IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

CHARLIE NIGAKTALIK



Transcript of Judgment delivered by His Honour Judge R. M. Bourassa, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on Wednesday, February 15, A.D. 1984.

APPEARANCES:

MR. G. BICKERT

On behalf of the Crown

MS G. LANG

On behalf of the Defence

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application very seriously, and I've spent some time in reviewing all of the case material supplied by Counsel as well as some other case materials I am familiar with. I would take the position at the outset that this Court has the jurisdiction to entertain applications for a stay of proceedings based on the abuse of its own process. I think that apart from what has been stated in other jurisdictions that position finds support in the decisions of Mr. Justice de Weerdt in R. v. Chabun, as well as R. v. Panarctic. I believe the matter then is properly before me, and I have the power to grant the relief requested.

I am in sympathy with respect to the application. I think the problem raised in the application is serious, and perhaps compounded—more than it would be in a southern jurisdiction, because of the Northwest Territories' peculiar situation. Here we can have a Defendant in a remote community interviewed by a defence counsel who is more than likely duty counsel or legal aid. Based on the election of the Crown, the duty counsel will describe the parameters of sentencing, will interview the man or defendant about the offence and make a decision as to plea. Then, two or three months will transpire, the defendant will be at home—I'm assuming, for the purposes of this scenario—mulling over and worrying or considering what has been laid out to him by counsel. Two or three months later, a new counsel arrives in the community,

and if that new counsel has done his homework as is usually done, that counsel will meet with the defendant, probably review the facts again if a trial has been set, proceed to trial. If the Crown changes its election, and I use that word in describing the staying of one Information and the laying of a new Information, then the accused is confronted with another brand-new situation. He now has a different lawyer telling him a different story, and it may well be that the niceties of staying and laying of new informations and Crown elections are lost on the defendant, and the whole process becomes incomprehensible to the accused.

Now, I think it is clear from what Mr. Justice de Weerdt has said as well as in virtually all of the case

Now, I think it is clear from what Mr. Justice de Weerdt has said as well as in virtually all of the case authorities given to me for this Court to find abuse of process, there has to be some pretty strenuous or pretty significant matters before the Court in terms of oppression, oblique motive, and serious prejudice to the defendant.

Delay, procedural complications, are not a ground for finding an abuse of process.

and in this case did, certainly cause confusion for the applicant. It makes it very difficult for the applicant to understand what is going on. It causes problems in the administration of justice in that a matter may be set for trial on the second circuit, and when counsel is faced with a new election by the Crown to proceed by way of indictment, may want a further adjournment to consider

the situation or the client's situation, it may result in delays, expense, inconvenience, but I very reluctantly come to the conclusion that it does not, as I understand the the law, amount to an abuse of process; nor, in my view, does it amount to an abuse or contrary to Section 7 of the Charter of Rights.

I must, therefore, with reluctance--and as I say, I am in some sympathy with the applicant--dismiss the application.

I would raise one query. The procedure by the Crown with respect to this individual, as I have indicated, I find is not an abuse of process as understood by our law at this point. One wonders if the use of Section 506, and laying of new Informations on a regular staying continuing basis in itself would amount to an abuse of process of the whole system. It is not stated in any of the cases that I have referred to exactly what Section 506 is designed to cover, but to use it on a regular and continuing basis, to correct misjudgments or correct errors by one Crown or to combine four or five Informations into one, could very will invite the that that in itself is an abuse of process. I think notwithstanding the dismissal of this application, the Court has to remain ready to consider other applications in the future, should the continued use of or the circumventing of normal procedure reach such a point where it constitutes an abuse of the whole process. I think it is an interesting

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issue; and I don't have any evidence, of course, before
me that this is being done, but it may be something that the
court may have to consider in the future.

I thank Counsel for their work on this matter.

I take it then on that basis we will be proceeding to trial on the twenty-second, is it?

MR. BICKERT: It is scheduled for the twentieth of February, and I've indicated the Crown's willingness to proceed on that date should counsel for the accused wish to proceed.

MS LANG:

My understanding is it will be, yes.

II THE COURT:

That will be for trial.

MR. BICKERT:

Mr. Nigaktalik is a serving prisoner, so perhaps

a remand warrant to that date could be prepared.

THE COURT:

He will be remanded in custody to that date.

MR. BICKERT:

Thank you.

(AT WHICH TIME THIS MATTER WAS CONCLUDED.)

Certified a correct transcript

Edna Thiessen, Court Reporter