MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- November in not advising them of the Jimmy MacNeil statement in the R.C.M.P. investigations. Now with all of that, how can one be suggesting that Marshall is the author of his own misfortune?
- A. I don't know that I suggested he was the author of his own misfortune so much as indicating that there was still that view prevalent. The police certainly held the view that if he had been more forthcoming at the beginning in his statements, that the investigation would have taken a different turn. But I also seem to feel that his statement saying that he was in the Park to commit a robbery would have caused the investigators to deal with it differently. That his defence counsel, that if he had at least told them the complete story, which they didn't, I understood them to think that he had not, that they might have well made inquiries that would have resulted in a different approach.

12:10 p.m.

- Q. And just to confirm again, you are telling us what the...some members of the RCMP believed, not anything that John MacIntyre told you.
- A. You're asking me questions about a meeting that I recall certain facts from. I don't recall the full extent of what was said at the meeting. The meeting sticks out in my mind because of the fact that two statements were shown to me that I hadn't seen before. I can't tell you whether the

- meeting took place in the morning or the afternoon. asked me how long, I say thirty minutes. It could have been forty-five, I don't know. I can't...I got the impression that Chief MacIntyre felt that Marshall was guilty, that perhaps the RCMP were making assumptions that they shouldn't on the matter. But I can only recall it in impressions. I can't recall exactly what was said at this meeting or what issues may have been raised.
- Q. Let me deal with one impression. It was your impression that Chief MacIntyre believed still that Donald Marshall had 10 killed Sandy Seale.
- A. Yes, I had that impression. 12
- And you had that impression by the time you left, didn't Q. 13 you? 14
- A. Yes. 15

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- Q. So, he throughout that meeting, was under the view or you had the impression he believed that he had the correct man when he did the original investigation.
- A. Yes. 19
 - Q. And I'm merely suggesting to you in those circumstances there can't be any possibility that he would have been saying, "If Marshall had told me this story in the beginning I would have done my investigation differently."
 - A. No, I don't think there was any suggestion of that from him whatsoever. And you've asked about this being the author

- of his own misfortunes, and I said I don't know whether it was raised or it wasn't raised, but since I was talking to him and I had been made aware of it by the RCMP I might have mentioned it to him. That's all I can say. I don't know whether it was or it wasn't.
- Q. You said you were concerned that you were now getting statements that you hadn't learned of before and you were going to check that out with Frank Edwards whether he knew of them.
- A. Well, I was going to check it out with both he and the RCMP.
- 1 Q. And did you?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And what did you learn?
- A. I was told that neither knew about them.
- Q. Let me take you to Frank Edwards' notes again in Volume
 17 on page 8. On that page Mr. Edwards recorded his view
 18 that he thought Chief MacIntyre had been less than
 19 forthright with him and, in fact, had been manipulative. Did
 19 Mr. Edwards ever express that view to you?
- A. I can't recall him having expressed it. He may have indicated that he thought this but I have no rec...independent recollection of it.
- Q. Okay. Did he tell you that he had been pressing the RCMP to go and obtain the full file from Chief MacIntyre and the RCMP were reluctant to do so?

- A. Well, I understood that his pressing of the RCMP to get the full file from Chief MacIntyre was after I had asked the question about the statements and they said they didn't have them and didn't know about them, and they hadn't gotten the full file. That's when I understand him to be pressing the RCMP to go and get it.
- Q. After that time.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. Did he make any mention to you at all of an incident where Chief MacIntyre is alleged to have put some papers underneath the table and try and keep them from the RCMP?
- 13 A. No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Not mentioned by whom?

16 MR. MacDONALD

- By Frank Edwards.
- Q. That was never mentioned to you.
- 19 A. No, it was not mentioned to me.
- Q. Have you ever met with Sergeant Wheaton?
- A. No, I have never met with him.
- Q. Your meetings were with who in the RCMP?
- A. With the CIB officer, and at that time it was Superintendent
 Christen. It may have been the assistant CIB officer a very
 limited number of times when Superintendent Christen was

out of town. Did either of those people ever advise you that Chief Q. 2 MacIntyre was supposed to have deliberately hidden... 3 No. Α. Q. ...try to... No, they did not. A. ...conceal papers? Q. No, they did not. A. If you had been told that, that Chief MacIntyre had Q. 9 deliberately attempted to conceal relevant information or 10 relevant evidence from the RCMP what recommendation, if 11 any, would you have made? 12 Well, I would have gone into it in a little further detail to get Α. 13 their view of what was done, if it was a deliberate matter 14 then I think consideration would then have to be given to 15 either a proceeding under the Police Act or a Criminal Code 16 charge for obstruction. 17 Q. You ultimately, in fact, several days after meeting with Mr. 18 or with Chief MacIntyre had a letter written by the 19 Attorney General directing the police to turn over their files, 20 is that correct, it was April the 20th? 21 A. Yes, I had the meeting with Chief MacIntyre on the 15th and 22 we had discussions on the 16th, which was a Friday, the 23 19th I guess there are some more discussions and, yes, I

arranged to have a letter prepared under the Police Act and

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- it...two letters, one to the chairman of the Board of Police

 Commissioners of the Municipality of Sydney and the other

 to Chief MacIntyre directing that he turn the file over.
 - Q. You say you had discussions on the Monday, which would be the 19th. Would those be with the RCMP?
 - A. Yes, I would have had discussions with them then, too.
 - Q. Was there any indication given to you why the RCMP hadn't just asked Chief MacIntyre for his full file, why it was necessary to have this direction from the Attorney General?
 - The RCMP took the tack with me that they were simply reinvestigating this matter at the request of Chief MacIntyre, that the file remained...the case, the case remained that of the Sydney Police Department. That they had assumed, I recall, that they had gotten everything that was pertinent to the reinvestigation but as an assistance case they didn't feel that they could go in and necessarily demand everything. They brought up issues of police protocol and about their continuing relationship with police departments and the fact that they would have to continue to work with the Sydney Police. I think they were looking for somebody else to make the absolute decision on it, and certainly there was a lot of poor feeling between municipal police and the RCMP during that period of time because at every municipal police strike the RCMP were directed in to assume the policing of the municipality during the strike. I

suggested that since they were...did not seem to think that the files was theirs, or they had some problem with that, that the simplest way of dealing with that would be to have the order of the Attorney General made under the Police Act and they thought that that was a good idea and that there would be, in their view, no problem with having Chief MacIntyre turn over the file because they had the view, and I did too, that Chief MacIntyre would comply with an order given to him.

- Q. But did you have the view that he wouldn't require...comply if you just went up and asked him for the file?
- A. No, I did not have that view but the RCMP kept trying to make this distinction between an assistance case and one that was...in which they had the full jurisdiction. I thought that to get that problem over with that the simplest way was to deal with it under the Police Act.
- Q. Did you consider this to be an assistance case where the RCMP are just assisting the Sydney Police or was it something they were doing for the Attorney General's office?
- A. Well, we had not originally asked them to do it. We didn't know anything about the matter I think for some three weeks after it had commenced. As I recall, the correspondence seems to indicate that the RCMP were approached by the Sydney Police Department around the

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

3rd of February.

- Q. But Frank Edwards was in from the beginning.
- A. Yes, he was in from the beginning but I hadn't made any 3 nice distinctions at that point in time. As far as I was 4 concerned the RCMP were reinvestigating the matter. whether at Chief MacIntyre's request or whoever. That didn't seem to me to make a great deal of difference at that point in time. It just seemed that when this issue came 8 about about getting the full file that a lot of questions about 9 police protocol were raised and the distinctions that were 10 being drawn as to whether it was an assistance case or it 11 was their case. It seemed to me that the primary need was 12 to make it the RCMP case if they had any doubts about that 13 and then they, having done that, under that the logical step 14 under subsection 2 was to have the Attorney General direct 15 an order to Chief MacIntyre telling him to turn the file over. 16 The first letter was to the chairman of the Board of Police 17 Commissioners telling them that the case had been 18 withdrawn from the Sydney Police Department. 19
 - Q. Back in Frank Edwards' note, I'll just read this to you. It's on February 21st, it's on page 3, this is recorded... just down from the top under Harry Wheaton. "Harry said there had been new developments and that he and Scott had decided there would be no further communication until report for Attorney General was ready." There doesn't seem to be

- much doubt there what Wheaton thought he was doing. He was preparing a report to the Attorney General. And that's, in fact, what happened, isn't it?
 - A. Yes, that's what happened. I can only relate to you the concerns that were expressed to me by Superintendent Christen...
 - Q. Were they walking...
 - A. ...on the 16th and 19th of April.
 - Q. Was it just they were walking very gingerly because there was another police force involved? Police were being treated differently than anyone else would be treated.
 - A. Well, I don't know if they were treating them...that may have been part of it. I don't know that to be a fact. I was faced with these arguments about it being an assistance case and they would have to get along and continue to work with the Sydney Police Department and they seemed to be looking for something to...the proverbial magic wand from the Attorney General to look after things.
 - Q. Okay. Let's go to page 10 of Mr. Edwards' notes. There's one other point I want to refer you to. It's under the notation opposite "April 19th," and it's a discussion of a telephone call with you and Martin Herschorn and it's recorded, "That suggested that investigation should now focus on the City police." Do you recall that suggestion from Frank Edwards?
 - A. I recall Mr. Edwards indicating that perhaps the Sydney

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- Police should be asked some questions about matters at that time, yes.
- Q. And what did you understand him to mean by an "investigation focusing on the Sydney Police"?
- A. I understood him to mean going and getting a statement from Chief MacIntyre and perhaps Detective Urquhart and perhaps anybody else that may have been involved with the matter that they had not already gotten statements from.
- Q. All right, if we go, did you...what was your response to Mr. Edwards?
- A. Well, my response to Mr. Edwards was that I didn't see the point at that...right then and there of doing that. I thought that the best thing was that we had made the decision that we would ask the Attorney General to sign the order under the Police Act, that I expected that that would be signed. It, in fact, was prepared the next day and it may have been prepared on the 19th and dated the 20th on the basis that the Attorney General was available on the 20th to sign, and that I thought that that should be executed and they should get the whole of the file and look at it to see what was in it that they didn't know about and then after that they could go back and ask any questions at all. But it seemed to me to be a pointless effort to ask questions without seeing what was the whole of the file, because it might raise things that they...other things that they were not aware of or it may ...it

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- would at least allow them to zero in and give some thought as to what questions they did want to ask.
 - Q. Did you tell him to hold it in abeyance? "Don't worry about an investigation of the Sydney Police now."
- A. Well, I may have said to hold it in abeyance until they get the file and...from the Sydney Police and review it.
- Q. Well, was it ever your intention to say there was not going to be any investigation of the Sydney Police until the Attorney General's office authorizes it?
- A. No, it was not my attention to say that whatsoever.
- 11 Q. Do you consider..
- A. I just thought it was silly to go ahead with asking questions without seeing the whole of the file and seeing what...what might arise from that.
 - Q. Do you consider the RCMP would be authorized if they considered a municipal force, or a member of a municipal police force, had conducted some criminal activity that they could go in and do an investigation?
- ₁₉ A. Yes.
- Q. And would they require the consent of the Attorney General to do so?
- A. No, they would not require the consent of the Attorney
 General, especially not in the situation where they were
 reinvestigating a case and if there had been some criminal
 offence in relation to that case, then I would not expect

them to look for any type of consent from us.

LUNCH BREAK - 12:28 p.m.

*2:06 p.m.

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Q. Mr. Gale, I want to talk now about the reference and how the procedure that was followed to finally get to the reference.
You met with Mr. Rutherford, I understand?

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A. Yes, I did, also with Mr. Edwards, was at the meeting.

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Q. Yes, and initially, or at the conclusion of that meeting, it was the view of all of you that the best way to proceed would be Subsection (c) of Section 617.

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A. Yes, that's correct.

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Q. And, in that way, you were only asking the opinion of the court as opposed to letting the court make a final determination.

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A. That's correct.

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Q. And was it also your view that, at that time... If you proceeded in that manner, it would be possible to have a complete hearing of all of the issues, including why the recanting witnesses had lied at trial.

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A. Yes, it was my feeling that, and we all agreed that it would give us that type of forum in which we could call the police witnesses, as well as the witnesses who had recanted and get the full details of what had happened and why they had

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Q. Mr. Rutherford told us that at the time the questions were

- being drafted, the questions that were going to be submitted to the court, he had prepared one which would have had the court look at the issue of compensation as well, but that it was your request that that not be done. Can you comment on that?
- A. I was following directions that the Department did not wish to have the issue of compensation dealt with by the court, that it preferred to have that dealt with in another forum, if it was raised.
- Q. And who gave you those directions?
- A. Well, it was either Mr. Coles or... I think it was Mr. Coles. I think the Attorney General may have been at the, present at the time, too.
 - Q. Was any reason advanced why the Department did not want the issue of compensation considered by the courts?
 - A. I can't recall any particular reasons except they thought that this was not the forum in which to raise that issue of compensation and, in fact, they wished to deal with that only if it was raised.
 - Q. When you learned that the reference, indeed, was going under Subsection (b), did it occur to you that that would restrict very much what was going to happen?
 - A. It seemed to me, yes, that it could well restrict what was going to happen because on it... A reference by way of an appeal, as if it were an appeal by Donald Marshall against

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conviction. However, I looked at the provisions on the, for an appeal and it seemed to me that the court could hear fresh evidence and that, in fact, the case law was such that, in those circumstances, an argument could be made for the court to accept fresh evidence more readily than it might in other circumstances. The basis for fresh evidence, as I recall, is that it was not known or could not have been known to the parties beforehand. But the case law that I looked at indicated that the court could deal with that quite liberally, if it wished to do so, and I thought that Mr. Aronson, working together with Mr. Edwards, would bring forth the evidence of, in regard to the police actions.

- You thought he would be bringing that forward? Q. 13
- A. Well, I thought he would. I thought it would be in his interest 14 to try and establish why the testimony had been changed. 15
- O. And you would appreciate that the decision to go under 16 Subsection (b) meant that Aronson, in effect, had to carry the ball.
- Yes. Α. 19
- The burden would be his. Q. 20
- Yes. Α. 21
- O. And you would appreciate that that would be a fairly 22 substantial burden on him, wouldn't it? 23
- Yes, it is a substantial burden on him. However, while we had 24 hoped to be able to deal with it on an adversarial testing 25

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- basis, at the same time, we did not plan to be adversaries all the way through. We had hoped that our joint effort would be the same--to bring forth as much as evidence as possible so that the court could make a fit and proper determination on these matters and also so that Mr. Marshall would have the benefit of having, I suppose, a suspicion raised from it.
- Q. Any discussion with Mr. Rutherford concerning the fees to be paid to Aronson?
- A. I don't recall any discussion with Mr. Rutherford on that matter. If there was, it was simply a matter that it was not within my hands and it was a matter to be dealt with by the Deputy.
- Q. Other than what you told us this morning that you referred it to the Deputy with your comment, did you have any involvement in the debate as to what fees to pay Aronson?
- 16 A. No, I did not.
 - Q. You are aware, are you, that the Deputy suggested he should go to Legal Aid and see what could happen there?
- A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Q. And you're aware that the maximum amount Legal Aid would pay for the conduct of a serious case is \$1500, is that correct?
- A. That is my understanding of what the tariff was at that time.
- Q. And that's not \$1500 a day, is it?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. That's total.

- A. Unfortunately, no. It's \$1500 for the complete case. I'm also aware that Legal Aid, the counsel for Legal Aid, their board, whatever, would, from time to time, authorize additional payments to people.
- Q. The fact that Mr. Aronson would now have to bear that burden of carrying the case, was it your understanding that he should be given now all of the information in the possession of the Attorney General's office?
- A. Yes, Mr. Edwards had called me and asked about making reports available to him, as well as statements. And I said, "Well, yes, let him see the reports so he can follow through on the thing and prepare his case. Because he's got the carriage of it now and we want to see it conducted well."
- Q. And so he was to get the report as well as the statements.
- A. Well, he was to get the reports, so long as they, I suppose, they were factual. I really didn't put any limits on him but I think it was understood that if it was just purely conjecture on somebody's part, that that might not go with it. But, as far as I know, the reports were factual and, as I understood it, it was primarily the so-called red book. But I understood Frank to have received reports from the R.C.M.P. similar to the ones I had received, too.
- Q. This red book that you referred to on a couple of occasions, that was just a booklet prepared by the R.C.M.P. with red cover on it?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Containing all of the reports they had prepared up to the end of, was it, May or June of 1982?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's actually Exhibit 21, My Lords. Volume 21 in tis hearing is the so-called red book. You don't have it, Mr. Gale, but it's previously been identified.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do I understand, then, that your advice to Mr. Edwards and your expectation was that Mr. Aronson would be given the red book?
- A. Well, he certainly would be given the red book and anything else that Mr. Edwards really felt that he should have that would better enable him to prepare for the appeal and present it.
 - Q. Were you kept aware of the various court applications as they occurred?
 - A. No, I was not. Once the decision was made that it would go by a reference, it was understood that Mr. Edwards would deal with the matter from there on in. I have always made it a policy not to interfere with a lawyer who is handling a case. Because unless I'm working side by side with him, I can't really second- guess him. I'm available if he wants consultation or assistance, but I felt that Mr. Edwards was fully competent to be able to deal with this matter and he

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went ahead with it. I did hear later, generally through Martin Herschorn, that applications had been made, because Mr. Herschorn was in charge of prosecutions at that stage and dealing with prosecutors. And in talking to Mr. Edwards on other matters, he would also find out from him the fact that Mr. Edwards had been up and an application was going to be made or something of this nature. But, generally, that would be several days after the event that I would know about it.

- Q. But, at this stage, Mr. Edwards going to the Appeal Court to argue something as if it was an appeal, that is, in your bailiwick, isn't it?
- A. Yes, it's in my bailiwick, but I felt that this is a case that needed somebody who could spend the bulk of their time on it and I had every confidence that if Mr. Edwards needed any assistance or advice, that he would contact myself or someone else in the matter.

2:18 p.m.

- Q. Would you have been given copies of the various briefs that were filed by Mr. Edwards with the Court?
- A. I don't recall seeing any of those briefs until quite late in the, in fact, the only one that I really saw, I think, was his factum, and that was fairly late in the process.
- Q. You did see his factum.
- A. I have a recollection of having seen it at a point in time,
 which I suppose you will get to, Mr. Coles and Mr. Edwards

- had their discussion about the matter.
- Q. Yes. Okay. But from the time you stopped your...or was determined that the reference would go under subsection (b), from that point on you had no involvement...you didn't keep a hands-on involvement or even keep yourself aware of what was going on, is that correct?
- A. I didn't keep a hands-on involvement and I found that generally I was finding out from Mr. Herschorn what was going on on the matter because Mr. Edwards and Mr. Herschorn would be talking often about other matters and this would be raised during the course of it.
- Q. Were you aware that the Court limited the number of witnesses..
- A. Yes, I was aware of that, yes.
- Q. And did that give you...cause you any concern?
- A. Yes. I was disappointed that that had happened because I had always hoped that the police witnesses would be brought into the matter and that their evidence would be given and tested in our adversarial process.
- Q. Were any instructions given by you or Mr. Herschorn, to your knowledge, to Edwards concerning how he was to conduct the reference?
- A. Well, I think we initially found out it was under subsection
 (b) of section 617, but at that time I...after looking at the
 matter and still being of the opinion that the police evidence

- could be called that at that time I spoke to Mr. Edwards and suggested to him that we continue as much as possible with the game plan, I guess you might call it, to see that that police evidence was brought in and to try and test the evidence of...
- Q. What did you understand the Court was being asked to consider? What was the issue before the Court?
- A. Well, it's as if it were an appeal by Donald Marshall, so that they would raise questions, I would suppose, as to whether or not he...there was sufficient evidence to warrant an acquittal or sufficient evidence against him to maintain the conviction or the possibility that the Court may say, "Well, there's a lot of doubt here, that all we can do is order an new trial on the matter." I had hoped that, as did occur, that they entered an acquittal.
- Q. You talked about a...I'm sorry. Were you aware of a visit made by Mr. Whalley to the Attorney General's office where he spoke to Mr. Coles I believe?
- A. No, I'm not aware of any visit by Mr. Whalley. I think I had conversation once with Mr. Whalley and I don't know whether it was in person or by phone, but I can remember that he was concerned about the publicity being given to the matter and I told him that there was nothing we could do about that. I didn't know where the information was necessarily coming from and he'd have to look to the

- remedies through civil law if he thought there was some basis there on that.
 - Q. Specifically, I think it was in the...I think it was in the summer in July of 1982 when it was reported that Mr.Whalley had attended on the Deputy complaining that the Crown was not approaching this whole matter objectively. That was not told to you?
 - A. No, it was not told to me.
 - Q. So, you've only learned of his visit...or how did you learn of his visit?
 - A. Well, in reviewing the matter, I'm not sure whether I've seen it in somebody's testimony here or whether it's been something that's been given in the press. I've read so much recently I can't really tell you where anything is.
 - Q. Okay. All right. But you certainly weren't told about it at the time?
 - A. No, I have no recollection of being told about it at the time.
 - Q. Was it left then entirely to Frank Edwards how the reference...once he was assigned he...it was entirely to him how he would act in the reference, what evidence he would try to get before the Court, what cross-examinations would be done, this sort of thing.
 - A. Yes. I knew that he would have to apply to the Court or get some type of hearing so that they could get some directions as to how the Court wanted to deal with this particular

- matter. I know that I wanted...the only instruction I had given him, and I'm not sure it's an instruction, but the hope that even as an appeal if we could still get all the evidence in that we had hoped to before, that hopefully he and Mr. Aronson would work together closely on that. I thought it would be to the benefit of both the Attorney General and Mr. Marshall to get all that evidence in.
- Q. Were you aware that Mr. Edwards intended to crossexamine Donald Marshall, Jr., and in particular to confront him with a statement he had made at the, Dorchester to Staff Sergeant Wheaton?
- A. No, I had not gotten into those details with him. I assumed that Donald Marshall, Jr., would probably have to give evidence because of the statement that he had given to the RCMP in '82, I guess, was different than his testimony in '71.
- Q. Do you have Volume 39? And, on page 179. That is the brief that was filed by the Crown on the application to call fresh evidence. Have you ever had the opportunity to look at that brief?
- A. No, I have not.
- Q. Let me just direct you to a couple of points and see if I can get your comment, please. On page 185 where it's submitted that both Chant and Harriss cited police pressure as a factor in influencing their testimony and it would be appropriate that the Crown have the opportunity of cross-

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- examining them on their affidavits, and equally appropriate
 that the Crown be permitted to call the police evidence.

 "Indeed, it is difficult to understand how the credibility of
 these witnesses could be assessed unless the Court heard
 both sides." Did you agree with that?
- 6 A. Yes, I do agree with it.
- Q. And you did say you were surprised when the Court elected not to hear the evidence of the police.
 - A. Yes, I was surprised when they elected not to hear the evidence of the police. I thought there would be a far greater number of witnesses in this matter.
- Q. On page 189, with respect to Donald Marshall's statement, the last sentence, "This statement would, of course, meet all the prerequisites for the admissibility of fresh evidence and would be subject to a voir dire to prove its voluntariness."

 Do you agree that that would be the proper procedure to follow?
 - A. Yes, I agree that would be the proper procedure.
- Q. Would you be surprised to know that there wasn't any voir dire before that statement was present...was put to Donald Marshall?
- A. Yes, I would be surprised to know that there was not a voir dire.
- Q. Have you ever had the opportunity to read the reference transcript?

A. No, I have not read the reference transcript. Just so I understand, so I can take the benefit of your Q. 2 experience as criminal counsel, I would understand a voir 3 dire to prove the voluntariness of that statement would 4 require getting evidence from Wheaton and Carroll who 5 were present when it was taken and Donald Marshall? 6 Yes, it certainly would require getting the evidence from the A. 7 police witnesses that were there as to what they did or said 8 at the time. Q. And that was my understanding, and the evidence of 10 Wheaton and Carroll was not called at the appeal, at the reference hearing with respect to that statement, you would 12 expect that it would have been. 13 A. I would expect it would have been, yes. 14 Q. Thank you. Did you get any reports from Mr. Edwards, 15 either directly or through others, following the hearing of 16 the evidence in the reference, that was in early December of 17 '82? 18 No, I knew that the police had not been called and I knew Α. 19 that there were a limited number of witnesses called. I 20 didn't get any report as to what had occurred on the matter. 21 Q. Were you aware of the constitution of the Court? Who 22

No, I hadn't made enquiries as to who comprised the panel

of the Court at this time. I knew that Chief Justice MacKeigan

comprised the panel?

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- was on it, but other than that I really hadn't questioned as to who was on the panel.
- Q. Would you have been surprised to learn that Mr. Justice Pace was on the panel?
- A. I suppose I would have been. I'm not sure that Mr. Justice Pace knew anything about the original matter, but the fact that he was Attorney General at the time might lead one to believe that just to prevent any appearance of conflict that he would not sit on that case.

2:30 p.m.

- Q. You knew he was Attorney General at the time.
- A. Well, I know he was Attorney General in 1971, yes.
 - Q. If you had known that Mr. Justice Pace was on the panel, would you have given any advice to Frank Edwards of what position to take?
 - A. I'd like to think I probably would. I don't know what stance I would have taken at that time. I think I would have asked questions about his being on the panel and whether Mr....

 Well, Mr. Justice Pace was aware of the fact that he had been Attorney General at the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Gale, based on your experience in the Court of Appeal, what would you have done if you, if when the Court of Appeal assembled you saw Mr. Justice Pace sitting there and you were

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

counsel for the Crown?

MR. GALE

Well, I think, at that time, I would have suggested to the court that Mr. Justice Pace had been Attorney General at that particular time and that this may be a case that he would wish to withdraw from. I've never been faced with the situation of having a previous Attorney General on the court before.

MR. MACDONALD

- Q. Following the hearing of that appeal Mr. Edwards wrote to Mr. Herschorn in January of 1983, and that's found on page 126 of Volume 31.
- A. Yes, I have it.
 - Q. And you saw that letter at the time?
- A. I suspect I did see the letter at the time. I don't have any independent recollection of having seen this particular letter.
 - Q. Isn't this the letter that prompted Mr. Edwards to be summoned to Halifax to meet with the Deputy and yourself and Martin Herschorn?
- A. Yes, I think it is the letter that resulted in that, but I'm not sure whether I saw it before... Mr. Herschorn may have given it to the Deputy.
 - Q. But you saw it before you met with Frank Edwards.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was there anything in that letter that was... What was it that was giving the Deputy concern?

- A. Well, as I understand the Deputy's position, the Crown should not make any recommendation, that it should simply put in a factum that argued pros and cons of matters but not take a position on it. I understood him to believe that the Crown should just simply not take a position and force the court to make the decision itself rather than the Crown making a recommendation.
- Q. That was something that you had never seen in your years of experience as an appellate counsel?
 - A. No, I have not seen it on an appeal.
 - Q. And was Mr. Coles able to convince you that that was the position that should be adopted on behalf of the Attorney General?
 - A. No, I was not comfortable with that position because we had concluded in our own minds that Donald Marshall should be acquitted. We felt that there was sufficient evidence to charge Mr. Ebsary and that such a charge would be laid as soon as possible following Mr. Marshall's acquittal as we could.
 - Q. And you had also, earlier that year, you told me this morning, agreed with the position of Frank Edwards that there had ben a miscarriage of justice and that the best result would be an acquittal on that ground.
 - A. Yes, a miscarriage and that he had been wrongfully convicted and that's my view of a miscarriage.

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- MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD Now Mr. Edwards was proposing, I suggest, a complete Q. 1 reversal of that in January of 1983. He was, in effect, saying 2 that there had been no miscarriage of justice, isn't that 3 correct? Yes, it's my understanding that he was now, was going to take 5 that position. And what reasoning did he give you for that? Q. 7 I don't recall any great reasoning on his part. I recall rather
 - A. I don't recall any great reasoning on his part. I recall rather heated discussions between he and the Deputy concerning the matter. I had suggested the matter might well be resolved by saying that if the court accepts this evidence, then the Crown's position is that an acquittal should be entered, which I thought was well within the usual appellate practice.
 - Q. Let me go back to this letter, though, Exhibit 126... I'm sorry, page 126 in Volume 31, in the paragraph one where it says:

The Appellant must bear considerable responsibility for the predicament in which he finds himself.

And that is one of the points Mr. Edwards says should be emphasized. Would you agree with that?

A. I didn't see why we had to particularly lay the blame at the feet of anyone. I thought that the main thing was to try and get the acquittal. I can see the point that Mr. Edwards was trying to get across is that it's back to this whole point again that had Mr. Marshall told everything at the beginning or if

- he had told his counsel fully what had happened, or if he had not been in the Park, presumably, for an illegal purpose, then he would not have been in this position. But I really see no great reason to argue that.
- Q. But Mr. Edwards said that's what he was going to emphasize.
- A. Yes, but as I told you, I did not follow the case closely at all.

 It was turned over to Mr. Edwards at the time of the appeal and I was not going to second guess him on the matter.
- Q. Forgetting that, if you will, at a meeting attended by the senior people of the Department and Mr. Edwards, he was telling you he was going to emphasize that particular point. Was he told not to?
- A. I don't recall him being told not to.
- Q. Do you think it's being fair to Marshall to emphasize that particular point?
- A. I don't think it really has any great bearing on the acquittal or whether there should or should not be an acquittal.
- Q. Why wouldn't you emphasize the fact that the Crown

 Prosecutor did not disclose the initial statements, which in
 your understanding, if I understand you said this morning,
 would be an injustice. Why wouldn't that be emphasized?
- A. Well, at the meeting, which was Mr. Coles, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Herschorn and myself, the dialogue back and forth was primarily between Mr. Edwards and Mr. Coles and they were hashing it out between them on the matter and I'm not sure

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- that one could necessarily get very many opinions across, or even get them to listen to you at that point in time.
 - Q. Was there any consideration given to emphasizing to the court that, in fact, the Crown had not discharged its obligations by way of disclosure?
- A. I can't tell you whether there was at that meeting or not.

 There was vociferous argument and strong argument between

 Mr. Coles and Mr. Edwards on it, on his approach to the case.
 - Q. Wasn't the argument that Coles wanted Edwards to take no position and Edwards wanted to take a position that there must be an acquittal?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. That's what the argument was about.
- 14 A. That was the argument.
- Q. But was there any discussion, any argument over the Crown taking the position that there was no miscarriage of justice?
 - A. I don't particularly recall it. The argument and the whole meeting seemed to be over his taking the position of recommending an acquittal as opposed to taking no position on the matter.
 - Q. Wouldn't you be concerned as the man, in effect, the direct supervisor or boss of Edwards, that he was taking a position that there was no miscarriage of justice when you, in fact, believed there was, and when he told in April, that there was.
 - A. Well, I suppose, on hindsight, one... There are many things

- that one would do differently. At that particular time, the dialogue going on was so limited to this question of taking a position as opposed to taking no position that I don't think that other matters really came into account.
- Q. How was it left at that meeting? That meeting, I understand, took a couple of hours and it was, as you said, it was heated, was it?
- A. Yes, it was heated. They both are people with strong opinions and they, neither of them give way easily or gracefully. The meeting was left at the basis that Mr. Edwards would do as he had said he would do and that was it.
- Q. Prior to the meeting, had you suggested to Mr. Edwards that there's probably some compromise that can be worked out here?
- A. Yes, I had just mentioned that a few moments ago that it might be phrased in terms that if the court accepts certain evidence, then the Crown's position is that an acquittal be granted.
- Q. Did you and Mr. Herschorn participate in that meeting or were you just sitting there listening to the other two strongwilled people argue?
- A. We had the position mainly of being spectators. I don't think
 I said anything more than to suggest that they might reach
 that compromise. Mr. Herschorn may have had a few more
 things to say, but the dialogue was completely mained

- between Mr. Coles and Mr. Edwards.
- Q. And at the end of the day Edwards was told, "Do what you want."
- A. Well, do as you, yes, do what you want.
- Q. And were you comfortable with that?
- 6 A. At that point in time I was, yes.
- Q. You said that you did see Mr. Edwards' factum?
- A. I have some recollection of seeing it some time, I thought prior to this, but I may be wrong.
- Q. And you don't have Volume 4 there, do you, Mr. Gale?
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. Page 39 of Volume 4. This is the factum that was filed on behalf of the Crown by Mr. Edwards.
- A. Yes, and I suppose to answer your previous question, I note that the factum is dated the 4th day of February, so I would not have seen it prior to that meeting.
- Q. Prior to the meeting. But can I assume that you saw it prior to the argument? That is, the argument submitted to the Appeal Court?
- A. At this point in time, I would not say that I necessarily saw it before he made his argument to the Appeal Court, quite frankly. I may have read it subsequent to that.
- Q. Did you ever discuss it with Frank Edwards and take issue with any of the contents of this factum?
- A. No, because it further enforces my view that perhaps I saw it

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- subsequent, that there would no point in taking any issue with the matter. It had already been argued.
- Q. Let me refer you to some of the points on page 39, the third paragraph.

The Respondent (that's the Crown) disagrees with counsel for Marshall who argues that the aforementioned order could issue on the basis that there had been a miscarriage of justice. It is submitted that the latter phrase connotes some fault in the criminal justice system or some wrongdoing on the part of some person or institution involved in that system. The

Respondent contends that such was not the case.

Is that your belief?

- A. It's hard to answer. My view is that if a person is wrongfully convicted then there is a miscarriage. I don't know that you, that it necessarily denotes a fault with some individual. My view is that our system of law is not perfect but it's as good or better than any other system that's been developed so far. So that it's always possible that somewheres along the way, something can go awry.
- Q. You believe there was a miscarriage of justice in this case. You believed that in April of 1982.
- A. Given my term of a miscarriage of justice.
- Q. Yeah.
- A. Yes.
- Q. You believed it in December of 1982.

MARGARET E GRAHAM DISCOVERY SERVICE, COURT REPORTERS
DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

- A. Yes, I believed it then.
- Q. And today.

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- A. And I believe it today, yes.
- Q. So where the Crown advanced a submission to the court that the order could be, disagreeing that the order could issue on the basis that there had been a miscarriage of justice, that would be a position contrary to your belief.
 - A. Yes, it's a position contrary to my belief, but I do know that on appeals that I have taken at times myself, that there are times when you become involved in a matter where you argue exactly opposite what the other side is, just to try and get the court to address the point completely.
 - Q. Do you know if anyone in your Department believed that there had not been a miscarriage of justice in this case? Did you ever hear that view expressed, other than what Mr. Edwards put in his factum?
 - A. No, I had not heard anybody say that there was not a miscarriage of justice in the general terms that... But something went wrong and that person was convicted who should not have been convicted.
 - Q. On page 40 of that factum, on the bottom, Mr. Edwards said:

For the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the Court should make it clear that what happened in this case was not the fault of the criminal justice system or anybody in it including the police, the lawyers, the

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

members of the jury, or the Court itself.

Do you accept that as a correct statement?

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24 25 With the qualification that I have never been satisfied that anybody went out and deliberately tried to do anything to see that Donald Marshall got convicted. People made mistakes, but I don't think any of them did it with deliberate malice, did it deliberately. But certainly I think mistakes were made and I think some people have to bear the responsibility for that.

- Q. Would you accept a statement somewhat similar to this? The Court should make it clear that what happened here was the result of mistakes made by certain people, including the police and the prosecutors?
- A. Well, that might be one way of putting it. I don't really know exactly what mistakes were made by the prosecutor. The man is dead and not able to speak for himself. I don't really know what he did or didn't do.
- Q. Well, you know he didn't give the inconsistent statements of Chant and Pratico.
- A. I don't know if he had them. I'm not certain that he had them. I haven't looked at the file in that regard to determine whether he had them or not. I don't know if...
- Q. Lou Matheson said he did.
- A. Well, if Mr. Matheson said he did, then perhaps he did, but I have no...

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- Q. If you assume he did, that was a mistake?
- A. If you assume that he had them, then that was a mistake not to give them, yes.
- Q. And you know it was a mistake not to advise the defence in November when Jimmy MacNeil came forward and said he had seen Ebsary stab MacNeil... or stab Seale.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you know it was a mistake when the R.C.M.P. reinvestigated in 1971 and did nothing other than two polygraph tests and spoke to no one. That's a mistake.

2:52 p.m.

- A. Yes, it certainly is in hindsight. I think that at that time the polygraph had an aura of mysticism and authority about it that it certainly does not have nowadays.
- Q. We're talking hindsight here though, Mr. Gale. We're trying to find out why a man spent eleven years in jail for something he didn't do and yet the Attorney General, the Crown, advanced the position to the Court that the only one that should be blamed is Marshall.
- A. Well, certainly it was not done at my directions. I don't know if anybody else told Mr. Edwards to do such. It wasn't done at my direction. That I can tell you. I don't really see the purpose and point of putting in these sort of matters in the factum because if it's an appeal these really have got nothing to do with it. It's a question of law as to whether or

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- not the evidence was admissible, was not admissible, should have been given, shouldn't have been given, but it's...I don't really think it's a question to be raised in a factum to absolve or blame one side or another and it is simply the fact that it didn't occur and because of that the conviction should not be sustained and, in fact, was a wrongful conviction in the first place.
- Q. Have you heard Frank Edwards' explanation for why he did this?
- A. No, I have not talked to Mr. Edwards on the matter. I've read...
- 12 Q. Have you read his evidence before this inquiry?
- A. I've read his evidence before this inquiry, yes.
- Q. His evidence was, as I recall, that he put these statements in the factum because of his belief that if he didn't do that he wouldn't get an acquittal at all. That unless he could let the Court blame Marshall he would not get an acquittal. That's what he's testified here. Did he ever at any time express that to you?
 - A. No, he did not express that to me.
- Q. Would you be concerned that the Crown would have to take
 a position such as that? The only way to get an acquittal in
 this case is to let the Court blame the man who spent all that
 time in jail.
- A. Oh, I would be concerned if the matter had come down to

- that point where his reading of the Court was that that is the
 only way that he could get an acquittal. I would rather that
 he...the Court had ordered a new trial on the matter than
 necessarily having to bring it to adopt this stance.
- Q. And you know, don't you, that as a result of the submissions made to the Court that the Court come down with its final three pages of its decision or, in effect, said Donald Marshall is the author of his own misfortune?
- A. Yes, I know that. I know that the Court came down with those...
- Q. Yeah.
- 12 A. ...pages, yes.
- Q. And that is the result that was urged upon the Court by the Crown.
- A. So it would appear from this, yes, that's it's...
- Q. And that finding of the Court was used by the Crown in its negotiations with Marshall to deny him the compensation that he was seeking.
- A. Well, we have Mr. Endres' evidence on it. I have nothing to do with the compensation. I was not involved in it in any way, shape or form. I was not kept advised as to what was occurring in it.
- Q. You've read the decision of the Appeal Division.
- A. Yes, I've read it, but not recently.
- Q. In the reference. Were you surprised by the findings of the

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- Appeal Division on that reference?
- A. I was somewhat surprised, yes, by their findings on that particular part, but again I had not known what the arguments were that were submitted to them, quite frankly.
- Q. Well, you knew what the arguments were going to be. You attended the meeting with Coles, Gale, Herschorn and Edwards, you knew the Court was...it was going to be emphasized to the Court that Marshall must bear considerable responsibility for what happened to him.
- A. Well, I guess I perhaps knew that but that meeting was so taken up with the fact that Mr. Edwards and Mr. Coles were arguing over the position of the Crown as to whether the Crown was taking any position, that...that I...the other points just were not brought out in the meeting.

MR. CHAIRMAN

I have a problem with that meeting. Maybe you can help me, if I may interrupt.

MR. MacDONALD

Please.

MR. CHAIRMAN

- Q. The meeting of January the 25th, according to the testimony of Mr. Edwards and his notes, was called at your suggestion.

 Do you remember his notes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, and that the purpose of the meeting was that the four

- of you wanted to discuss Mr. Edwards' letter of January the 18th. This is...
- A. The Deputy Attorney General had indicated to me some dissatisfaction with the position that Mr. Edwards was taking on his final recommendation that he would be making. I had called Mr. Edwards. At that point in time I wasn't really fully aware of what the Deputy was thinking on the matter. I suggested to Mr. Edwards that I really didn't have any desire to argue with him about it on the phone, that the best thing to do would be for him to come into Halifax and Gordon Coles could sit down with him and express to him directly what his concerns were. He said he would be in the next morning and I advised Mr. Coles to ask that Mr. Herschorn and myself sit in on that meeting.
- Q. Well, Mr. Edwards' note reads, referring to you, "Had initially told me that he, Martin and Coles had discussed my letter. Not sure that he," that's you, "He and Martin agree with me. Feels that a reasonable compromise could be taken and told him I would fly up the next day," which he did. I'm having difficulty understanding why, if the purpose of bringing Mr. Edwards to Halifax was to discuss the content of his letter and where you and Mr. Herschorn had indicated your disagreement with some of the proposals contained therein, that the discussion would degenerate into an argument, according to your testimony, between Edwards

and Coles on one simple position, whether the Crown should say nothing or whether Mr. Edwards should be allowed to ask for an acquittal, while these other points that were in contention were not raised by you and Mr. Herschorn.

- A. Well, Mr. Coles is the Deputy and he's our boss, he and Mr. Edwards soon seemed to get into a position of strong conflict of wills on it, and accusations went back and forth. Mr. Edwards questioning whether he was trying to make him compromise his position, was he ordering him to do so. The...that seemed to take up the bulk of the time and quite frankly I know I, for one, was glad when the meeting was over and I was out of the place. It was not a...
- Q. So the intended...
- A. It seemed to me to be such a long meeting over whether or not somebody was asked...being asked to compromise his principles, so that we really had not gotten into the whole matter.
- Q. So the intended purpose of the meeting never came to pass because the intended purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Edwards, was that you had suggested that he come to Halifax so that "the four of us could talk about it". That obviously never happened.
- A. No, it really didn't happen. It got carried away on a battle of wills between Mr. Edwards and Mr. Coles.
- Q. Over a very important issue. Very vital issue, I would think.

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- A. Oh a very vital issue, but, ah...
- Q. At any time during your meeting with the four of you present did you and Mr. Herschorn ever support the position put by Frank Edwards?
- A. I supported his position to the extent that I couldn't see how we could not take a position on the matter, that our view was that Mr. Marshall should be acquitted and as soon as that had occurred then Mr. Ebsary would be charged.
- Q. But did you come out of the meeting when Mr. Edwards, a relatively junior prosecutor in the...insofar as the totem pole is concerned, was being admonished by the Deputy Minister not to take a position? Did you and Mr. Herschorn, who were his superiors, at that time speak out and say to the Deputy Minister "We're on Mr. Edwards' side."
- A. Well, to that extent that I have just said I told the Deputy that I was on Frank's side but...
- Q. At that meeting.
 - A. At that meeting, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN

All right. Okay.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Q. When Mr. Coles threatened to take Frank Edwards off the case because he wouldn't take the position that Mr. Coles was advocating did you support Mr. Coles or did you support Mr. Edwards or did you support anyone?

A.

- I had a horrible cold shiver go down my spine when he threatened to do that because I wanted this thing to go on and be dealt with as expeditiously as possible and I didn't know who we could possibly get into it that had the knowledge of the matter that Mr. Edwards did to be able to proceed in any...at the time of the appeal and certainly within any reasonable time. But then it became so I had to...indicated to Mr. Coles at that time that, "Come on, Gordon, who are we going to get to take Frank's place on this? It just is not possible. " We don't have the luxury of somebody that can...even if they could be pulled free of everything else to get themselves in a position to argue the appeal within that time. And I guess Mr. Coles must have accepted that because it concluded with him leaving Mr. Edwards on it and saying that "We're in your hands."
- Q. Well, didn't he leave him on it because he was really pushed into adopting the position that Mr. Coles was advocating?

 Isn't that the only reason he left him on the case, and isn't that the only reason that Mr. Edwards finally adopted Mr. Coles' position, because he was really hammered into it. I mean take the position, we have the Deputy and we have a prosecutor who has not too many years' experience in there, but who has his principles and he's fighting hard to maintain that position and those principles, and he has the Deputy Minister telling him that he should not take any position,

- and you as a counsel who appeared many times in the Court of Appeal, you know that that is not the position normally adopted by counsel for the Crown.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And isn't it a fact that it was hardly an equal debate between Mr. Coles and Mr. Edwards in the sense of seniority.
- A. No, it was not an equal debate as far as seniority.
- 8 Q. Arguing from their positions.
- A. But Mr. Edwards seemed to be quite a match for Mr. Coles as far as debating him on the matter. He was not prepared to back down one iota.
 - Q. But in the final result what happened? Was there not a backing down from the position that he had advocated so strongly? When this factum came in, I realize you may not have seen it before the argument, but isn't that a backing away from the position which he had maintained for two and a half hours?
- A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. And it's an adoption of the position advocated by Mr. Coles.
 - A. It would appear to be, but you know I don't know why Mr. Edwards did it, and I can only refer you to whatever his testimony is on it.
- Q. I realize you don't know why he did it, but the fact is it was done. Is that correct?
- 25 A. Yes, it would appear that he went a long ways to meeting

what Mr. Coles was advocating.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Thank you.

MR. MacDONALD

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Q. Do I understand...

MR. CHAIRMAN

Q. But I want to come back to that again, Mr. Gale.

COMMISSIONER EVANS [To Mr. MacDonald]

We'll give you a chance later.

MR. CHAIRMAN

- Q. I'm getting the impression that your intervention when Mr.

 Coles threatened to pull Frank Edwards off the appeal was
 that there was no one else in the Department of the

 Attorney General who could be sufficiently briefed to carry
 the appeal in that short notice.
- A. Yes, that was my concern at that point in time.
- Q. I'm more concerned as to your position with respect to the
 principle that was being argued and advanced and promoted
 by Mr. Edwards. It seems to me if Mr. Edwards had been
 pulled off you would have been in a very untenable
 position, both you and Mr. Herschorn as his superiors, if you
 agreed with the position put by Frank Edwards. Your
 position would be very untenable in the Department then,
 wouldn't it?
 - A. Well, it may have been. I have not given any consideration

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3	MR.	GALE, EXAM. BY COMMISSIONERS				
1		to that.				
2	Q.	Now, yes, go ahead. I get the uncomfortable position that				
3		Mr. Edwards was being hung out to dry. This is what's				
4		concerning me.				
5	A.	Well, I did not feel that he was hung out to dry.				
6	Q.	When you're his superior, Mr. Herschorn is his superior. You				
7		have an obligation to protect him and he is there being				
8		chastised by the permanent head of the Department and				
9		nobody is coming to his rescue.				
10	A.	Well, the way the matter went along, My Lord, perhaps we				
11		should have done more than we did. That did not seem at				
12		that point in time that there was more that we could have				
13		done right then. Perhaps in reflection there is more that we				
14		could have done, but I think you would have had to be at				
15		the meeting to feel the				
16	Q.	Tension.				
17	A.	The atmosphere at the time.				
18	MR.	CHAIRMAN				
19		All right. Mr. MacDonald, I promise I won't intervene.				
20	MR. MacDONALD					
21	Getting my exercise.					
00	COMMISSIONER POITRAS					

I hate to get involved in this. But I just...I note in Volume 4 in the submission, the factum of the respondent, at page 39, where the Crown says, "It is respectfully submitted that the

appeal should be allowed, the conviction should be quashed and a direction made that a verdict of acquittal be entered." If that is the case, it seems to me, that Mr. Edwards was able to hold onto his initial position, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary from Mr. Coles. There's no doubt in my mind that Mr. Edwards' opinion remained unchanged, as indeed is indicated in the further correspondence exchanged between himself and Mr. Coles. I'm just saying that for the record. I think it has to be said.

MR. MacDONALD

- Q. That's my understanding, as well, Mr. Gale. The position at the meeting was Frank Edwards saying "I want to take the position and advise the Court that an acquittal should be entered."
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Mr. Coles was saying, "I do not want you to take any such position."
- 17 A. That's correct.
- Q. "You are to take no position."
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And in the end, according to the factum and according to what happened, Mr. Edwards did exactly what he said he was going to do.
- A. In his submissions, yes, he did exactly what he said he was going to do, yes.
- Q. But do I understand from your discussion with Mr. Justice

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- Evans that when Mr. Coles said "I threaten to take Mr.

 Edwards off the case," that you would have gone along with that if you had had another warm body there to put in with some knowledge?
- A. No, I would not have gone along with that, but if Mr. Coles decided to take him off, regardless of what I said, then I would have no option on the matter.
- Q. Okay, but I take it...I took it your only concern expressed to Mr. Coles was, "Who else are we going to get?"
- A. Well, that was one concern. I think to be fair to me and to
 be fair to everybody, I think it was quite obvious that I was
 of the opinion that the Crown had to make a
 recommendation. I don't think that was in question
 whatsoever.
 - Q. Oh.
- A. So it was known that I supported that view. But then if Mr.

 Coles, as Deputy, wanted to take Mr. Edwards off regardless
 of anything else, because he didn't think he was handling
 the matter properly, then that's his prerogative as Deputy. I
 can't tell him not to...I can say "I don't agree with that," but
 that is not going to carry the day, quite frankly.
 - Q. You have told us this morning that there have been occasions, more than one, where you in an Appeal Court have supported the position being put forth by an accused.
- A. Yes, I have.

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- Q. And the position being put forward by the accused in this case was that there should be an acquittal on the basis that there is no evidence which would support a conviction and also that there has been a miscarriage of justice.
- A. Well, I accept what you say. I haven't looked at the...his factum.
- Q. Now if you just accept that why...and given the fact that you were of the belief that there had been a miscarriage of justice and that there was no evidence to support a conviction, why wouldn't you just say to Frank "Go in and support the accused"?
- A. When would I say this to him? 3:14 p.m.
- Q. At the meeting? I mean you've got, as I understand it, a pretty acrimonious discussion going on here.
- A. Yes, it's an acrimonious discussion going on. I had thought I made it clear that we, in fact, that I supported his opinion that the Crown make a recommendation. I thought that to avoid the acrimony, that it might be phrased a little differently and both he and Mr. Coles might agree to that. Other than that, I don't know what else I could have done on the matter.
- Q. Let me go back to one other thing you said a few moments ago, I believe you said, and correct me if I'm wrong. I believe you said in the factum that was filed on behalf of the Crown,

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- there really shouldn't be reference at all to blame. Blame shouldn't have been, entered into it at all. The only question should be legal. Is there enough evidence there to support a conviction or not? Am I summarizing accurately what you said?
- 6 A. Yes, that was my view.
- Q. And would you agree with me that, similarly, the question of blame should not have been dealt with in the decision, shouldn't have been dealt with by the court at all. No need of the court dealing with that issue.
- A. In my view, there is no need of them dealing with it because it was an appeal and it was not a matter of trying to determine compensation. So there was really no point of dealing with blame.
- 15 Q. And if...
- A. But the court seemed to see fit to deal with that and I have no explanation for that.
- Q. Well, the explanation, surely, Mr. Coles, is that the Crown...
- 19 A. Mr. Gale.
- Q. Urged them... I knew I would do that. I warned you. You know why the court did it, because they were urged by the Crown.

MR. PINK

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With respect, My Lord, how could he know why the court did what they did?

MR. MACDONALD

That's getting pretty...

MR. CHAIRMAN

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I think we could... There's some logic to that, but it may be somewhat speculative. Carry on.

MR. MACDONALD

The minds that were... I guess we're not allowed to get into those minds?

MR. CHAIRMAN

Pardon?

MR. MACDONALD

We're not allowed to get into those minds.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Not yet.

MR. MACDONALD

Are you going to take an afternoon break?

COMMISSIONER EVANS

I would like to ask him one question. Looking at the factum and I want to be fair to you on this, would it not have been more appropriate if the factum had stopped at 82, Paragraph 82, and never mind getting into what the... I'm sorry, page 39, Paragraph 82, and not get into this submission with respect to the role of the court and also that paragraph 83?

MR. GALE

Yes, if I had prepared the factum, I'd... Without specific

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY COMMISSIONERS

direction, I would not have put in Paragraph 83.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Would you have put in the succeeding paragraphs, 84 and so forth?

MR. GALE

Well, I see nothing in itself inherently wrong with 84. I don't see the necessity for 85. I would not have put that in myself. Or 86.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

These are philosophical discussions, aren't they?

MR. GALE

Those are not matters that I, myself, would put into a factum.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Then I'll come back to the question I want to get at. If 82, or even 83 was the appropriate end to it, Mr. Edwards, in 81 and 82, had put his position, the one that he had always held, but then he gets into 83 and subsequent ones, which sets out somewhat the position taken by Mr. Coles and really waters down the position that Mr. Edwards had always adopted and had adopted here in 81 and 82.

MR. GALE

Well, I frankly do not see the necessity for submissions re the court's role in the matter. If I had handled the appeal and done the factum. The conclusions, they're very simple, submitted

that the courts find this...

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Acquit.

MR. GALE

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Acquit, and in the alternative it does not do that, then this should be the result.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

And that's the end of it.

MR. GALE

And that's the end, and respectfully submitted and signed.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

Mr. Gale, just a question. Is it possible that at this meeting of January 25th, 1983, the only issue that came up was whether or not Mr. Edwards was to recommend an acquittal or not.

MR. GALE

That was the issue that was dealt with and that seemed to be the whole of the argument.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

I don't believe, and correct me if I'm wrong, that the matter as to whether Marshall should bear the brunt of some responsibility, came up at that meeting at all.

MR. GALE

I don't recall it, because all I can really recall of that meeting is a vociferous argument over whether the Crown should make any recommendation or make none at all.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

Yet, at that meeting, you were of the mind that Marshall had no responsibility for the predicament in which he found himself.

But this didn't come up at that meeting.

MR. GALE

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It didn't come up at that meeting.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN

But that was the first point in the letter that Mr... That the meeting was called to consider, that the appellant must bear considerable responsibility for the predicament in which he finds himself. That was the purpose of the meeting, wasn't it?

MR. GALE

As far as I'm aware, the purpose of the meeting was the fact that, number one, I didn't fully understand Mr. Coles' position on it and I thought it would be much better if we all just sat down about it and the meeting seemed to concentrate on whether Frank Edwards was going to take a position or take no position and how dare you tell me what to take and how dare you not follow what I'm telling you to do.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

And that went on for two and a half hours.

MR. GALE

Well, I'm not sure it was necessarily two and a half hours.

- 1 It was lengthy. It may have been seemed longer than it was.
- BREAK 3:23 p.m. 3:41 p.m.

MR. MACDONALD

- Q. To your knowledge, Mr. Gale, did Mr. Coles have any experience as a Crown Prosecutor?
- 6 A. No, he had no experience as a Crown Prosecutor.
- Q. During your time in the Department, has he gone to court?
- A. No.

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- 9 Q. Was he a trial lawyer?
- A. I understood his practice to be one of civil law, mainly. He
 may have had an odd criminal case from time to time, but
 nothing that I can recall was of any significance, and I think a
 good deal of his practice was in the corporate/commercial
 area.
 - Q. Why was he... Or what reason was he advancing in support of his position that no Crown position should be taken before the Appeal Division? What's the reasoning behind it?
 - A. The only reasoning that I could understand at the time was that he felt that although this was an appeal, that it was really a reference and that the, that the burden should be cast directly on the court to make a decision and that the Crown should not do anything more than make arguments, but not take a position on it.
- Q. Surely, that can't be the position, or that can't be the role of
 Crown at any time, to go before the court and sort of throw up

Ē.	MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD
1	your hands?
2	A. No, you cannot go before the court and throw up your hands.
3	I happened to come across a case where I can do that.
4	Q. And you didn't support Coles in this case, either, did you?
5	A. What? His view that there be no
6	Q. Yes.
7	A. No, I did not support him on it.
8	Q. From your years of experience before the courts, and
9	particularly before the Appeal Court, can you comment on Mr
10	Edwards" view that he could sort of read the court what they
11	were looking for? Have you had those experiences yourself
12	and sort of read
13	A. Yes, I've had that experience where I could read, or thought
14	I knew where the court was going. Sometimes I've been
15	greatly mistaken, though. Or sometimes I thought they
16	were completely for or against me and the decision turned
17	out completely the opposite.
18	3:45 p.m
19	COMMISSIONER EVANS
20	That's usually when they're reserved, was it?

MR. GALE

Yes, My Lord.

MR. CHAIRMAN

That's part of the mystique of the Bench.

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MR. MacDONALD

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- Q. After the decision of the Appeal Division was rendered Mr.

 Edwards was asked to prepare a memorandum whether charges of perjury should be laid against various people.

 Were you aware of that?
- A. Yes, I was aware of that.
 - Q. The memo is found in Volume 32, page 152 and following.

 Was there a discussion at the...in your Department on these topics that there should now be consideration given to whether perjury charges or other charges should be laid?
- 11 A. Yes, there was.
 - Q. And who participated in those discussions?
- A. Well, I think at various times Mr. Herschorn, myself, the
 Deputy Attorney General and the Attorney General
 participated in those discussions.
- Q. Now Mr. Edwards gave his opinion dated May the 16th,
 1983, that's on page 154. Would you have reviewed that
 decision at the time it came in?
- 19 A. I would have read it, yes, at that time, yes.
 - Q. And would you have agreed with it?
- A. Yes, I agreed with it.
- Q. In that opinion on page 157 when referring to the evidence of Maynard Chant, Mr. Edwards concluded, "That in the circumstances Chant likely saw no alternative to telling the police what he believed they wanted to hear." Do you see

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- that? That's just before the final paragraph on page 157.
- A. Yes, I see it, it's the last sentence on that.
- Q. And on top of the next page with respect to Patricia Harriss, just toward the end of that paragraph it says, "It is probable that after such extensive questioning she, like Chant, told police what she believed they wanted to hear." Do you see that?
- A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And the conclusion is with respect to both Chant and Harriss,

It is the opinion of the undersigned that neither have the criminal intent necessary to support a conviction for perjury, in other words they probably did not have the intent to mislead because they believed they were telling the Court what the police were convinced was the correct version.

And then you would have saw that at the time.

- A. Yes, I would have saw...seen that at the time.
- Q. Now is it your view that somebody can take the witness stand and tell something that they didn't see, and because they believe someone else thinks it's correct that that's not perjury?
- A. Well, my view on the thing, I'm not sure I necessarily associate myself with all of Mr. Edwards' legal views on it, but my view was that these were young people at the time that this had happened, some eleven or twelve years

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- beforehand, that in the passage of time that perhaps they had had enough reason to regret what they did or didn't do on this matter, and that there was no useful purpose to be served by prosecuting.
- Q. Well do you understand that it's because of the evidence of those three people, Chant, Harriss and Pratico, that Donald Marshall was convicted?
- A. Yes, I understand that. But you asked me my personal view.

 I found it not one that I thought was...had any good reason
 to it at this point in time. They had recanted. He had gained
 his freedom. There was no useful purpose at this point in
 time to going after them for something that they did as
 teenagers.
- Q. Did you ever ask for an opinion from anyone whether charges should be laid against anyone else and, in particular, members of the police who convinced, according to Mr. Edwards, Harriss and Chant to give evidence that the police believed to be correct?
- A. After the appeal decision had come down I asked the...Mr. Edwards to review the matter and advise us of any other outstanding matters or any charges that he thought should be proceeded with.
- Q. Well, can I take you back to page 152? Are those the instructions that were given to Mr. Edwards? Is that what he was asked to do?

- A. No. The request that I made of him, and I think it was oral, because I haven't been able to see the letter of it anywhere, was that he review the case and advise us as to whether there were any other matters that needed to be dealt with, whether there were any other charges that he was recommending or that needed to be dealt with on the matter.
- Q. I see. When...
- A. That was the general question.
- Q. When did you ask Mr. Gale, or Mr. Edwards that?
- A. It would have been probably within a month or so of the decision coming down, less than that I would think.
- Q. Now the decision came down on May the 10th of '83. It was after that, was it?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Herschorn asked him on May the 13th to look at
 whether the evidence would support charges of perjury or
 attempted robbery against Donald Marshall or
 recommendations as to whether any such charges should be
 proceeded with? And you asked him something in addition.
 - A. Yes, orally.
- 22 Q. Okay.

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A. I can recall asking him to look at the whole matter, review it and tell me whether there were other charges that needed to be proceeded with or whether there were any other

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matters	that	should	be	dealt	with	because

- Q. Did you ever get a response?
- A. I can't actually say that I did. I'm under the impression that
 I was told that these things that he was reporting to Mr.
 Herschorn were the matters that he thought had to be dealt with.
 - Q. But surely you can see that all he was doing with Mr. Herschorn is responding to his request given...
 - A. Yes. And I think Mr. Herschorn asked these because he was, in turn, asked by either the Minister or the Deputy as to whether charges of perjury should be laid or an attempted charge of robbery and I think some of that may have come out of the decision of the Appeal Division also.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

Page 159, perhaps.

MR. MacDONALD

159, My Lord, thank you.

Q. 159, Mr. Gale, is a memorandum from the Attorney General to the Deputy asking for certain things to be done, the third being:

We should be looking into the question of the performance of the police and the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall originally. Finally, we must make a decision as to whether he or any of the other witnesses at the trial...

That's, "he" is Donald Marshall, isn't it?

A. Yes, I would take it...

- Q. "Or any other witness at the trial who allegedly committed perjury ought to be charged." Specifically, was any...anyone on your staff ever asked to look at the question whether charges should be laid against the police?
- A. No, no one was specifically asked if charges should be laid against the police, because I asked the general question whether there were any other charges. I had been under the impression that the actions of the police, while they might be considered improper, there was nothing there that gave rise to charges, and that that...the consideration that was being vetted in the department was that there would be some type of an inquiry, the possibility of an inquiry, either under the Police Act, or if that was not legally possible because this occurred before the Police Act had come into effect, then under the Public Inquiries Act that's set up in a similar manner and dealt with perhaps by the Police Commission.
- Q. In May of 1983 you're being advised by Frank Edwards that Maynard Chant and Patricia Harriss both gave evidence that was incorrect, that was a lie, because they were telling the Court what the police were convinced was the correct version. They had been somehow convinced to give evidence that...of what the police believed, rather than what they believed, and which was, in fact, a lie. That's what you

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

were told in May of 1983.

- A. Yes, that's what Mr. Edwards states.
- Q. Now, wouldn't that, at least, prompt you to ask Edwards or someone else, well, is there any grounds for laying a charge against the police for something like counselling perjury?
- A. Well, perhaps it should have required, brought that to mind. I had been acting under the impression that, while the police questioning was forceful, long, that nobody was saying that there was anything that they had done that was illegal in the sense that it was a criminal offence. It may be improper without being illegal. But I had understood from anyone that I had talked to on the matter that the questioning was intense, and it was certainly one where the officer asking the questions might say, "I don't believe you and this is what happened," but that that in my view didn't lead me to believe that there is any type of criminal offence being committed, and I didn't have that impression that anyone else thought there was a criminal offence that had been committed.
- Q. Who did you talk to?
- A. Well, I had some conversations with Frank Edwards. I'm certain on that particular point. I know that originally when the whole matter of...came in with the RCMP reports that I have the recollection of asking Superintendent Christen what they meant by "pressure" and that these people were

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pressured on this. And I was...it's from those and it's hard to say that...exactly who I can attribute it to, but I know that I would have been discussing those matters with Mr. Edwards and with Superintendent Christen and I had the impression that, yes, there was very vigorous questioning of these people but there was nothing there that was more than that. There was not any suggestion made to me ever, and nothing to cause me to stop and think that this is a criminal activity. And we all...I also had in my mind that this should be the subject of an inquiry, and where you would inquire into the police actions and if possible the prosecutor's actions at the time, as to what occurred. I just did not have the feeling that there was a criminal offence being committed. It wasn't a matter of trying to cover the matter, it was my feeling that there should be an inquiry into that aspect of it so that that would come out as to what had happened then and how that sort of thing could be avoided in the future.

*4:00 p.m.

Q. I'm just trying to get your understanding. We have two young people here, Chant and Pratico, who don't know each other.

Twenty-two miles apart, they live. And they both testify that they saw Donald Marshall stab Sandy Seale and they both say,

"I never saw that at all." And Frank Edwards says, "They were only telling the court what the police were convinced

- was the correct version." And do you take from that the police somehow told them that Donald Marshall stabbed Sandy Seale?
- A. Well, I took from that that there was a vigorous examination of them by the police and that every time they said something else, the police, for one reason or the other, had the view that this was the way it happened and would perhaps say, "I don't believe you." Keep saying that that couldn't have happened that way. I may be legally wrong. I didn't consider it counselling, and I still don't.
 - Q. How far can a policeman go? If he believes something, if he believes that a crime was committed a particular way. How far can he go without crossing that line into criminal activity?
 - A. Well, I'm not sure how far he can go. I'll tell you that there are very few cases on the point and it's not an easily defined point.
 - Q. But, in this case...
- A. But I think he has to do something positive by saying, you know, you are to tell this story, no matter what. You don't think the mere fact that he says "I don't believe you" is counselling.
- Q. Did you ever direct your mind to how two totally unconnected kids could come up with the same story that never happened?
- A. Only to the extent that I assumed that the police kept saying

- "I don't believe you on this." That such and such, "Donald must have stabbed Sandy," or something of this nature.
- Q. That's fine, that Donald must have stabbed Sandy. Let's stay with that. Is that proper? Is that legal police tactics to get a witness, a kid, under vigorous cross-examination, keep saying, "Donald must have stabbed Sandy," until they say it.

MR. PUGSLEY

Excuse me. My Lords, I object to this form of questioning. There is absolutely no evidence at all that this occurred. If my friend wants to put theoretical positions to this witness, I really can't see how it's relevant or how it assists this Commission in coming to its conclusions. But there's certainly no evidence at all of what my friend suggested this witness as having...

MR. MACDONALD

I haven't been giving any evidence, My Lord. The evidence has been coming out of the witness's mouth, not out of mine.

MR. CHAIRMAN

I'm... And I think we're interested in hearing, and it is helpful, the opinion of Mr. Gale, as a senior Crown prosecutor, on what he considers to constitute, the evidence necessary to constitute grounds for laying a charge of counselling perjury. We can do that without accepting his evidence, the suggestion that there was, in fact, the statement now being put to this witness attributable to any of the investigating officers at that time. And that's as far as I see it going at this point in time. And with that

in mind, I see nothing wrong with the asking Mr. Gale to answer the question. As Mr. MacDonald says, he is the one who has suggested it.

MR. MACDONALD

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Thank you, My Lord.

BY MR. MACDONALD

Q. If I can go back to the question, Mr. Gale. If the statement is made in the course of vigorous examination, the questioning of a youngster, "Donald must have stabbed Sandy," and eventually the witness says that, are you saying that that is legal activity by a policeman?

COMMISSIONER EVANS

It's improper, but it's not illegal.

MR. GALE

- A. I'm not saying it's illegal activity. I'm saying it's improper activity by the policeman.
- Q. But it would not be illegal.
- A. It may or may not be. I have not given that portion of it a great deal of thought. You are leading me on to questions that are very hypothetical, Mr. MacDonald. You have asked me what sort of thing I might consider. I have indicated what sort of thing I might consider. I have told you that I have found very few cases that really deal with counselling of perjury and I find it very difficult to tell you exactly what counselling of perjury will consist of or what is needed to

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constitute the charge. I have told you that I think it requires 1 something active on the part of the officer or anyone to say, 2 "You are to tell this and no other story. This is the story you 3 are to tell." I think that's counselling. I think vigorous 4 examination, there may be a possibility that it's counselling. I think it would be very difficult to convince a court that that, in fact, is counselling. I may be completely wet and off base, but that's my opinion and I really don't know how I can assist 8 you further on that particular point, with all deference. 9 Did you ever direct your attention to that? Have you ever 10 had anyone look at the authority to determine whether the 11 facts of this case, as you understand them or as your 12 Department understood them, may have supported a charge 13 of counselling perjury? 14

No, I have not had anybody else look at it. I have looked at perjury. I had looked a bit at counselling. But I was under the impression, mistaken as it might be, that the views that I was given is that the type of thing that went on there was not such that it would attract criminal liability. It was hard, heavy-handed police questioning and it was not of a type that was not unknown at that time.

Q. And just, this will be my last point on it, but that's with your understanding as you were told by Frank Edwards, that what the witnesses were telling the court is what the police were convinced was the correct version.

- A. Yes, even with that, because the difficulty you have there is you have one person saying, "I told this because the police told me this." That person has already said that I recanted on the statement before. It does not give a great case to take before the court, quite frankly. But I also had in mind that we were hopefully going to go into some type of inquiry and, but a lot of these questions might be better answered in that forum.
- Q. I've already directed you to page 159 of Volume 32, in the third paragraph where Mr. How said to Mr. Coles: "We should be looking into the question of the performance of the police and the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall originally." Now you asked the R.C.M.P., did you not, to review the files and comment on the procedures adopted by the, or followed by the police in this investigation.
- 16 A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And do you have Exhibit 20... Or Volume 20? I don't believe you do.
 - A. I don't think so.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Before you leave the counselling for perjury, I would just like to ask the witness, in order to convict a person of counselling to commit perjury, do you not have to have a conviction for perjury first?

MR. GALE

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Well, I would assume that one has to have the offence committed before...

COMMISSIONER EVANS

Counselling comes into it?

MR. GALE

Before counselling can be properly charged.

MR. MACDONALD

Thank you, My Lord.

BY MR. MACDONALD

Q. Now, if you want to turn to page four of Volume 20, Mr.

Gale, that's a good copy of your letter of May 13th of 1983 to
the R.C.M.P. And in the final paragraph of that letter, you say:

There remains the question as to whether there should be any inquiry into the handling of the original investigation and the prosecution of it. Accordingly, I request that you have your files reviewed to determine whether there are, in your opinion, any instances of improper police practices or procedures in regards to the investigation by the Sydney Police Department.

Now was that... Was it your intention to restrict the R.C.M.P. to looking at what was in their files at this stage?

A. No, there was no intention of restricting them to looking at what was in their files. I guess I fell victim to using a word that I find that they use when they refer to a case. They talk about their "file". I suppose I fell victim to using the word

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- which I understood to have a certain meaning which I thought they would know or normally understand to have a meaning.
- Q. You knew at this stage, I assume, that there had never been an investigation carried out by the R.C.M.P. of the role played by the Sydney Police in the investigation, isn't that correct?
- A. I suppose I knew at this stage. I would not have expected them to have an investigation as to the role of the Sydney Police per se, but of the officers that were actually involved in the original investigation.
- Q. You knew, at this stage, that there had never been interviews or questioning of John MacIntyre or William Urquhart by the R.C.M.P.?
- A. Well, there certainly was nothing that had ever appeared in the reports to show that they had been interviewed, statements taken from them.
 - Q. Was it your intention that they should conduct such interviews?
 - A. If they felt that was necessary to give us an opinion as to whether or not there be an inquiry into the matter.
 - Q. And, specifically, did you consider your instruction to Frank Edwards approximately a year earlier "to hold things in abeyance," that that was still in effect and that there should not be any interviews of the Sydney Police?
 - A. No, I, you know, I regret that it was ever taken in that

context. It was never stated in that context. Mr. Edwards had talked in terms of talking to the police immediately. I had suggested that they hold that until they got the order of the Attorney General. It was served. They got the file. Looked at it. And then went and, if they wanted to question the Sydney Police, particular members, do so. But it was never anything more than that. There was nothing sinister in it. It just didn't seem to me to make any common sense to go talk to them when you still had the problem of not knowing if you had the complete file and let's get it, take a look, have the police take a look at it, see what issues arose from that, then follow those through. If that meant talking to Chief MacIntyre, Inspector Urquhart, or whoever, do so.

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Q. All right, now the reply that you received is signed by Superintendent Christen and it's found on page 26 of Volume 20. And attached to that letter were reports prepared by Inspector Scott and Staff Sergeant Wheaton, and you would have had those at the time, is that correct?

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A. That's correct. 4:15 p.m.

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Q. And did you review those reports?

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A. Yes, I read them through. They indicated improper activity.

There is no... They were saying that it's not the type of
activity that would be countenanced today. There is no
indication to me there that there is anything more than

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- procedures which would not be considered proper by today's police or by the police in 1983 and may not even have been considered proper in '71 by some of these police.
- Q. You were only given the reports from Scott and Wheaton. Let me ask you to look at page 14 of that volume, which is a report from Corporal Carroll and ask you if you've ever seen that before?
- A. I don't recall receiving that at that time. Yes, I've seen it before, but I mean in looking through these volumes for this.
- Q. It certainly wasn't indicated as being enclosed with the documents you had, unless it's an attachment to one of the other reports, I don't know. But the second paragraph of that letter from Carroll where it says:

Chant stated when first interviewed by Wheaton and myself at Louisbourg that he was threatened by MacIntyre and Urquhart with perjury if he didn't tell them what they wanted and the penalty would be Dorchester Penitentiary.

Would you consider, if that happened, if it did, would that be the type of conduct that would support a charge of counselling?

A. Well, it's possible that it might. But, again, you know, if the police felt that there's a charge there, I'm not there to, at this point in time, to tell them to charge or not to charge. If they felt there was a charge, then they should have laid the charge or discussed it with the prosecuting officer and gotten his

opinion at that particular time. I'm sorry, are you saying that the R.C.M.P. should have, at that Q. 2 stage, discussed with the prosecutor whether to lay 3 counselling charges? 4 If they felt that there was a charge of that nature, then they should have discussed it... They should have either laid the 6 charge or discussed it with the prosecutor as to whether there was sufficient basis on which to lay it. 8 **COMMISSIONER POITRAS** 9 Mr. MacDonald, just as you're running through the pages of 10 Volume 20, we come to page 34. 11 MR, MACDONALD 12 34, My Lord? Thank you. 13 **COMMISSIONER POITRAS** 14 Paragraph 14. 15 MR. MACDONALD 16 14? 17 COMMISSIONER POITRAS 18 14. 19 MR. MACDONALD 20 Patricia Harriss, yes. 21 **COMMISSIONER POITRAS** And then about two-thirds down: 23 24 In reviewing the City Police file after the order 25

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

had been made by the Attorney General that they turn over all documents, I found a partially completed statement...

As if the writer had stumbled across the statement. I just draw that to your attention, although it's not in context today, but it might be of some interest at some other time.

MR. MACDONALD

Yes, My Lord, in fact, I was going to point that out to Mr. Gale and ask this.

BY MR. MACDONALD

- Q. If... Given the request that you made of the R.C.M.P. here, if a member of the police and, in fact... And, in particular, Staff Sergeant Wheaton, if he had experienced the situation where Chief MacIntyre had deliberately attempted to hide information from him, specifically Patricia Harriss'statement, and deliberately tried to hide it, would you expect that that would be pointed out to you by Mr. Wheaton at this time?
- A. Yes, I would think that it's a serious enough matter that it should be pointed out. His report is to his superior but his superior has chosen to attach all the reports and send them to me. But I would certainly expect him to point it out to his superior and if he thought it was, that happened and he thought... I don't know why he didn't report it.
- Q. And, in fact, is...
- A. I don't know why he didn't take action on it.
- Q. As Mr. Justice Poitras just pointed out in Paragraph 14 of

Wheaton's Report. That's found on page 34, among other places, Staff Sergeant Wheaton says that in reviewing the Sydney Police file after the order had been made by the Attorney General. I take it that's the order to turn over the files?

- A. I would assume that's what he is referring to.
- Q. Yes, in fact, that's what it says "the order of the Attorney General that they turn over all documentation, I found a partially completed statement." An indication that the statement was in the file as turned over. Now I again put it to you that if, in fact, something had occurred at that time that Chief MacIntyre had tried to retain that document, would you expect Wheaton to have pointed that out to you at this time?
- A. Well, if he had any reason to believe that Chief MacIntyre was doing it for any improper motive, if it was anything more than an accident, then I think it should have been pointed out.
- Q. Having received this report from Christen, did you take any further action at that stage, or what was done?
- A. This report was then given to the Deputy Attorney General, for him to review and I presume to discuss with the Attorney General or form a basis on which he could indicate, answer the question which the Attorney General had been posing perhaps earlier than his memo had indicated what type of

- inquiry or whether there should be an inquiry into the matter.
 - Q. Were you participating in those discussions as to whether there should be an inquiry?
 - indicated to Mr. Coles that I thought that there should be an inquiry into the matter. Whether it was raised with the Attorney General or not, I know that at various times, Mr. Coles, or myself, or Martin, or a combination of us would discuss the matter with the Attorney General and answer any questions he had and make any recommendations, comments that we wanted to make. I can't tell you a given time, place that a comment was necessarily made or wasn't. All I can tell you is that there was an exchange of views but whether each and every person was hooked into that at the same time, I don't know. I can't, I just can't tell you.
 - Q. Did you understand that what the R.C.M.P. were telling you that the practices followed by the Sydney Police in this case were improper and should not be condoned?
 - A. I understood them to be saying that this was lousy police practice and it shouldn't be allowed. But more than that, I didn't understand from it.
 - Q. And I'm trying to find out is having been told that, where were you going to go from there? Where was the Attorney General's Department going to go? Was he just going to stop

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- or was he going to ask for an inquiry or did it ask for an inquiry?
- A. Well, I can only tell you my recommendation was for an inquiry into the matter.
- Q. And that was to Mr. Coles?
- A. That was to Mr. Coles and I may well have also mentioned it to Mr. How at some stage because Mr. How is one who would call you in and ask you about this and that and between two or three interruptions of telephone calls while you were in there.
 - Q. Did you understand that there was going to, that they were going to accept your recommendation?
 - A. I understood that it was under serious consideration, but I had thought that the decision had basically been made that there would be such, but that they did not want to have one until all aspects of the matter were dealt with through the courts. That being the Ebsary matter, the civil suit against, I believe the City of Sydney and Chief MacIntyre. I think in latter days, Chief MacIntyre's civil suit against the C.B.C.
 - Q. You were also, or at least Mr. How asked Coles, and you refer to it in your letter to the R.C.M.P., that you should look into the question of performance of the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall originally.
 - Was it your intention that the R.C.M.P. review the activities of the prosecutor?

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Well, to the extent that they could tell us anything more or point out to us anything that they thought might have happened or the fact that the Crown had documents at a 3 certain stage or may have, and not divulged them to the defence, if they had come across anything like that in their 5 investigation. We were dealing with a prosecutor who was 6 deceased. There was one, the assistant was still alive and still 7 is, and both defence counsel were alive at that time. I had hoped that the R.C.M.P. might be able to make some comment as to what they had understood or found or thought during 10 the process. 11 Mr. How asked Coles, he said: O. 12 13 In addition, we should be looking into the

question of the performance of the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall.

That was in Volume 32 at 159. We referred to that earlier. What answer was given to Mr. How? What assessment was done of the performance of the Crown in the prosecution?

- A. I think at that point in time our only answer to Mr. How was that Mr. MacNeil was dead. We didn't really know what he had knowledge of or didn't have knowledge of. That it was very difficult to come to any conclusion as to what the Crown's performance was at that particular time.
- Q. Did you not interview Lou Matheson?
- Well, I would not have interviewed Lou Matheson. Α.

- Q. No, he could have. He could have been interviewed.
- A. Undoubtedly, he could have been interviewed. Whether he was or not, I don't know. I did not.
- 4 Q. Well, was anyone...
- 5 A. And I would not have.
- Q. Was anyone assigned the responsibility of looking into the performance of the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall?
 - A. I'm not aware of any particular individual being assigned the responsibility. It was just comments of how do we know what Donald Marshall had at the time? It didn't seem to be something that was going to be followed up other than...
 - Q. How do we know what Donald MacNeil had at the time, you mean?
 - A. Or Donald MacNeil, I'm sorry. I had assumed that it would be something, in the way I envisaged matters, it would be dealt with by an inquiry as to how the witnesses were dealt with and what the Crown might have known or did at that particular time.

MR. MACDONALD

Thank you. That's fine, My Lord.

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EXAMINATION BY THE CHAIRMAN

Q. Before we adjourn, that memorandum from the Attorney General, presumably... To the Deputy, he would, the Attorney

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- General would be entitled to, it would be acted upon forthwith, wouldn't he? That looks like an edict to me or an order, directive.
- A. Well, these are questions that he was asking and, yes, they would be acted on as...
- Q. The police, the performance of the police is referred to the R.C.M.P. for review.
- 8 A. Well, that had been referred earlier to that.
- Q. The performance of the Crown in his prosecutorial role, I would suggest, could be better handled by some lawyer in the Department of the Attorney General, don't you think?
- A. Well, that's quite possible. The only...
- Q. No, I realize Donald...
- A. Reason...

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- Q. MacNeil was dead, but...
- A. The only reason I asked that particular question was in case the police had something that they could, that they had come across that they could point us to, that's all.
 - Q. But there would have... There was nothing to preclude or nothing improper, or was there? Or would there be, if one of the lawyers working with your Department was asked to interview, say, Judge Matheson and the two defence counsel.
 - A. No, there would be nothing improper to talk to them.
- Q. And if the evidence or the information that we have received, and that we all have now, including yourself, had been

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furnished by these three people, wouldn't that not enable someone in your Department to give to the Attorney General the opinion that he sought with respect to the role of the Crown in the prosecution of Donald Marshall?

A. I presume it would. I was asked to contact the R.C.M.P. and I raised the issue also if there was anything they could tell us about the conduct of the prosecutors. That was what was asked of me by Mr. Coles. I'm not trying to avoid responsibility but, at the same time, at this particular point in time, Mr. Herschorn was dealing with prosecutors on a day-to-day basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Okay, we'll adjourn until 9:30.

4:32 p.m. INQUIRY ADJOURNED UNTIL 9:30 A.M. JUNE 8TH.

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Margaret E. Graham, Court Reporter, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of all the evidence taken by way of recording and reduced to typewritten copy.

Margaret E. Graham

DATED THIS 7 day of June

19 88 at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia