

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA
(On Appeal from the Court of Appeal of British Columbia)**

BETWEEN:

**THE MINISTER OF FORESTS and THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

APPELLANTS

- and -

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY LIMITED

RESPONDENT

- and -

**COUNCIL OF THE HAIDA NATION and GUUJAAW,
on their own behalf and on behalf of all members
of the Haida Nation**

RESPONDENT

- and -

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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MANITOBA, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
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SQUAMISH INDIAN BAND and LAX KW'ALAAMS INDIAN BAND,
THE FIRST NATIONS SUMMIT, THE DENE THA' FIRST NATION,
THE HAISLA NATION, TENIMGYET, also known as ART MATTHEWS,
GITXSAN HEREDITARY CHIEF, THE BUSINESS COUNCIL OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA & YUKON CHAMBER OF MINES, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COUNCIL OF FOREST INDUSTRIES
AND MINING ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA and
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

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LIST OF AUTHORITIES

	<u>Para.</u>
Cases:	
1. <u>Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)</u> , [2001] 2 CNLR 83.	3
2. <u>Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)</u> , [2002] BCCA 147.	4
3. <u>R. v. Marshall</u> , [2003] N.S.C.A. 105.	8
 Statutes and Other Authorities:	
4. (Statistics Canada (Natural Resources Canada)) (www.statcan.ca)	6, 7

1. Nova Scotia submits that suggested constitutional and fiduciary duty of consultation and accommodation based upon claimed but unproven aboriginal rights must be rejected.

2. Alternatively, there is one brief point which, while perhaps self-evident, needs to be said in the event that this Court upholds the duty to consult described by the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

3. The chambers judge held that the Haida might have a good claim to some of TFL 39, Block 6:

25 (m) ... the Haida people exclusively occupied and used both coastal and inland areas of the Queen Charlotte Islands, including some of the coastal and inland areas of Block 6, since before the assertion of sovereignty in 1846

47 In my opinion, there is a reasonable probability that the Haida will be able to establish Aboriginal title to at least some parts of the coastal and inland areas of Haida Gwaii, and that these areas will include coastal areas of Block 6. As to inland areas of Block 6, I would describe the Haida's chance of success at this stage, as being a reasonable possibility. Moreover, in my view, there is a substantial probability that the Haida will be able to establish the Aboriginal right to harvest red cedar trees from various old-growth forest areas of Haida Gwaii, including both coastal and inland areas of Block 6

50 I recognize that there are legitimate issues with respect to the Haida claim of Aboriginal title to the lands of Block 6, and particularly as to those lands that are more than one kilometre inland from shore. It seems clear that most of Block 6 is "inland".

[2001] 2 CNLR 83.

4. Despite these findings, the court below appears to have endorsed a duty to consult in relation to the whole of TFL 39, Block 6:

60 ... I would grant a declaration to the petitioners that the Crown Provincial and Weyerhaeuser have now, and had in 1999 and 2000, and earlier, a legally enforceable duty to the Haida people to consult with them in good faith and to endeavour to seek workable accommodations between the aboriginal interests of the Haida people, on the one hand, and the short term and long term objectives of the Crown and Weyerhaeuser to manage T.F.L. 39 and Block 6 in accordance with the public interest, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal, on the other hand.

[2002] BCCA 147 at para.60 per Lambert J.A.

5. Surely this is overbroad. Surely if there is any such duty as contended for by the Respondents, it should only apply to the specific areas in respect of which a substantial claim is raised. It appears that the "metes and bonds" of Block 6 were fixed, in 1961 or perhaps earlier, by reference to administrative considerations relevant to regulation of commercial logging. There is no suggestion that they were fixed by reference to potential native claims or rights. Accordingly, to designate the whole of Block 6 as the subject of the Court's declaration in respect of such claims or rights, is to arbitrarily encompass lands of potentially vast extent, and subject them to constitutional constraints that are without evident foundation.

6. It should be noted the Queen Charlotte Islands, or Haida Gwaii, have a total area of approximately 5,800 square kilometres, a tiny fraction of British Columbia's 925,186 square kilometres (Statistics Canada (Natural Resources Canada) www.statcan.ca). Block 6 of TFL 39 encompasses about one quarter of the Queen Charlotte Islands, or approximately 1450 square kilometres.

Appellant's Factum, para.10.

Respondent's Factum, para.18.

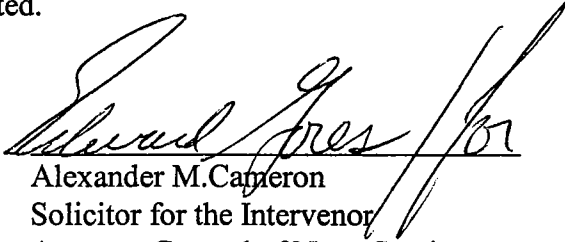
7. In contrast, the Province of Nova Scotia has a landmass of approximately 53,338 square kilometers (Statistics Canada (Natural Resources Canada) www.statcan.ca); it is not quite four times the size of the Queen Charlotte Islands. An area the size of TFL 39, Block 6, is about 7% of the landmass of Nova Scotia.

8. The suggestion that a duty to consult arising from an aboriginal claim to a relatively localized area is applicable to a territory well in excess of the localized area, would have disturbing implications for Nova Scotia. While the province is not much bigger than the Queen Charlotte Islands, it is home to approximately one million inhabitants, dispersed throughout its length and breadth. In recent proceedings in Nova Scotia, a native claim to aboriginal title to the whole of the Province has been asserted: R. v. Marshall, [2003] N.S.C.A. 105 at para.70. A "duty to consult" arising from an asserted native claim which is fashioned so broadly that it encompasses far-flung areas where no substantial claim could be maintained, would, in Nova Scotia, necessarily implicate every level of government, and potentially operate in respect of nearly every conceivable government activity. Such a duty would be an unprecedented encumbrance on the machinery of government. A duty that captured private actors could encompass innumerable persons and would be, frankly, unworkable.

9. With respect, any duty to consult of a fiduciary or constitutional nature based upon an asserted claim of native rights should be limited to those areas and those activities in those areas where there is a substantial probability of native success at trial.

Factum of the Intervenor Attorney General of Nova Scotia

10. All of which is respectfully submitted.



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Halifax, Nova Scotia
December 19, 2003

AUTHORITIES

Indexed as:

Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)

Council of the Haida Nation and Guujaaw, on their
own behalf and on behalf of all members of the
Haida Nation (Petitioners)

v.

the Minister of Forests and the Attorney General
of British Columbia on behalf of Her Majesty
the Queen in Right of the Province of
British Columbia, and Weyerhaeuser Company
Limited (Respondents)

[2001] 2 C.N.L.R. 83

Court File No.: SC3394 Prince Rupert

British Columbia Supreme Court
Halfyard J.

November 21, 2000

T.L. Williams-Davidson, L. Mandell, Q.C., D. Paterson and C. Sharvit, for the petitioners.

P.J. Pearlman, Q.C. and J. Penner, for the respondents, The Minister of Forests and The
Attorney General of B.C.

J.J.L. Hunter, Q.C. and S.P. Pike, for the respondent, Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd.

The petitioners applied pursuant to s. 2 of the Judicial Review Procedure Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 241, for judicial review of several decisions made by the Minister of Forests regarding Tree Farm Licence 39 (T.F.L. 39) in an area known as Block 6, which is made up of several areas all located on the islands of Haida Gwaii (also known as Queen Charlotte Islands) and contains old growth forests and second growth forests. The petitioners allege that the Minister made decisions in 1981, 1995, and 2000 to replace T.F.L. 39 and to approve a transfer of T.F.L. 39 from MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. to Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd., and that in doing so the Minister acted without jurisdiction or in excess of his jurisdiction. More specifically, the three grounds of the application were: (1) the timber on the land was encumbered by the asserted Aboriginal title of the petitioners which prohibited the Minister from replacing T.F.L. 39 to MacMillan Bloedel and Weyerhaeuser, and in doing so the Minister exceeded his jurisdiction under ss. 35 and 36 of the Forest Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 157; (2) the province has a fiduciary duty to accommodate the asserted Aboriginal title to land comprising Block 6 by reason of the fiduciary relationship between the Crown and all Aboriginal peoples, and that in replacing T.F.L. 39 in 1981, 1995, and 2000 without disproving the Haida claim and without incorporating conditions in T.F.L. 39 that would accommodate and protect the asserted Aboriginal title, the Minister acted in breach of the Crown's fiduciary duty, and without jurisdiction; (3) the decisions made by the Minister in 1995 and 2000 were in breach of the fiduciary duty of the provincial Crown to consult with the Haida Nation in good faith, in connection with their asserted Aboriginal title. With respect to all three grounds, the petitioners relied on their assertion, as opposed to proof, of their Aboriginal title in relation to Block 6.

The petitioners sought a declaration that the three replacements of T.F.L. 39 or such part of T.F.L. 39 that relates to Block 6 were invalid. Alternatively, they sought orders in the nature of certiorari, quashing and setting aside the replacements of T.F.L. 39 in 1995 and 2000.

Held: Petition dismissed.

1. As to the claim that asserted Aboriginal title is an encumbrance on the Crown's title, the

comprising the Queen Charlotte Islands.

- (f) From a time which is uncertain, but which pre-dates 1846, up to the present time, the Haida have used large red cedar trees from the old-growth forests of the Queen Charlotte Islands for the construction of canoes, houses, and totem poles, and have also used red cedar for carving masks, boxes, and other objects of art, ceremony, and utility.
- (g) Since before 1846, the Haida have utilized red cedar trees obtained from old growth forests on both coastal and inland areas of what is now Block 6 of T.F.L. 39.
- (h) Red cedar has long been, and still is, an integral part of the Haida culture.
- (i) Old growth red cedar timber has been, and will in the future continue to be harvested from Block 6, pursuant to T.F.L. 39.
- (j) For a number of years, the Haida have expressed their objections to the Crown, to the rate at which the old-growth forests of Haida Gwaii are being logged off, the methods of logging being used, and the environmental effects of the logging on the land, watersheds, fish, and wildlife.
- (k) Since the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Delgamuukw* on June 25, 1993, the Province has known that there was no blanket extinguishment of Aboriginal rights in British Columbia.
- (l) Since at least 1994, the Province has known that the Haida objected to T.F.L. 39 being replaced without their consent and without the reconciliation of their title with Crown title.
- (m) Since 1994, and probably much earlier, there has been available to the Province a significant body of evidence that indicates the Haida people exclusively occupied and used both coastal and inland areas of the Queen Charlotte Islands, including some of the coastal and inland areas of Block 6, since before the assertion of sovereignty in 1846, and evidence that indicates the importance of red cedar in the Haida culture.
- (n) Since the Court of Appeal's decision on November 7, 1997, in *Haida Nation v. British Columbia Minister of Forests*, [1998] 1 C.N.L.R. 98, the Province has known that, if the Haida proved their claim of Aboriginal title, their title would constitute an encumbrance on the timber on Block 6.

¶ 26 The petitioners argue that the Province, having possession of all of this knowledge, or the means to obtain it, was fixed with a duty to inquire into the nature and extent of the Aboriginal rights claimed by the Haida people, and to assess the strength of these claims in relation to the lands comprising Block 6. It is submitted that the Province failed to take reasonable steps to make such an inquiry, until in or about February 2000, when it retained the services of Shauna McRanor to conduct research. Finally, the petitioners submit that, until such time as the Province could establish by such inquiry that the Haida had no valid claim to Aboriginal title to the lands of Block 6, it was obligated to treat those lands as if they were encumbered by Haida title.

¶ 27 I see fundamental weaknesses in the petitioners' argument. First, it purports to cast an onus on the Crown to disprove the asserted Aboriginal title of the Haida to all of the lands of Block 6. If the Crown has not done this, so the argument goes, the existence of Haida title to Block 6 must be presumed. But more than that, the argument requires that Haida title be presumed to exist, to the extent claimed by the Haida. Only if that presumption is made, can the argument proceed to the next step, namely, the contention that Haida title must be given "priority". This would permit the petitioners to argue that the Crown had the duty to "accommodate" Haida

consequences of the Haida claim.

¶ 46 There was much discussion about the Crown's alleged moral duty to negotiate with the Haida concerning their claims, and the petitioners insisted that the honour of the Crown is called into question by its failure to consult with the Haida in good faith in connection with the decisions to replace T.F.L. 39 in 1994-95 and 1999-2000. As I understood it, the argument was based to a considerable extent on the alleged strength of the Haida claim to Aboriginal title. Since I think there is some merit in this argument, I will comment on it, beginning with some general observation on the evidence that points to the existence of Aboriginal title.

¶ 47 In my opinion, there is a reasonable probability that the Haida will be able to establish Aboriginal title to at least some parts of the coastal and inland areas of Haida Gwaii, and that these areas will include coastal areas of Block 6. As to inland areas of Block 6, I would describe the Haida's chance of success at this stage, as being a reasonable possibility. Moreover, in my view, there is a substantial probability that the Haida will be able to establish the Aboriginal right to harvest red cedar trees from various old-growth forest areas of Haida Gwaii, including both coastal and inland areas of Block 6, regardless of whether Aboriginal title to those forest areas is proven.

¶ 48 I am also of the opinion that a reasonable probability exists that the Haida would be able to show a prima facie case of infringement of this last-mentioned right, by proof that old-growth cedar has been and will continue to be logged on Block 6, and that it is of limited supply. I find myself unable to predict what likelihood there is that the Haida would be able to establish infringement of other aspects of their rights in relation to the lands and timber of Block 6.

¶ 49 In making these statements, I am mindful of the essential elements that must be proved to establish a claim of Aboriginal title or other Aboriginal right, as defined and described in *Regina v. Van der Peet*, [1996] 4 C.N.L.R. 177 (S.C.C.) at par.'s 46 to 74, and *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia*, [1997] 3 S.C.R. 1010; [1998] 1 C.N.L.R. 14, at par.'s 140 to 159.

¶ 50 I recognize that there are legitimate issues with respect to the Haida claim of Aboriginal title to the lands of Block 6, and particularly as to those lands that are more than one kilometre inland from shore. It seems clear that most of Block 6 is "inland". There is also an understandable dispute concerning the issue of infringement, and the extent of infringement (if any), by Crown-authorized activities on Block 6. The Crown cannot be faulted for raising these fact issues, and it appears that a great deal of further evidence will have to be presented and assessed, before these questions can be resolved. But I think it is fair to say that the Haida claim goes far beyond the mere "assertion" of Aboriginal title.

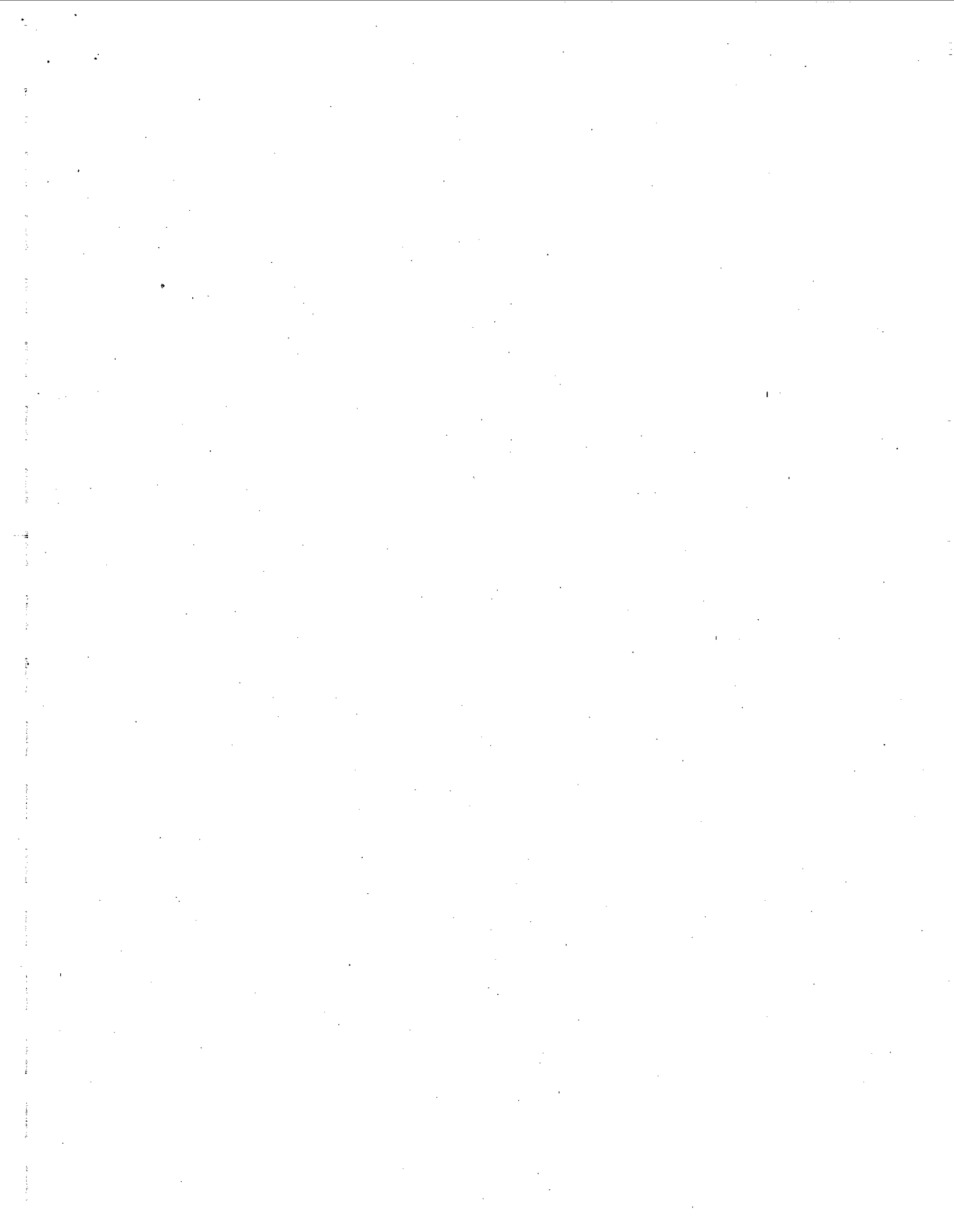
¶ 51 In my judgment, the provincial Crown should have been able to make a similar assessment of the apparent strength of the Haida claims, long before September 1, 1999, when the Minister offered to replace T.F.L. 39. I think this factor favours the creation of a moral duty to consult in relation to the decision to replace T.F.L. 39.

¶ 52 There are other circumstances, which I think tend to strengthen this moral duty, and to bring the decision to replace T.F.L. 39 within its purview. First, the evidence showed that the Crown and the Haida have been involved, to some degree, in treaty negotiations since 1992, but are still only at stage two of the six-stage process. I understood from the evidence that the Crown has refused to discuss the replacement of T.F.L. 39 as part of any "Interim Measures" negotiations, which appear to be collateral to the treaty negotiations. But the evidence also shows that all parties accepted the Report of the British Columbia Claims Task Force dated June 28, 1991, which included the following as Recommendation No. 16:

No. 16 The parties negotiate interim measures agreements before or during the treaty negotiations when an interest is being affected which could undermine the process.

¶ 53 The parties accepted the Task Force Report by way of a Protocol agreement dated August 20, 1993. Section 4.2 of the Protocol agreement reads in part as follows:

QUICKLAW



Case Name:

Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)

Between

Council of the Haida Nation and Guujaaw, on their own behalf and on behalf of all members of the Haida Nation, plaintiffs (appellants), and The Minister of Forests and the Attorney General of British Columbia on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of British Columbia and Weyerhaeuser Company Limited, defendants (respondents)

[2002] B.C.J. No. 378

2002 BCCA 147

Vancouver Registry No. CA027999

**British Columbia Court of Appeal
Vancouver, British Columbia
Finch C.J.B.C., Lambert and Low JJ.A.**

Heard: February 8, 2002.

Judgment: February 27, 2002.

(63 paras.)

[Quicklaw note: Additional reasons for judgment were released August 19, 2002. See [2002] B.C.J. No. 1882.]

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The judgment of the Court was delivered by

LAMBERT J.A.:—

1. The Issue

¶ 1 The principal issue in this appeal is about whether there is an obligation on the Crown and on third parties to consult with an aboriginal people who have specifically claimed aboriginal title or

¶ 59 For those reasons I would not now make an order about the validity, invalidity, or partial validity of T.F.L. 39 and Block 6. That does not mean that, if circumstances change, there cannot be consideration of that question as an interim matter in these proceedings on the basis of proper argument and full facts. But it seems to me that the proper time to determine that question would be at the same time as the determination of aboriginal title, aboriginal rights, prima facie infringement, and justification, by a Court of competent jurisdiction. At that time also the question of whether the Provincial Crown title is encumbered by aboriginal title and rights is likely to be determined and argument could be directed to the effect of any such encumbrance on T.F.L. 39.

¶ 60 However, I would grant a declaration to the petitioners that the Crown Provincial and Weyerhaeuser have now, and had in 1999 and 2000, and earlier, a legally enforceable duty to the Haida people to consult with them in good faith and to endeavour to seek workable accommodations between the aboriginal interests of the Haida people, on the one hand, and the short term and long term objectives of the Crown and Weyerhaeuser to manage T.F.L. 39 and Block 6 in accordance with the public interest, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal, on the other hand.

¶ 61 In the end, the manner in which the duty to consult and reach accommodations is discharged in the immediate and the long-term future will have a very significant impact on the final determinations by a court of competent jurisdiction which is considering the aboriginal title and aboriginal rights of the Haida people, about whether that title or those rights have been infringed, or continue to be infringed, and, particularly, about whether any infringement was justified.

¶ 62 The extent to which any further remedies may be required or may properly be claimed at a later but still interim stage in these proceedings cannot now be predicted. Much may depend on the quality of the consultation and accommodation processes. So, to the extent it may be thought necessary, I would order that the parties have liberty to apply to a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia for whatever orders they may be instructed to seek, pending the conclusion of the proceedings with respect to the determination of aboriginal title and aboriginal rights, infringement and justification.

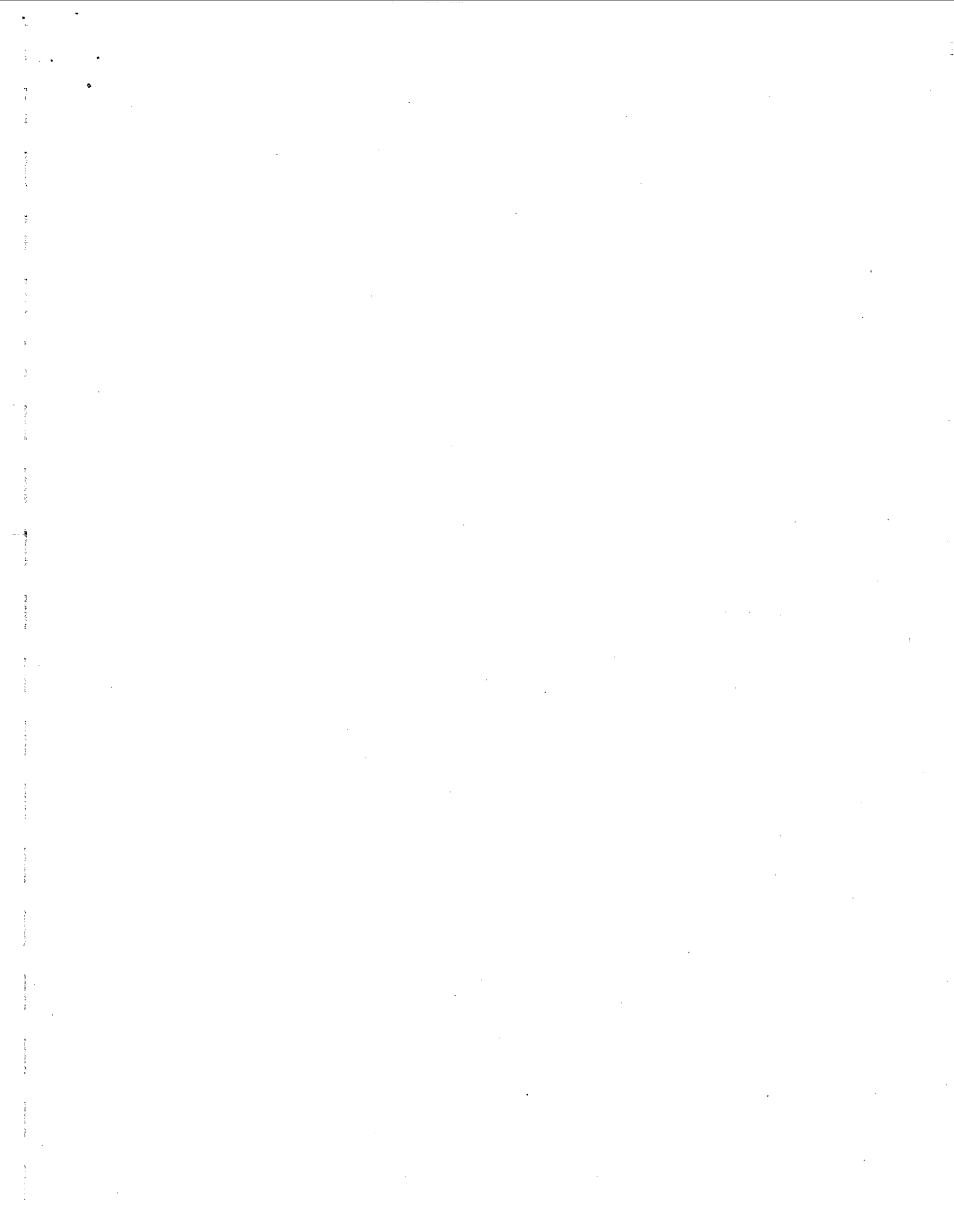
¶ 63 I would allow the appeal accordingly, and make the declaration and order I have described.

LAMBERT J.A.

FINCH C.J.B.C.:— I agree.

LOW J.A.:— I agree.

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Case Name:

R. v. Marshall

Between

Stephen Frederick Marshall, Keith Lawrence Julien, Christopher James Paul, Jason Wayne Marr, Simon Joseph Wilmot, Donald Thomas Peterson, Stephen John Knockwood, Ivan Alexander Knockwood,, Leander Philip Paul, William John Nevin, Roger Allan Ward, Mike Gordon Peter-Paul, John Michael Marr, Carl Joseph Sack, Matthew Emmett Peters, Stephen John Bernard, William Gould, Camillius Alex Jr., John Allan Bernard, Peter Alexander Bernard, Eric Stephen Knockwood, Gary Hirtle, Jerry Wayne Hirtle, Edward Joseph Peter-Paul, Angus Michael Googoo, Lawrence Eric Hammond, Thomas M. Howe, DanielJoseph Johnson, Dominic George Johnson, James Bernard Johnson, Preston MacDonald, Kenneth M. Marshall, Stephen Maurice Peter-Paul, Leon R. Robinson, Phillip F. Young, appellants,
and

Her Majesty the Queen, respondent

[2003] N.S.J. No. 361

2003 NSCA 105

Docket: CAC 178066

Nova Scotia Court of Appeal

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Cromwell, Saunders and Oland JJ.A.

Heard: March 24-27, 2003.

Judgment: October 10, 2003.

(359 paras.)

Indians, Inuit and Metis — Aboriginal rights — Proof of — Particular rights — Harvesting trees — Treaties and proclamations.

Appeal by the accused from the dismissal of the appeal from conviction for cutting timber on Crown lands without authorization. The accused were status Mi'kmaq Indians. They were involved in commercial logging for the support of their families. The accused claimed they were entitled to cut timber on Crown lands by virtue of treaty rights or aboriginal title. The trial judge found that the Mi'kmaq never sold or traded timber up to the time of the treaties or that they cut forests for themselves. He concluded that this activity was not in the contemplation of the parties when the treaties were made. Further, the judge held that it was not a logical evolution of the rights that had been granted to the Mi'kmaq. The trial judge also found that the Mi'kmaq failed to establish sufficient occupation to found common law aboriginal title to any of the cutting sites. Finally, the judge held that the Royal Proclamation of 1763 did not provide the Mi'kmaq with any rights to the cutting areas.

HELD: Appeal allowed and new trial ordered. The trial judge and the appeal court asked the wrong question when they inquired whether the parties to the treaties contemplated a commercial harvest of trees. It was not necessary to show that the trade in the specific resource was contemplated at the time of the treaties. The treaty right to cut trees was not extinguished by statute. The courts below erred when they required proof of regular, intensive use of the cutting sites to establish aboriginal title. This standard of occupation misapplied

C.J.C. said that although certain events (such as, in Adams, the flooding of land to build a canal and an express surrender of lands in exchange for payment) may have been adequate to demonstrate the required clear and plain intention to extinguish title, such acts were not sufficient to show a clear and plain intention to extinguish the aboriginal right to fish for food in that area. In my view, the same principle applies to treaty rights. Acts sufficient to extinguish title are not necessarily sufficient to extinguish treaty rights that may be exercisable on the land.

1.4 Summary Concerning Treaty Rights:

¶ 69 My conclusions on this branch of the appeal are:

1. The SCAC erred in law with respect to the test for determining whether the appellants' treaty rights afford a defence to charges of cutting timber on Crown lands without authorization.
2. The appellants, as claimants of a treaty right, must show that they are beneficiaries of the claimed treaty right and they exercised it in the territory to which it applies with the authority of the relevant aboriginal community. The SCAC was right to conclude that the trial judge erred in law by holding that the first of these requirements had been settled by Marshall No. 1. However, it would not be appropriate on appeal to attempt to resolve the factual issue of whether the record established that all appellants has satisfied this requirement. With respect to territoriality and community authority, the Crown acknowledges that this appeal should not be disposed of on those bases and so those issues are best left to another day.
3. The Crown did not succeed on its contentions that any treaty right had been extinguished by pre-Confederation forestry statutes or that such rights were necessarily extinguished if any aboriginal title has been extinguished.

2. Common Law Aboriginal Title:

2.1 The Appellants' Position at Trial:

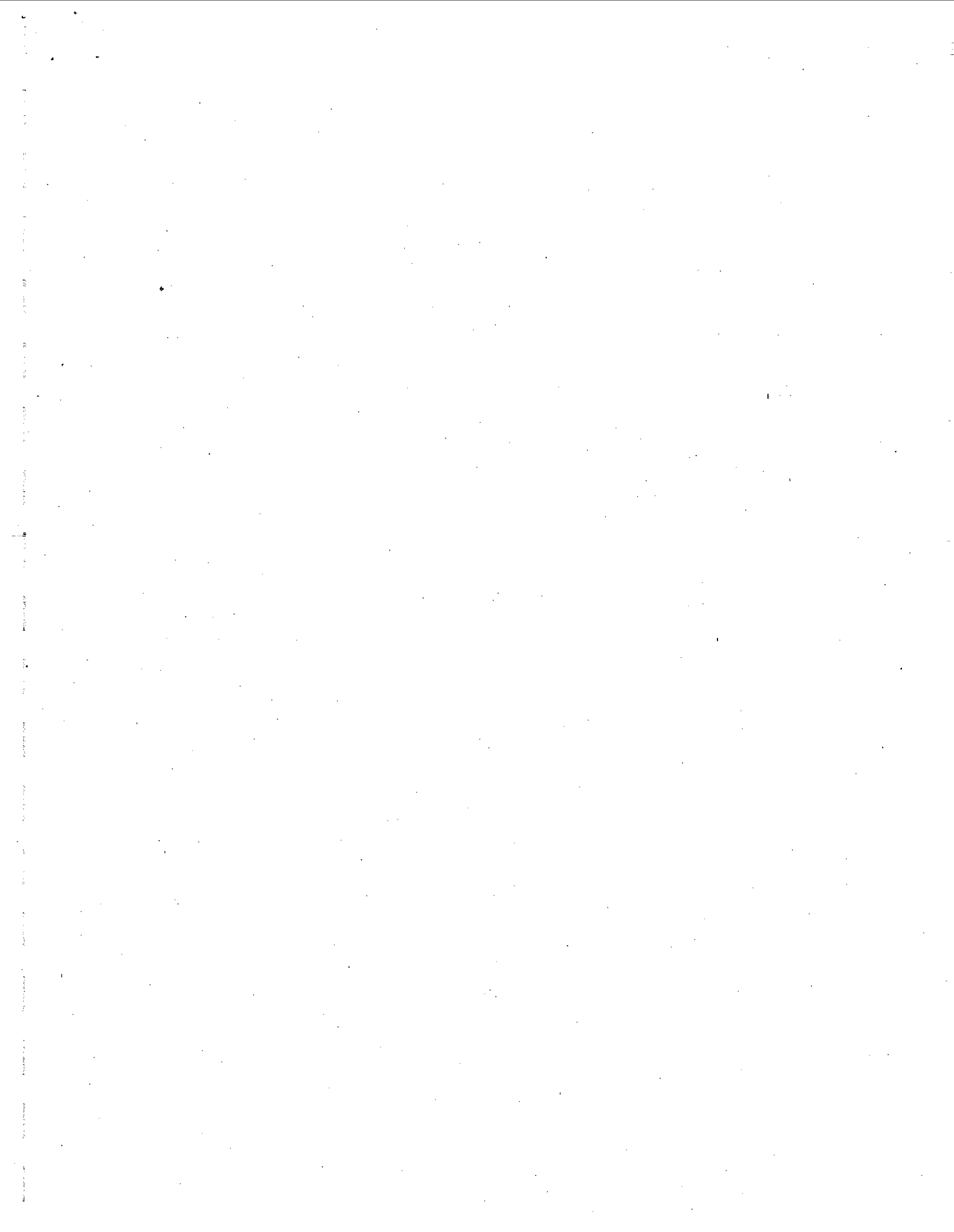
¶ 70 The appellants defended the charges in part by claiming that the Mi'kmaq have aboriginal title to all of Nova Scotia and that they are persons who have the right, as one of the incidents of that title, to log on Crown lands. They did not, however, assert an aboriginal right apart from aboriginal title, to harvest forest resources either at the logging sites or elsewhere in the Province. As Mr. Wildsmith, counsel for the appellants, put it in argument at trial, "[w]e have never claimed as the basis for the activities an aboriginal right per se, only the specialized form called aboriginal title." (Transcript at p. 8650)

¶ 71 The appellants claim aboriginal title at common law and on the basis of the Royal Proclamation of 1763. They say that they have shown that the Mi'kmaq were in exclusive occupation of Nova Scotia at the time of sovereignty as required by *Delgamuukw v. British Columbia*, [1997] 3 S.C.R. 1010. They also submit that the Royal Proclamation reserved virtually the entire Province, including the cutting sites, to the Mi'kmaq. The fundamental point is the appellants' claim that cutting trees on Crown lands is one of the incidents of aboriginal title which the Mi'kmaq possess on either or both of these bases.

2.2. Judicial History:

(a) Provincial Court:

¶ 72 Applying the legal test to the facts as he found them, the trial judge concluded that the Mi'kmaq had failed to establish sufficient occupation to found common law aboriginal title to any of the cutting sites. In summary, he concluded at paras. 5 and 142 of his reasons:





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Land and freshwater area

	Total area	Land	Freshwater	% of total area
	km ²			
Canada	9,984,670	9,093,507	891,163	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	405,212	373,872	31,340	4.1
Prince Edward Island	5,660	5,660	0	0.1
Nova Scotia	55,284	53,338	1,946	0.6
New Brunswick	72,908	71,450	1,458	0.7
Quebec	1,542,056	1,365,128	176,928	15.4
Ontario	1,076,395	917,741	158,654	10.8
Manitoba	647,797	553,556	94,241	6.5
Saskatchewan	651,036	591,670	59,366	6.5
Alberta	661,848	642,317	19,531	6.6
British Columbia	944,735	925,186	19,549	9.5
Yukon	482,443	474,391	8,052	4.8
Northwest Territories	1,346,106	1,183,085	163,021	13.5
Nunavut	2,093,190	1,936,113	157,077	21.0
Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division.				

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Date modified: 2003-12-18



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