RG 44 vol. 287 **

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE DONALD MARSHALL, JR., PROSECUTION

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

Held: May 13, and 14, 1987, 10:00 a.m., World Trade and Convention Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Before:

Chief Justice T.A. Hickman, Chairman Assoc. Chief Justice L.A. Poitras, Commissioner Hon. G.T. Evans, Commissioner

Ms. L. Dyer, Commission Secretary

Counsel:

Mr. G. MacDonald, Q.C., Mr. W. Spicer & Mr. D. Orsborn Commission Counsel

Mr. R. Pugsley, Q.C. & Mr. D. Murray: Counsel for John F. MacIntyre

Mr. B. Wildsmith: Counsel for Union of N.S. Indians

Mr. T. Ross: Counsel for the Black United Front and Oscar N. Seale

Mr. J. Rogers for Mr. W.L. Ryan: Counsel for Messrs. Evers, McAlpine, & Green

Mr. M. MacDonald: Counsel for Sgt. Herb Davies

Mr. J. Saunders & Mr. D. Pink: Counsel for the Attorney General of Nova Scotia

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

Mr. M. G. Whalley, Q.C.: Counsel for the City of Sydney Police Commission

Mr. C. Ruby, Ms. M. Edwardh & Ms. A. Derrick: Counsel for Donald Marshall, Jr.

Court Reporter: Margaret E. Graham

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May 13, 1987 - 10:00 a.m.

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May I welcome you to the first Public Hearing of Royal Commission on the Donald Marshall, Jr. prosecution. Since the Commission was created in October, 1986, commission staff have been actively engaged in collecting information on the matters outlined in the terms of reference, voluminous transcripts and other documentation have been reviewed and potential witnesses have been located and interviewed. Ιt was the commission's hope and firm intention to be in a position at this time to commence public hearings on the substantive issues referred to it. However. certain parties granted standing by the commission have expressed their concern that unless financial assistance is made available, they will not be able to adequately present their point of view or protect their interest during the proceedings. These parties have applied formally to the commission to convene hearing so that representations may be made on this issue. This hearing today has been convened in response to those applications. The applicants have asked the commission to consider requiring the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia to provide funding for legal counsel to be retained by such parties so that they may be fairly represented at the public hearings of the commission. Alternatively, the applicants

the Provincial Government that such funding be provided. January, 1987, advertisements were inserted newspapers throughout Nova Scotia asking any person or party who considered they had an interest in the commission and who wished to be afforded the opportunity to participate to apply for standing. Applications were received and two classes of standing were defined. A grant of full standing entitles a person to cross-examine witnesses, make submissions to the commission, and participate fully in the hearings. A grant of observe status entitles

have asked the commission to make recommendations

witnesses through commission counsel and to file a written submission with the commission at the appropriate time. 14

The commission did not request or seek out applications from anybody.

the party to be present and have questions directed to

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Standing having been granted, various parties now seek to have the Province of Nova Scotia provide funding for legal counsel they wish to retain to represent their interests at the hearing.

In effect, these parties are now asking the Commission to determine whether their participation is in the public interest to such an extent that the public should incur the cost of their representation. Such a question can only be answered in relation to the focus and scope of

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the Commission and it is vital, therefore, that we set out in some detail the scope of the inquiry as we view it at the present time.

The Inquiry was constituted by virtue of Order-in-Council to make "recommendations to the Governor-in-Council respecting the investigation of the death of Sanford William Seale on the 28th and 29th day of May, 1971. The charging and prosecution of Donald Marshall, Jr. with that death. The subsequent conviction and noncapital murder of Sanford William Seale for which he was subsequently found...Marshall for which he was found to be not guilty and such other related matters which the Commissioners consider relevant to the Inquiry."

In order to make meaningful recommendations to government, the Commission must, of necessity, review the actual circumstances of the Donald Marshall case. This includes the murder investigation, the charging of Mr. Marshall, the conduct of his trial and appeal, his years in prison, his eventual acquittal by the Court of Appeal of Nova Scotia, and the process through which compensation was granted to him. The two R.C.M.P. reinvestigations of the murder will also be reviewed. Bringing out the facts will give the Commission an understanding of what happened.

But that is only a beginning. It is not enough to 25 examine minutely one incident and from that to expect

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to suggest changes within a complex system of administration of justice. In order to develop meaningful recom-2 mendations, the most important part of our mandate, all 3 contributing or potential contributing factors must be 4 carefully reviewed within the context of the current 5 state of the administration of justice in Nova Scotia. 6 It will be necessary to examine the role of the Attorney 7 General as a member of cabinet in criminal prosecutions. 8 The relationship between prosecutors, defence counsel, 9 and the police, both provincial and R.C.M.P. 10 Who makes the decisions to prosecute and how and on what basis 11 these decisions are made. 12 The organization of police forces in Nova Scotia and how they interact with the 13 14 communities they police.

Standing has been granted to the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. Both of these groups state that minorities in the province are not treated fairly or equitably in the justice system and suggest that racism and discrimination may have contributed to the conviction of Donald Marshall, Jr. These charges must be investigated and examined to determine if these factors play any part in the administration of justice in Nova Scotia.

It should be apparent, therefore, that the acativities of individual people and of various authorities are to

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be reviewed and questioned and that extremely important public issues will be considered by the Commission.

On the basis of understanding what happened to Donald Marshall, Jr. and after having analyzed the present func-

tioning of the criminal justice system in Nova Scotia..

We will make recommendations for the future which are designed to increase the confidence of all Nova Scotians

in the system of administration of justice.

is important also to understand the role which the Commission requires its own counsel to perform. The Commission has retained counsel and directed them to carry out a full investigation of the events to identify and interview witnesses, to collect and collate all documentary evidence necessary for presentation to the Commission. To obtain such experts as are necessary to carry out research and present opinions to the Commission and to do all other necessary and incidental work to insure that all issues are considered by the Commission and that all relevant and necessary evidence is presented. It is the Commission's intention that its counsel will call every witness to be heard by the Commission. order that they can properly fulfill their role, Commission counsel will not assume the position of advocates for any particular point of view. To the extent, therefore, that any party wishes to press a particular point of

- 1 | view or adopt an adversarial position with another party,
- 2 this must be done through his or her counsel. We have
- 3 asked the parties seeking public funding for legal counsel
- 4 to direct their attention to at least the following issues:
- 5 (a) whether the Commission has any jurisdiction to enter-
- 6 tain the application for funding;
- 7 (b) what relief the Commission has jurisdiction to provide:
- 8 example, order or recommendation;
- 9 (c) the necessity for and the extent of funding required
- 10 by the applicants from the Province of Nova Scotia.
- 11 Counsel for all parties granted standing were asked
- 12 if they intended to participate and, if so, they were
- 13 required to submit in advance written briefs of their
- 14 arguments. The following applicants have done so and
- 15 | will be heard in the following order:
- John F. MacIntyre
- 17 Union of Nova Scotia Indians
- 18 Black United Front
- 19 Oscar Nathanial Seale
- The Late Donald C. MacNeil, Q.C., the Estate of
- Officer Adolphus Evers, R.C.M.P.
- Officer Richard McAlpine, R.C.M.P.
- Officer Gary Green, R.C.M.P.
- Sergeant Herb Davies, R.C.M.P.
- 25 | Staff Sergeant H. F. Wheaton, R.C.M.P.
 - Inspector D. B. Scott, R.C.M.P.

Once the applicants have been heard, we will ask counsel for the Attorney General to respond. I would ask that when counsel rise to present the argument or submission on behalf of their client that they identify themselves for the record.

I now call upon counsel for John F. MacIntyre.

MR. PUGSLEY

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Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, my name is Ronald Pugsley. I'm appearing as counsel for John MacIntyre and associated with me is Donald Murray.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission. It is my respectful submission that my client, John MacIntyre, occupies a very unique position in these hearings. investigation, both as to style and content, have been attacked by Donald Marshall, the key witnesses of the trial, certain members of the R.C.M.P., the media, and, indeed, a member of the Sydney City Police Force has criticized his performance or lack of same at the time the crime was first reported. One can reasonably anticipate that the attacks will continue throughout the course of these hearings and, indeed, be presented in a far more articulate and precise manner than heretofore. Not only by the participants themselves but also because they are represented by able and experienced counsel retained on their behalf and funded by the Province of

Nova Scotia and the Government of Canada Treasury Board through the offices of the R.C.M.P.

At this point in time, it would appear that John MacIntyre has the most to lose as a consequence of the proceedings that will be held. I say "appear" because it will be my submission if funding is granted, after the evidence has been adduced, that the extreme criticism of his actions is unwarranted. Unless he has the services of counsel, he could be in substantial jeopardy and I intend no disrespect to the Commission and its able counsel when I make that comment.

In view of the adversarial approach that some of the counsel who are funded will take, and rightly take, John MacIntyre requires the services of counsel.

But this submission for funding is based on a broader submission in that John MacIntyre requires fundings for his protection, although in view of the pivotal role he played in the investigation, that by itself should be proper ground on which funding should be awarded.

The Commission's mandate is three-fold, and you referred to that a moment ago yourself, Mr. Chairman. Firstly, to inquire into; secondly, to report your findings; and, thirdly, to make recommendations respecting, inter alia, the investigation of the death of Sandy William Seale and the charging and prosecution of Donald Marshall,

Jr., with that death. The point of view of Mr. MacIntyre will certainly be advanced by him when he gives viva voce evidence whether or not he has counsel there in support of him. One would anticipate that it might be adduced more cogently if he was examined at the outset by his own counsel rather than by others. But that aside, the real loss to this Commission, if he is not funded, will be in the absence of cross-examination of the critical witnesses by counsel for John MacIntyre as well as the absence of submissions presenting the MacIntyre view at the end of the hearing.

In my submission, this will be a serious deficit, a serious void. Mr. MacIntyre's involvement was critical throughout the investigation and, indeed, in his presence at trial, although he was not, of course, called at trial. The three key witnesses, Chant, Pratico, and Harriss, subsequent to trial have stated they gave evidence at trial because, in part, of what MacIntyre did or said to them. Not to have the evidence of these three witnesses tested before you by counsel who represents MacIntyre and MacIntyre alone will, in my respectful submission, create a void that will seriously affect your ability to come to the proper conclusions and recommendations that you have been charged with making.

John MacIntyre is presently 68 years of age. He

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is retired. He lives in Sydney where he has resided all his life with his wife. In March of 1942, he joined the City Police Department. In 1950, he was assigned to the investigation branch. In 1955, he was appointed detective/sergeant. In June of 1966, sergeant of detectives. In October of '73, deputy chief of police. In December of 1976, chief of police and on May 31st, 1984, he retired. He headed the investigation into the homicide of Sandy Seale. As a result of that investigation, Donald Marshall, Jr., was charged with murder and arrested by John MacIntyre. John MacIntyre had personally interviewed all the key witnesses in the investigation--Donald Marshall, Jr., John Pratico, Robert MacKay, Maynard Chant, Terrance Gushue, Patricia Harriss, Mary O'Reilly, Catherine Anne O'Reilly, and others. He reported his findings to the late Donald MacNeil, Q.C., the crown prosecutor. MacIntyre was not called before the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia to give evidence in 1982.

Donald Marshall brought action in January of 1983 against John MacIntyre, William Urquhart, who assisted John MacIntyre, and the City of Sydney for, among other things, the fabrication of false and misleading evidence against Donald Marshall, Jr., which allegedly led to his conviction.

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I have given to my friend, Mr. MacDonald, copies the Originating Notice that were issued on behalf of Donald Marshall, Jr., and I might just take a brief moment to refer to the allegations that were made by him in his civil action against MacIntyre to give the Commission a feeling for the adversarial position that I believe that Donald Marshall, Jr.'s counsel will take at these hearings. He says in part ... In the Statement of there's a general allegation of negligence in Paragraph 6(a). Mr. Marshall goes on to allege the defendants, which include MacIntyre, "gave false and misleading information to Maynard Chant, a witness for the crown at the trial of the plaintiff in November, 1971 to the effect that the former had been seen in the vicinity of the murder by the crown witness, John Pratico. defendants exerted pressure on Mr. Chant to state falsely that he had witnessed the plaintiff stab the deceased. The defendants coerced John Pratico, a witness for the crown at the trial of the plaintiff in November, through threat of imprisonment to state falsely he had witnessed the plaintiff stab the deceased. The defendants pressured Patricia Harriss, a witness for the crown at the trial of the plaintiff in November, 1971 by means of lengthy and persistent interrogation on the eve of June 17, 1971 to contradict her initial

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statement and falsely testify to a version of events
as suggested to her by the said defendants."

These allegations were substantiated by the individuals I refer to. Patricia Anne Harriss, in an affidavit of July 22nd, 1982 states that:

I recall the night June 17, 1971 vividly and that the said MacIntyre Urquhart continuously over my knowledge of the events the evening of May 28, 1971 repeatedly told me what I should have seen on that evening Wentworth Park. That again on the night of June 17/18, 1981, I interviewed by the MacIntyre and Urquhart and gave to them a signed written statement 1:20 a.m. on June 18, after having been with them continuously for over five hours.

Her evidence before the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia states, in part:

Through the long hours of being in the police station, my statement was changed and I was scared and didn't want to mention it. There was long hours of going and the word over it 'purgery' brought up was a lot and didn't seem to believe that I had seen these two characters. All I can say is that it good many of hours, a lot of going over what I had seen that night. It was very unpleasant.

John Lewis Pratico, who did not give evidence before the Appeal Division, did, however, file an affidavit before that court and he said, in part:

That Ι stated I had witnessed the murder of Sandy Seale as referred to in Exhibit "C" herein result of the said MacIntyre accusing me of having been a witness to the and threatening to jail me unless I stated I did witness the murder was further informed by the said MacIntyre and Urguhart as what I had purportedly witnessed of the murder and agreed out of fear with them.

The affidavit of Maynard Chant, dated July 14, 1982, is to the same extent, to the same effect:

gave the statement referred to in Exhibit "C" to MacIntyre and Urquhart knowing its contents were not true because of pressure from MacIntyre and Urguhart who insisted I had witnessed Seale murder. I was afraid and because MacIntyre and Urguhart of the Sydney City Police told had witnessed the murder me and was seen by another witness, who I believe was John Pratico.

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And to the same extent, to the same effect, rather, Mr. Chant gave evidence before the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The R.C.M.P. investigation conducted by Sergeant Wheaton says, in part, that I understand that counsel for the Commission has this voluminous document but it says, in part:

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"It would appear from this investigation that our two eyewitnesses to the murder lied in the stand and that the other main witness, Harriss, lied as well under pressure from the Sydney City Police."

What individual, and I say this with respect to the Commission, has the most to lose during the course of the Commission hearings? It's certainly not Donald Marshall, Jr., although I recognize the importance and the absolute essential matter of him being represented by counsel and having a full opportunity to present his case. And I do not, in any way, disparage that decision of the Attorney General's office.

Each one of the key witnesses in this hearing will be laying the prime responsibility for the miscarriage of justice relating to Donald Marshall on John MacIntyre.

Requests, as you know, have been directed to the Attorney General of Nova Scotia for funding of John MacIntyre. That request has been turned down by the Executive Council, who have replied in part to me. The only fees for professional services to be reimbursed by the Provincial Government will be those incurred by and on behalf of Donald Marshall, Jr., and those incurred by the Attorney General's department in connection with persons who were in the direct employ of this department at times relative to the Inquiry. There was also a suggestion in a letter I received from Mr. Donahoe of funding by the Sydney

City Police Department. I have given to Mr. MacDonald, your counsel this morning, a letter from Mayor Manning MacDonald, dated May 11th, 1987 addressed to my client:

Dear Mr. MacIntyre:

This will confirm our conversations during the past number of months concerning your request for funding for legal counsel for the abovenoted Inquiry. The Sydney Police Commission has discussed this matter and I have to inform you that they feel they cannot grant your request and that no such funding is available to you from the Sydney Police Commission or the City of Sydney."

It seems inappropriate and, indeed, unseemly for the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia to prefer one citizen over another to fund a person to enable him to retain independent counsel to bring forth alleged acts of wrongdoing against another citizen of this province, who has requested the same advantage of funding but has been refused.

Now what authority does the Commission have to respond favourably to this request? A mandate of a Commission which the Chairman referred to this morning stated, in part:

"The Governor-in-Council is further pleased to, Sub(2), direct the Commissioners to retain the services of legal counsel and such other technical, secretarial, and clerical personnel who, in the opinion of the Commissioners are required for the purposes of the Inquiry."

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What are the purposes of the Inquiry? The purposes of the Inquiry have been set forth by you, Mr. Chairman, this morning in the broad terms that you have enumerated to conduct a fair and impartial Inquiry and to insure that that is done, it is my respectful submission that the authority is granted to the Commissioners under this broad mandate to retain services of legal counsel who are required for the purposes of the Inquiry, is a phrase that does include retaining services of counsel for John MacIntyre, for counsel is required for the purposes of the Inquiry, as I read those broad words to insure that this Inquiry is conducted not only in fairness to John MacIntyre, as I said earlier, but I put the question of funding on a broader scope than that, to insure that witnesses are tested, witnesses who will be antagonistic and adversarial to him, to insure that their viva voce evidence is tested by counsel who have MacIntyre's view in mind alone.

Your Chairman referred this morning to the position that counsel for the Commission is going to take. A full investigation of the events; all relevant and necessary evidence; that counsel will call every witness; but they are not to assume the position of advocate for any particular point of view and certainly one would not expect that counsel for the Commission would assume the position

of John MacIntyre in this Inquiry. But someone must, Mr. Chairman, someone must take up the cudgels for him 2 in that regard. In view of the approach, in view of 3 the slant that will be taken by the key witnesses who gave evidence at trial, and by Donald Marshall, Jr., himself. 5 So my first submission is that the Commission does 6 have the power to retain services of counsel for MacIntyre 7 under the broad words that are set forth in Sub(2). 8 If that submission does not find favour with you, then my alternate submission would be that the Commission 10 should in the strongest of terms make recommendations 11 to the Province of Nova Scotia that the province fund 12 counsel for Mr. MacIntyre. 13 And certainly there seems to be adequate precedent 14 in the past for recommendations of this kind. I refer, 15 in particular, to the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Commission, 16 17 under Mr. Justice Berger, where the mandate was substantially similar to the mandate that was granted to the Commission 18 19 Under the Order-in-Council in March of 1974, 20 part, Mr. Justice Berger was authorized to do all things necessary to provide a full and proper inquiry and under Sub(d) "to engage the services of counsel to aid and assist him in the inquiry at such rates of remuneration 24 and reimbursement as may be approved by the Treasury 25 Board."

Our Order-in-Council says:

"Direct the Commissioners to retain the services of legal counsel, et cetera, in the opinions of the Commissioners who are required for the purposes of the Inquiry."

Substantially similar terms of reference.

Mr. Justice Berger commented:

"An inquiry of this scope consider many interests if an inquiry is to be fair and complete. All of those interests must be represented. On my recommendation, funding was provided by the Government of Canada."

The Grange Inquiry, provided under the Order-in-Council granted April 21st, 1983:

"And that he shall have authority to engage such counsel, investigators and other staff as he deems it proper at rates of remuneration and reimbursement to be approved by the management board."

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Apparently, his Lordship was requested by the Government of Ontario to make recommendations to that government as to who should have funding for counsel. He responded to that request by suggesting that all nurses on the Trainor team would have funding to enable each of them to retain separate counsel and, in addition, the families of each one of the children who had died were granted funding for separate counsel as well.

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Those two inquiries, in my respectful submission, are of some assistance when attempting to focus on recommendations that might be appropriately made by this Commission.

We have a most unusual and unique situation in this case. We, sometime after the Order-in-Council was passed appointing this Commission, the Nova Scotia government agreed to pay all of Donald Marshall's legal fees, or at least initially, part of them. Fees with respect to any counsel he retained while he was giving evidence before this Inquiry. As a consequence of representations made by Mr. Ruby on behalf of Mr. Marshall, the Province agreed to pay counsel throughout.

In addition, the Government of Nova Scotia has elected to fund all those employed by the Attorney General's Department. The RCMP, the Treasury Board is funding, at least in part, RCMP officers who will be called before the Commission and I understand that the Sydney City Police, although Mr. Whalley is here to speak in the regard, are funding him to appear on behalf of certain members of the Sydney City Police force.

How can John MacIntyre be affected by this Commission?

He can certainly be affected during the course of the hearings by evidence given by witnesses, such as Harriss, Pratico and Chant and Donald Marshall, factual evidence given by witnesses. He can be affected by the opinion evidence given by witnesses at this hearing. Sergeant Wheaton, among others,

in the RCMP. He can be affected by the cross-examination of counsel whose attitude towards him will be adversarial, particularly the attitude of Donald Marshall's counsel who is funded. And particularly, the attitude of Sergeant Wheaton, who is funded, at least in part. So that he can be affected during the course of the hearings by the evidence given and by the appearance and activities of counsel.

He can also be affected, of course, by the results of the Commission's findings. And I recognize that there are, of course, limits on that, that have not been set forth in the mandate but, as I understand the law, Mr. Justice Dixon as he then was, in the <u>DeLorean</u> case said,

"The Order-in-Council requires the Commission only to inquire and report to the Attorney General but the action taken will rest with the Attorney General."

It could take the form of prosecutions and, presumably, recommendations that are made by this Commission, and you've been asked for your recommendations could be recommendations that prosecutions be taken.

Mr. Justice Schroeder, in the <u>Ontario Crime Commission</u> case stated,

"In the present inquiry allegations of a very grave character have been made against the applicants impuding to them the Commission of very serious crimes. It is true that they are not being tried by the Commission but their alleged misconduct has come under the full glare of publicity."

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Without wanting to trespass, or without trying to be 1 in a position of advising the Commission as to what are the 2 limits that are imposed on you, I suppose they're somewhat 3 similar to the limits imposed on Mr. Justice Grange by the two Orders-in-Council that were passed by the Ontario government in May of 1984 and April 1983, "to comment fully on the conduct of any person provided that such comment does not express 7 any conclusion of law regarding civil or criminal liability." R But, in any event, the recommendations that are made by this Commission can certainly have a profound effect on John MacIntyre. 10 With respect to his requirement for funding, reference 11 is made in the affidavit that is filed before you to his 12 financial circumstances. I think there is three references, 13 if I recall correctly, they're near the end of the affidavit. 14 Under paragraph 29, "I've instructed my counsel to make 15 this application to this Honorable Commission and this applica-16 tion is made on my behalf rather on behalf of my counsel. 17 At the present time my counsel is only retained for the purposes 18 of this application for funding because I am not in a financial 19 position to retain them for purposes of representing me through-20 21 out the Royal Commission hearings." 22 And on the previous page, page 12, under paragraph 27 23 just before, three or four lines before the beginning of 24 paragraph 28, 25 "I honestly believe that in order to have reasonable opportunity that

in a financial position so that I

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can retain independent counsel of my choice for the proceeding before the Royal Commission."

And I believe that there is an earlier reference on another page, yes, on page 9, paragraph 21.

"I am unaware of the nature or extent of the legal fees which will be required ultimately to properly present and defend my role in the investigation, prosecution, conviction and sentencing of Donald Marshall, Jr., and since I am retired I have limited resources from which to finance counsel to adequately appear on my behalf."

I wasn't sure, Mr. Chairman, as to what extent you wanted Mr. MacIntyre, in the material that was laid before you to go into his personal finances. I thought that that would be the kind of broad picture, rather than a detail, as to his personal finances that was all that would be required. Indeed, I suppose one could almost put forth the argument that whether or not he was a multi-millionaire or whether or not he was a pauper should not make any difference.

With respect to the key and pivotal role he plays in these hearings he should have representation and even if he could afford representation, which he has deposed that he cannot, that, in my submission, probably should not be a relevant factor.

I assume, Mr. Chairman, that after representations have been made by and on behalf of the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia that there might be a short opportunity for counsel to address a comment in rebuttal. I will not

go into the Attorney General's brief now. I would prefer to wait until those submissions have been advanced to you.

CHAIRMAN

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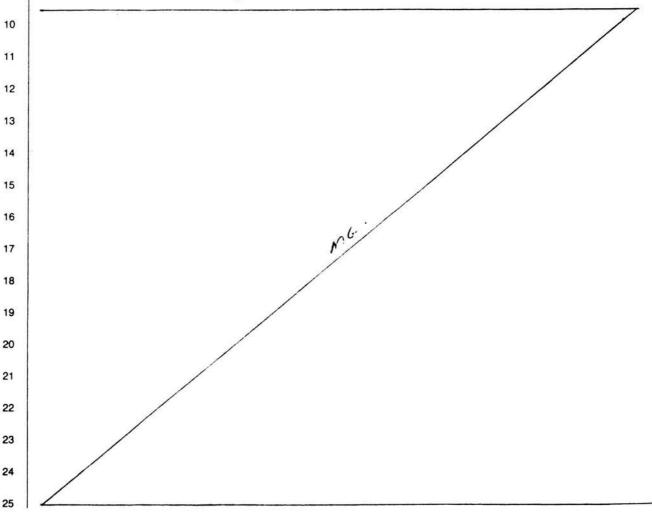
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If anything is raised of substance by counsel for the Attorney General that you have not dealt with then a very brief rebuttal, restricted to these points, will be acceptable.

MR. PUGSLEY

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, those are the submissions on behalf of John MacIntyre.



CHAIRMAN

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Counsel for the Union of Nova Scotia Indians.

MR. WILDSMITH

My name is Bruce Wildsmith and I am here, as you indicate, on behalf of the Union of Nova Scotia of Indians.

Let me first begin by commending you, you the Commission, for convening today's hearings and hearing submissions from parties granted standing on the question of funding. We know that this is, at least it's our belief that this is contrary to the wishes of the government, that it's contrary to the submissions of the Attorney General and we commend you for the exercise of your independence and wish to make the point that it gives the Union of Nova Scotia Indians some hope that useful recommendations will come from this Commission.

I have some nine points that I'd like to make to you.

I don't think that it'll take too long to do this.

18 CHAIRMAN

- These are the points that you've set forth in your letter
- of May 4th?

MR. WILDSMITH

They are, in part, the points set forward in the letter
which I sent to the Commission. A couple of other points, I thin
bear emphasis and a couple of new points which are not contained
in that letter.

CHAIRMAN

What we're hoping is that counsel will desist from reading factums in their entirety but rather...

4 MR. WILDSMITH

I certainly don't intend...

CHAIRMAN

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Bring to the attention of Commissioners certain areas that, in the opinion of counsel, need some elaboration or emphasis because we've read all the factums.

MR. WILDSMITH

Thank you.

The first point that I wanted to make to the Commission this morning is on the question of need. I've addressed that in the letter and I don't propose to go over it again. I do note that in the submission from the Attorney General they talk as though full and complete disclosure, this is their language, "... of each and every aspect of the applicant's financial circumstances would need to be disclosed."

I brought along with me this morning financial statements from the Union of Nova Scotia Indians if the Commission is interested in looking at them, to verify the information that is contained in our submission.

The bottom line on it all is that the Union survives as a result of funding given, principally, by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of State and

without funding the Union has not any resources to contribute towards the work of this Commission.

The second point which I would like to make this morning on the question of funding is that we, the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, asks that the Commission deal with this question and insure that funding is in place simply because it's the right thing to do. We ask that you raise your considerations beyond lawyerese about jurisdiction, beyond narrow technicalities about ambiguous words in the terms of reference, beyond precedents, as important as they may be set by other commissioners and, indeed, beyond The Charter of Rights, a point that was emphasized in several submissions, including that from Mr. MacIntyre, although not emphasized orally this morning.

We ask you to do this. We say that this is the appropriate, the fair and the right thing to do, principally for two reasons:

One, is that it is our belief that all parties granted standing should be treated the same. And the second reason indicated in the letter, is that an inquiry in which allegations of racial discrimination plays a central role should insure that those people allegedly discriminated against have an ample and full opportunity to participate and put their point of view forward.

The third point I'd like to make is that you, the Commission, do have a choice as to what you do. This is your inquiry and you are responsible for what kind of inquiry this is.

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I don't wish to address the question of whether you have the order, you have the power to order the government to do something. To me, this is beside the issue. The issue is that you, as an independent body, have the power to comment, you have the power to recommend. Indeed, in the material annexed to the submission of Mr. MacIntyre are excerpts from The Grange Commission and, in particular, one excerpt caught my attention in which the statement is made concerning Susan Nelles that the commissioner was asked to provide his opinion. Indeed, his personal opinion on the question of compensation for Nurse Nelles and the commissioner had the courage and the information to go beyond the simple terms of reference and to provide that kind of perspective and did make a recommendation in her favour.

And so we say to you that you have the choice to do this kind thing and we ask that you exercise that. You have the independence to make up your own mind to do what was right and we are optimistic that you will do this.

The fourth point, this is a, perhaps, a point of new information to the Commission. The Union of Nova Scotia Indians was involved in the original investigation into the events surrounding the death of Sandy Seale. In particular, as part of the original investigation it is our understanding that a person employed by the Union in a native court worker

program that was in place in Sydney at that time was used as a tool or a pawn by the Sydney Police force. In particular, it's our information and it's alleged that this individual was told that a knife had been found that had fingerprints on it and that this information should be communicated to Mr. Marshall and, indeed, the court worker accepted this as being the truth and communicated this information to Mr. Marshall.

And so the Union does have a direct involvement in the events. I should also add that several of the people who have been mentioned in commentary surrounding the events concerning Mr. Marshall's investigation, are people who are presently employed or associated with the Union of Nova Scotia of Indians, and so there is some personal involvement between the Organization, the individuals in the Organization and those past events.

The fifth point concerns The Charter of Rights. We have not addressed this issue in our written submission and as I've already indicated, we ask that you look beyond even the broad words of The Charter to do what is right in this kind of situation.

But since it was raised in Mr. MacIntyre's brief and it has been addressed in the Attorney General's brief, I'd like to make two points about The Charter of Rights.

The first issue is that, I believe, that the Attorney

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General's submission misses the mark when it talks about whether this Commission is a court of competent jurisdiction 2 to give relief under The Charter. To us, the issue really 3 is whether this Commission is bound by The Charter and when the question is phrased that way, the answer, I think, is 5 quite obvious, that this Commission is acting as an arm or 6 a branch of government, that it's carrying out a governmental 7 And so The Charter applies to the Commission in the same way that The Charter applies to actions and activities 10 of government.

So the extent that The Charter does cover activities, it is indeed relevant and the Commission ought, even if it can't give relief, ought to conduct itself in accordance with the mandate of The Charter.

The particular provision of The Charter that is of most relevance to the Union of Nova Scotia Indians is Section 15, the Equality Rights Provision, in particular, the words in Section 15 that talks about the equal benefit of the law without discrimination on the basis of race. And I'll come back to address this question of discrimination on the basis of race.

A further Charter consideration which the Supreme Court of Canada cases on it to date have made clear is that one can get a violation of The Charter based on the effect that actions of government or laws have on individuals, even if

it is not the purpose or intention of those laws or of those individuals to infringe The Charter.

As a recent example, the <u>Edwards Books</u> case that deals with Sunday closing and religious discrimination is a direct authority on point for the notion that government activities can have the effect of infringing Charter rights even if that is not the intention of the legislation.

The reason I emphasize this question of effect is because it is very relevant to issues of discrimination. In particular, to the sixth point that I wish to make which is to say a few words on the notion of systemic discrimination.

The Commission has indicated in its opening remarks, which we've very much welcomed hearing, that a central focus of the Commission is on recommendations, on the way the administration of justice operates and on what the future holds in relation to that.

It's our view that the Commission provides a unique opportunity to look at the question of systemic discrimination, in other words, the way in which the system operates which may, unintentionally, have the effect of discriminating against racial minorities. And one of the reasons that it has this unique opportunity, it seems to us, is because you need not find anyone directly at fault in order to have some appreciation of the way in which a system can operate without checks and balances that protect racial minorities.

So you need not find somebody intentionally discriminated against Indians, in this case, or against Blacks, in order to come to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the system and that the system could be set up in a way which operated more favourably towards native offenders.

For example, I mentioned the court worker program that was in place in Sydney in 1971. This particular program has been discontinued and there is no such court worker program in place in Nova Scotia at that moment. There is nothing that is done by government, federally or provincially, to assist Indians who run afoul of the law.

The seventh point I wish to emphasize is that the Union of Nova Scotia Indians is here today on behalf of all Indians in the Province of Nova Scotia. The previous submission placed a great deal of emphasis on who has the most to lose and certainly in terms of one individual, the previous submission is probably right. But we wish to make that point that the events that surround Donald Marshall, Jr. are events that could have, in our respectful submission, have happened to any Indian at that particular point in time and, therefore, all Indians in the province are interested in this issue, wish to have a voice in it and, indeed, have a greater right, if we can put it that way, to participate because of the magnitude of the application of the system upon them.

The eighth point which I wish to make concerns the question

of funding and concerns the extent and terms of funding. And the simple point that I wish to make is that in our view these matters are negotiable. That this is perhaps not an all-or-nothing question. It does trouble us that, as far as we are aware, funding arrangements have been made which are without limitation, but we have been used to operating on shoestring budgets. We are used to getting the job done with less resources than are customarily put into something and while we think that it is extremely difficult to justify on principle why Indians, why the Union should be treated any differently than other people who've received standing and funding, we nevertheless recognize that there are certainly realities in this world and we are anxious enough to participate in the work of this Inquiry, to talk about other forms of limitations, reasonable limitations that might be imposed on funding for us and, presumably, on others who are seeking funding. And those are my submissions.

CHAIRMAN

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Could you give us some indication as to the reasonable limitations that you have in mind?

MR. WILDSMITH

I don't think that I could give you anything very precise at the moment. It seems to me that once the issue of principle has been resolved, which is whether the Commission will attempt to make some recommendations on the question of fund-

MR. WILDSMITH

- ing, it might be more appropriate for those of us seeking
- g funding to meet and to discuss what kinds of things the Commis-
- 4 sion may have in mind. You know, we can think about this
- 5 in terms of dollars, we can think about this in terms of
- 6 rates, we can think about it in terms of how much partici-
- 7 pation a particular group or organization might desire to
- 8 have.
- 9 The simple point that I really want to emphasize is
- that the Union is anxious to participate and that means that
- if it comes to compromising that principle, we are anxious
- 12 enough to see that the work of this Commission comes up with
- useful recommendations to proceed on that basis.

14 CHAIRMAN

Thank you very much.

16 COMM. POITRAS

- I just want to ask you, Mr. Wildsmith, how many members
- 18 does the Union of Nova Scotia Indians have?
- 19 MR. WILDSMITH
- 20 The Union represents all registered Micmacs in the Province
- of Nova Scotia and that number is in excess of 10,000.
- 22 COMM. POITRAS
- 23 | 10,000. And are these paid-up members?
- 24 MR. WILDSMITH
- No, there is no, how should I put this, the way that

MR. WILDSMITH

- the Union is structured, all who are registered Indians under
- 3 The Indian Act are automatically members. The Union holds
- 4 an annual meeting each year which all members are invited
- 5 to attend and the real work of the Union is done by the Board
- of Directors which consists of all of the chiefs of the thirteen
- 7 Micmac bands in Nova Scotia.
- And the chiefs recently met, as indicated in my submission,
- g at the end of April, and one of the items on their agenda
- 10 was this inquiry and they unanimously passed a resolution
- 11 endorsing the Union's participation.

12 COMM. POITRAS

I take it no assessment is ever levied against the members.

MR. WILDSMITH

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- No, no, that's correct. I've indicated in my submission
- 16 all of the funding for the Union comes from government, as
- 17 does all the funding for the Indian bands in the province
- 18 and, therefore, the bands are not in any position to fund
- 19 the Union because they receive all their money from the same
- 20 sources.

21 COMM. POITRAS

- Thank you.
- 23 COMM. EVANS
- Mr. Wildsmith, you have indicated that certain people
- 25 were involved in the original investigation, particularly,

- COMM. EVANS
- a native court worker who was used as a ...
- 3 MR. WILDSMITH
- 4 Tool or a pawn?
- 5 COMM. EVANS
- 6 Tool is what you called him...
- 7 MR. WILDSMITH
- 8 Yes.
- 9 COMM. EVANS
- And has that person, that individual's name been made known to Commission counsel?
- 12 MR. WILDSMITH
- 13 Commission counsel have not dealt with me on this issue
 14 and I have not provided that name. As my instructions become
 15 clearer from the Union, new cards come down you might say,
 16 new pieces of information, and this is one that was recently
- 17 drawn to my attention.
- 18 COMM. EVANS
- Yes, I would think it would be rather unfair to make
 the comment that somebody was used as a tool and, yet, no
 provision is made for that person to come and give evidence
- provision is made for that person to come and give evidence
- 22 before the Inquiry...
- 23 MR. WILDSMITH
- 24 Certainly.
- 25 COMM. EVANS
 - Or to be interviewed by Commission counsel.

SUBMISSION - MR. WILDSMITH

1	MR. WILDSMITH
2	Certainly.
3	COMM. EVANS
4	Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN
6	Thank you, Mr. Wildsmith.
7	Counsel for the Black United Front?
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For the record, Mr. Chairman, and Honourable Commissioners, my name is Anthony Ross and I am here representing the Black United Front, and as your list of...as your order would indicate I am also representing Oscar Seale. Rather than be called to the podium twice, I think it might very well be appropriate that at this point I address the concerns of the Black United Front and then move directly on to the concerns of Oscar Seale, if that is permitted.

COMM. SECRETARY

That is the correct order.

MR. ROSS

Thank-you.

I would draw to the attention of the Commission, Mr. Chairman, that it was just yesterday that I was retained, not in the full legal sense of the word retainer, in that funding is yet a question by the Black United Front. And, if reference is made to page 2 of the submission of May the 4th, 1987, on behalf of the Black United Front, one recognizes that the Black United Front itself has demonstrated an interest in the Inquiry and in their letter to you they're indicating that even on the question of funding that they do not have the necessary skills, training or expertise to demonstrate from a legal standpoint why funding for legal counsel must be provided.

This in itself is a very important statement, Mr. Chairman, and I would suggest that had the hearings been so arranged that all persons with standing had to apply for funding through the Commission it might have made a substantial amount of good sense, if not necessarily good law.

By that I mean that the Attorney General's Department and all of the departments which are now currently funded would have to jump through the same hurdles that the Black United Front and Oscar Seale must jump through in the event that funding is to be granted.

Reference has been made to the case of Donald Marshall and the fact that he has been funded. And, to use the words of the Attorney General, as reported in the local press, it's from gavel to gavel.

I must point out that on behalf of the Black United Front and of Seale, Oscar Seale, this is not a case against the funding of Marshall. It is a case for the funding of the Black United Front and of Oscar Seale if the participation and the involvement of the Seale family, the willing involvement of the Seale family, is to really have any impact on the hearings themselves. As far as the Black United Front is concerned the submission for standing, or in their submissions for standing, appended thereto was the results of a survey, a study, which looked at the legal system as it addressed the problems at the

the lower court level, of course, which involved black people. And if that is to be accepted, even part way, it's sufficient of an indictment of the system, that I would suggest, that one ought to take a hard look at the system to see how it functions when minority groups are involved.

I do not propose to belabour the point and go through step by step all the difficulties that minority groups might have suffered because I do not think that this is the correct forum for it, at least not at this time.

But to address the question specifically before us, the question of funding, I must on behalf of the Black United Front and on behalf of Oscar Seale refer to the submission which I advanced on behalf of Oscar Seale. In that submission I made an effort to distinguish between matters of substance and matters of procedure. I did not try to find any substantial amount of law because it is my view that no law is binding on this Commission, although it might be to some degree persuasive.

As one looks at the commissions of recent times, the one which most closely appears to parallel this Inquiry is the Grange Commission. And why? Because in the Grange Commission what was being looked at was an aspect of the administration of the justice system and also a situation where Susan Nelles was apparently charged for something

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that could not have been substantiated.

With those optics on the one hand and what we currently know about the circumstances of the death of Sandy Seale, and the charging of Junior Marshall and what has transpired since, it appears as though there has been a weakening, there has been a breakdown, there has been a malfunction within the framework of the justice system. is to any degree accepted and if the proceedings with the Grange Commission are to be in any way persuasive, one must then recognize that as far as the Grange Commission is concerned Oscar Seale stands in the similar position to the parents of the children who died at the hospital. and Junior Marshall stands pretty much where the...where Susan Nelles would stand. But because of the new element that has been introduced, the question of minorities, I would ask that a very broad, a very liberal view be taken of the question of funding. If one wants to look at guiding document, the Charter, I would suggest that equality provisions enshrined in Section 15 could very well address the application of Mr. Seale on an equal footing as one would look at the funding of Donald Marshall. And, in the overall scope of things, from a broader perspective, one could consider Section 27 of the Charter which requires. which requires some consideration and some recognition the multicultural heritage of Canada to recognize

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that all groups are entitled, all groups are entitled to the same level of comfort when dealing with the justice system in particular, and in a broader extent most activities in this country.

Reference was made by Mr. Wildsmith to systemic discrimination. Again, I do not propose to dwell heavily on this point. Sufficient to say that that in itself, although a substantive matter, and something on which certain specific recommendations could be made by this Commission, it appears to show itself at this point with respect to the question of funding, with respect to the question of funding, and I would ask that the Commission pardon legal counsel who are arguing for funding because the Commission isn't blind. The Commission recognizes that the lawyers are saying, "Sure we would like to be involved in this Inquiry, sure we'd like to work for you, but we cannot work for free." Sometime ago I guess they might have been classified as champerty. I don't know what they would be classified as before this Commission. But whatever it is, I ask that the Commission recognize that without the involvement of counsel on behalf of the persons who have been granted standing their effectiveness will be substantially diminished.

Mr. Seale himself is retired. The scope of the Inquiry is not yet fully defined, and it is almost impossible

to even give Mr. Seale a budget of what could be the projected costs. I am asking that neither Mr. Seale nor the Black United Front be put through any more rigorous an examination than would have been expected of Mr. Marshall or any other group which is now being paid by the public purse, directly or indirectly.

In my letter to the Commission I identified all of the groups which now have funding, which now have standing, and to a large extent all of those, who are not here arguing for funding, are being funded directly or indirectly from the public purse. It's a very, very important issue.

I identified five criteria in my recommendation, in my request for funding, and I will indicate that these for a large extent came directly from the requirements as set out in the Berger Commission.

Having yourselves, through Commission counsel, determined what, if any, impact the applicants for standing could have before the Commission, certain people were granted full standing. The full standing gave them an opportunity to attend and an opportunity to be heard, which included the rights of examination, cross-examination, and being able to put your case forward. Within this environment it is very obvious that we're working with all the trappings of a court system, although the Commission is not bound

by anything other than its own rules. And because of the trappings from here, from where I stand, I would suggest to the Commission that without funding it would be tantamount to be a revocation of standing.

To a very large extent I embrace the submission of Mr. Pugsley on behalf of his client, and of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. A, I compare Mr. Pugsley's position with that of Mr. Seale and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians with that of the Black United Front, except that in Mr. Pugsley's situation, regardless of the outcome of the Inquiry, Mr. Seale does not really stand in any specific jeopardy. However, it must be recognized that Mr. Seale and his entire family, those that are left, are secondary and continuing victims of what happened in 1971, and for all intents and purposes they are without relief unless such relief is granted by this Commission.

On the question of jurisdiction, one can look at the submission, a paper delivered by Mr. Justice E. Patrick Hart of the Ontario Supreme Court. It was delivered to the Canadian Judicial Conference in Halifax on August 6th or August 1lth, 1972. One of things that Mr. Justice Hart did in his submission was try to demonstrate and to delineate the general, as opposed to inherent, jurisdictions of the Court. And how it...and I would suggest that the delineation is quite applicable as far as this Inquiry

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is concerned. The general jurisdiction being one of substance, and the inherent jurisdiction addressing matters of procedure and practise.

I refer then, Mr. Chairman, and finally to the terms of reference. The government when they wrote these terms of reference, and I refer to Article 5, ordered that "The Commission may adopt such rules, practises and procedures for the purpose of the Inquiry as they from time to time may consider necessary for the proper conduct of Inquiry, and may vary such rules, practises and procedures from time to time as they consider necessary and appropriate for the purpose of the Inquiry." I'll suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the entire jurisdiction could be founded within that one paragraph. You are, therefore, at liberty, I would suggest it would be...very respectfully, of course, I would suggest it would be remiss on the part of the Commission not to hear any and all applications which could be relevant to the proper conduct of the Inquiry.

Then we move to point B, having heard, having heard applications for funding what is the jurisdiction of the Commission. The question is are your hands tied? And, if your hands are tied then I would suggest that, and again very respectfully, that you would not be able to perform your function in full. The Commission must be

fully independent. If it is in your wisdom that the proper conduct of the Inquiry requires meaningful involvement, meaningful involvement by Oscar Seale and meaningful involvement by the Black United Front then one must recognize the constraints under which these people operate.

And, if funding be the avenue to the proper conduct of the Inquiry then funding must be arranged somehow. Then it is, is it a matter of ordering it or is it a matter of recommending?

I would suggest that there does not appear to be a limitation, again in the terms of reference. If it is recommended, and the Government of Nova Scotia is of the view that they are refusing to follow the recommendation, then the council or the committee, the Commission, has got some options. One of them is not to proceed until that matter of funding is resolved. The second one is to give a direct order, and why you can give a direct order is that the fund, the fund itself has been identified in the terms of reference. In Article 4 it said, "Order that remuneration, cost, expenses payable in respect of the Inquiry shall be paid out of the consolidated fund of the Province of Nova Scotia."

So, I think, (A), there's a general and specific authority in paragraph 5. (B), there's the identification of funding, of a fund in paragraph 4.

Then it rests finally with the last inquiry of the Commission as to quantum of funding. With respect to quantum of funding I have some difficulty, I have some difficulty not in a...not to determine quantum but to determine quantum in the context of the Black United Front and Oscar Seale. When, in fact, the other groups, which are now being funded from the public purse, there was no requirement of a means test for anything for them. My view is that equality and apparent fairness requires that those that who have been given standing be given the same kind of funding right across the board.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, those are my submissions and I thank you.

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Ross, so that I can be clear now on your position, you are acting for Mr. Seale and the Black United Front.

MR. ROSS

Yes, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN

And with respect to funding, am I to assume that the funding for both Mr. Seale and the United Black Front.

MR. ROSS

Black United Front.

CHAIRMAN

Black United Front rather, will be in the terms

- CHAIRMAN [Cont'd.]
- of the one and the same counsel.
- 3 MR. ROSS
- 4 Absolutely.
- 5 CHAIRMAN
- 6 Yourself.
- 7 MR. ROSS
- 8 Well, I would have to...
- 9 CHAIRMAN
- You're not looking at...
- 11 MR. ROSS
- I would very likely have co-counsel with me.
- 13 CHAIRMAN
- 14 I see. All right.
- 15 COMM. EVANS
- But they won't be independent. One won't be appearing
- 17 | for the Seale family and one for the Black United Front.
- 18 MR. ROSS
- 19 No. No, no, Mr....no.
- 20 | COMM. POITRAS
- Mr. Ross, I'd like to ask you the same questions.
- 22 | How many members would the Black United Front have?
- 23 MR. ROSS
- The Black United Front I do not know that it has
- 25 a specific membership list. The Black United Front is

MR. ROSS [Cont'd.]

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a provincial corporation put together pursuant to the Societies Act, and it was a response to what has been seen as an apparent threat of violent change if other change did not come, and this was back in the 1960s. It is absolutely funded through the Department of Social Services with some assistance from the Secretary of State. It is intended to operate more as a pressure group than anything else. As far as membership per se is concerned, I do not know that there are any specific requirements for membership. It is a group pretty much dedicated to the advancement of the cause of black people in the Province of Nova Scotia. So that there is no opportunity to identify your membership list and say, look, everybody contribute a certain amount and we provide matching funds. It just doesn't work that way. The funding comes absolutely from the government.

COMM. POITRAS

Well, how is it representative of the black people of Nova Scotia if there are no members? I don't quite understand that.

MR. ROSS

Well, I don't know that I can address that question specifically. (A), because of the fact that I was just retained yesterday afternoon and I did not have an

MR. ROSS [Cont'd.]

opportunity to sit with the directors of the Black United

3 Front and to get a full understanding of the internal

working. But the point is that they were granted standing,

and I do believe that the standing must mean something.

CHAIRMAN

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Thank-you, Mr. Ross.

Now, the next person or applicant to be heard is the Estate of the late Donald C. MacNeil. A factum was filed.

MR. G. MacDONALD

Yes, Mr. Chairman. As you know, a factum was filed on behalf of the Estate of the late Donald C. MacNeil, Q.C., who was the Crown Prosecutor at the Marshall trial. In the submission it was noted that counsel who had been retained for the Estate was doubtful of his ability to attend today because of lack of funding, and there is no one present today representing that estate.

CHAIRMAN

Well, we...the position of the Estate is set forth very clearly in the representation and factum filed by Frank Elman, Q.C., on their behalf.

MR. G. MacDONALD

Yes, Mr. Chairman, and also in their application for standing as to why they should be present.

CHAIRMAN

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All right. Officer Adolphus Evers.

MR. ROGERS

Mr. Chairman, I'm John Rogers appearing on behalf Mr. Ryan, who is counsel for Adolphus Evers, Gary Green and R.A. McAlpine.

CHAIRMAN

You say now Evers, McAlpine and Green. Do you propose to deal with the all three at this time.

MR. ROGERS

I propose to deal with all three at the same time. They are...I recognize that they are separate applications.

CHAIRMAN

All right.

MR. ROGERS

Each of these three individuals are either regular or civilian members of the R.C.M.P. and as you are aware each of the applicants has been connected with the R.C.M.P. since the initial date of reference of the Inquiry and have had involvement with the matters under inquiry. In a few moments I will detail to some extent their involvement, but that's been referred to in my submissions.

By these applications Messrs. Evers, Green and McAlpine respectfully request that this honourable Commission order or recommend that they be reimbursed by the Province

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of Nova Scotia for any legal fees incurred in this matter, over and above the very restrictive legal expenses which the Federal Government has agreed to pay.

With respect to the federal funding available to my clients, a letter was received by Mr. Ryan from Mr. Bissell of the Department of Justice in the same form as that appended to the submissions of my learned friend, Mr. Outhouse, on behalf of Inspector Scott and Staff Sergeant Wheaton. Although further clarification is being sought, at this time it would appear that the Federal Government would only pay the fees of my clients in three particular circumstances, which are enumerated in that letter. That's first, when they were required to appear and testify before a Commission of Inquiry, secondly when they are requested to meet informally with the Commission or Inquiry, and thirdly, when they are requested to be interviewed by Commission counsel or Commission investigators on any matter arising out of the performance of their duties.

It does not even appear clear from the correspondence from the Department of Justice that this...that the funding includes preparation time for each of the three situations outlined.

In order to permit the applicants meaningful participation in the Commission's proceedings there are costs which

will be incurred, other than those paid by the Federal Government, and these may be substantial. In addition to instructing their own counsel and permitting their counsel to prepare them, including the extensive time which would be required to familiarize oneself with the lengthy documentation which exists in this case, the necessary attendances before the Commission on procedural matters prior to the commencement of hearings and the hearing of pre-hearing motions, there may also be time required to attend before the Commission when witnesses whose evidence might affect the applicants is being given.

It's respectfully submitted on behalf of the applicants that they cannot be fairly represented without counsel being involved throughout to advise them and to protect the positions they have taken in the past and will take before this Commission.

Although there is difficulty in assessing what the ultimate costs involved would be, the applicants are not in a position to personally afford even a large expense which would be incurred in preparing the applicants to give their own evidence.

My submissions on this application will be brief.

A lengthy brief has been submitted on behalf of the applicants by Mr. Ryan and I do not propose to cover in detail the matters raised in that brief.

I, however, propose to speak on three issues. First, number of comments on the nature of the involvement of each of the three applicants with reference to the matters before the Inquiry. Secondly, the implications or possible implications of the involvement of the applicants in the proceedings. And thirdly, some brief submissions concerning the Commission's powers with respect to funding.

First concerning the involvement of Adolphus Evers.

He is a civilian member of the R.C.M.P. and has been in charge of the Hair and Fibre Section of the R.C.M.P.

Crime Laboratory since 1970. He testified at the original trial of Donald Marshall and subsequently was involved in the 1982 reinvestigation. Indeed, in the Appeal Division rehearing the Crown Prosecutor submitted, "That perhaps more than any other single factor his evidence will prove to be the key in the ultimate resolution of this case."

However, the Appeal Division in its decision on the rehearing commented on Mr. Evers' evidence and described it as, "Highly speculative and by itself it would not be of much force in determining the guilt or innocence of the appellant."

With respect to Mr. McAlpine, he is also a civilian member of the R.C.M.P. and he is employed in the Serology Section at the Halifax department of the R.C.M.P.. He had involvement with the same exhibits and materials

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as Mr. Evers but his first involvement was during the reinvestigation in 1982.

With respect to Cst. Gary Green, he is a member of the R.C.M.P. who was contacted in approximately 1974 by Donna Elaine Ebsary with information alleging that her father had committed the Seale killing and that she tried to get action taken on this by the Sydney City Policy. Upon receiving this information Cst. Green also contacted the city police and he had no further involvement in this matter.

What are the implications of the involvement in these proceedings for my clients? It's respectfully submitted that the main, not the only purpose of this honourable Commission is to seek out reasons why the administration of justice in Nova Scotia permitted Donald Marshall, Jr., to be convicted of murder for which he was eventually aquitted. The possibility, therefore, exists that this Commission will find or conclude that there was some wrongdoing within the bodies which supported the originally successful prosecution of Donald Marshall, There is authority that if this honourable Commission does find wrongdoing of some sort it may recommend proceedings to put an end to and punish such wrongdoing. In that regard I refer you to the case of Re Childrens' Aid Society of the County of York. A decision of the Ontario Court

of Appeal.

The potential for this honourable Commission in a full exercise of its mandate to come to conclusions adverse to the applicants which might bear on their civil responsibility, or otherwise, really exists. Even if in particular cases the potential for criminal or civil proceedings arising out of this Commission's Inquiry is slight, the individual applicants must have also...must also have concern for findings which may expose them to scorn in the eyes of the public and particularly those that would have an impact on the standing of these individuals within the R.C.M.P. force.

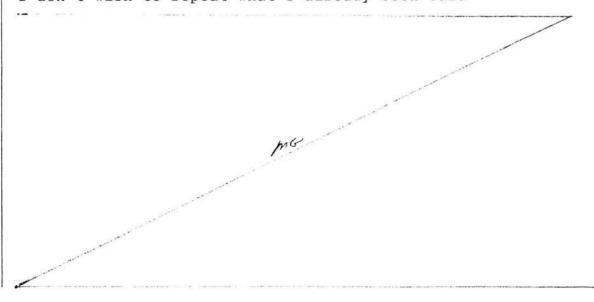
It is apparent, we submit, that because of the number and nature of interventions filed before this Commission, that each of the individual applicants here may be cross-examined up to eight times during the course of the proceedings. It's difficult, if not impossible, for anyone to speculate as to the directions or as to the scope of these cross-examinations no matter how limited the involvement of these individuals might appear in review of the documents or even from the direct examination contemplated by Commission counsel themselves. And each witness is going to be examined and cross-examined in minute detail with respect to their involvement and no doubt there will be some inquiry...some at the Inquiry who will wish to make them

the object of criticism.

This Commission has indicated that the traditional rules of procedure and evidence applicable in ordinary courts are not going to be strictly applied. This, I submit, increases the potential for harm to individual witnesses at the hands of counsel for other interests who are not only trained in the law but who are knowledgeable in the art of advocacy and the martialling of facts. The applicants would be totally unequipped, by experience or by education, to defend themselves or their interests without the assistance of counsel.

If I turn to submissions concerning the Commission's powers with respect to funding, I believe in considerable detail these have been discussed in the briefs of the various parties in addition to the comments this morning.

I don't wish to repeat what's already been said



in support of the position that the Commission has the authority to order or to recommend the funding for the applicants to permit their meaningful participation in the Commission's proceedings.

It is respectfully submitted that this Commission has, by its terms of reference, the authority to order or to recommend that the Province of Nova Scotia pay the difference between that paid by the Federal Government and the ultimate accounts rendered to these applicants up to the approved amount by the management board.

It is respectfully submitted that what is needed for the purposes of the inquiry is that what is necessary in the interest of justice being done and appearing to be done. Already today there's been reference to the passages of Commissioner Mr. Justice Grange in his report which was reported by the Ontario Court of Appeal. And I won't quote that again, but I refer you to a citation in 9 D.L.R. 4th at Page 79. The Grange Commission's terms of reference with respect to engaging counsel in substance are no different than those that are contained in this honourable Commission's terms of reference.

In addition, there have been other recent Canadian Royal Commissions that have decided that the provision for funding for legal counsel for parties appearing for them was implicit in their mandate to ensure that justice was done and appeared to be done and I refer you in that

regard to the Berger Commission, the Lysek Commission and the Ontario Northern Environment Commission.

In the terms of reference of all of those Royal Commissions there was no explicit authority to provide funding for legal counsel for parties appearing, but each did as a result of the general authority to order that what was required to be paid for the purpose of the Royal Commission was indeed paid.

In conclusion, it is respectfully sumitted that this honourable Commission should order the applicants be provided with funding to permit their participation in the Commission's proceedings to be a meaningful participation because these individuals will be provided with funding for counsel during the time of any interviews with the Commission while their own counsel is present and as well as during the time any actual testimony is given by these individuals. This application is limited to the necessary costs incurred beyond those described as being that which will be paid by the Federal Government through the Treasury Board.

It is respectfully submitted that such funding will result not only in the assistance to the Commission but also will achieve the objective of truly just and truly fair proceedings being had before this honourable Commission.

Thank you, those are my submissions.

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Mr. Rogers, you had indicated to us and it's also in the brief the three areas of work where professional advice and counsel will be furnished your clients—all of which seemed to relate to inquiries and/or evidence which are related to services performed by them in the course of their employment. Can you tell us what the position of the Treasury Board of Canada is with respect to the issue that you raised again this morning that other witnesses may, in their testimony, call into question the competency of your clients in the performance of their duties in the course of their employment?

MR. ROGERS

Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding from review of the correspondence and discussions with Mr. Ryan that it's the position of the Department of Justice that funding for attendance by counsel during examination of other witnesses will not be provided.

CHAIRMAN

Even with respect to witnesses whose testimony may call into question the professional services rendered by your clients in the course of their employment?

MR. ROGERS

That is my understanding.

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CHAIRMAN

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Has that been put them, that's what I'm...

MR. ROGERS

That has been put them, as well, the issue of time for preparation in the three areas that were outlined by the Justice Department.

CHAIRMAN

Have you had any indication from the appropriate person or persons in authority that the government of Canada, through the Treasury Board or through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, would be persuaded by any recommendations that come from this Commission in that regard?

MR. ROGERS

All I can say that I'm aware of is the correspondence which I referred to in my submissions and that was we received a letter in a similar form to that which Mr. Outhouse received and we responded to that with some inquiries and we've had no response to date.

CHAIRMAN

Thank you, Mr. Rogers. Next, Sergeant Herb Davies.

MR. M. MacDONALD

Mr. Chairman, members of this honourable Commission, my name is Mr. Mike MacDonald, personal counsel for Mr. Herb Davies, sergeant of the R.C.M.P.

It is my proposal, if it pleases this honourable

SUBMISSION - MR. M. MACDONALD

Commission, to restrict my comments to Issue (c) only.

That is, Mr. Davies necessity for, and the extent of funding required, relative to his appearance before this honourable Commission.

Issues (a) and (b) have been referred to in my brief filed with the Commission. As well, I echo the remarks of Mr. Ryan in his very able and detailed written submission, which, of course, has been supplemented by Mr. Rogers on behalf of three previous members of the R.C.M.P. referred to.

Dealing with Issue (c), Mr. Davies has been granted standing before this honourable Commission. Inherent in his appointment is a recognition that Mr. Davies has in fact a unique and specific contribution to make to the inquiry. Mr. Davies, along with Staff Sergeant Wheaton was integrally involved in the 1982 re-investigation and dealt directly with Mr. MacIntyre.

Mr. Davies, no doubt, will be submitted to a forum which will be adversarial. From this will flow the potential for Commission's findings or indeed recommendations, which may in fact be adverse to Mr. Davies. He will be subject to detailed and no doubt vigorous cross-examination by counsel for participants with conflicting interests.

Counsel, to properly prepare, must spend considerable time examining the available material. Counsel for Mr.

SUBMISSION - MR. M. MACDONALD

Davies ought to be present at least to cross-examine witnesses who may give testimony in conflict to that of Mr. Davies.

Counsel must prepare detailed submissions with Mr. Davies' interests in mind.

Mr. Davies does not have personally the resources to fund counsel efforts to this extent.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to qualify my written submission when it refers to a request for funding for a presentation during the entire investigation. Mr. Davies' input into the investigation is really restricted to the 1982 reinvestigation and thus would require counsel, I would submit, to be present for cross-examination of witnesses who may give adverse or conflicting testimony to that of Mr. Davies, to counsel Mr. Davies through his own testimony. For reasonable time to prepare for the inquiry and for reasonable time to make final submissions to this honourable Commission.

Of course, Mr. Davies seeks only the difference between the ultimate accounts rendered for these services and the funds approved by the Treasury Board for the R.C.M.P.

It is submitted that the mandate of this honourable Commission is to a great extent to unveil all of the facts.

The degree of conflicting testimony, allegations of wrongdoing and the repercussions that may flow from there are to a great extent yet to be determined.

SUBMISSION - MR. M. MACDONALD

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At this stage it is submitted, therefore, it is not a question of degree of involvement at this stage. With the greatest respect to my learned friend Mr. Pugsley, I would submit it is not a question of who stands to gain or lose the most, but the ultimate question is, is there an interest to be protected in light of the adversarial forum and the potential conflict. Who stands to gain or lose the most obviously will be determined, to some extent at least, by this honourable Commission. I would submit with respect that Mr. Davies indeed has an interest to be protected and ultimately it is in everyone's best interest that those who do have an interest to be protected be afforded legal counsel and that funding for this counsel be either ordered or recommended by this honourable Commis.sion supplementary to the funding to be provided by the Treasury Board.

On behalf of Mr. Davies, I certainly would welcome any recommendations to the Treasury Board from this honourable Commission, but ultimately would ask that if in fact funding for the areas already detailed is not provided by the Treasury Board, that the Commission either recommend or order that it be paid ancillary to the costs of this inquiry.

I make all of these submissions, Mr. Chairman, with the greatest respect.

Mr. MacDonald, I assume from your comments that you anticipate that your involvement as counsel will be somewhat more limited than counsel for some of the other parties in that your client is concerned only with the re-investigation.

MR. M. MacDONALD

That's correct, Mr. Chairman. In my initial written submissions, I wanted to qualify that to the board. In my initial submissions, I indicated that Mr. Davies was in fact integrally involved in the investigation generally, but it actually is for the 1982 re-investigation. But that certainly would not take away, I would submit, the significance of his participation.

CHAIRMAN

I'm not querying the significance. I'm only trying to get a handle on the anticipated cost.

MR. M. MacDONALD

Indeed, exactly.

CHAIRMAN

Now we have Staff Sergeant H.F., Harry F. Wheaton and Inspector Donald V. Scott. The Commission is in receipt of a factum dated May 5, 1987 from Mr. S. Bruce Outhouse of Blois, Nickerson, Palmeter and Bryson, setting forth the position of their clients and asking that funding

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be provided their clients insofar as legal fees are concerned.

Also indicating they did not intend to appear.

Does counsel for the Commission have anything to add?

MR. G. MACDONALD

No, Mr. Chairman, there's no one here for those two individuals.

CHAIRMAN

Well, again, we will take the factum as submitted, which we've already perused and it will be part of our consideration when we deliberate with respect to these applications.

Counsel for the Attorney General?

MR. RUBY

Excuse me, before you do that, if I might have a moment. My name, sir, is Clayton Ruby and I'm counsel for Marshall and I have a submission which I propose to deliver to you as representation on behalf of Mr. Marshall on the question of funding. I spoke with counsel for the Attorney General and since my position is not going to be concurrent to theirs but rather opposed to it, I thought it more appropriate that I speak before they did so that they'd have a reply. If I may have your leave.

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Well, I'd like some indication as to the purpose of that, Mr. Ruby, bearing in mind that this Commission while it's not been directly involved, I guess take note of the fact that items appearing in the press suggest that your client, Donald Marshall, had been provided with funding. And the purpose of this application, as I understand it, is on behalf of those who as of now have not been successful or successful in any way of persuading the government of Nova Scotia that they too should enjoy the same benefits that have ostensibly been provided Donald Marshall, Junior, and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and his predecessors in office and employees and former employees.

I'm not clear what it is that you're driving at. We've had very able representation made on behalf of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and the Black United Front plus the fact that we haven't received any factum from you.

Now at this stage in the proceedings, I don't think we're too concerned with sticking rigidly to the rules and the procedure which we most assuredly will do when the hearings start. When we ask for a submission to be made and it isn't made, then there will be no point in people coming along and saying "We really didn't believe

you intended to do what you said." We most assuredly do. But without interpreting this as a constraint, based on the fact that a factum was not filed, I would like you to give the Commission some indication as to what it is you propose to pursue here and on whose behalf.

MR. RUBY

Certainly, you're quite correct, Mr. Chairman, that the counsel for Mr. Marshall does not want to bring an application for funding before the Commission.

COMM. EVANS

He doesn't want a revocation of it.

MR. RUBY

Touché. If I may assist though, I'm confident that the submission will assist the Commissioners in dealing with this very complicated and difficult issue of funding. Certainly Mr. Marshall will be affected if, by a decision which subsequently proved to be attackable in the courts, some party decided to take this Commission to court to halt its proceedings, further to delay them, these are all matters which are of great concern to Mr. Marshall. And it is in the light of that that I ask permission to make representations to you on what we submit will be the appropriate funding decision in part that you're going to have to make. I'm confident that that submission will be helpful to you. You, of course, will give it

MR. RUBY

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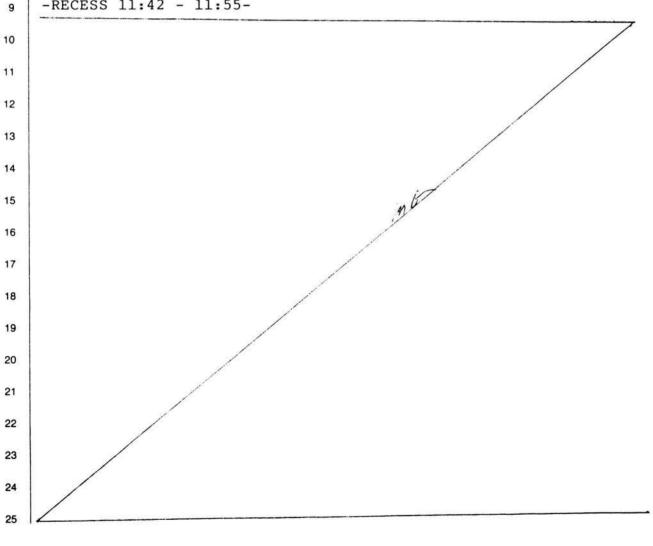
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what weight you see fit. But it is because of Mr. Marshall's interest in the proceedings and in the consequences which may flow from an adverse decision to some of the applicants here, for example, from you. We want to make at least some points with regard to them.

CHAIRMAN

Why don't we recess for ten minutes. We need a short break.

-RECESS 11:42 - 11:55-



SUBMISSION - MR. RUBY

MR. CHAIRMAN

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It's my understanding from the position put by counsel, or the Commission's understanding, rather, of the position put by Counsel for Donald Marshall, Jr., that he would like to be heard with respect to any difficulties that may be created for his client arising out of the conclusions and decisions that we will make at the end of this hearing and not with respect to the applications that we have heard and that are before us, because we do not believe it would be appropriate, indeed it would be presumptuous. I'm sure Mr. Ruby realizes this, too, for him to make representation for or against the applications that we are dealing with today. So that in the context of putting before the Commission at this time, rather than awaiting the submission of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, what I gather from your comments, Mr. Ruby, is a position that's somewhat at variance from what you believe counsel for the Government of Nova Scotia will take and how this affects or may affect your client Please proceed.

MR. RUBY

Let me just make what I propose to do and subject to your ruling, of course, is to deal with two of the applications. The position I propose to take and put before you...

25 CHAIRMAN

Which two applications are you speaking of now?

MR. RUBY

The position I propose to take is this. I want to deal with some legal questions of what your jurisdiction is and our position in respect of that. And then I want to submit the position that with regard to the individual applicants, we're not taking a position. We have nothing to say about the matter. But with regard to the two groups that have applied, I believe I have a submission that has not been made which will assist you in dealing with the merits of that application. I may say that I...

CHAIRMAN

Well, we're not prepared to hear you on that. We've heard counsel for both the two organizations—the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and the Black United Front, and they have very ably in a highly professional manner put to us, both through their factum and in their argument, the factors that they believe should be taken into account by us when we deal with their applications. So we will hear you on matters relating to Donald Marshall. We will not hear you on matters relating to other applicants. They can take care of themselves, and have done so very well, indeed.

So you may proceed with respect to any observations you wish to make on the law and any concern you may have

- | CHAIRMAN, Cont'd.
- with respect to the effect upon your client of our decision.
- 3 | So will you please proceed?

MR. RUBY

First with respect to the question of the law. It's my submission that you do have jurisdiction to recommend to the Government of Nova Scotia what level of funding and what funding ought to be granted by them and provided by them. That recommending power has been acted upon absent specific authorization by a number of Royal Commissions you've been already referred to. If I am correct in that submission, then it becomes unnecessary to deal with the rather more difficult question of whether you have the power to order the government to retain counsel or yourselves have the power to retain counsel directly for a party or someone granted standing.

So it's my submission that the safest and best course for this Commission is to avoid the legal issue of whether you have the right to order or to direct or to pay yourself for a person granted standing, but rather to take the more accepted, in terms of tradition, route of making recommendations. It is inconceivable, with the greatest respect, that this government or any government would not accept and act upon the recommendations so made if you choose to make them.

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The second part of my submission has to do with the effect on Mr. Marshall of a decision and I propose..Mr. Chairman, you will stop me if you feel I'm treading upon your earlier ruling. But I propose to take the position before you that if the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians are not granted standing in terms of funding by you, that the burden of exploring the very difficult social issues, which are going to be a large part of your decision when it comes to recommendations, will then fall upon primarily the Commission counsel and the counsel for Donald Marshall, Jr.

In that respect, I sort out the Commission into two The easy aspect, the easy part, is finding That's what you gentlemen do every out what happened. day of your lives. You're trained to do that by background and by experience and by education. Far more difficult is an assessment of the social impact of issues Donald Marshall, Jr., does not wish to such as racism. have to bear the responsibility of raising those issues, calling evidence on them, performing the social analyses. And the reason is, in my respectful submission, applicable not only to him but also to Commission counsel on whose shoulders that burden will also fall to some extent in-No one can understand the impact evitably, it's this. of the criminal justice system upon the Indian community

in Nova Scotia and the Black community in Nova Scotia as well as and with the same sensitivity as those communi-2 ties themselves. They have a unique perspective. 3 Marshall, Jr., understands to some extent because he's lived the life of a native Indian person in Nova Scotia. But the broader issues should be borne and put forward 6 to you by the communities themselves. So I don't speak 7 as they do of interest in the issues. From my point 8 of view, as Donald Marshall's counsel, we need their help. And, respectfully, no one can speak for the Black community except the Black community. No one can speak for the Indian community except the Indian community. 12 We do not wish to assume that burden.

Thank you.

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Mr. Ruby, before you leave, on your first submission, wherein you ask, you suggest that the Commission has the authority to recommend, you said both the level of funding and what funding. May I have your views on the role of the taxing master in that context? I assume that any expenditure of public funds in particular and probably it relates as well to the private sector, that the payor has a right to ask for taxation to insure that the, even where there has been an agreement as to amount, to insure that the services have been performed. Are you including

SUBMISSION - MR. RUBY

- | CHAIRMAN, Cont'd.
- 2 | in that broad definition on the level of funding the
- 3 | right of taxation?
- MR. RUBY

Yes, it's inconceivable to me that this Commission 5 or the government should issue a blank cheque for legal 6 And the traditional method in almost all the 7 provinces of dealing with this matter is through taxation by an independent court official. That provides a safeguard to the public that the money is being well spent 10 and a safeguard to the government that, in fact, there 11 has been no abuse. At the same time, it provides an 12 assurance to the counsel that services reasonably rendered 13 will, in fact, be paid. It's a regime under which lawyers 14 15 have lived for years. We all understand it well and 16 it served well in the past. So I would assume and recommend 17 to you that that be part of and incorporated in any recommen-18 dation you make.

19 CHAIRMAN

- 20 Thank you very much.
- 21 MR. RUBY
- Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 23 CHAIRMAN
- Counsel for the Attorney General?

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MR. SAUNDERS

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege for myself to appear before this Commission and address the matters that seem to be of interest to this Commission, and sitting beside me is Mr. Pink, and what I propose to do...

CHAIRMAN

Would you identify yourself for the record? We have to feed things into these machines. They're beyond my comprehension.

MR. SAUNDERS

Mr. Chairman, my name is Jamie Saunders and I'm appearing on behalf of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia and the Department of the Attorney General, and with me is my partner and colleague, Darrel Pink.

Bearing in mind your earlier comments that we not spend too much time referring to the briefs and materials that are already on file with the Commission, what I propose to do, Mr. Chairman, is just review quickly some of the more significant points that we attempted to address in that written brief and then conclude by addressing some of the comments made by learned counsel in their addresses before this Commission this morning.

Your Commission has addressed three points. The first question as identified in learned counsel, Mr. MacDonald's letter to me, was whether this Commission

had the authority to entertain an application for funding. And, secondly, the question was what remedy or disposition ought a Commission like this give. Could it give a remedy or could it give an order? And the third question was the necessity and requirement for funding by your client.

And with your Chairmanship's permission, I would like to address the first two points and my friend, Mr. Pink, beside me, were the Commission to have any questions to deal with the Charter, then Mr. Pink would like to respond to those questions. I will concentrate, instead, on the law as it is applicable to those first two points raised by Commission counsel.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, we have reviewed in our written material where a Commission of Inquiry gets its authority. And it's clear based on the authorities and jurisprudence that we've tried to enunciate in our brief that a commission gets its authority from the statute in the province by which an inquiry may be established and secondly, gets its authority from the terms of reference which are found within the Order-in-Council. We've reproduced and other counsel have reproduced the text of the Public Inquiries Act and I think it's clear without argument that what that authorizes the Commission to do is inquire into and by virtue of Section 4, various powers are given to a commission to

exercise its own process. For example, to compel the attendance of a witness before it and to compel the production of documentation.

Turning now to the terms of reference that are set forth in the Order-in-Council, and I think your commissioners and you, Mr. Chairman, will want to pay careful heed to what is set forth because that is the language that establishes the perimeters, it seems to me, with greatest respect, of what a commission such as this may do and upon which it may embark.

I take it that you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission, have at hand the text of the Order-in-Council?

14 CHAIRMAN

Yes.

MR. SAUNDERS

And in your remarks at the outset, Mr. Chairman, you referred to the scope of this inquiry and you enunciated the realm of this Commission to deal with the power to (a) inquire into (b) report their findings and (c) make recommendations. And I concentrate on those three key phrases at the beginning of the Order-in-Council.

And then secondly, to deal with, and they are specified, the points that are going to be coming before this Commission. First, the investigation of the death of Mr. Seale.

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Second, the charging and prosecution of Mr. Marshall for which he was subsequently found not guilty, and then finally "and such other related matters which the Commissioners consider relevant to the inquiry." And in a moment I would like to address members of the Commission on that last phrase "and such other related matters which the Commissioners consider relevant to the inquiry." Before doing that, let me say this in passing, that there seems to be no dispute among the papers filed before the Commission and in argument that I heard this morning that a Royal Commission has no authority to order the government to do anything. And if that is so, Mr. Chairman, then I would propose then getting on to the next point, that is to say, whether or not a commission of inquiry has the authority to make a recommendation to government which, after all, established the Commission in the first instance.

I will rely upon the authorities set forth in our factum for the proposition that a Royal Commission has no authority, no jurisdiction to order a government to do a thing or to take a step. So turning then, Mr. Chairman, to the second part, and that is the authority of a Royal Commission to recommend, it seems to me in the comments made by my learned friends this morning and as I read their factum that they are suggesting to this

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Commission that there is some inherent power or inherent authority in a Royal Commission to make a recommendation. We say with the greatest of respect, Members of the Commission, that what authority and jurisdiction a Commission draws is confined to the terms of reference established in the Order-in-Council. And that what this Commission is doing is looking into those points that are addressed on the first page of the Order-in-Council and which were explored by the Chairman in his opening remarks. does not give this Commission, we say, with the greatest of deference, authority to recommend something that is not considered within those terms of reference. And the matter of funding is not addressed, gentlemen, in the terms of reference and in the Order-in-Council. And we say that by referring to the text of the Orderin-Council, this Commission has no inherent authority to make such a recommendation.

I made brief comment on the phrase "and such other related matters which the Commissioners consider relevant to the inquiry." Well, surely to give meaning to that phrase, we must look at the words that make it up. "And such other related matters." We say with respect that that entitles the Commission to establish its own rules of practice and procedure, which they did and which were circulated among counsel at the first meeting on April

And those rules of practice and procedure clearly have to do with the matters that are before set out. That is to say, the investigation of the original murder, the subsequent conviction and the appeal.

In other words, the phrase "and such other related matters" refers back to the text of the Order-in-Council. It does not say "any other matters." It says "and such other matters related." And so I say, with respect, that that takes us back to the three ultimate considerations of this Commission.

CHAIRMAN

Will you indicate the relevance of Paragraph 5 in the Order-in-Council?

MR. SAUNDERS

Certainly, Mr. Chairman. Paragraph 5 on Page 2 is the jurisdiction of this Commission to create and circulate the rules of practice and procedure which were in fact done on April 13. Orders that the Commissioners may adopt such rules, practices, and procedures for the purposes of the inquiry. And so we say that that clearly gives this Commission the authority to do what it did in passing upon the rules, deciding who would have standing, deciding who would have the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses and to state clearly on the record that it would be Commission counsel who would lead evidence on direct and counsel

for parties given status have the opportunity to cross-examine.

CHAIRMAN

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I'm not quarreling with you there, but I just wanted to be certain I understood what you were saying earlier, that I thought you said, but I may have been unable to hear what you were saying. That the rules of procedure that have been prepared and passed, adopted by the Commission and I emphasize, you know, this does not restrict us from changing the rules in the future. I thought, and I understood you to say that our authority to do that came under the provision "and such other related matters which the Commissioners consider relevant to the inquiry." Is that what you're saying?

MR. SAUNDERS

Mr. Chairman, I did, but only as example. Not to say that that was the only place that what you have set up as rules of practice gained its authority, but rather to explain as best I can that whatever is done by this Commission must relate to those three critical features that are set forth in the paragraph above it. And that the funding or wherewithal of a...

CHAIRMAN

I understand what you're saying now. Whether I agree with it is something else.

MR. SAUNDERS

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Thank you. "And that the funding or wherewithal of a particular participant granted status by this Commission" is not a "such other related matter" which the Commission should consider relevant to the inquiry. The financial status of a participant granted status some seventeen or sixteen years after the incident which gave rise to the investigation is not, in my respectful submission, something that can be described as "a related matter which the Commissioners consider relevant to the inquiry." My friends have suggested, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, that Clause 2 of the Order-in-Council, that is to say, "to retain the services of legal counsel," is broad enough to permit this Commission to authorize the retention of counsel on behalf of anyone or all of the seventeen parties granted full status and to compel payment of such retainer by the Province of Nova Scotia. We point out to the members of the Commission that the wording is not "to retain on behalf of all applicants granted standing before the Commission." Rather, and instead, the wording is "to retain the services of legal counsel." And we say that that imports nothing more than what this Commission did, I believe, in November of last year when it engaged counsel on its own behalf.

We say that that does not and cannot be so broadly interpreted

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as to say that this Commission can then authorize the retention of counsel for any one of the seventeen participants and to have such retention paid for by the Province of Nova Scotia.

Turning to some cases which were mentioned by my friends in their written facta, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, they referred to the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment and I have referred to that decision, the divisional court, and in particular the remarks of Mr. Justice Linden. And that is in our brief of materials and case law. I say with the greatest of respect that the Court went out of its way in that case to say that they were not making a determination which would affect the decision to be taken by proper officials on the overall question of funding. So that there is nothing in the decision of the divisional court in that case which stands for the proposition that a Royal Commission can recommend that participants be funded by a provincial government. At Page 88 of the decision of Mr. Justice Linden and I quote very briefly:

The third caveat is that there is nothing in this decision which is meant to influence the Commissioners or others in relation question of funding of the participants with regard to this cross-examination feature. funding because is provided for presentation of briefs does not necessarily mean that funding would be provided for full participation. That is a distinct question that will be determined by those responsible for those matters.

And so I draw that...what I respectfully submit is a distinction to be made and an important one in the remarks of the divisional court in that case.

We don't have a very clear wording with respect to funding as they did and as the Court explored in the Bortolotti case, members of the Commission. You'll recall that that's a decision taken by the Ontario Court of Appeal and again it's referred to in the materials. Contrast the wording of the Order-in-Council that we have here with the Order-in-Council in that instance. And I'm quoting:

All matters referred to this Commission shall be heard and determined in proceedings of an adversarial nature. The Ministry of Housing, former landowners, president, former agents and officials of what now forms part of the Ministry of Housing will be entitled to be represented by counsel, who shall be paid by the Ministry of Housing. The reasonable costs of counsel and any appraisals required et cetera, shall be borne by the Ministry of Housing.

So again I draw to the Commission's attention the distinction between that very clear wording in that instance and the language that we have as appears in the terms of reference in our case.

I've listened very carefully to the remarks made by my learned friends as to the risk to which their clients may be put during the obvious scrutiny of a Commission such as this and they've presented those positions eloquently.

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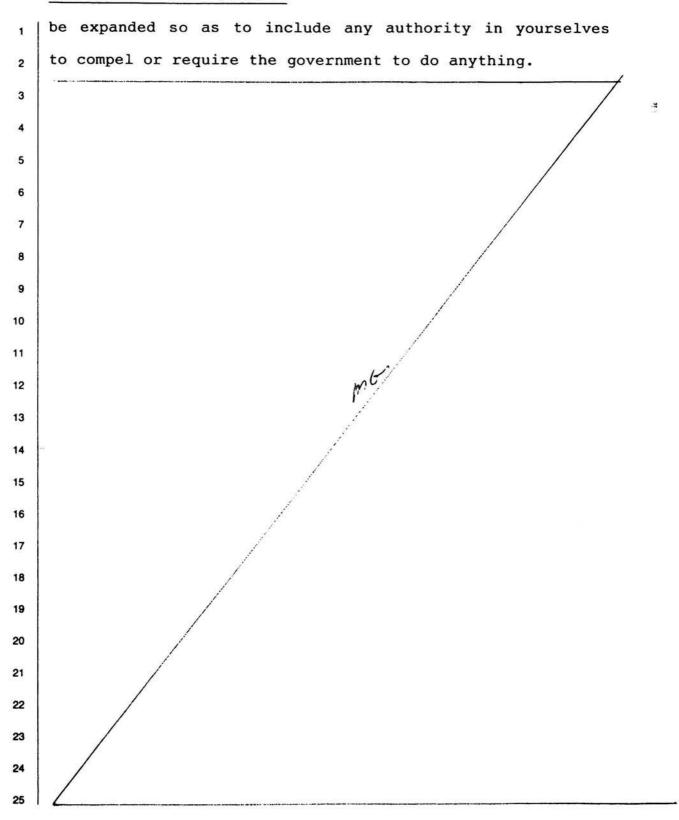
But I say with deference that the reasons that they have canvassed for the Commission are reasons for the granting of full status as a participant and not reasons why this Commission has authority to make any recommendation to government for funding for such a participant.

My learned friend, Mr. Pugsley, in making remarks on behalf of Mr. MacIntyre has addressed the matter of Mr. MacIntyre's reputation and that he will be under the glare of scrutiny and that his activities may be the result of sanction or may result in sanction. T say with the greatest of respect that appearance is not enough and we must presume that you, members of the Commission, have very carefully reviewed the criteria before which an applicant became a full status participant. assume that you had discussions among yourselves in order to make that determination in March of this year. That having been done, we say with respect that that doesn't give this Commission authority to then recommend funding for those participants. Because that's not the law. We say that there can be no recommendations of this Commission at whatever date which can legally affect any participant who appears before this Commission. We are all, after all, witnesses appearing before this Royal Commission and although we have full status participation and are able to cross-examine the witnesses who are called by

learned Commission counsel, we are still witnesses. And any person who appears from my department or Mr. MacIntyre appears or any R.C.M.P. officer or any other witness is only that and that does not give this Commission or any other the jurisdiction to make a recommendation that government ought to pick up the tab for that. And because this Royal Commission has no authority, based on the jurisprudence that we've put in our submissions to you, to make a decision which would have a legal effect on someone, then we say with deference that there is no authority in this Commission to compel or in other ways require funding for that kind of participant.

So we say in conclusion on that point, members of the Commission, that there is no inherent jurisdiction and among other authorities we have the decision taken in the Keable Commission decision that there is no inherent authority. That a Royal Commission does not have the inherent authority as a superior court and I don't think I need canvass other cases this morning on that point.

My learned friend, I believe Mr. Ross made the argument that the phrase "Rules of Procedure" ought to be interpreted broadly enough that the commissioners could then compel the province to fund. And I say, with respect, that surely any reading of Section 5, which deals with the rules that you commissioners have put in place cannot



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My friend Mr. Ross has also drawn to your Commissioners' attention that section of the Order-in-Council, specifically number 4, which says that the Commission can order remuneration, costs and expenses payable in respect to the Inquiry out of the consolidated fund of the Province. I just draw to your Commissioners' attention that it's not this Royal Commission which orders that such payment come out of the consolidated fund, rather one must go back to the preamble sentence which begins "All of the numbered terms of reference..." And I say it's very clear that it's the Governor-in-Council which is pleased to, and then several things are enumerated. So I say that it's the Governor-in-Council that would order under 4 that such remuneration be paid under the consolidated fund and that that does not give jurisdiction to the Commission to so order.

I believe I've addressed the first two points in learned Commission counsel's letter to all of us, Mr. Chairman. We say that the Commission has no authority to recommend on a matter that is not enunciated in the Order-in-Council, and if the Chair or members of the Commission have any questions dealing with the Charter then my colleague, Mr. Pink, would be happy to respond.

CHAIRMAN

The issues with respect to the Charter have been

CHAIRMAN [Cont'd.]

canvassed very fully by counsel in their briefs and you have responded in your brief. Indeed one counsel suggested that we go beyond the Charter, I'm sure which is to the delight of the Fathers of Confederation. But...so we don't deem it necessary to hear any further submission on the Charter.

MR. SAUNDERS

Thank-you, Mr. Chairman. Those are our submissions.

CHAIRMAN

Now, counsel for the applicants, or at least Mr. Pugsley indicated that he may wish to respond to any issues raised by the...by counsel for the Attorney General, particularly if they are unanticipated and you...did you hear anything that you didn't anticipate, Mr. Pugsley?

MR. PUGSLEY

I only have two very short comments, Mr. Chairman and members.

I'm surprised and disappointed at the position taken by the Attorney General's department in connection with the question of recommendations from this Commission for funding. Most enlightened provinces in this country have directly requested commissions of this kind to give its recommendations with respect to funding. As I understand the position taken by my friends, they not only

MR. PUGSLEY [Cont'd.]

do not want your recommendations, they say you can't give them, which I find surprising and disappointing.

My friend acknowledges that you have the liberty to award status. He acknowledges that you were acting within your mandate in so doing. My only comment is that status without funding is really an illusionary right here. That if there is no funding, there will be no participation by counsel and the full status that was intended in your designation will simply not be able to be carried out. Thank-you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN

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Let's see the order we have. Now, Mr. Wildsmith, do you wish to respond.

MR.WILDSMITH

Just very briefly, Mr. Chairman. The Attorney General's submission has engaged in the very lawyerese that I commented on in my opening remarks. It all seems to boil down to the Order-in-Council. Our submission to you, just to re-emphasize it is to say that you, as honourable gentlemen, have a choice, and we are simply asking that you do the honourable thing.

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Ross.

MR. ROSS

Thank-you, Mr. Chairman. As I look, Mr. Chairman,

MR. ROSS [Cont'd.]

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at the letter of March 13, 1987, from the executive secretary of the Commission to Mr. Seale advising him that he was granted standing, the operative standing, said "This will entitle to be present, cross-examine witnesses and present a full submission." Now, if this is the standard letter which was sent to all parties, I really think that it's beyond the scope of the standing to really entertain the submissions on behalf of the Attorney General and I would suggest that it is absolutely inconsistent with the concept of an independent inquiry to have the Attorney General at this time attempting to really hamstring the Inquiry as far as interpreting its terms of reference is concerned.

14 CHAIRMAN

No one is going to hamstring the Inquiry.

MR. ROSS

I appreciate that.

18 CHAIRMAN

You can allay your fears on that.

20 MR. ROSS

Thank-you. Thank-you. That's the position, Mr.

22 | Chairman.

23 | CHAIRMAN

Mr. Rogers.

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MR. ROGERS

I have no further submissions, Mr. Chairman, thankyou.

CHAIRMAN

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Mr. MacDonald.

MR. MacDONALD

I have no further submissions, Mr. Chairman, thankyou.

CHAIRMAN

Have I covered all the counsel for the applicants? That's all we have to hear this morning, Mr. MacDonald.

COMM. EVANS

I'd like to ask Mr. Saunders a question.

CHAIRMAN

All right.

COMM. EVANS

Mr. Saunders, without prejudging this matter at all, it seems to me that this Inquiry is in the call to investigate a matter which is of great public interest, and witnesses who appear before this Commission are witnesses called to assist the Commission in the resolution of the problem which has been handed to them by the government. And, in discharging that responsibility there is always the possibility that someone may be prejudicially affected by that finding, that is, some witness who appears. On the surface it would appear a bit unfair that a person

COMM. EVANS [Cont'd.]

who is called to give evidence at the Commission and who might be prejudicially affected does not have the right to have legal representation to protect his interest. I gather from what you...I appreciate what you have told me. But in looking at other commissions of inquiry throughout the country, they seem to be a bit at variance with what you have indicated to us. I know that in the Pickering one certainly it was set out, a particular resolution that they should be funded but there have been other commissions that do not have the same wording where funding has been provided. I think I'm right in that.

MR. SAUNDERS

Yes, you are, Commissioner Evans. I guess my reaction to that is that in my reading of those decisions the question of whether a commission had the discretion to recommend funding did not come before the commission. In some, for example, I understand in Grange the government indicated to the commission that it would be receptive to recommendations and they were forthcoming. I am not here on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, rather only a department of that government. And I speak not for the province or its attitude in this matter, sir.

COMM. EVANS

But in the Grange inquiry, by whom was the submission made on behalf of the government?

· MR. SAUNDERS

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I don't know. I don't know. I only gain this from discussions with Mr. Lamick who appeared as commission counsel in that instance.

COMM. EVANS

I understood it may have been made by the Attorney General...

MR. SAUNDERS

I have no idea.

COMM. EVANS

...as an officer of the Crown.

MR. SAUNDERS

I have no idea, sir.

COMM. EVANS

I'm not positive. I just suspect that's what had happened.

MR. RUBY

I have a submission if I might. I, and I suspect others are concerned about what might be the schedule you have in mind for the hearings in the fall. Might I invite you to assist counsel by indicating what you've got planned so we can plan our own schedules for the fall.

CHAIRMAN

We keep planning and then people intervene and play havoc with our planning. But the announced date for the

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opening of public hearings in Sydney, Nova Scotia, is Wednesday, September the 9th, 1987. We anticipate sitting that week, the following week and the week of the 21st. The week of September the 28th we have other judicial duties that are mandatory that we perform. We run into some difficulties as of now in October, the first three weeks, and I realize that counsel for all parties needs some time in between to take...to participate in other hearings that they have in courts, et cetera. now we are most likely to come back again on Monday, the 26th of October, still at Sydney, and we will be sitting in November...we are having a little... I'm a bit uncertain as to how many weeks we will be sitting in November at this time. What we're hoping to do is at a meeting of the Commission very soon to finalize as best we can the schedule and that schedule will be submitted to all counsel. Now, I realize there is no way we can accommodate all counsel.

Well, I'm sorry, it's just been drawn to my attention...

this is what happens when you change every day. We will

not be here the first...we will not be sitting the first

two weeks in November, but we will be sitting again commencing

the 16th of November...gee, where are we now?

October. Have I got you all confused now? Let me

start again. We are going to open in Sydney on the 9th

CHAIRMAN [Cont'd.]

of September and we will sit in Sydney until Friday the 25th of September. Then we start again on, sorry, on October the 6th and we sit the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th still in Sydney. We will not be sitting the weeks of the 12th and 19th of October. But we sit...we commence again on October the 26th in Sydney and we will continue in Sydney until we finish our hearings in Sydney. It is anticipated that there will also be lengthy hearings in Halifax.

MR. RUBY

When you say a week do you mean a full five day week or are you talking of something else?

CHAIRMAN

A full five-day week. Well, we may adjourn for statutory holidays and Boxing Day is out and Christmas Day is a holiday in Newfoundland.

I thank counsel for their submissions and for the concise manner in which the submissions were made today really supplementary to the briefs that have been filed. We have reviewed the briefs a great deal during our meetings over the past few days and the Commission is conscious of the fact that there is a great deal of urgency in getting this issue out of the way so that we can get on with doing the other work that has to be done. Mind you there is so much work to be done by Commission counsel

CHAIRMAN[Cont'd.]

and research people who we will have to have retained and will retain in areas not directly involved in the presentation of evidence, that we can use every day we have between now and September in doing that work. But I don't want...we don't want unnecessary delays.

With that in mind, therefore, we propose adjourning until two o'clock tomorrow afternoon when we will reconvene in this building and we will make known our decision with respect to this morning's applications.

ADJOURNED to 2:00 p.m. - May 14, 1987

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- 1 May 14, 1987 2:00 p.m.
- 2 <u>DECISION RE FUNDING</u>
- 3 CHAIRMAN
- 4 This is a decision of the Royal Commission on the Donald
- 5 Marshall, Jr., prosecution on the matter of applications for the
- 6 provision of funding for legal counsel.
- 7 Application has been made on behalf of various parties
- 8 requesting the Commission to order the Province of Nova Scotia to
- 9 pay for legal counsel to be retained by such parties, or in the
- 10 alternative, requesting the Commission to recommend that the
- 11 Province of Nova Scotia provide such payment.
- We do not consider it necessary at this time to determine
- 13 whether the Commission has power to order the province to provide
- 14 payment for such legal counsel; however, we do believe that absent
- any prohibition, it is implicit in the terms of reference of any Royal
- 16 Commission that it has the capacity and indeed the obligation to
- 17 respond to any party who has been granted standing and who raises
- 18 an issue of participant funding. To refuse to respond to such a
- 19 request would be inconsistent with a tradition of Royal Commissions,
- 20 a tradition which encourages full participation in a public and
- 21 independent forum. In recent times similar requests have been
- 22 responded to by then Mr. Justice Berger, Mr. Justice Grange, Mr.
- 23 Justice Estey and Mr. Justice Parker.

The Commission, if its findings are to be considered credible, must be perceived to be conducting fair hearings and to be doing everything possible to ensure that proper representation is provided for all parties whose participation in all or in some particular part of the hearings is required. It would be extremely unfortunate and inconsistent with the proper administration of justice if a necessary party were prevented from presenting its full story to the Commission due to lack of financial resources. The public interest is unlikely to be served adequately if only some interested groups and parties are represented, since, necessarily, that would risk having our findings influenced in favour of those parties who are either better organized or better funded.

We consider funding should only be made available if the public interest demands that the cost of such parties should be paid from the public purse, and then only to the extent the parties cannot afford to provide their own counsel. Wherever funding is provided by the province government to any party, it is our recommendation that the amounts to be paid should be subject to taxation. In this way there should be prevention of costly duplication of work and resources and adequate protection of public funds.

The Commission is of the opinion that with the exception of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, none of the parties granted standing can reasonably take the position that either the public interest or their own interest requires the presence of legal counsel on their behalf throughout the hearings. The province of Nova Scotia has retained outside counsel to represent the present and former

- 1 Attorneys General and the employees of the department. Those 2 parties who have been granted standing and who played an
- 3 important role in the events leading to the arrest and conviction of
- 4 Donald Marshall, Jr., and who could reasonably assume that their
- 5 conduct may be attacked, would want their counsel to be present
- 6 when they're giving evidence themselves and whenever evidence is
- 7 being adduced which would tend to call their conduct into question.
- 8 The public interest in having the hearings conducted fairly demands
- 9 that such parties not be denied the right to defend vigorously their
- 10 conduct because of their inability to pay counsel.
- In this case, the perception of fairness is of particular
- 12 importance because the Province of Nova Scotia has elected to
- 13 provide funding for counsel for Donald Marshall, Jr., whose interest is
- 14 adverse to other parties who have been granted standing. Fairness
- 15 demands that these parties be given every opportunity to have their
- 16 interest protected. John F. MacIntyre and the estate of Donald C.
- 17 MacNeil, Q.C., fall into this category and each has advised the
- 18 Commission that they cannot afford to pay legal counsel. It is our
- 19 recommendation that payment for such counsel be made by the
- 20 Province of Nova Scotia.
- Another group of parties who have been granted standing, all
- 22 of whom are or were members of the R.C.M.P., may want their
- 23 counsel present while they're on the witness stand, but it is unlikely
- 24 they could reasonably suggest that the protection of their individual
- 25 interest require that independent counsel attend during the
- 26 presentation of most other evidence.

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We understand the federal government provides funding for counsel for such persons while they are giving evidence and when they are being interviewed by Commission counsel.

Standing has been granted for the R.C.M.P. and counsel has been appointed by that body to represent the interests of the force and all members of the force, to the extent that they were acting in the scope of their employment.

It is our understanding that counsel for the R.C.M.P. intends to

9 be present during most of the hearings. The federal government

10 recognizes that individual members of the R.C.M.P. require

11 independent counsel on occasion. Counsel for the various members

12 of the R.C.M.P. have indicated that circumstances could arise other

13 than when their clients are giving evidence where a conflict might

14 exist between their interest and those of the R.C.M.P.

Given the intention of the federal government to provide funding to individual members of the force in certain circumstances, we suggest it is that body to whom these applicants should look for additional funding.

Those parties who represent the public interest or groups thereof fall into a different category. Standing has been granted to the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. These groups requested standing because they hold the view that discrimination and racism influence the administration in the Province of Nova Scotia and may have contributed to Donald Marshall, Jr., being convicted and sent to prison. These serious allegations will be considered by the Commission. We believe that

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1 the public interest requires, in a proper case, that the point of view

2 of organized and affected minority groups be appropriately

3 represented and articulated. This is such a proper case. The extent

4 of involvement required at the hearings by counsel for these groups

5 is difficult to predict at this time. The Commission has also

instructed its counsel to confer with both such groups prior to

7 experts being retained by the Commission to carry out research

concerning the matters of racism and discrimination.

Finally, we considered the application of Oscar Nathanial Seale, father of the late Sanford William Seale. Mr. Seale consistently has maintained the position that his son's reputation was being attacked and damaged without any opportunity having been afforded to the Seale family to respond. His position is comparable to that of the parents of children considered by the Grange Commission to have a sufficient interest in the outcome of that inquiry to warrant public funding for their counsel.

17 In the submission made on behalf of Mr. Seale, it was indicated 18 he cannot afford counsel. It is clear that his interest relates only to the events which occurred on the night when this tragedy took place 19 and we consider he should be provided funding to enable counsel to 20 21 be present to represent the interests of the family when those events 22 are being considered at the hearings. During the submission made 23 yesterday, counsel for Mr. Seale indicated he would also be 24 representing the Black United Front and thereby the costs to be 25 incurred for the representation of Mr. Seale would be less than 26 normally might have been the case.

- The Commission accordingly makes the following recommendations to the Governor-in-Council:
- 3 (1) That consistent with the foregoing principles, public
- 4 funding for legal counsel be provided John F. MacIntyre, the Union of
- 5 Nova Scotia Indians, the Black United Front, the estate of Donald C.
- 6 MacNeil, Q.C. and Oscar Nathanial Seale.
- 7 (2) That no funding be provided by the Province of Nova Scotia
- 8 for Adolphus James Evers, Gary Green, R.A. McAlpine, Herb Davies, H.
- 9 Wheaton and D. Scott.
- 10 (3) That any accounts rendered for participant funding be
- 11 reviewed, taxed. Counsel for all applicants impressed the
- 12 Commission with their assurances of a responsible approach to the
- 13 expenditure of public funds and we believe that taxation of accounts
- 14 rendered will provide public assurance of such responsibility.
- We recognize that the Governor-in-Council is not required to
- 16 accept our recommendations, however, we have unique knowledge
- 17 concerning the scope of this inquiry and are in the best position to
- 18 make recommendations. We expect, therefore, our recommendations
- 19 will be given serious consideration.
- The Commission would like to thank counsel for their
- 21 attendance here yesterday and the manner in which counsel
- 22 conducted themselves in the presentation of their arguments and the
- 23 succinct way in which the positions being put on behalf of their
- 24 clients was presented to this Commission, and we are optimistic in
- 25 the belief that such approach is one that we will receive and can

- anticipate receiving when the hearings commence in Sydney, Nova
 Scotia, in September.
- We're also particularly impressed with the obvious intelligent approach that the press who covered the hearing yesterday took in reporting this today. It indicated to us that they indeed had a very responsible knowledge of this very sensitive but important issue.

MARGARET E. GRAHAM DISCOVERY SERVICE

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

MARGARET E. GRAHAM

DATED THIS 19 day of May Nova Scotia. , 1987, at Dartmouth,