ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DONALD MARSHALL, JR., PROSECUTION



Volume 76

Held:

June 8, 1988, in the World Trade and Convention

Center, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Before:

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

Hon. Justice G. T. Evans, Commissioners

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Mr. James D. Bissell & Mr. A. Pringle: Counsel for the R.C.M.P. and Counsel for the Correctional Services of Canada

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

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

Messrs. S. Bruce Outhouse, Q.C. and Thomas M. Macdonald: Counsel for Staff Sgt. Wheaton and Insp. Scott

Messrs. Bruce H. Wildsmith and Graydon Nicholas: Counsel for the Union of Nova Scotia Indians

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

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Court Reporting: Margaret E. Graham, OCR, RPR

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

1 | JUNE 8, 1988 - 9:30 a.m.

MR. MacDONALD

Good morning.

MR. GORDON GALE, previously sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD

- Q. Mr. Gale, could you tell me just generally the involvement Mr. Coles used to have on a day-to-day basis with criminal law matters?
- A. He didn't seem to have any day-to-day involvement with criminal law matters. He certainly spoke for the Department at provincial and federal/provincial meetings of deputy ministers, and generally without any great consultation on matters. I found that from time to time he would become interested in some particular aspect of criminal law. He might go through me or he might go directly to somebody else on the matter.
- Q. But his normal practise was to leave it to the other people in the department.
- A. The day-to-day matters, yes.
- Q. Thank you. Do you have Volume 32, please, page 190? And this is a letter from you to Chief Justice MacKeigan referring to a telephone conversation with the Chief Justice and with respect to a newspaper article that was written by Mr.

 Donham. Would that be a normal function of the Attorney

General's office to provide legal opinions to the Court?

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- A. No, this was an unusual matter, but the Chief Justice had

 called and he was concerned about the matter. He thought

 that contempt proceedings should be instituted and his view

 was, and it's my understanding also, that contempt

 proceedings ex facie are initiated by the Crown.
- Q. You weren't surprised then that the Chief Justice, what...was
 he suggesting to you that contempt charges should be laid or
 that you consider whether they should be laid?
 - A. He was suggesting that our Department should look at the matter and look at it see whether or not we thought contempt...a contempt charge should be laid.
- Q. You concluded that the article was borderline, is...
- 13 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. The article is found on page 178 of this volume, Mr. Gale, and that's the article that you found to be borderline contemptuous.
- A. To the best of my knowledge it's the article, yes.
- Q. What was it about the article that you considered to be contemptuous, in the sense of what? Is it un...is Mr. Donham saying something that is incorrect or untrue or in what way is it contemptuous?
- A. I...as you know, I said that at best it was borderline. I didn't find it to be contemptuous, but it seemed to me that it skirted on the issue of scandalizing the Court by holding it out to...up to ridicule.

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- Q. And in that sense contemptuous, scandalizing the Court.
- A. In that sense of contempt. That was the closest I could come to it and that...and quite frankly I did not think it fell within that, that I express myself in terms that it was, at best, borderline.
- Q. Well, borderline at least connotes that it could be contemptuous.
 - A. Yes, some Court might find or some other lawyer might well find that there is sufficient basis for that. But in my opinion I did not think it crossed the boundary into the cases that I had looked at, and I think those were referred to in my letter of June 9th on page 190.
 - Q. On page 179 of this volume, it's a memo from yourself to Mr. Coles, where you refer to the fact that you had spoken with Chief Justice MacKeigan advising him that you would not be instituting contempt proceedings. But then you note the Chief Justice referred to a broadcast on the CBC by Mr. Donham and suggested he may like to look at that to see if it would warrant contempt proceedings.
 - A. Yes, my recollection why I sent this letter on June 9th, I think I had... perhaps had gotten back to the Attorney...to the Chief Justice to tell him that a letter was coming and he had also indicated that we should look at this broadcast.
 - Q. Did you get a transcript of that broadcast?
- As I recall there was not a transcript made available to us.

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- Q. Following on page 180 is a...
- A. Well, I guess there is, one was made available to us then.
 - Q. Do you...do you know if you reviewed that transcript to see if...and respond to the Chief Justice whether you considered anything in the broadcast to be contemptuous?
 - A. I think I may...I can't tell you with any certainty. I may have read this. I know I didn't...I'm quite certain I did not get back to the Chief Justice on this...that particular one. He didn't phrase it in terms of "get back to me", but simply take a look at that.

MR. CHAIRMAN

And that's referred to in the last paragraph on page 191 of the letter from Chief Justice MacKeigan.

MR. MacDONALD

The request that it be looked at, yes, My Lord.

MR. GALE

Yes.

MR. MacDONALD

That's in that letter.

Q. If you go back to page 190, your final sentence you indicate that...or you state that, "It is not our intention to launch contempt proceedings unless you and the members of the panel in Marshall have different views." What do you mean by that? Are you going to let them...the Court tell you whether you should launch contempt proceedings?

1 A.	No, I was not going to let the Court tell me whether to
2	launch or not. I guess I was being extremely deferential to
3	the Chief Justice on the matter, and also my views saying
4	that if there's some case that I've missed amongstmy
5	thought was that if there was some case I had missed among
6	the ones that I had indicated in my letter that, you know, it
7	was open to him to draw the Department's attention to a
8	case that may have been missed.

- Q. Just so I understand your conclusion though. Having read the article of Mr....written by Mr. Donham, it was your conclusion that it was not contemptuous and that it did not hold the Court up to ridicule.
- A. Not within the parameters of what I understood to be the case law.
- Q. So there would be no foundation for a contempt proceeding.
- A. That was my...
- 17 Q. In your view.
- A. ...view, yes.
- 19 Q. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Mr. MacDonald, would you...I'm at a loss to follow the relevancy of this particular line of questioning.

MR. MacDONALD

The relevancy of it.

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

MR. CHAIRMAN

Yes.

MR. MacDONALD

I'm trying to determine what the relationship is between the Attorney General's Department and the Court, My Lord. There is a, I understand from Mr. Gale's discussion in the first instance, or his evidence the other day, the Court may call him from time to time and say, "What's the latest ruling in this sort of area?" or so on. I am just trying to determine why the Court would be in touch with the Attorney General's office to get an opinion on this type of matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN

My understanding is that if the Court has reason to believe that someone may have said something or done something that may constitute contempt of Court there are several avenues open. One, the Court may of its own initiative retain counsel at the expense of the state to be advised in due course that counsel would, if he or she deemed it appropriate, institute contempt proceedings. Two, simply draw to the attention of the Attorney General the areas without comment, the areas that are causing them concern for an opinion. Three, some people argue that an Attorney General has an obligation of his or her own initiative to move. And four, that if it's in a civil action either of the parties to the action may, again at their own initiative, institute an application to Court to have the person cited for contempt. And

- fifth, in the face of the Court, we note, you know, I think there's some law on that.
- 3 MR. MacDONALD
- Q. Is that...Mr. Gale, would you...is that an accurate summation of the legal system...situation in this Province?
- 6 A. Yes, it is.

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7 MR. MacDONALD

Thank you, My Lord, that was very succinct.

MR. CHAIRMAN

You'll find the case in the Newfoundland and P.E.I. Reports.

MR. MacDONALD

Yes.

- Q. Just one other topic I want to deal with in this volume, Mr. Gale, and it's...if you turn to page 203, it's a memo from Mr. Herschorn to the Attorney General with a copy to you. We've already discussed in some detail the...whether charges should be laid against various individuals, and I don't propose to go into that again. The second point though, whether a public inquiry ought to examine the role of the Sydney Police. That was a topic being discussed at the Attorney General's office in the summer of 1983, is that correct?
- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And it was the position of the Deputy Minister that there should not be any such inquiry, is that...would you agree

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- with that? Or is that your recollection?
- A. Well, my recollection is that both the Deputy and the Minister were of the view that there might well be an inquiry but that that decision would not be made until all legal matters that they saw affecting the Marshall case were dealt with or disposed of.
 - Q. Let me take you to page 272 of this volume, which is a memorandum from, again from Mr. Coles to Mr. How, and it's...the second page has a handwritten date on it of October the 25th of 1983.
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever seen that memo?
- A. Not at the time, no.
- 14 Q. And...but you have seen it since.
- A. I can't say that I've seen it since. I think this may be the first time I've seen this particular memo.
 - Q. Let me ask you then to look at paragraph numbered 3 on page 2 where Mr. Coles is saying that, "It would appear that no useful purpose would be served by any such inquiry."

 That's an inquiry into police activity. "Nor would the public interest be served, in my opinion, by such an inquiry." Did Mr. Coles ever express that view to you, that he did not believe an inquiry could serve any useful purpose?
 - A. Yes, I have heard him express that opinion that it may not be. It just seemed to be an opinion that...of the type that

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- you would set up for argument as to whether there should be or shouldn't be. Somebody takes the contrary view and presents an area for argument back and forth.
- Q. And is that what you understand Mr. Coles was doing? He was just setting up the contrary view so that all areas, all aspects could be considered.
- A. Well, that was my understanding at the time, yes.
- Q. Was it your understanding that he did, in fact, support the view that a inquiry should be held?
- A. Well, I cannot say with any definite opinion that he supported or didn't support an inquiry. That was certainly discussed and the pros and cons of an inquiry, or whether...what would an inquiry do, whether the police practises had changed sufficiently over that period of time that there was really no need for one or whether those practises might still be continuing.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you to go to Volume 20, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Before we leave that, Mr. Gale. Upon reading the memorandum of the Deputy Minister to the Attorney General I would assume that, regardless of any discussions that may have taken place, that this constitutes his formal response to the request that was very properly made by the Attorney General right after the Appeal Court's decision came down on the reference when he listed three areas that he needed advice from,

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

from his officials, one being whether a public inquiry ought to examine the role of the Sydney police and the prosecuting officer. And sitting in the chair of the Attorney General upon receiving the memorandum of...on page 272 from his Deputy Minister, it seems to me that the only conclusion he could reach would be that the Deputy Minister is, as the permanent head of the department, is advising the Attorney General that there should not be a public inquiry. Wouldn't you...is that a fair assessment on my part?

MR. GALE

Yes, I suppose that is a fair assessment, except that I know that Mr. How would keep thinking about matters, his views from time to time might well change and he may well have had further discussions with Mr. Coles and this is a very highly fluid situation at the time. I don't know that the positions taken were inflexible but...

MR. CHAIRMAN

Would you agree with me that that...that memorandum ...

MR. GALE

With the premise that you have put forth, My Lord, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Well, I want to be sure that I'm putting forward an accurate premise. Yesterday we looked at the memorandum from the Attorney General to his Deputy taken apparently very promptly following the decision of the Court of Appeal, saying "Please advise me, one, whether criminal charges are warranted against

1	certain people; two, whether there should be a public inquiry;
2	three, the question of compensation." And these are all legitimate
3	questions that I would expect an Attorney General to ask for
4	advice on from his Deputy. Now, he gets the advice in writing.
5	Doesn't that place the Attorney General then in a position,
6	regardless of any discussions that may be going on around the
7	Department that he's aware of or he's been involved in, in a
8	position wherein heif he is to recommend to government that a
9	public inquiry be initiated that he has to overrule the head of the
10	department, the department head, which is not a very
11	MR. GALE
12	Yes. He would have to overrule the Deputy head of the
13	department.
14	MR. CHAIRMAN
15	And that in itself is often fraught with hazards, isn't it?
16	MR. GALE
17	It can be.
18	MR. CHAIRMAN
19	Yes, yes. Thank you.
20	MR. MacDONALD
21	Thank you, My Lord.
22	Q. In Volume 20, Mr. Gale, on page 57. This is a memorandum
23	from Staff Wheaton to the Officer in Charge in Halifax in
24	1986. And it's the second last paragraph that's of interest to
25	me, where he says that if he were interviewed on CBC he

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

would undoubtedly cast the Department of the Attorney
General in bad light, and it would also bring forth the fact
that he feels Chief John MacIntyre should be charged
criminally with counselling perjury. Did you...at any time
were you advised by Staff Wheaton that he considered that
such charges should be laid against Chief MacIntyre?

9:52 a.m.

- A. I have never spoken or been in contact with Staff Wheaton and I have never been advised by the RCMP at any time that such charges should be considered.
- Q. No one ever advised you of that.
- A. No, no one ever advised me.

CHAIRMAN

Can we assume, therefore, Mr. Gale that you, this memorandum was not brought to your attention.

A. No, this memorandum was not brought to my...

MR. MacDONALD

Well let me just show you a couple of other documents, Mr. Gale, and see what was brought to your attention in 1986. If you start with page 72 of this Volume 20 where, it's a letter to you from Superintendent Vaughan and we'll come back to that but you'll see in the first paragraph it says he is attaching a copy of his memorandum of June 12th, '86 and the subsequent response from Staff Wheaton. Now can we, perhaps we'll just go to those documents and see what was

- advised to you. On page 60 is Vaughan's memorandum of June 12th, do you see that?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And that's what was enclosed in the letter to you.
- 5 A. Correct.

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- Q. And in the second paragraph it says, "I also wonder why he would now make a recommendation that Chief MacIntyre should be charged criminally with counselling perjury." So I just refresh your memory that obviously you were aware at that time of Staff Wheaton's view. Correct?
- A. Yes, by that time I was aware of Staff Wheaton's view but I had not been aware of it prior to that.
 - Q. I appreciate, I just was concerned, your answer to the Chief Justice a moment ago may have indicated that you were never aware of it. You were certainly aware of it in 1986 when you received Superintendent Vaughan's memo.
 - A. Yes. When I received Superintendent Vaughan's memo, certainly, yes.
- Q. Thank you. And then if you go to page 63 which is the other document that was enclosed with Vaughan's letter to you, that is from Staff Wheaton. Would you have read that document?
- A. Yes, I would have read that document.
- Q. And, in particular, on page 65 the first full paragraph on that page where it says,

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These three people (and he's talking about Harriss, Chant and Pratico) all say the same thing. That they were counselled to commit perjury by former Chief John MacIntyre.

- A. Well I read the, Superintendent Vaughan's letter and the attachment so I would have read that with it.
- Q. Let me direct your attention to the final paragraph of Staff Wheaton's letter, or memo. He talks about the investigation being divided into three phases, the first being the proving of Marshall's innocence, the second Ebsary's guilt and he says,

The third phase, which has not been completed, is the investigation of former Chief MacIntyre. I respectfully submit that an offence has been committed by the former chief and it bears further investigation.

Now you were aware at that time of the view of Staff Wheaton in 1986 that a further investigation should be carried out.

- A. Yes, in '86 after receiving Vaughan's letter, yes.
- Q. Thank you. Now just before I go to Vaughan's letter while we're here, just turn back to page 61 and 62. That's a memorandum from Sergeant Bentley to the Chief Officer in the RCMP and it's the final paragraph on 62 that I want to direct your attention to where he says,

Perhaps I might suggest that the Department of the Attorney General be approached with the

idea that all murder investigations in the City of Sydney be handled by this force, not the City police. I believe we, meaning our force, had to take over another murder investigation since the Marshall case simply because the Sydney police did a lousy job.

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Were you ever approached by the RCMP with the suggestion that all murder investigations in Sydney be conducted by that force?

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A. No, I was not.

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Q. Have you ever given any consideration within the Department to such a policy being implemented?

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A. I recall that Mr. Edwards was very annoyed about an investigation that had been done on a murder case by the Sydney Police Department and that he expressed that annoyance to Mr. Herschorn and that during that he was suggesting that maybe the RCMP should do all murder investigations.

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investigations.

That was Mr. Edwards' suggestion.

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Q.

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A. That is...yes.

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Q. Yes. But has the Department ever given any serious consideration to that suggestion, that all murder investigations in the City of Sydney should be under the guidance of the RCMP?

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A. Not to my knowledge has the Department given serious consideration to that. The policy of the Department is that police forces of municipalities that are cities have and will

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- continue to do their own murder investigations. That certain towns would be allowed to do murder investigations and others would not be allowed based on recommendations that were received from the RCMP.
- Q. So there, depending on where one lives in the province, a murder investigation may be conducted by the RCMP or the local police.
- A. Yes. That was the...
- 9 Q. That's the policy you said.
- A. The position of the Department until we cease to have any control over policing in the province.
 - Q. That's up until last year. Now your job description said, includes formulating policies, policy in all matters relating to policing. Have you ever considered a policy that there should be, sort of, standard investigative techniques employed in murder investigations or serious crimes, and that all serious crimes in the province, say, should be under the direction the RCM Police.
 - A. No, I have not considered that policy other than to amend a policy that was in existence that murders, rapes and attempts of both, except for the three cities in the province, were to be investigated by the RCMP with the amendment to the Criminal Code doing away with rape, per se, and changing the concept of that of sexual assault. It was then decided in consultation with the RCMP that the policy should be

- amended so that, well certainly that rapes and attempts rapes
 had to be taken out and that sexual assaults would not
 replace them.
- Q. Let me go back to the letter to you from Superintendent
 Vaughan which is found on page 72. I take it that was an
 unsolicited letter, Mr. Gale, is that correct?
- A Yes, I did not solicit the letter.
- Q. Thank you. And in that letter Mr., or Superintendent
 Vaughan is describing why, in his view, a further
 investigation should not, is not warranted at this time. Is that
 correct?
- A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you agreed with that, did you, with that conclusion, having read the reports from Staff Sergeant Wheaton and the report from, or, and Vaughan's own memo of June the 12th.
 - A. Superintendent Vaughan's memo to me seemed to put the matter forth in their view and I didn't have any reason to disagree with it at that particular point in time but I felt that the matter should go to the Deputy and be dealt with at his level.
- Q. So you turned it over to the Deputy.
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And did you discuss it with the Deputy?
- A. No, I turned it over to him. I told him this was

 Superintendent Vaughan's report that I thought that if it was

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- going to be responded to it should be responded to by the Deputy.
 - Q. You're the liaison man with Vaughan, why would you put this up to the Deputy?
 - A. Well in reading it, the press that was going on at the time seemed to be dealing with "Gale tells RCMP hold in abeyance" and, quite frankly, I thought there'd be a conflict of interest in my writing back to Superintendent Vaughan and saying, "Great, I concur with your letter."
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. So I decided that it should be dealt with at the Deputy's level and he could go to the Minister if he wished on it, or have somebody else deal with it but I didn't think it was fit and proper for me to deal with the matter.
 - Q. Did you ever have any discussions yourself with Vaughan about your, or about the suggestion that you had told the police to hold matters in abeyance?
 - A. Well Superintendent Vaughan had interviewed me about how we were dealing with the matter at that time. How we were proceeding with it. I would expect that when he interviewed me that the, it was carried in the press at that time that he may, we may well have discussed the in abeyance issue.
 - Q. Was that before he wrote this letter to you of August the 1st, 1986?
- A. Yes, I would say it was because at that time I simply told him

my view of what I had said at the time. That there was no attempt to hold anything in any type of unlimited abeyance.

That, and I've explained that to you yesterday. That if, that he should deal with the matter and take whatever action he thought the matter warranted.

Q. The, on page 72, Superintendent Vaughan's letter, the second

Q. The, on page 72, Superintendent Vaughan's letter, the second paragraph where he says,

Regrettably your suggestion of (I guess that's the 5th of, or the 20th of May 1982) to hold the matter in abeyance was unintentionally misinterpreted to mean that the investigation from a police perspective should be stopped.

And he goes on to say in his last sentence, "It should not have been construed in any way as precluding a police investigation at a later date if such was deemed necessary and warranted." Was that just repeating to you what you had told him earlier in your discussions?

Well I don't think so. I maintain the position now that I did, that I explained yesterday that when Mr. Edwards had suggested that the, certain members of the Sydney Police Department be interviewed that it was pending getting the direction from the, the Order from the Attorney General. And at that time it didn't make sense to me to interview them until they had gotten the full report, or the full file from the Sydney Police Department, and had a chance to look at it. The date that's referred to here I think is where the thing

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- appeared in the correspondence from the RCMP but certainly it was, I told Superintendent Vaughan basically what I've told you during this testimony.
- Q. Okay, thank you. On page 97 of that volume, Mr. Gale, is the reply to the letter from Superintendent Vaughan to you and it's signed by the Deputy, Mr. Coles. Did Mr. Coles ever, I think you've told me he did not discuss with you the contents of Vaughan's letter, is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And he didn't ask you if you agreed with the conclusions.
- A. No, I just told him that I would prefer in this case that somebody else deal with it. I was giving it to him and that I would prefer somebody else dealt with the matter.
- Q. Do you know if he discussed it with any of the other people in the Department?
- A. No, I don't know if he did or not. I knew the letter went out because...
- 18 Q. Did you agree with....
- 19 A. He told me.
- Q. Coles', with the conclusion of Mr. Coles? That the RCMP were correct and should be supported in their conclusion.
- A. Well yes, I agreed with it. I had indicated before that it was
 my own view that we were accepting their advice as to
 whether or not they felt there was a, something to investigate
 or whether they would investigate the matter. To that extent,

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- yes, I agreed with their conclusions.
- Q. Thank you. I want to deal just for a few minutes with Volume 41, please. Now...

COMMISSIONER EVANS

What page?

MR. MacDONALD

I'm going to start at page 1, My Lord.

- Q. This volume, Mr. Gale, has been assembled and deals with two issues involving natives. One is the Native Court Worker program and is the other is native policing. And I want to direct your attention to certain things and get your comment. Now your job description in 1975 and I understood prior to that, was that you were responsible for all legal matters relating to native peoples. That's an accurate statement of your job description, isn't that correct?
- A. Well that was in the job description.
- Q. Now in practice what responsibility did you take for legal issues involving natives?
- A. The only legal issue that I ever got involved in to any extent involving native people was that of policing.
- Q. The Court Worker program, you had no involvement with at all?
- A. I was aware of some bits of it. The only involvement that I can see that I had was to reply at Mr. Coles' request to letters that he received.

- Q. Were you aware that such a program was implemented in the province for a period of time?
- A. I was aware that there was some type of Native Court Worker program going on within the province. The matter seemed to be dealt with by the Deputy, Mr. Coles, and it seemed to be being implemented mainly under Mr. Crane's section, that of Correctional Services.
- Q. The Exhibit 160 which was the job description for those years included the job description for Mr. Crane and it made no reference to the native matters at all. But he took that over, was it at the, because of Coles, Mr. Coles that...
- A. Well I presume he did. He was the one that seemed to know about the matter and but other than having, you know, a nodding acquaintance with the fact that there was a Native Court Worker program going on and that there, and being aware that there were some discussions going on with it, I really had no knowledge of the matter other than that. I had no input into it.
- Q. But it would be a legal matter relating to native people.
- A. Well, in part it's a legal matter, in part it's a service matter.

 The job, as I recall, in some ways was left to the, it would be performed by a probation officer in our own service.
- Q. Let me just take you to some of the letters in this volume, then, and get your, where your name appears, and we can find out why you were involved.

First of all, on page 1, it's a letter to Mr. Pace from the then Minister of Justice in Ottawa who says that a...in the first paragraph, "That experience with a Court Worker program in Alberta has shown that such a program can perform an extremely valuable service, both for native people and the legal system generally." Was this letter ever brought to your attention?

10:15 a.m.

- A. No, I cannot recall ever having had this letter brought to my attention.
- Q. Are you able to comment whether the system that was implemented in Nova Scotia did perform an extremely valuable service for native people and the legal system generally?
- A. No, not of my own personal knowledge of it. I knew there was some type of program there. I didn't know what fully it was doing or how much assistance it was being to the two sectors of...
- Q. Let's go to page 8. That is a letter signed by you where it says you have been reviewing the file on the Native Court Worker program. And you go on to say that, "The Attorney General had taken the matter to Cabinet and received approval in principle." Do you recall this involvement, your involvement in getting...having such a program implemented?

- A. I don't recall any involvement in getting the program implemented whatsoever. I think this letter to Mr. Miller is one that I was asked to write to look at the matter and just explain the...set out the chronology of events that had occurred.
- 6 Q. Let's look at page...

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- 7 A. The position of the Department.
 - Q. Look at page 11. That's a memo from the Deputy to you enclosing the draft agreement for the program and asking you to review it and make comments. Would you have done that?
- A. I would have looked at it. I don't know what comments I
 would have made and it would have been from a solicitor's
 point of view as to the adequacy or inadequacy of the
 agreement.
- Q. On page 23 there is a year-end report setting out what had taken place during the year 1974 in the program. It's noted to be submitted to Mr. Crane. Would that have been reviewed by you?
- A. I doubt it, unless it was necessary to look at it to answer some letter.
- Q. Would Mr. Crane in the organizational structure, would he be reporting to you or who would he be reporting to?
- A. The Deputy.
- Q. Directly to the Deputy.

A. Yes.

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- Q. How many people were reporting to the Deputy directly?

 You were the Director of Criminal.
- A. I was the Director of (Criminal), which I translate...
- Q. Yes.
- A. ...into director of criminal law, quite frankly.
- Q. There was no Director of Prosecutions then.
 - A. No, there was no Director of Prosecutions at that time. That was part and parcel to the position that I held. Mr. Crane was Director of Corrections. There was a Director of Administration, who was Mr. MacDonald. There was a director, two directors on the civil side. I think one was called Director of Solicitor Services, I think was Mr. Conrad at that time, and somewheres along here, I can't recall just when, but the late Mr. Cavanaugh was director of the...of civil law for the department.
 - Q. At that time being Director of Criminal, responsible for prosecution, would you not have had some...some sort of information going out to your field people that if these court worker, native court worker staff were taking part in the process in the courts?
 - A. I think there was something went out, but as I recall it it was not under my signature. It was...I think it may well have been Mr. MacDonald's signature.
- Q. Have you ever looked at the job description for the court

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

worker, and it's on page 31?

- A. Well, I looked at it the other day, certainly when I was given this volume to look at. I may or may not have looked at it at the time. I just can't recall. I was only involved in this matter in a most peripheral way. Yes, I've written some letters, but normally my recollection is that I had to go and find out about things, and I had to consult Mr. Crane to find out what was going on with the program.
- Q. Let me take you to page 43. That's a letter from Mr. Coles, to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Social Services, but it's copied to various people including you.
- A. Yes, I note that.
- Q. And it's referring to a conference he had attended on native people and the criminal justice system. And he says in the third paragraph,

Perhaps more than anything else the conference did point out the need for attitudinal changes on the part of those involved in the criminal justice system and the need for the system itself to be more sensitive to native peoples who come in conflict with the law.

Was anything done within the Department to respond to that need?

- A. Not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Was there any discussions of any kind of any changes that could be made to respond to that need?

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- A. Not that I was involved in.
- Q. Any...did Mr. Coles ever comment to you as the person responsible for prosecutors that there was such a need and there had to be attitudinal changes?
- A. No, he has not...he had never talked to me on that point.
- Q. As the man in...as the man responsible for prosecutors at that time did you take any step to see that the prosecutors out in the field could do something to respond to that need or to make the required changes?
- A. No, there were no active steps that I took on the matter.
- Q. Thank you. That court worker program only existed for a couple of years, were you aware of that?
 - I'm aware that there was a program that existed for a while that there, negotiations that went on afterwards about expanding that program, that those seemed to my recollection came to naught, that there seemed to be a fundamental difference of opinion between the province and the federal government about funding. That there was also the view of the Attorney General, based on his understanding of the position of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, as to how the funding was to be allotted. That he was not prepared to have a program that dealt with only one segment of the native population. I think there was a difference as to...between the Union of Nova Scotia which represented the status Indians, that they had a difference of

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opinion with the, to my recollection, with the non-status and métis. I believe at that point in time that the Union of Nova Scotia Indians were also taking the view that they did not want to accept provincial monies, that they...the monies that were...the provincial contribution was not to be used for status Indians. That as part of their stance and the only reason I understand this to this limited degree is because of my involvement in the policing issue, but part of their stance was that they...they wanted to deal with their rights, and they considered to be obligations of government with the federal government first, and then having dealt with that they would come back and deal with the provinces on the pre-Confederation matters.

- Q. Did any of your prosecutors ever report to you, in any way, that this court worker program was a good thing, it was helpful to the Court, it was beneficial to the natives?
- A. I have no particular recollection of that. Whether or not any did, I'm not sure, quite frankly.
- Q. On page 146, Mr. Gale, there's a memorandum for the Executive Council of the Province signed by Mr. How but apparently prepared by...
- A. Mr. Coles.
- Q. Mr. Coles.
- A. Or no, I'm sorry.
- Q. Mr. MacDonald.

Prepared by Mr. MacDonald. A. Q. Right. And describing the fact that...or seeking approval for some money for this program. Did you have any 3 involvement with the preparation of these documents? A. No, I had no involvement with that at all. 5 Q. And on...and on page 178 is a memo from yourself to Mr. How. Is this dealing with the court worker program? 7 A. Yes, it was dealing with the court worker program. Q. You were just responding to something that no one else, someone else was away, is it? 10 A. I presume that Mr. Coles was away or that he may have come into me and said, "Answer this memo from the 12 Attorney General for me." 13 Q. Now, the policing, the native policing, you do have some 14 knowledge about that. 15 A. Yes, I have some knowledge about that. 16 Q. Tell us about that then would you, please, what your 17 knowledge is and what programs were implemented? 18 A. Well, the ... up to a certain point in time the native policing 19 had been done by Band constables who were constables 20 appointed by the Band Council. Those people were generally 21 appointed as special constables under the RCMP Act. 22 although, by the Commissioner, they were not members of 23

the RCMP but it had the long term of supernumerary special

constable. But it didn't give them any rights or give them

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any membership within the RCMP.

There was then a proposal by the federal government, that seemed to gain some acceptance, that...the one that was primarily dealt with or that I dealt with was having reservations policed by special constables who were members of the RCMP and who would also themselves be native persons, that those constables would operate out of the existing detachments and that they would be part of the detachment covering the area in which the reservation was There was a proposal by the federal government that that would be a cost-shared policing concept and that the Province would, in fact, pay the greater portion and the federal government the lesser, but that there would be a contribution for training for some period of time which would, in effect, have the Province paying the lesser amount and the federal government paying the greater amount of the policing costs for these special constables. There were discussions that I attended with the Union of Nova Scotia Indians about this matter. They were long, protracted, went over a period of some time.

As I recall, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians were not fully satisfied with this type of policing concept. That they wanted another concept which had been suggested in a report from the...prepared for the federal government, whereby there would be what I could only term to be a

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municipal type of police force on the reservation, and that would be appointed by the Band Council, as I understood it, or in the alternative that there be a sort of province-wide police force and the concept, there was one of bringing in a force called the Amerindian Police from Quebec. And they, in fact, to my understanding, were a native police force in Quebec that operated on a number of reserves within Quebec.

As I recall it, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians seemed to feel that they were not in favour at all of the special constable program, but that they would leave it to each Band to determine if it wanted to enter into such an agreement. A number of Bands, and I think probably three, if memory serves me right, did enter into such an agreement, and that seemed to work out satisfactorily and, in fact, later we had requests for...from those Bands to increase the number of special constables and there were requests from perhaps two other Bands to institute that program. By that time the agreement seemed to have lapsed that we had with the federal government, the Department of Indian Affairs, and there seemed to be some difficulty in having them and even when I...the last I've ever had to do with it they have not come forth with their position as to what they will do with...in regard to their participation in policing native lands.

- Q. Well, is there no special policing in effect today on native lands, at least until the...as far as you know, there isn't any, is that correct?
- A. Well, yeah, there is policing on native lands. The Province, well, the last I had to do with it was still carrying on with the original number of special constables...
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. ...on native lands, but it would not expand the program until some agreement was reached as to the contribution and position of the Federal Government on the matter.
- Q. And that now would be in the hands of the Solicitor General.
- A. That is now in the hands of the Solicitor General and I...I don't know what has been done since then.
- 14 Q. Okay.
- A. Except I can say that at a meeting of Deputy Ministers as
 late as May there was a request by Deputy Ministers of
 other provinces to urge the Deputy Solicitor General and the
 Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada to use their best offices
 to see if an agreement could be forthcoming in the near
 future.
 - Q. Okay. I'm going to show you an exhibit that's been marked 161.
- EXHIBIT 161 LETTER MARCH 16, 1987, TO MR. GALE FROM

 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA
- 25 Q. It's a letter to you from the Department of Justice, Canada

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

seeking provincial support for a study to be carried out to determine the needs of...dealing with natives and the legal system, and indicating that the federal government would pay all of the costs of such a study. It's indicated on page 2 in the first full paragraph. What happened with this request, Mr. Gale?

The only thing that I can recall on this request is that since it was a study, what they wanted to...somebody identified that they could meet with, that I turned it over to the Deputy Attorney General to have him determine who, in fact, would be the person dealing with the matter. I felt that at that point in time that I had another...a number of other commitments and if it was going to be me that some of those commitments might have to be transferred elsewhere, or that the person to meet with them would have to be somebody else. Quite frankly, my section has been that the lawyers that work with me are going full out on criminal appeals and have little time to become involved in other We have had one lawyer who has been dealing with some other matters but we have found that it was causing problems in trying to get the criminal appeals dealt with and I gave it to the Deputy, and I have not heard back on the matter. I don't know what has happened to it.

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- 10:37 a.m.
- Q. Have you ever responded to the letter other than just to acknowledge it?
- A. I may have acknowledged it but other than that I don't think
 I've responded to it. I don't have any recollection of having
 done so.
- Q. Mr. Coles, then, would be the one who could tell us what happened with this, is that correct?
- I would assume that he can. The letter would have been sent 9 to me because, Mr. Prefontaine is in charge of Policy and 10 Planning in the Department of Justice in Ottawa and he 11 contacts people that he thinks are, or that are, have been 12 attending these federal, various federal/provincial meetings 13 from the provinces. I have been attending on behalf of Nova 14 Scotia and now it's myself and Mr. Conrad, but it may be, I 15 know it's the assistant Deputy Minister, Deputy Attorney 16 General of Ontario that attends them and... 17
- Q. But you turned the document over to Mr. Coles.
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And he's the only one who can tell us what happened with it.

 Thank you.
- A. Well I can't tell you.
- Q. Okay. Let's go, finally, to Volume 28, please. Now 28 is a, and do Your Lordships have Volume 28?

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MR. GALE, EXAM, BY MR. MacDONALD

CHAIRMAN

Yes.

COMMISSIONER POITRAS

What page?

MR. MacDONALD

I'll be going starting from the beginning, My Lords, moving along.

- Q. Now Volume 28, page 1, Mr. Gale is a letter from you to Mr. Edwards indicating that the Deputy wanted to know, wanted a report why the police report was given to Steve Aronson. That you were just relating what the Deputy wanted to know, is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Now you told us yesterday that you knew that Aronson was getting those reports.
- A. Well I had told Mr. Edwards that I had no objection to him getting the reports that Mr. Edwards thought were necessary to allow him to be able to conduct the appeal properly.
- Q. And did you tell that to the Deputy when he wanted to know what happened, why they were given to Aronson, they were given with, to assist Aronson in conducting the appeal and they were given with your knowledge.
- A. To the best of my knowledge I told the Deputy that Mr.

 Edwards may well have given the police reports to Mr.

 Aronson to assist him with conducting the appeal and that I

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

1		had agreed that that would proper. That he should have
2		access to them, the ones that Mr. Edwards felt he should have
3		access to to enable him to prepare the appeal properly.
4	Q.	Notwithstanding that the Deputy wanted the report from
5		Edwards, is that correct?
6	A.	That's correct.
7	Q.	And let's go to Edwards' report which is on page 2. And I
8		want to direct you, actually, to page 3, some of the comments
9		of Mr. Edwards. He says on the top of that page that he
10		believes, "It was proper, given the very unusual
11		circumstances of this case to give Mr. Aronson a copy of the
12		report." You would agree with that.
13	A.	Yes, it was an unusual case and it turned out that Mr. Aronson
14		had carriage of the appeal so I think he had to know, in
15		considerable depth, the case.
16	Q.	In the next paragraph he says, "This case has engendered and
17		continues to engender considerable suspicion about the
18		disclosure practices of the police and the Crown." Do you
19		agree with that statement?
20	A.	Well there has certainly been considerable comment in the
21		media about disclosure practices.
22	Q.	Let me take you to the next paragraph of Mr. Edwards'
23		comments.

A disclosure of the report should cause us to re-

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

examine the role of the Crown during a police investigation. In hindsight it is clear to me that the decision to question or not to question Chief MacIntyre should have been solely the investigator's prerogative.

Do you agree with that?

- A. Well it was entirely up to the investigator whether to question or not to question him, yes.
- Q. Okay, now Mr., did you, I take it gave that report to Mr. Coles.
- A. I got the letter in from Mr. Edwards. I looked through it quickly and gave it to Mr. Coles. He was the one that was asking the questions and I don't think I spent any time on it. It was just a matter of glancing at it and sending it up to Mr. Coles.
- Q. Did you tell Coles that you agreed with Edwards' position?
- A. Well I think in, at some stage I had told Mr. Coles that I certainly agreed with Frank that Mr. Aronson had to have access to more than might normally be given because of the nature of the case and the fact that he had the carriage of the appeal under the reference.
- Q. Let's go to page 4 which is Mr. Coles' response, Mr. Gale, a copy to you. You would have read this at the time?
- A. Yes, I would have read it at the time.
- Q. And on page 2 of that letter Mr. Coles is setting out a, I take it to be a policy of the Department. Is that your understanding that that is the policy?

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

That police reports prepared and delivered for the use of the Attorney General, his Deputy as an agent, are not to be copied to other persons without the expressed authorization of the Attorney General or your superiors.

- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. That is a correct statement of policy?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But Edwards did have the expressed authorization of his superior, specifically from you.
 - A. I, yes, he was told by me that what he thought was necessary for Mr. Aronson to be able to conduct the appeal properly should be made accessible to Mr. Aronson.
 - Q. Now that, there continued to be a flow of letters back and forth on this. I'm not going to take the time to go through it but I just want to confirm that you were telling Mr. Coles all along that Edwards had acted properly and with your authority in disclosing that report to Aronson.
 - A. Well I recall at the time telling him that I didn't have any difficulty with Mr. Edwards disclosing matters to Mr. Aronson, that the nature of the case is the fact that he had the conduct of the appeal, made it imperative that he understand the case and if Mr. Edwards thought some of the police reports would help him do that then he could have access to that.
 - Q. I want to take you specifically, though, to page 9, which is one of the replies from Mr. Coles. My concern is the third paragraph where he's talking about the threat at one time to

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

take, the threat to take Mr. Edwards off the appeal. He says,

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That my concern in having you continue to represent the Crown in the hearing under Section 617(b) resulted upon learning of the position which you were taking on behalf of the Crown which, in my appreciation of the situation, was not the proper position for the Crown to take, a view concurred in by other senior members of the Department.

Now, the view of Mr. Coles at the time, he wanted to take Frank off because he was advocating a position that Coles did not consider to be proper. Was that concurred in by you?

- A. No, it was not concurred in by me.
- Q. Was it concurred in by Martin Herschorn?
- A. I think Mr. Herschorn may have been more sympathetic to Mr. Coles' position that I was.
- Q. There was no other senior member of the Department participating.
- A. No, not at that meeting, no.
- Q. Page 16 of that volume, Mr. Gale, sets out what I understand to be the disclosure policy now in effect for the prosecutors in Nova Scotia, is that correct?
- A I believe that this is the current one, yes.
- Q. And you're familiar with the contents of that document?
- A. Basically, yes.
 - Q. Under that document would Mr. Edwards be entitled to release the police reports to Mr. Aronson if a similar situation

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

arose?

- A. Well there is also another memo which says that they, the police reports themselves are not to be released. That what is to be released is the Crown sheet and any statements and any documents or copies of documents or exhibits.
- Q. Under this policy would the defence in the Donald Marshall,

 Jr. case have been given copies of the first statements of

 Chant and Pratico?
- A. Yes, if they were in the possession of the...
- 10 Q. Of the Crown.
- 11 A. Prosecutor. The Crown as opposed to police.
- Q. And if there had been such a written policy in effect in 1971,

 I take it that the prosecutor in the field would know he's supposed to give those statements out.
 - A. Yes. Certainly if this policy had been written in 1971 there would have been no question.
 - Q. You believe they should have been given out.
- A. Yes, it's my view that they should have been given out if the prosecutor knew about them.
- Q. Why wasn't there written policies in those days?
- A. I don't think there were any written policies anywheres in,
 across Canada in those days on the matter. I may be
 mistaken about that. Certainly we were a small operation.
 The prosecutors were people in private practice who received
 an annual retainer to act as prosecuting officer. The position

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. MacDONALD

- of the director was one of responding to any requests that they had, most of those people from any recollection I have, were very independent people and did the job and didn't really come to anybody in the Department for anything.
- Q. In all the discussions you've had with other people in the Department over this Donald Marshall case, all the various meetings you've participated in, all the discussion, have you ever heard anyone in the Department say that at least part of the blame here, part of the reason Mr. Marshall went to jail is because of the failure of the Attorney General and his agents in the field to perform their duties.
- A. I think to be fair that if that has come up in a conversation that if these things had been given that things would, undoubtedly, have been different. But it was only along the lines that, you know, that sort of thing isn't going to happen anymore because we have disclosure and we've had a written policy on it since approximately 1980.
- Q. Only in that sort of context...
- A. Yes.
- Q. Has it come up.

MR. MacDONALD

That's all I have, thank you.

BREAK - 10:51 a.m.

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13501 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MR. BARRETT

INQUIRY RESUMES -11:22 a.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN

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Ms. Edwardh.

MS. EDWARDH

Yes, My Lord. Mr. Barrett has indicated to me that he just has a couple of questions to ask, and a matter that he would like to attend to a twelve o'clock. So, I'm certainly content to change the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN

By all means, we encourage... There's a bonus for anyone who has a couple of questions to ask.

EXAMINATION BY MR. BARRETT

- Q. Yes, Mr. Gale, my name is David Barrett and I represent the Estate of Donald C. MacNeil. Mr. Gale, you've testified that the Crown disclosure practises in the early 1970's were not as complete as they are today.
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And these practises of fuller disclosure have evolved over the past seventeen years.
 - A. Well, I think they've evolved, yes, over the last seventeen years, and within our department over the last eight or nine.
 - Q. And, sir, my question, as director of criminal prosecutions did you ever receive a complaint concerning Donald C. MacNeil's disclosure practises?

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A. No, I had not.

MR. BARRETT

Those would be my questions.

EXAMINATION BY MS. EDWARDH

- Q. Maybe more than just a couple. I'd like to pick up, if I could, Mr. Gale, with a comment that you made at the very end of your testimony in response to some questions from Mr. MacDonald. You said that you had occasion in the department to hear the comment made that the Attorney General's office or his agents bore some responsibility in relation to the wrongful conviction of Donald Marshall, is that correct?
- A. I had...there had been some indication that if the...some of the documents, statements had been given out at the beginning and the defence counsel had been made aware of some of the matters at the beginning, there...this matter may have well taken a different turn.
 - Q. Indeed, we can tell from the documents filed that that was certainly a position that was suggested by Mr. Edwards.
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. That was the effect of non-disclosure as best he understood it, correct?
- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Now, my question to you, sir, is did you ever hear Mr. Coles make either of two comments? The first is the Attorney

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Would you...

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

General's office or some of its agents bore some 1 responsibility for what happened to Mr. Marshall. Did you 2 ever hear him say anything like that? 3 A. No, not in those terms. The terms were that if, in particular, the 1971 RCMP report had been made available to defence 5 counsel, then things would have undoubtedly had a different conclusion. 7 So, I take it from your conversations with Mr. Coles then, he Q. took the view that had there been disclosure of that 1971 9 report, then there might well have been a different result at 10 the first appeal. 11 That was my understanding of his view. A. Q. And, therefore, that the office of the Attorney General did bear some direct responsibility because that matter had not been disclosed prior to the first appeal? 15 Well, he discussed it in the terms that I've indicated and I A. 16 don't recall him saying that...specifically that the office of 17 the Attorney General or the Department of the Attorney 18 General bore some responsibility in it, but... 19 Q. It would flow logically though, would it not, sir? 20 It may well. A. 21 Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Coles suggest at any time that the 22

alleged conduct of the police officers in their interrogation of

the witnesses was, if not criminal, at least highly improper?

- A. In discussing the matter, he was of the view that the...the conduct might have been improper but in his view that that conduct would not have continued to the present day. There were different personalities there.
- Q. Well, let's just pursue that. I would take it that forceful and improper conduct of police officers is a matter of concern to the Attorney General's office generally?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Yes.
- A. And more particular at that time since we had more responsibility for policing.
 - Q. And do you know, sir, whether you or anybody else in the Attorney General's office ever went to discuss this kind of conduct that was alleged to any body of policing authority, to the Nova Scotia Police Committee...Commission, to anyone else who might have some direct contact with municipal police forces in Nova Scotia?
 - A. There was no formal conversation with the Nova Scotia

 Police Commission, but it was our view that under the Police

 Act that this sort of matter would be dealt with by the Nova

 Scotia Police Commission with the present legislation.
 - Q. Well, one would assume it would only be dealt with, sir, if, in fact, there was an allegation made or there was conduct that came to light through some investigation.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- Q. Do you know whether anyone conducted any investigation at any level to determine whether those kinds of methods were still in use in Nova Scotia, by anyone?
- A. No, I don't know that anyone did conduct any study.
- Q. So, on what basis, to the best of your knowledge, sir, would Mr. Coles have come to the conclusion that this was no longer in issue?
- A. I suppose on his...whatever basis that he might have had for thinking that this type of matter was dealt with by the Nova Scotia Police Commission, however, the Commission is small and at best has a minimum staff to deal with matters.
- Q. So, in other words, they would not have a great capacity to deal with those kinds of matters?
- A. Only on their...no, because...only on their consultations with particular police forces. I think there are three directors there and each was a consultant to police within a certain area of Nova Scotia and whether or not that would be raised by them or not, I don't know.
- Q. Well, if it was a matter of substantial concern in the Attorney General's office that this kind of conduct not continue, would you at least agree, Mr. Gale, that it would be important to ensure that someone from the Attorney General's office went out to whatever appropriate authorities there may be to ascertain whether there were any complaints and what was being done to ensure that

- such conduct did not take place again?
- A. Well, there would have to be some type of information on which you'd have to base your opinion, and if that required going out or whatever it required.
- Q. And I take it from your evidence, sir, you know of no one going out or making contacts or trying to elicit information that would establish one way or the other that, in fact, this conduct was not occurring.
- A. I know of no one doing it. I don't know who Mr. Coles may have contacted.
- Q. I appreciate that. To your...to the best of your knowledge, no one did it.
- A. I have no knowledge of anyone doing it.
- Q. You weren't asked to do it.
- A. I was not asked to do it, no.
- Q. Now, Mr. Coles had no experience as a prosecutor in the field, is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Did he ever undertake pros...did he ever undertake appearing on behalf of the Attorney General at the appellate level?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. So, would then it be fair to say he stayed in the office, in effect? He wasn't involved in...
- A. He stayed out of court, yes.

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- Stayed out of court. And in terms of his style as the Deputy Q. 1 head of the department, would it be fair to describe his style 2 as being certainly hands on in areas that he was directly 3 interested in? 4 If he was directly interested in a matter he'd be taking... A. He didn't ... O. A. ...part. ...hesitate to become involved. O. He didn't hesitate to become involved or express his Α. opinions or at times give directions without any particular 10 consultation with anyone that I'm aware of. 11 Q. So then, if one were to translate that remark, I take it when 12 you say he was quite capable of giving directions without 13 consultation, he would give directions in areas that might 14 well fall under someone else's bailiwick without 15 consultation? 16 Yes. A. 17
 - Q. And would it be fair to say that at least some members of the department felt that he could be on occasion quite high handed in his approach to decision making?
 - A. Yes, there are members of the department that have felt that.
- Q. And, in fact, if one were to look at his style, would it be fair to say it is typical of how he dealt with the question of the prosecution of the shoplifter, which Mr. Edwards was

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- concerned with, so for example, he did not consult with Mr. 1 Edwards at all in simply ordering him to withdraw the 2 charge? Is that correct? 3 To my knowledge now he did not consult with him. At the A. 4 time I was told that he had made inquiries and I was to 5 contact Mr. Edwards and convey his message to drop it. Q. You were told to convey the result. That's right. Α. You had no information that indicated that he had discussed Q. the matter with Mr. Edwards? 10 I had no information that he had discussed it with Mr. A. 11 Edwards. He gave me a brief capsule of what the matter 12 was about and that was it. 13 Would you agree, Mr. Gale, that from the perspective of a Q. 14 fairly senior Crown working in the field who is in touch with 15 local conditions, in touch with what the needs of the 16 community are, that in the ordinary course it would be 17 viewed as quite high handed to receive such a direction 18 without consultation? 19 A. Well, one would expect to have some consultation because of 20 the...I've always found that you have to make some 21
 - A. Well, one would expect to have some consultation because of the...I've always found that you have to make some inquiries to ascertain some information yourself to determine whether what is being told to you is correct, because sometimes it's diametrically opposed.
 - Q. Indeed, in other words, representations might be made on

- someone's behalf at a high level without indicating, for example, that this person had been before the courts a number of times in the past or indeed had had charges withdrawn in the past, correct?
- A. Oh, yes, I've had people come into me claiming to be innocent, very innocent people, that are dragged up in the system only to find that they have a record literally as long as my arm.
- Q. So, that in order to assess any request, whether on humanitarian bases or any other basis, and also whether it is in the interest of the administration of justice to actually withdraw a charge, you'll agree then that the one person in the best position to advise in respect to that would be Crown counsel who had carriage of the case?
- A. Well, he would certainly be one that you would consult to find out about it, because he presumably would have the best knowledge of the matter.
- Q. Yes.
- A. Although you may not agree with him...his assessment of the conclusion of it though.
 - Q. No quite so, but he's certainly the voice which one would...at least...
 - A. Would want to hear.
- Q. Would want to hear from. Now, we know that, in fact, Mr. Edwards from his own testimony, sir, refused to drop the

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charge in question. In terms of dealing with issues
involving morale of members of the Crown's office or agents
of the Attorney General in the field, will you agree with me
that in order to preserve the integrity of the office of Crown
counsel, that directions of the kind that were given in that
particular case ought not to be given without full
consultation?

- Well, yes, I'll agree that there should be full consultation on Α. the matter, yes. 9
 - With the Crown who has carriage. Q.
- With the Crown that has it or the senior prosecutor for that A. 11 area. 12
- Right. And that was not done in this case to the best of your Q. 13 knowledge. 14
 - I have no knowledge of it having been done. A.
 - Other than the direction you conveyed. Q.
- Yes. Α. 17
 - Would you agree, sir, that such directions emanating from Q. the Attorney General's office in circumstances where local Crown counsel may have a quite different policy, for example, tending to prosecute all shoplifters, give the appearance at least to the community that there is political interference from the Attorney General's office?
 - I suppose it's capable of that. I don't know that I...at least in A. the case of the Attorney General's office became involved in

it, but I don't know that I can necessarily follow the latter part of your proposal. I suppose that depends on the person viewing it.

11:37 a.m.

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- Q. Well when Crown counsel appears in a courtroom and says, without offering any explanation, "I am directed by the Deputy Attorney General of the province to withdraw this charge and have no further comment, Your Honour," don't you think that would give any observer in the courtroom the sense that there was interference? And also, distance established between Crown counsel and the direction he was getting?
- A. Oh yes. I can agree with that portion.
- Q. Now you also stated, and I don't intend to pursue this but I want to just clarify a couple of questions my friend posed to you and I don't want to, I don't want you to mention any names or the individual involved. You discussed, as a result of a question posed to you by Mr. MacDonald, that there was one occasion that the Deputy Attorney General had ordered police reports to go directly to him. Do you recall that?
- A. To go directly to the Department, yes.
- Q. To the Department.
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Not to him personally?
- A. He wanted the reports to be sent to the Department to be

- looked at by me. And that he also wanted to be fully, to see those reports.
 - Q. And I take it in the ordinary course they would have gone to a Crown prosecutor in the field if the police had wanted advice.
 - A. In the ordinary course they could have gone to, yes, to the prosecutor in the field or, as I have on occasion, have come to people within the Department, including myself for advice.
 - Q. Now...

- A. But that is usually at the officer level that's coming to me. I have not dealt with the people below the inspector level in being requested for advice.
- Q. I'm trying to understand actually and the purpose of my question is to identify what was unusual about the process...
- A. What was unusual...
- 16 Q. You said there was one...
 - A. Is that normally if one asks, if the police are investigating a matter then while they will provide us with reports, if it's considered by them to be a serious matter or a matter which, for some reason, is going to engender comment, that the Attorney General might want to have answers for, that in those cases they will send reports to us but normally any advice that they want along the way is gotten by having the investigator approach the prosecutor in the particular area where the investigation is occurring.

- Q. Was it made clear to the police in this case, without mentioning any names, that prior to proceeding with any laying of charges that they were to have the approval of the Attorney General's office? Was that implied...
- A. Well I had thought that it was clear to Superintendent

 Christen that the reports were to come to us and when they

 were in a position to lay charges to tell us so, that we would

 then have a prosecutor appointed and prior to that anything
 that they wanted they were to approach our office on.
- Q. And do I take it from your comment when you thought you had thought that the police may have misunderstood that they were to feel free to lay charges when and if they chose to in relation to the subject matter they were investigating. They felt some constraint imposed by the Attorney General.
- A. I, they had reached a point where one of the investigators had taken the matter to a prosecutor and that that became known to the Deputy and to the Attorney General and the Deputy was considerably annoyed that the matter had been taken to a prosecutor and directed me to call that particular office, or to call the RCMP and tell them to get that file back and if they had any questions about proceedings, needed any advice that they were to deal with me initially and whoever else in the Department I saw fit to involve.
- Q. Yes. My question though, Mr. Gale, was was it your understanding that as a result of that direction that the RCMP

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- no longer felt free to lay a criminal charge when they saw fit but, rather, felt constrained by the supervision and involvement of the Attorney General's office. So as to have your approval, in effect.
- A. Well I think in that particular case they were looking for approval but that the RCMP had the view that there should be a charge laid whereas the, our office had the view that there, no charge should be laid. That matter was carried to the Commissioner's office in Ottawa to my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And I think we'll be dealing with any more details of that process at a later date.

MS. EDWARDH [To Mr. MacDonald]

Is that fair? We're going to be looking at that.

MR. MacDONALD

I think so.

MS. EDWARDH

Maybe.

- Q. Now I'd like to go back to a comment you made, sir, as a result of a question posed by Mr. Barrett[sic]. You made the remark that disclosure practices were different in 1971. Is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you will agree with me, sir, that although there were no guidelines in force and the Attorney General had not, indeed, promulgated any directives nor made perhaps his own

- personal views known at that time, that it was always clear, and had been clear from the 1950s that Crown counsel had an obligation never to suppress evidence that could be of assistance to the defence.
- A. That is the law, yes. That was the law in effect at that time.
- Q. That's not a question of the niceties or discretionary guidelines, indeed, that was the law governing Crown counsel.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And its obligation to the court. And so then statements that could directly assist the defence in resisting an allegation of the Crown ought to have been made available to the defence in 1971. Correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, one unrelated matter. As a result of the experience that the office of the Attorney General has had in relation to the Marshall case, do I take it it is still, or is now the practice, to completely destroy files in relation to criminal appeals after 21 years? Is that correct?
- A. I know that there's a retention schedule. I believe it is now 21 years, I'm not certain.
- Q. And would you agree, sir, that that may mean, indeed, that people who are still serving sentence in relation to murder charges, particularly first-degree murder charges, would have their files, in effect, destroyed while they were still serving sentence, while they were still in custody.

- 1 | A. That is possible, yes.
- Q. Logical. I mean if you're convicted of first-degree murder, subject to the review provisions of 15 years...
- A. Well subject to whatever this review position...
- Q. Right.
- A. Takes. The course it takes.
- Q. But as it stands today, in principle one is not eligible for parole until the 25-year period has passed, correct?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- Q. And so that in the ordinary course, except for this exceptional review procedure, one would expect to see those individuals still in custody and just coming up for their first parole in 25 years.
- A. Correct.
- Q. And there will be no files in the Nova Scotia Attorney
 General's office, correct?
- A. If the retention schedule is 21 years...
- Q. Assuming it is for a moment.
- A. Assuming it is, yes.
- Q. Do you have any difficulty with that, sir, given this case and also the nature of the files kept and what use might be made of them in terms of anything from parole to reconsideration of a conviction ultimately?
- A. Well, quite frankly, I haven't, until you raised it, really thought of it. I had always thought, if possible, more, charges

- of a certain seriousness should be kept for an unlimited period, quite frankly.
- Q. Yes. So, in fact, it would be preferable that at least with respect to that very small class of individuals who are still within the custodial, or in the penal system, that those matters should be always available to counsel who might have to deal with them 25 years later.
- A. Yes, it would be nice to know you can be sure that they were there.

CHAIRMAN

- Q. Mr. Gale, in fixing that period of 21 years for the retention of files in serious cases such, well murder, I guess is the, first-degree murder, was there any consultation with the other provinces. Do you know whether Nova Scotia keeps them, retains them longer than other provinces or not as long?
- A. No, I don't know, My Lord. The decision to change the retention schedules was done by our records people. I think that there is input by the Deputy but I don't know whether they had any consultation with other provinces as to their policies.
- Q. Is there legislation in Nova Scotia governing the retention of records generally?
- A. Yes, there is an act and there is a committee set up and retention schedules have to be approved by that committee and any changes have to be approved by that committee.

13518 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY COMMISSIONERS

- Q. And I suspect it's the same as it is in most places, the keepers of the records want to get rid of them for space reasons and other people want, the archivists want to keep them...
- A. The archivists want to keep certain ones but they don't want to take all the ones that the others wants to get rid of.

MS. EDWARDH

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The inevitable.

COMMISSIONER EVANS

- Q. Is there any exception, though, I did not understand, Mr. Gale that you were fully aware of what the retention schedule was.
- A. No, I'm not fully aware of what it is.
- Q. And, therefore, you would not know whether there was an exemption with respect to murder convictions...
 - A. No, I really, quite frankly, don't because there's one thing that does not interest me is filing. I send it out with the understanding that when I want it back I get it. How it happens I really don't want to know.

CHAIRMAN

Well less than that, we can ascertain that without any difficulty.

MS. EDWARDH

Q. One, just to follow up then in terms of an area I raised with you at the beginning of my cross-examination, Mr. Gale. In terms of your style as opposed to Mr. Coles, do I take it, sir, that it was your view and I think you indicated this

- yesterday when Mr. Edwards was conducting the reference, that once competent Crown counsel was handling a matter as far as you were concerned they were largely free to exercise whatever discretion they had and conducted proceedings as they saw fit. You wouldn't ask to review a draft factum or anything like that.
 - A. No, I do not review factums with the people that I have. I have complete and utter confidence in them and I know that if there is a contentious matter that they will seek advice on it and normally I am involved in those.
 - Q. So I take it then that your style of non-interference is in some way distinguishable from Mr. Coles. You two work differently. Is that a fair statement?
 - A. Yes, we work differently. We're completely different personalities.
 - Q. Now what puzzles me and let me ask you to turn to Volume 28 which is the correspondence in relation to disclosure. I may read it incorrectly and, please, correct any misunderstandings. It is very clear, sir, that you act as an agent, in effect, for Mr. Coles by writing to Mr. Aronson, I'm sorry, writing to Mr. Edwards asking for some explanation of why the report was made available, correct? That's at page 1, your letter.
- A. Well I was acting, yes, at Mr. Coles' request to give us an explanation as to how, why and under what conditions the

report was made available.

Q. Now did that request go through you because you were responsible, in effect, for appellate matters instead of Mr.

Herschorn who would have been responsible for prosecut

Herschorn who would have been responsible for prosecutors?

Why you instead of Mr. Herschorn?

A. Well I guess because I had had more involvement with the Marshall matter than Mr. Herschorn on it and at that time I, Director of Criminal was still responsible overall for prosecutors although Mr. Herschorn, as the Assistant Director, was mandated by the Deputy to deal with prosecutors on an ongoing basis.

Q. So then at page 2 when Mr. Edwards writes back, and if you look at paragraphs 1 and 2 of his letter to you, you will see that he says he has no, this is the second paragraph, that he has no independent recollection of actually giving the report to Mr. Aronson.

A. Um-hmm.

Q. Refers to a letter which reminds him that he obviously did and then he goes on and says he cannot recall the specific occasion and he can't be specific exactly about what he told Mr. Aronson. And then he puts forward a general explanation of his reasons for making the decision he made but he fails to point out that he, of course, had received express authority from you as well, although you have testified to that effect.

So it must have slipped his mind. Fair statement?

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH 11:51 a.m.

A. Yes, I think it's a fair statement.

Q. As a result of that letter, you then, I take it, deliver it to Mr. Coles, who then writes what I think, in fairness, could be

Coles, who then writes what I think, in fairness, could be described as a fairly scathing letter to Mr. Edwards and he

says:

I was surprised, to say the least, that you should think that you have either the authority or prerogative to release a confidential report to Mr. Aronson or anyone else.

And then he points out at the very end that there is no authority to release such documents without approval by the Attorney General or superiors in the Department. My question to you, Mr. Gale, is I'm going to suggest that it is impossible for you to have communicated your views to Mr. Coles that you, indeed, had given authority to Mr. Edwards for Mr. Coles to have written this letter, unless he just chose to completely disregard you.

- Well, after the passage of time, one can never be exact on what was done. It was my, still is my view that, at the time, I said that Frank had asked about the matter and I told him that anything that he thought the, Mr. Aronson should know about, then access should be given to him on that. I suppose it was understood that if the police report was simply full of suppositions by the investigator, that that would not go but...
- Q. We're not talking about...

- A. The ones that were factual would certainly, he'd have access to.
- Q. We're not talking about a report full of suppositions. You and everyone else knows that Sergeant Wheaton's report had much more than just suppositions in it.
- A. I'm talking if there were any portions of his report that were purely supposition that those might...
 - Q. Might have been deleted.
- A. Deleted.

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- Q. But, in any event, if your...
- A. But Mr... Go ahead.
 - Q. It's your recollection, I take it, though that you, and you have a fairly clear one, that you conveyed to Mr. Edwards that he did have authority in the circumstances of the Marshall case to release such a document.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Why didn't you say to Mr. Coles, "Excuse me, sir, if you've got a problem with what the messenger did, deal with me." Why leave Mr. Edwards out in the field to get what I think can only be regarded as a scathing letter from the Deputy Attorney General? And it goes on.
 - A. Well, it has been my, it has... I have found over the years that Mr. Coles will formulate his own views, no matter what has been said to him, and he will take the view that he wants on the matter. I don't think that there had ever been a real

- written direction that police reports could never be given out before. This precipitated it.
- Q. Is it fair... I'm sorry.
- A. I guess the difficulty is that both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Coles are very strong-minded individuals and...
- Q. No, but, sir, I'm asking you about your responsibility. You are in charge of, broadly speaking, have some connection and responsibility for the prosecutors who are working in the field. They are making decisions and now this, Mr. Edwards is getting what can only be regarded as a scathing letter from the Deputy Attorney General, and yet you've authorized him to do exactly what he did. And my question to you, sir, don't you have any responsibility, moral or otherwise, to stand between people like Mr. Edwards in the field and the Deputy Attorney General, who mistakenly is accusing him of doing something without reference to his superiors?
- A. Well, perhaps I should have been more active in the matter.

 I had thought that Mr. Coles understood the position and that this was a typical flash-up between Mr. Coles and Mr.

 Edwards, who seemed to have a problem. Whenever they got together, they conflicted in their views.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that not only does this flash-up represent a problem that may have occurred between Mr. Edwards and Mr. Coles, but, indeed, this is an example, at least, of Mr. Coles choosing to act regardless of the advice you

- gave him and the responsibility you were, in fact, taking for the incident?
- A. Well, certainly Mr. Coles would make up his own mind on things and he would, whatever he believed the matter to be, no matter what he had heard.
- Q. Regardless of your advice to him.
- A. Regardless of what I might say to him, he would have a different opinion, and that's the one he would go with.
- Q. If I could ask you then to turn your mind, sir, to the issue of policing. And I may be confused or unclear about the precise nature of your responsibilities in the Department. But, broadly speaking, I understand that you received R.C.M.P. reports but you also had, as a general area of your concern, particularly because the Solicitor General's office was not separate, issues of policing policy. Is that a fair statement?
- A. Yes, but those are dealt with on the basis of an issue would arise and something would be, and it would be dealt with. Our Department always seemed to be in the position or reacting to matters.
- Q. So would it... And that's one of the questions, in fact, that I want to deal with you is whether or not there was enough manpower in the Attorney General's office to take any proactive positions with respect to policing and standards and education and what kinds of police misconduct might impinge upon the prosecutorial process.

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- A. Not in my view there has not been. At that time, there were six people within head office that had anything to do with criminal law, aside from the Deputy. And that was myself and Mr. Herschorn and four appeal solicitors.

 Q. So your concerns, then, would get prompted, I take it, by
 - Q. So your concerns, then, would get prompted, I take it, by specific incidents or matters that were brought directly to your attention.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Well, then let me deal specifically with the question of the competence of the Sydney Police Force. We know, I take it, from your evidence earlier that you were not appraised of Bentley's suggestion, which is Volume 20 at page 62 that:

The quality of investigation of the Sydney Police Force was of such a kind or character that they ought not to be entrusted with any other murder investigation.

Okay, you were not aware of that particular view from Bentley, but you were aware of that precise view from Mr. Edwards. Is that the effect of your evidence this morning, sir?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me that it ought to be the subject matter of grave concern in the Attorney General's office when a municipal police force is viewed by a senior prosecutor as literally incompetent to conduct a homicide investigation?

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- A. Yes, it should be viewed as a serious matter. This particular one is a matter of not discovering an exhibit that they had and failing to follow up on three witnesses, who were peripheral to the matter, but, well, they had tried on a couple of occasions to contact them and had been unsuccessful and they had just ceased any further contact and any attempts.
- Q. Well, when did you have this conversation with Mr. Edwards?
 Do you recall roughly in what year he would be expressing this concern?
- A. I have the view that it may have been around 1985 that that particular case was being dealt with. 1985, 1986, somewheres in there.
 - Q. So it's relatively recent. We're not going back to 1972 or 1973.
- A. No, we're not going back.
- Q. Well, so you had then from, at least Mr. Edwards, his view that in terms of exhibits and following through investigations and things like that, there were serious problems. You were aware of the reports that had been filed by Wheaton in 1983 about police practices in Sydney, broadly speaking? That was critical of...
- A. Well, yes, the right that... Well, I don't know. I guess it was '83, the one that I had written and Superintendent Christen replied to with all the attachments.
- Q. Now, and you get that, I take it, in 1986, in fairness to you,

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- sir, although it's based on a... It's a May '83 report that is given to you in 1986, is that correct? Or did you have it in '83? I'm sorry, there's one report in '86 that you do get. I think that's clear from your testimony this morning.
- A. Yes.
- Q. There's also an earlier report in 1983.
- A. I think that's where I had written out... Are you referring to the one where I had written out asking them for their comments on the practices and procedures?
 - Q. Yes, that's correct. You had obviously had occasion to read that as well.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. So, in 1983, you know that the R.C.M.P. have serious concerns about investigative techniques used by the Sydney Police Force way back at the time of the Marshall investigation. In 1985 or '86, you know Frank Edwards still had serious concerns about the Sydney Police Force. Let's try again. You knew then that there were concerns stemming from the conduct of the police in '71. You knew, as well, there were concerns expressed in 1985 about the standards of the Sydney Police Force and their capacity to conduct a homicide investigation. And my question to you, sir, is were any steps taken at all or have there been since to deal with the question of the education of specifically the Sydney Police Force, any questions of whether their mandate to conduct homicide

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- investigations should be removed from them. And if not, why
- I'm not aware of any steps that have been taken. Why not? 3 Because of the view that was taken within the Department 4 was that the City of Sydney is responsible for the police force 5 That the Nova Scotia Police Commission is supposed to be available as advisers. That we had received no request 7 from the City of Sydney to, or that the Police Commission had, 8 to our knowledge, received no request from the City of 9 Sydney to conduct any type of an appraisal of the force. 10 in fact, municipal police have been considered by our 11 Department to fall within the purview of our Police 12 Commission rather than the Department itself becoming 13 involved. 14
- Q. But you have...
- A. And there has been... There have been perhaps twice
 municipal training, police training plans proposed by the Nova
 Scotia Police Commission that Cabinet has not seen fit to
 accede to.
 - Q. Did you support them?
- A. Oh, I cer...

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- Q. The Attorney General's office, did it support those plans?
- A. Well, the Attorney General submitted them. So I would presume he supported them.
- Q. Let's hope so. But you had testified earlier that if the R.C.M.P.

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- were to suggest, for example, that they take over municipal policing, let's say homicide investigations, then the Attorney General's office would consider that.
- A. Yes, if the R.C.M.P. suggested it because, certainly, that would have an impact on the contract, the number of personnel required to police.
- Q. But in light of the concerns expressed by the R.C.M.P., even if it didn't go so far as to suggest, to your knowledge, that the Sydney Police shouldn't be doing homicide investigations, in light of those concerns and in light of what Frank Edwards said to you, why weren't the R.C.M.P. called in to at least evaluate whether they ought to conduct homicide investigations. Or did you understand...
- A. Because it would not be a function of the R.C.M.P. to make such an evaluation. It would be a function of the Nova Scotia Police Commission.
- Q. Well, how were they supposed to recommend then? You said if the R.C.M.P. recommended or suggested that they should take over homicide investigations, the Attorney General's office would look at that.
- A. If they made such a recommendation to the Attorney

 General's office, then that matter would have been referred

 over to the Chairman of the Nova Scotia Police Commission

 with the request that his Commission conduct a review, a

 study, give us their views as to whether that was necessary

13530 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- or what action should be taken.
 - Q. And so then, logically, the R.C.M.P., if they made the suggestion, would be making it without any direct mandate to have reviewed the practices of a force.
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And one would then have expected the Nova Scotia Police
 Commission to have addressed the question of the
 competence of the Sydney Police, if there was going to be any
 serious issue about that.
- 10 A. That's correct.
- Q. And, to your knowledge, have they?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Anybody in the Attorney General's office ever bring to the attention of the Police Commission that they might or ought to consider doing so?
- A. I don't know. I haven't myself.
- Q. Indeed, would it be fair to say that, at least with respect to Mr. Coles, he felt that that was not necessary?
- A. That would be my understanding of Mr. Coles' position, that it was not necessary.
- Q. Now let me deal with the, specifically with the question of leaving the investigation of the Sydney Police Force in abeyance, as we've come to describe the term. I take it you would agree that it was clear to you that both Mr. Edwards and Harry Wheaton felt that, and this goes into April and May

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- of 1982, felt that the final remaining part of the investigation, if it can be called that, was to interrogate or question Chief MacIntyre and Sergeant Urquhart in relation to what had happened in 1971?
 - A. Well, I can agree that in April Mr. Edwards thought that... Was the one that told me that he thought that the R.C.M.P. should now question Chief MacIntyre and Mr. Urquhart.

12:11 p.m.

- Q. Well, let me just break this down then. You were aware, were you not, sir, that Mr. Edwards agreed and took the view that that should be done? That was his view as well.
- A. I was aware from him that it was his view, that I can recall, yes.
- Q. And then were you aware that he was saying that he concurred in that or took the same approach with respect to that as the RCMP did?
- A. No, my recollection of the matter is that he indicated that he thought that the time had come when the RCMP should go and question Chief MacIntyre and perhaps Inspector Urquhart.
- Q. Certainly there was no suggestion by Mr. Edwards that the RCMP was resistant to that.
- A. No, there was no suggestion on his part that they were resistant to that.

13532 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

MR. CHAIRMAN

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There is a suggestion in Edwards' notes that he earlier urged the RCMP, Wheaton, to investigate...to go and interview and Wheaton didn't want to go or...

MS. EDWARDH

There's a suggestion with respect to the file. There's an ongoing discussion...

MR. CHAIRMAN

This is prior to the order of the Attorney General.

MS. EDWARDH

Yes, yes.

MR. PUGSLEY

Isn't there a note on February 23rd where he phoned him at eleven o'clock at night and said, you're not...the investigation is not complete until you question MacIntyre.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Yes.

MS. EDWARDH

Yes, here it is. It's at...

MR. CHAIRMAN

Maybe I was wrong. I gleaned from Edwards' evidence that there was a resistance on the part of Wheaton to do that at that time.

MS. EDWARDH

Yes. I'm going to suggest there's another cast that one could

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

put on it, but certainly I'm just interested in...

MR. CHAIRMAN

Or at least that's Wheaton's evidence. I'm not sure that Wheaton agrees with Edwards' evidence on that but...

MS. EDWARDH

- Q. Certainly there was a...from your understanding, Mr. Gale, I take it Mr. Edwards' said nothing about the RCMP having a reluctance to proceed with the investigation although they were concerned with in whose bailiwick they might be and on whose toes they might step. Is that a fair way of characterizing the concern expressed to you?
- A. Well, I have great difficulty remembering the matter in specific detail. I can recall that Mr. Edwards indicated that he thought that MacIntyre and Urquhart should be questioned by the RCMP, and that's where I said I didn't think that that should happen at that particular point in time, that they should await the Attorney General's order, get the full file, look at it and then, before they took any further action.
- Q. But my...let me see if I can just break this down though.

 From the information as best you recall it today, would it be fair to say that the reluctance that was articulated by Mr.

 Edwards involved a concern, legitimate or otherwise, on the part of the RCMP that they have very clear authorities emanating from the Attorney General with respect to the

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- full file. That they didn't want to look as though they were
 just walking in and talking over what had been at first, in
 their mind, an assistance case.
- A. Well, I'm not quite sure what was said by the RCMP to Mr.

 Edwards. I certainly know that at that time they expressed to me the reluctance to...because it had started off as an assistance case and I simply got involved with this...these questions of it wasn't really their case and they had a reluctance to go in and demand everything without some type of order making it clear that it was their case.
 - Q. And that was the concern expressed to you by Superintendent Christen.
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q Is that correct? And that is why ultimately the order under the signature of the Attorney General was issued.
- 16 A. That's correct.
- Q Which effectively fully removed the case from the Sydney Police force.
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And were you aware of any other reluctance beyond that?
- A. No, I was not aware of any other reluctance beyond that.
- Q. And I take it at this time, as well, from your evidence
 yesterday there was some inter-force rivalry around the
 fact that the RCMP had been used on occasions where
 municipal police forces were out on strike.

13535 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- A. It had been the policy of the Attorney General that if a municipal police force went on strike the RCMP were made available to the municipality. It was my understanding that that created hard feelings between the members.
- Q. That were in existence at this time.
- A. Yes. And not...I'm not sure that it was necessarily Sydney those feelings were. I'm not sure when Sydney had a strike or did not have a strike, but certainly the RCMP were uncomfortable with the position that they had to perform and the reaction of the unionized municipal police.
- Q. Now let me just go back. It's your clear understanding, I take it, as you've described your recollection, that you, at no time, said anything other than that it would be more appropriate to conduct an interrogation of Urquhart and MacIntyre in circumstances where they had fully appraised themselves of the contents of the file and knew exactly what was there and what was not there.
- A. That's the best I can say, to my recollection, that certainly there were never any other intentions.
- Q. And I take it there's no question in your mind that there was a clear context to the statement you made to hold it in abeyance.
- A. The context was that of asking the questions before the file had been fully turned over.
 - Q. And I take it that you recall as well that the file, or that the

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

1		order signed by the Attorney General was signed around
2		April the 20th.
3	A.	It was signed April 20th.
4	Q.	Now was it also clear to you at this time that the questioning
5		of Chief MacIntyre and Urquhart was to take the, to come at
6		it from the perspective of finding out why these young
7		witnesses had lied? To deal with the allegations of actual
8		pressure, impropriety on the part of the police?
9	A.	Well, I assumed that that would be one of the areas that
10		they may wish to question them on. I really hadn't turned
11		my mind to all the areas that they might question them on,
12		or just exactly why they wanted to question them.
13	Q.	But it was clear that that one would be part of any question.
14	A.	That might well be one of the areas that they would want to
15		question them on.
16	Q.	Now I'd like you turn, if I could, to Mr. Edwards'
17		understanding, which is Sorry, I may not have this volume
18		It's Volume 66, I'll just read this to you, Mr. Gale. Volume
19		66 of the transcript, page 11797. Let me just put to you, Mr
20		Edwards' recollection, this is 11797.
21		O You suggested that the investigation
22		Q. You suggested that the investigation should now focus on the City Police.
23		A. Yes.
24		
05		Q. Now what were you meaning by that?

1 2 3 4 5	A.	Well, two things. Number one, that the file should be obtained but more particularly that in my view the time had long since passed when John MacIntyre and Bill Urquhart should have been taken in individually and questioned thoroughly on their involvement in that '71 investigation by Wheaton and Carroll.
6	Q.	What was the response from Mr. Gale and Herschorn?
8	A.	Mr. Gale was of the view that that matter could wait, that thethat it was something that could
9		be put off. That the main goal now was to get Marshall before the Court in order to secure his
11		release, and that the problem with the file could be expeditiously dealt with because that would be necessary for the immediate purpose by a
13		direction under the Police Act.
14	Q.	So.
15	A.	But I mean I didn't argue further with him on that.
16	Q.	Did you agree?
18	Α.	No, I didn't agree. I stated what I thought
19		should happen. He said, "No," he was my supervisor. I wasn't going to say, well, you
20		know, well, "I'm going to order them to go
21		anyway." I didn't have the authority to do that.
22	Do you rec	call having to tell Mr. Edwards, "No, I'm your
23	superior"?	Section 1 Section 2 Control of Co
24	A. No.	iii
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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- Q. This is a direction.
- A. No, there was nothing of that type. It was a discussion about the matter and my view was that this was too early to go and ask the questions until the file had been obtained. It just didn't make sense to me without examining the full file to go and ask the questions. Why make two or three attempts? Why not at least have all you could know from the file before you went and asked them?
- Q. Which, of course, then could have taken place sometime shortly after April, 1982.
- A. Well, in my view, the letter was going to be signed by the Attorney General and that the, you know, hopefully within a week or so, they would have everything.
- Q. In which case, the investigation could proceed.
- A. Yes. Well it could have proceeded any way they wanted it to, in any event. I'm not there to direct the investigation, but when asked that question, it didn't make sense to me.
- Q. Now Mr. Edwards also had the understanding, which is described at pages 11799, when he was asked the following question:
 - Q. How long was it to be delayed? What was your understanding from Mr. Gale? How long were you to wait before the R.C.M.P. could be turned loose on the Sydney Police?
 - A. At that point in time, I think all of us were swimming in uncharted water, so to speak, so

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

there was no, to answer your question, there was no specific time frame mentioned. As far as my understanding is concerned, it would be until we had got Marshall before the Court, presumably acquitted, and then had the Ebsary matter dealt with.

And later on, I think Mr. Edwards points out that by... He really thinks it was just before, it just involved an understanding that was before Marshall got before the court and that an acquittal had been entered. And that's at page 11801. Do you have any explanation, sir, my question to you, as to how on earth Mr. Edwards got this view, which was entirely inaccurate?

- I know over some period of time, and perhaps at that particular conversation, I don't know. I can't say. That there was the view as to whether there should be an inquiry into the actions of the Sydney Police, a formalized inquiry, and it was my view, and I think it was also Mr. Edwards' view that there be such an inquiry. That was not a matter for the R.C.M.P. to investigate, only to the extent that it was necessary for, to understand the role of things for Marshall. If they felt to investigate for the, to continue their investigation on the Sandy Seale murder, that they should talk with those police officers, that was solely within their prerogative.
- Q. No, but I...
- A. If it was a matter to prepare for an eventual anticipated

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DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

inquiry, then those types of investigations were done by the 1 people of the Nova Scotia Police Commission. 2 Q. Well, do you think that you may have said to Mr. Edwards. 3 "Listen, we're going to try and get an inquiry under way and 4 that we'll leave the investigation not to the R.C.M.P. but to 5 somebody else." Might you have had that kind of 6 conversation with him? 7 A. Well, if there was an inquiry, then the investigation for the 8 inquiry in itself may well... would not have been by R.C.M.P. officers.... 10 Q. I appreciate that. It would have been by commission people. A. 12 Q. Precisely the point, sir. So would you have perhaps told Mr. 13 Edwards that, indeed, that was your view of why the 14 R.C.M.P. shouldn't proceed? That you were going to try and 15 get an inquiry under way and there was no point? 16 A. Well, there was certainly the comment that, hopefully, there 17 would be an inquiry and the R.C.M.P. would not be the 18 investigators for that. But his view that the... My 19 understanding of it at the time, and still is, that if they 20 wanted to question them to further the Seale investigation, 21 then by all means, but it doesn't make sense to me to 22 question them until you get the file and look at it. 23 Q. I appreciate that. What I'm trying to do, sir, is try and 24

identify what might be the basis of this misunderstanding

Α.

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That I can give for it.

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

that... I appreciate your view, that they could ahead and do 1 it any time they wanted. My question is, do you think you 2 may have had a conversation with Mr. Edwards where you 3 might have said something to the effect that we will try and 1 get an inquiry under way. The R.C.M.P. will not be the 5 investigators in the course of that inquiry, in the ordinary 6 course, and there's no point in sending the R.C.M.P. out to do 7 that now, as a direction from the Attorney General's office? 8 Well, certainly, that has been conveyed to Mr. Edwards and Α. 9 I think I have conveyed that to Mr. Edwards that, hopefully, 10 there would be an inquiry and, as far as the investigation 11 for the inquiry was concerned, that would be a matter for 12 the... There would be no point in having the R.C.M.P. do the 13 inquiry investigation because that was not the way things 14 were dealt with by the Commission. 15 Q. And you conveyed that to Mr. Edwards at that time, isn't 16 that a fair statement, sir? 17 Well, it may well have been conveyed at that time. A. It seems 18 to me that the unfortunate part is that the two got crossed 19 in his mind in some way. 20 Q. I understand what you're saying, Mr. Gale. I'm just trying to 21 find out how that may have happened... 22 A. Well, that's the only explanation... 23 Q. What other... 24

13542 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY CHAIRMAN

- Q. Conversations. And, so if I understand you correctly, sir, what you're saying now is you may well have had, and indeed probably did have, a conversation with Mr. Edwards around this time frame where you discussed not using the R.C.M.P. because they would not be the investigators of, who participated in an inquiry, so I understand you correctly.
- A. Yes, I think that's fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN

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Q.

Just one question, so we won't have to go over it again, and I'll try and clear it up. You had the R.C.M.P. charged with the reinvestigation of the Sandy Seale murder. And we have Mr. Edwards' testimony and his notes, the two months before this conversation or just about, February the 23rd. He had suggested to Wheaton that his investigation, his reinvestigation of the murder of Sandy Seale could not be completed unless Chief MacIntyre was questioned. presume for the obvious reason that three witnesses had said that, had given statements to Wheaton concerning the method of interrogation that was very vital to this reinvestigation. So that the interrogator would also have to be reinvestigated, had to be questioned, rather. Did Frank Edwards indicate to you during your discussions in April that back in February, he had suggested to the investigating officer, Wheaton, that he question Chief MacIntyre concerning the Seale murder? Now forget the Sydney Police

13543 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY CHAIRMAN

12:29 p.m.

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- Q. Cont'd
- as a force.
- A. I have no particular recollection of him saying that. His terms to me were that it was now time that the R.C.M.P. should turn their attention to Chief MacIntyre and Inspector Urquhart and ask, get statements from them.
 - Q. Right, and you said, your recollection is get the file first.
 - A. Well, we were... Yes, get the file first and look at it.
- Q. But where I'm having difficulty there is that you had indicated earlier that the R.C.M.P., in their investigation of the Sandy Seale murder, could have without asking authorization from anyone, questioned MacIntyre, and presumably Urquhart, with respect to the statements of Chant, Pratico, and Harriss.
- A. Yes, they could have. I would have thought it would be part of their investigation, and I don't know why they would ask anyone about it.
- Q. Well, at the time that you spoke to Frank Edwards in April, you were aware that they hadn't done this. He had made you aware of it, didn't he?
- A. Well, at that time, he was, yes, he was saying he thought it was time that they went to it. So, yes, I would be aware of it at the time.
- Q. So you say... All right, but before they question the police, it's

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY CHAIRMAN

- my opinion they should get the file, and they'll have that file in a few days because the Attorney General is going to order that it be delivered up.
- A. That's correct.
- Q. What we are having difficulty in getting an ans... in sorting out is why that would be interpreted by anyone that the R.C.M.P. could not question MacIntyre and Urquhart on the reinvestigation once they got the file.
- A. Well, I'm unable to comment on that. I don't know why the R.C.M.P. would ask if they could. I don't know why they would...
- Q. Is it possible...
 - A. Say that, take that attitude.
 - Q. Is it possible that with this loose use of words all the time, looking at the Sydney Police, that some people interpreted that as meaning that the R.C.M.P. were now to go in and do an indepth investigation of the Sydney Police Force as a force in their capacity to do that kind of work, to investigate homicides, rather than simply meaning, and in so hearing that, said, "Well, that also includes questioning him on any matter relating to the Sandy Seale murder"?
 - A. Well, I suppose that is one explanation of it. If there was to be an inquiry, it would be on the, I would have thought, broad enough to deal with the police force, not just the officers.

13545 MR. GALE, EXAM. BY CHAIRMAN

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Q. See, there may be... You have Edwards saying, "Question Chief MacIntyre," in February. You have discussions between various people talking about holding the questioning of the Chief of the Sydney Police Force or the examination in abeyance. And I guess we'll have to sort out if there were grounds for people to get their wires crossed, but I'm having great difficulty finding... ascertaining as to what interpretations were placed with various people on this.

MS. EDWARDH

My Lord, I will be more than a couple of questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Well, will you be more than a half an hour?

MR. EDWARDH

Probably about half an hour to 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN

Because we have to finish Mr. Gale by 4:30. I have other fish to fry.

MS. EDWARDH

Yes, My Lord, we will be done.

LUNCH BREAK - 12:30 to 2:08

MS. EDWARDH

Q. Mr. Gale, let me just go back to the point that we were at just before we broke for lunch. You had stated that at the time you told Mr. Edwards to wait until the Attorney General had issued an order to get the file, that you would probably also

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MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- have said to him, in any event, the R.C.M.P. were not likely to be the force that would investigate police misconduct when an inquiry was held.
- A. If the inquiry was going to be on the police force, yes.
- Q. And I take it, at that time, it was also your hope and, indeed, the hope of Mr. Edwards, that such an inquiry would be held.
 - A. Yes, I think it was, I think the hope of both of us that such an inquiry would be held.
 - Q. And discussions were ongoing in the Department with a view to seeing whether or not an inquiry would be an appropriate vehicle?
 - A. Well, there were some discussions. It was, I think you must realize that this type of matter was a novel matter for the Department and we were feeling our way through it. But it would depend on what the reference was made and concurrent with that, an inquiry into what areas the inquiry would have to go.
 - Q. But from your perspective, it was your view, at least, that you held at that time, that such an inquiry would look at any allegations of misconduct on the part of the police, or how this whole thing had transpired.
 - A. Yes, it was my hope that that would be it.
 - Q. So, indeed, from the Attorney General's perspective, as it's reflected in the notes that Mr. Edwards took, it was, in fact, the view that the investigation ought to be conducted by

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- someone else at an appropriate inquiry, should it take place later?
 - A. An investigation for an inquiry purpose, yes.
- Q. And, indeed, that was the only purpose that, at that time, you were aware of as being, from your perspective, relevant, correct?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. You had already formed the view, in other words, that what was not clearly available on the record was any indication of criminality?
- A. What was available, what I had been led to believe that there was not evidence of criminality. There had been no suggestion of that made to me.
 - Q. So from your perspective, all the information that you had led you to the conclusion that whatever improprieties had occurred, would be examined through an inquiry process.
 - A. Yeah, that would be the best vehicle for examining those.
 - Q. So I'm going to suggest to you, sir, that given those parameters of your understanding that it's entirely likely that Mr. Edwards took your comments as indicating that the investigation into impropriety on the part of the Sydney Police ought not to take place by the R.C.M.P.
- A. Well, he may have understood it in that way. I was not in any sense trying to preclude any investigation by the R.C.M.P.... If the R.C.M.P. felt that such investigation was

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- necessary to further their investigation of the Sandy Seale murder case.
 - Q. No, but at the same time, you weren't resiling from putting forward your views that such an investigation was not appropriate at this time because an inquiry would well look after the matter. You had received no information to indicate otherwise.
 - A. I had received no information to indicate otherwise.
 - Q. And, indeed, when you got, and I take it you did receive, and correct me if I'm wrong... Could I ask you to look at Volume 34 at page 88. Did you obtain or did you have passed to you in your discussions with the R.C.M.P. this report from Staff Sergeant Wheaton, which is endorsed and forwarded on by Scott, Inspector Scott?
 - A. As nearly as I'm able to reconstruct, that this report came in with the so-called "red book".
 - Q. And that would have been in May of '82?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, therefore, I take it it was clear to you, if you turn to pages... Well, I guess the bottom of page 88, and page 89, that what was being attributed to you was that the interviews should be, in fact, held in abeyance and that if the R.C.M.P. from their perspective were to have any further involvement, they would wait further instructions, correct?
 - A. Well, I see that there now. I don't really think that, in all

- honesty, I... I was so happy at that point in time to get the red book, which had been promised for such a long period of time, that I think I immediately went to it and just glanced at this. It did not strike me at the particular time, this paragraph didn't jump out at me and I didn't latch onto it.
 - Q. Are you saying that you never noted in any way that from the R.C.M.P. perspective, they were waiting instructions?
 - A. No, I really didn't note it that they were waiting instructions. I was more concerned with going on to the red book and looking at it.
 - Q. And so you just missed this entirely.
 - A. Well, it certainly didn't make any impression on me at the time.
 - Q. And, indeed, I'm going to suggest, Mr. Gale, the reason it didn't make any impression on you at the time is quite simply that from the perspective you were working at, you were quite content to let the R.C.M.P. not investigation because, as far as you've indicated, you were still contemplating the inquiry to deal with the matters that the R.C.M.P. would have investigated, alleged impropriety.
 - A. Well, if there were alleged improprieties, yes. Improprieties not extending to illegal acts.
 - Q. And it's your evidence that, at this time, in April and May, you were aware of alleged improprieties, which to the best of your judgement, did not amount to criminality? That's what

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

you're saying?

- A. I was aware of practices being commented on by the R.C.M.P. that I thought should be looked into by an inquiry.
- Q. So, indeed, if you had read that, given your view of it, it wouldn't have surprised you at all, because that is, in fact, what you had just said Mr. Edwards. There was no point in having the R.C.M.P. investigate that.
- A. That was no point in having the R.C.M.P. investigate improprieties, but if they wanted to.. I still wanted to make certain that it's understood that if they wanted to question them on the investigation itself, that that, my only suggestion there was that they await getting the file and looking at it.
- Q. Now I take it in the course of assessing the nature of the improprieties that had been described to you, you knew that there... And don't let me put words in your mouth, sir, but you knew there were certainly allegations that witnesses had arrived at testimony with no independent observation after police interrogation, is that correct? They said they saw things that they didn't see.
- A. Well, their subsequent statements say that they saw, said that they saw things that they had not seen.
- Q. And that at least one of those individuals suggest that they made those statements as a result of threats. Threats about being sent to prison or threats about perjury, do you recall that?

MR. GALE, EXAM. BY MS. EDWARDH

- A. I understand that one of them said that, was told that he could be dealt with by way of perjury.
- Q. If he didn't say this, that he could be charged with perjury and then be sent to prison. That was the thrust of what the witness had said in explaining why he gave false testimony, correct?
- A. That is a thrust you can take from it, yes.
- Q. And why isn't that extortion? Forget counselling perjury.
- A. At that particular time, I'm not sure that we necessarily accepted everything that each witness said as to why he or she gave the original story. And that was one of the things that we had hoped to be able to bring out in the reference and one of the reasons we wanted to go under 617 to, in the hopes of being able to bring out all the evidence from the police and from the witnesses and try and determine...
- Q. Well, whether you accepted it or not, sir, did that allegation raise concerns in your mind at all about criminality?
- A. No, to be frank with you, at that particular point in time, I guess my mindset was not that that had, was raising allegations of criminality. At that particular point in time, it was hoped that we could go further and examine these matters as the reference proceeded.