same way that you examined the Thornhill and MacLean matters and this, of course, would include not just the public response but the internal memoranda and documents generated within the Attorney General's Department and working their way up through the system to see if proper legal advice was formulated the same way we examined Mr. Coles' opinion to see whether proper legal advice was formulated and passed up the line on our instructions

SUBMISSION - MR, WILDSMITH

eventually to Cabinet. And in this process to see if there were other factors at work, other extra legal factors that should not have been taken into account. And of course as has happened in all of these other cases, we have absolute trust and faith in the integrity of Commission counsel to examine this issue to see whether there is anything worth putting forward to the Commission in a public way such as this.

Finally, there is the question of Cabinet. My information and what we seem to have confirmed through Commission counsel is whether the decision to prosecute Micmacs for this offence was a decision not made by law officers and the Crown but made by Cabinet or through the direction of Cabinet. If the issue of the subpoenas which Your Lordships already issued with respect to Cabinet ministers and breach of Cabinet privilege are upheld by the courts and there is a further session of this Commission to deal with discussions in Cabinet, then of course it's our respectful submission that this issue of how the MicMac hunting rights have been treated since Simon in 1985 should be part of that exercise as well.

If Your Lordships are in agreement that that would be an appropriate course of conduct, of course in preparation for that we would need to have gone through the exercise of seeing what information was generated internally within the Attorney General's Department and eventually found it's way into Cabinet's hands.

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Those are my submissions.

MR. ORSBORN

My Lord, I'd initially thank my friend for his apology in not being able to brief us earlier on this matter. I appreciate the difficulty that stemmed from his receiving late instructions in the matter.

From his comments I think he has raised an issue that is a real current grievance of the Micmac people and it is obviously a matter of some complexity— legally, culturally and otherwise.

However, he has indicated that one of the reasons for bringing the application this morning is because he cannot expect a political resolution of the matter, and I would suggest that this Commission cannot and should not be an alternative route to go when one cannot expect a political resolution. The Commission is not a standing remedial body through which particular grievances may be addressed. And for that reason alone it would be my respectful submission that the matter, although of current concern to his clients, is not one that is within the reasonable mandate of the Commission.

It is true that incorporated within the mandate of the Commission we have considered it necessary to examine other cases other than Mr. Marshall to see if a double standard does operate in the administration of justice in the province. And it will be for Your Lordships to consider whether or not that does exist based on the evidence before you.

DISCUSSION

However, boundaries must be drawn in determining the number of examples that will be brought before you. And it is not unreasonable to draw a boundary where it has been drawn in the two cases presently before you.

Of perhaps more fundamental importance is the fact, as my friend indicates, that nine of his clients presently stand charged of an offence arising out of the moose hunt. As such, I would suggest it would be most inappropriate for this Commission and, indeed, anybody to embark on an inquiry as to the facts and circumstances surrounding this matter. Whether the province is correct it's interpretation of the <u>Simon</u> decision is an issue that will be presumably argued and decided by the courts who will be dealing with the prosecutions.

And for that reasons and for the others I have mentioned, it would be our submission, as Commission counsel, that it would be not appropriate nor within the reasonable boundaries of our mandate to proceed with consideration of that issue.

MR. SAUNDERS

My Lords, on behalf of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia I accept my friend's apology on the late notice. It was only five to nine this morning that Mr. Wildsmith alerted me to the application that he intended to place before Your Lordships and clearly I have not had time to consider Mr. Wildsmith's motion in any detail nor have I had any opportunity to seek the advice and instruction of my client to respond in any more detail that

DISCUSSION

Commission counsel has.

But I will remark that yesterday Your Lordships commented on the efficacy of proceeding with dispatch and drawing these hearings to a close and not continuing them in perpetuity, I think was the word Your Lordship used. To accede to my friend's request would seem to me to be calling upon endless days and weekend of further deliberations to explore the questions that he seeks to place before this Commission. And I say with deference to my friend that the matter which he asks the Commission to consider is beyond anyone's wildest interpretation of the ambit of this Commission of inquiry.

And I've just been advised by my friend, Mr. Ross, that the motion put by my friend, Mr. Wildsmith, is not a motion on behalf of all native peoples in Nova Scotia. I understand from Mr. Ross that the Confederation of Mainland Micmacs which Mr. Ross represents, does not accede to the application made by the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. So as my friend for the Commission says, the issues are complex and not all of the complexity lies in the interpretation of whatever the <u>Simon</u> case says. There are considerations as to the representations made and by whom they are made. And I just make that point before this Commission, That apparently the motion, as put, is not representative of all native groups as affected.

And, finally, My Lords, I have no doubt that the interpretation of Chief Justice Dickson's decision in <u>Simon</u> would

DISCUSSION

be placed before the provincial court judge who was seized with jurisdiction in handling these nine offences and I would expect that defence counsel would argue the interpretation as placed on that decision by Mr. Wildsmith. But that's a matter for the court. I can't imagine that this Commission would want to get into things that, as of this weekend, are presently before the provincial court. 9:55 a.m.

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MR. CHAIRMAN

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What was the organization again that you took the position for?

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MR. SAUNDERS

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I understand that it's Confederacy of Mainland Micmacs, consisting of six bands on the mainland. The bands being, if Your Lordship cares to have them identified: Millbrook, Shubenacadie, Horton, Pictou Landing, Bear River, and Afton.

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MR, CHAIRMAN

MR. ROSS

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I take it that they have not been granted standing, Mr. Ross.

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Mr. Ross is sitting.

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MR. CHAIRMAN

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You've imposed the Golden Rule of silence upon yourself.

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MR. SAUNDERS

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Thank you, My Lord.

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MR. CHAIRMAN

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Mr. Ruby?

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MR. RUBY

If they have not been granted standing, I would be very surprised to hear them making an application, My Lord.

MR. SAUNDERS

Sorry, I didn't hear all of what my friend said.

MR. RUBY

As Your Lordship pointed out, since they have not been granted standing, I'll be very surprised to hear them make an application here.

MR. SAUNDERS

And I heard none.

MR. RUBY

And you shouldn't be surprised about that, because they have no standing and they never asked for any. I rise simply to say that I join Mr. Wildsmith's application and I urge Your Lordships to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Well, if you're on Mr. Ross' side, then I'm in some trouble. You met Mr. Ross, did you not, Mr. Wildsmith?

MR. RUBY

No, Mr. Ross has no client who is making any application, no client with standing. I am on Mr. Wildsmith's side. Mr. Wildsmith is correct in this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN

I suspect that's what you meant to say.

DISCUSSION

MR, RUBY

In fact, if Mr. Ross has a position, he's not said it. It's rather counsel for the Government of Nova Scotia conveniently embroiled in the middle of a dispute who tries to bring in this red herring. I'm surprised that Your Lordship pays any attention to it at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN

I didn't interpret what Mr. Saunders said as being an application. I interpreted what he said was that he had been asked by Mr. Ross, as counsel for the Confederacy of Mainland Micmacs, to point out to the Commission that Mr. Wildsmith does not represent all of the Micmacs in Nova Scotia. And that, therefore, this application is not on behalf of all of them. That's all.

MR. RUBY

I would be very surprised, because Mr. Wildsmith never suggested that he did. I thought his client was the Union of Nova Scotia Indians.

MR. CHAIRMAN

I know. I realize that.

MR. RUBY

That's been clear from the very beginning. But perhaps counsel for the Attorney General of Nova Scotia doesn't understand that. Perhaps he's trying to make a political point.

MR. BISSELL

I rise to say we have nothing to say.