CR 02463

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs -

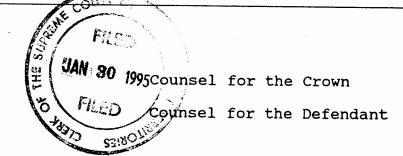
## KATHI NICKEL

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Mr. Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on January 26th, A.D., 1995.

## APPEARANCES:

MR. L. ROSE:

MR. T. BOYD:



(CHARGE UNDER SECTION 334(a) of the CRIMINAL CODE)

THE COURT: The accused, Kathi Nickel, has been convicted on an indictment that during a period of time between January 1st, 1992, and July 31st, 1992, she stole money, the property of the Royal Canadian Legion Branch here in Yellowknife, of a value exceeding \$1000.

In my opinion, the evidence was overwhelming.

The evidence revealed that during the time period in question, there were a series of discrepancies between cash collected and deposits made which break down into two categories:

First, discrepancies in terms of cash collected and reported by Miss Nickel totalling \$3,618.69, and then certain missing cash deposits totalling \$8,128.25.

Ms. Nickel was employed by the Royal Canadian
Legion starting in January of 1992 as a part-time
assistant manager. Her responsibilities entailed cash
control and accounting. She was responsible for
tabulating the daily receipts from the bar operations
of the Royal Canadian Legion. She was responsible for
handling this money. She was responsible for
reconciling it. She was responsible for making the
cash bank deposits.

During the course of her employment, the discrepancies and problems arose, and eventually she was terminated from her employment.

It is unclear to me as to why the matter took so long coming to trial, but after two days of evidence the jury has returned a verdict of guilty.

Ms. Nickel is 33 years old. From what I am told, she has a good education. She is capable of holding down responsible employment. But I have also been told that she has a criminal record; a record that, unfortunately for her, reflects a pattern of conduct, conduct reflecting dishonesty and deceit.

In 1984 she was convicted of the offence of false pretenses and given a suspended sentence and probation.

In 1986 she was convicted of theft of a value under \$1000 and given what appears to be a nominal fine.

In 1991 she was convicted here in Yellowknife of what appeared to be six charges of fraud. She was fined in each case and she was put on probation for a period of two years. This was in July of 1991; therefore, at the time when she was employed by the Legion and committed the acts for which she has now been convicted, she was on probation. That, to me, is a highly aggravating factor.

Furthermore, subsequent to that, and while awaiting trial on these charges, she was convicted of the offence of making false claims for unemployment insurance. The allegation was that she claimed

falsely that she was not working from the months of January through July of 1992. For that, she was convicted in September of 1994, after entering guilty pleas, and sentenced to serve a period of two months' incarceration.

This record, as I said, unfortunately reflects very badly on Ms. Nickel's character.

The aim of the criminal law is, of course, the protection of the public. That means whether the public are individuals on the street, or whether it's some organization like the Royal Canadian Legion.

There are a number of well-known factors that must be taken into account when it comes to sentencing anyone for a criminal offence. They are the rehabilitation of the offender, and whatever prospects there may be for reformation, deterrence of the offender from a repetition of this type of conduct, and deterrence of others from similar types of conduct.

We do not, much to contrary opinion, punish people simply for the sake of punishment.

In this particular case, obviously there is no indication of violent behaviour on the part of Ms. Nickel, and ordinarily incarceration would be considered only as a last resort in cases of non-violent offenders.

The factor of rehabilitation is always to be

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considered and is usually weighted very heavily in favour of the offender when someone is before the Courts for the first time, or if they're young, if they don't know any better, and if it can be said that the offence is out of character for them.

Unfortunately, as I have just outlined, the record of the accused in this case speaks against emphasizing the factor of rehabilitation.

She has been previously convicted of similar types of offences.

She is obviously a capable, intelligent individual, thought worthy to be employed by the Legion, to be entrusted with handling money, and yet that trust has been violated.

In terms of personal deterrence again, I must give consideration to this factor, especially when the criminal record reveals, as it does, a pattern of conduct, a pattern of similar behaviour. My only hope is that after this experience, perhaps Ms. Nickel will finally see the light, as it were. There is no reason why she could not put her life back together again and become an upstanding citizen once more. But because of the nature of the crime, I must give serious consideration and emphasis to the principle of general deterrence.

This is, as Mr. Rose indicated in his submissions, a crime that we call a "breach of trust",

and in many ways these types of crimes are far more insidious than some random act of violence. The very fact that Ms. Nickel was hired to carry out a job of serious responsibility, entrusted with the control and accountability for money taken in by the Legion, means that there was trust reposed in her. It is only because people have skills, people have certain degrees of intelligence, that they are able to get into these types of positions. When people abuse the trust reposed in them, then the law looks at it very seriously because, to put it bluntly, it sets a bad example for everybody else.

There are lots of people in this society that don't have the opportunities that Ms. Nickel had to have employment, to be employed in an inside job without heavy lifting, as they say, to be able to use her mind and skills in a productive fashion, and then to abuse that trust I think undermines whatever we try to teach the young people in this society that hard work and intelligence will get you ahead; that's why the law looks at it seriously. It shows a great deal about one's character, and unfortunately, in this case, what it reveals is not good. And also for that reason, because there is an emphasis on deterrence, because others who might be inclined to take advantage of their positions of trust, to line their own pockets, have to know that the law deals with these

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types of offences seriously.

It is only in the extraordinary case, and only in the rarest of circumstances that a person convicted of this type of crime would not be sent to jail.

It does not comfort me or anyone else in my position to have to send people who could be otherwise valuable contributing members of society to jail for any period of time, but to some extent, the public confidence in the system of justice would be sorely shaken, were people who take such advantage not punished seriously.

I have considered all that has been said. I must say Ms. Nickel that I think your counsel did everything possible on your behalf. I think he is to be commended for the work he has done during this trial, and in speaking on behalf of sentence for you, but there are serious aggravating circumstances here.

As I said, this is a breach of trust. It is a crime that can only be committed by someone who has that trust reposed in them.

The theft revealed a certain systematic and premeditated course of conduct, and I find it aggravating the fact that you had been before the Courts on prior occasions for similar types of offences, and indeed you were even on probation during this period of time, and yet you engaged in this conduct.

For those reasons, I have no alternative but to impose a period of incarceration in this case. Will you please stand.

Ms. Nickel I hereby sentence you to serve a term of imprisonment of 12 months. Under the circumstances, there will be no fine or surcharge.

I have considered the question of compensation to the Legion. Mr. Boyd makes the point that the jury could have convicted you either for the discrepancies in the cash summaries, or for the missing deposits, or for both. We do not know exactly what evidence the jury accepted. I think in many ways it would be illogical to assume that the jury would think you were responsible for cash discrepancies without being responsible for the missing deposits or vice versa, but be that as it may, I must at least give some benefit of the doubt on that point in terms of the overall amount that you should be held responsible for.

I am going to order that you pay compensation. I am going to issue a compensation order under Section 725 of the Criminal Code in the sum of \$5,000 in favour of the Royal Canadian Legion. That will be, in effect Ms. Nickel, a judgment against you, and the Legion can, if they wish, pursue whatever civil remedies are at their disposal to try to collect that money. You may sit down.

I want to thank both of you counsel for your

1	organization and presentation of the case. Is there
2	anything else we need to deal with?
3	MR. ROSE: Not from the Crown, My Lord.
4	MR. BOYD: Not from defence, sir.
5	THE COURT: Before we close Mr. Clerk, could I
6	have the exhibit list? Since we have a lot of paper
7	in this case, I am going to direct that all of the
8	original exhibits be maintained by the clerk, except
9	for Exhibit 5 which is that group of 21 manila
10	envelopes containing the original documentation
11	financial records. I am going to direct the clerk
12	that Exhibit 5 be given back to the Crown attorney,
13	that the Crown maintain custody of that particular
14	exhibit until the end of the appeal period, and if no
15	appeal is filed, then that exhibit can be returned to
16	the Royal Canadian Legion, since they may need it for
17	their record keeping.
18	All of the additional volumes that were prepared
19	by the Crown and used for the assistance of myself and
20	the jury can be given back to the Crown and they can
21	dispose of it as they wish.
22	Thank you gentlemen, we'll close Court.
23	(AT WHICH TIME PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED)
24	
25	Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987.
26	Vana Stare
27	Karen Steer, Court Reporter