IN THE FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA

JUL : 1997

COUR FEDERALE DU CANAL EDMONTON, ALBERTA

15.1

Court Number T-1785-96

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BETWEEN:

THERESE DOCHUCK ET AL

Plaintiffs (Applicants)

- and -

CHIEF FRANCIS SCANIE ET AL

Defendants (Respondents)

DECISION

June 20, 1997
Held at the Federal Court of Canada
Edmonton, Alberta
Pages 1 to 7

TAKEN BEFORE:

The Honourable Associate Chief Justice Jerome

APPEARANCES

TAKEN BEFORE:

The Honourable Associate Chief Justice Jerome

T. P. Glancy, Esq.

For the Applicants

B. Crane, Esq.

For the Respondents

K. N. Lambrecht, Esq.

For Her Majesty the Queen as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs

O. Splane

Court Registrar

C. R. Enders

Court Reporter

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THE COURT:

Thank you, Mr. Glancy. I do not

have any questions, and I do not propose to allow the application. My reasons are as follows:

It is entirely inappropriate for me to deal with this matter by way of motion. It is, in fact, one of if not the main issue in the litigation, and for me to do it today would be, I think, extraordinary. The Court may intervene in cases where there is a genuine risk of injustice being done by not intervening, but this is certainly not one of those.

I also have regard for the very limited scope of mandamus, that I can direct the Minister to fulfill a statutory duty by mandamus. I cannot direct the specific terms, and here the Notice of Motion seeks terms which are not specific in any event. That is to say that it should be someplace where it can be paid without discrimination. That leaves much to be filled in in terms of certainty and details; therefore, the relief sought in paragraph 1 of the Notice of Motion would not comply with mandamus, and neither does the application, because it does not base itself in a specific public duty by the Minister.

The third reason is that I think it is inappropriate for Courts to try to rewrite the law by way of an emergency motion. I have expressed that on a number of occasions in the past with respect to electoral disputes before the Court, and, indeed, what has happened

is -- well, for example, one of the highest-profile election disputes was not so much with the prisonors but with judges. Two of the judges of our court brought an application to the court, and I had to ask a retired judge to come back and hear it.

Let me continue the thought about the judges. The Crown did not defend the policy that the judges should not be allowed to vote, and the judge presiding over that issue was quite concerned that we were making very important constitutional law here and no submission from the Crown. Therefore, the judge reluctantly had to venture into territory where the Courts should not go, and, indeed, if the Minister is taking the position, as it was there, that electoral reform should include the right of judges to vote, that that should be done by Parliament.

When we move, for example, into the area of prisonors voting, you have a much clearer picture of what happens. For example, when cases like Ascovin in the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Canada says a certain amount of delay should result in dismissal of criminal charges. The Court then somehow has to sort out the chaos that follows when the public outcry that is raised and the organizational nightmare that comes with it. In our case, one of our judges granted from the bench a motion to allow prisoners to vote, and in turn there was without any regard, for example, whether there

were electoral boxes in the prisons, whether there should be enumeration in the prisons. That had to follow by way of another application to the Court, sometimes regarding provincial prisonors voting federally and the other way around.

So it is very complex for the Minister to deal with this. I think it is chaotic for the Courts to do it, and I think it is almost incomprehensible for the Courts to venture into that territory by way of motion.

Now, finally, I should tell you that as a discretionary matter, if I accept the motion today, both Defendants are deprived of their day in court, and they certainly intend to defend on every aspect of the case. Furthermore, it would seem that there is a -- not only would they be deprived if I were to grant the motion today of the major part of the defence, but I have no indication that the relief sought would in any way shorten or eliminate the litigation itself.

Much of this action has to go to trial, and, therefore, as a discretionary matter, I do not propose to grant the motion. Therefore, the application for mandamus is dismissed, and the endorsement that I will make today is that I am dismissing it for reasons given orally from the bench and that brief reasons will be filed when I have read, edited

the transcript of my own reasons today. When I have edited it, then I can file it pursuant to Section 50 of the Federal Court Act. Costs will be in accordance. Thank you. MR. GLANCY: will take another 25 minutes THE COURT: before we do the last one. (PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED)

FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA TRIAL DIVISION

NAMES OF SOLICITORS AND SOLICITORS ON THE RECORD

COURT FILE NO.: T-1785-96

STYLE OF CAUSE: THERESE DOCHUK et al v. CHIEF FRANCIS SCANIE et al

PLACE OF HEARING: Edmonton, Alberta

DATE OF HEARING: 20 June 1997

REASONS FOR ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE JEROME A.C.J.

DATED:

October 9, 1997

APPEARANCES:

Mr. T.P. Glancy

FOR PLAINTIFF

Mr. K. Lambrecht

FOR DEFENDANT

Mr. B. Crane & Ms. W. Jacknife

FOR DEFENDANT

SOLICITORS OF RECORD:

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GOWLING, STRATHY & HENDERSON

Ottawa, Ontario

FOR DEFENDANT

Federal Court of Canada Trial Division



Section de première instance de la Cour fédérale du Canada

Court No. T-1785-96

BETWEEN:

THERESE DOCHUCK, ALBERTINE FINNEY, MARIE ROSE FOOTE, AGNES GENDRON, DAVID GENDRON, BARBARA JENNINGS, DOREEN LARSON, DANNY McLAUGHLIN, MARY McLAUGHLIN, LYNDA MINOOSE, IRENE PERRY, CELINA RITTER, DAVID RITTER, DAWN RITTER, JULIE ROUGH and CINDY WILDER,

Plaintiffs

- and -

CHIEF FRANCIS SCANIE and the COUNCIL OF COLD LAKE
FIRST NATIONS and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN
RIGHT OF CANADA AS REPRESENTED BY
THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Defendants

Let the attached certified transcript of my Reasons for Order delivered orally from the Bench at Edmonton, Alberta, on June 20, 1997, be filed to comply with S. 51 of the *Federal Court Act*.

James A. Jerome

A.C.J.

