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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VS

GRANT ROSS WONG

Transcript of the Reasons for Judgment Delivered by The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Z. Vertes, sitting at Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories, on October 27th, A.D., 1995.

APPEARANCES:

1999

MR. S. COUPER:

Counsel for the Crown

MR. B. GORIN:

Counsel for the Defence

THE COURT: In the matter of The Queen and Grant

Ross Wong. In this trial, the Crown's evidence, taken

on its own, presents an overwhelming case.

The police located a knapsack in the accused's residence containing a bag with 160 grams of marihuana. Also in there was a bag with 51 individual tinfoil wrapped one-gram packets of a substance that was not analyzed, but which I am satisfied was marihuana. Constable McVarnock's evidence that it had the consistency and odour of marihuana, together with the witness Riley's admission that he purchased that marihuana, satisfies me of that fact. Taken together with the scales and cash and considering the method of packaging, I am satisfied that the drugs were not simply for personal use. The question is whether it was the accused who had possession of these drugs for the purpose of trafficking.

In this case the accused chose to put forth a defence that the drugs were not his, and indeed he had no knowledge of them.

I was told by Riley that he purchased the drugs both loose and already wrapped up from another person. He said this was for his personal use because he uses a lot, and this was a good deal. Riley said that he never told the accused, in whose residence he was staying at the time, that he had these drugs. Riley said that when he left Norman Wells in late October or

early November he left the knapsack with the drugs and a black duffel bag in the accused's room at the foot of the bed. The police when they searched the room on November 21st found the knapsack at the foot of the bed. The accused said that he never saw the knapsack before it was produced as evidence by the police. So either Riley is lying, or the police planted the knapsack. Or perhaps the knapsack was lost in the clutter of his room. That I find unbelievable.

The witness Rogers said that she never saw the knapsack either. This also I find unbelievable. She also identified the hash pipe seized in her room as one she had for some time. Yet the accused claims he did not know of it even though it was in open view.

The accused, Ms. Rogers and Riley all say that the accused and Rogers were on holiday during the month of October. Yet the accused's payroll record shows that he was away from work during the month of September. No challenge to the accuracy of these records was mounted by the Defence. This obviously goes to the weight I assign to the Defence evidence.

The police officers testified that when they went into the accused's room, the accused readily pointed out the hash pipe and scales. In court the accused denied doing so. The police say they found \$155 cash in the same container as the drugs. The accused suggested that this money may have been in his wallet

since he says he had money when he was arrested, but it was not there when he was released. The police say they found a pay stub for a salary advance for the accused in the container with the drugs. The accused said that this was in his wallet. Finally, there are the seeds that were found, albeit seeds that were not analyzed in any way, but of these seeds, the accused, Rogers and Riley all disavowed knowledge.

So, we have a none too subtle charge against the police that they lied under oath, planted evidence and possibly stole money. Yet not one of these allegations was put to the police officers on cross-examination. The failure to do so goes very much to the weight I place on this evidence. I find these allegations to be without substance.

Now on to the matter of the pay stub found along with the drugs in the knapsack. It is dated November 15, 1994, and has the accused's name on it. The accused admitted that the notations on the back of it are in his handwriting. I accept the evidence of his employer when he said that the pay stub would be handed out the same day, or at the earliest, the afternoon before of the date on the stub. That is because the cheque and the stub would bear the same date. I find it incredible to think that this stub which the accused says he normally carried in his wallet, was part of a cheque handed out two or three

weeks earlier and then would be mistakenly picked up by Riley and put into the knapsack. The only rational conclusion to draw is that the accused received that pay stub after Riley left Norman Wells, and he himself placed it in the knapsack with the drugs. The notations on that stub are consistent with street sales of small quantities such as the one-gram packets, and I reject the accused's explanations.

Now I fully recognize that there is no burden on the accused to prove anything. I also recognize that rejection of the Defence evidence is not in and of itself proof of guilt. But I am satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused knew about the drugs in the knapsack and had possession of it. It may very well be that the drugs were originally purchased and held by Riley. But it stretches plausibility to the breaking point to think that the accused had no knowledge of its presence in his room.

Furthermore, I am also satisfied on the totality of the evidence that the purpose of the possession was trafficking - whether for himself alone, or for him and Riley is immaterial.

I have, for the record, disregarded the evidence as to Constable Olson's alleged sighting of the accused two days before the search, as well as the utterances made by the accused at the police station.

I do not find them to be necessary for my decision.

Stand up, Mr. Wong. Mr. Wong, to put it as simply as possible, I don't believe you. And I am satisfied beyond a doubt that you knew the drugs were there, and that the purpose that the drugs were there, whether alone or in conjunction with others, was for the purpose of trafficking. I therefore convict you as charged. Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987. Court Reporter