Judges Book

CR 03090

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## IN THE MATTER OF:

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

YVES USSAK



Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence held before The Honourable Mr. Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting at Rankin Inlet in the Northwest Territories, on September 27, A.D., 1996.

## **APPEARANCES:**

MS. M. NIGHTINGALE:

On behalf of The Crown

MR. C. REHN:

On behalf of The Accused

1 THE COURT: It is now my responsibility to
2 impose what I consider to be an appropriate sentence on
3 this offender.

Yves Ussak was charged in a six-count indictment with serious offences all arising from one incident committed on October 12th, 1995, here in Rankin Inlet. After two days of trial and two hours of jury deliberations, it became apparent that, for reasons which I need not explain here, the jury would have to be discharged and a mistrial declared. Prior to doing so, however, the accused changed his plea to guilty on three of the counts. By consent of the Crown, the other three counts were dismissed.

The three charges to which the accused pleaded guilty are: First, that he had his face masked with intent to commit an indictable offence, contrary to Section 351(2) of the Criminal Code, an offence carrying a potential maximum penalty of ten years in jail; second, that he knowingly uttered a threat to cause death, contrary to Section 264.1(1)(a) of the Criminal Code, an offence carrying a potential maximum penalty of five years in jail; and third, that he used a knife in the commission of an assault, contrary to Section 267(a) of the Criminal Code, an offence also carrying a potential maximum penalty of ten years in jail.

The evidence revealed that on October 12th, 1995,

the accused wanted to beat up one Rick Thatcher over some past grievances. He and another man, Peter Kadlak Jr., covered their faces and armed themselves with knives and then went into Thatcher's residence.

Thatcher was not there but Simon Aglak, who also lived there, was. These two held the knives to Aglak's throat and cheek, threatened him, and, at one point, the accused took a rifle and pointed it at Aglak's head while threatening to kill him if he told the police.

They then left, fortunately without causing further harm to Aglak. There is no doubt that, at the time, the victim was truly fearful for his safety.

The accused took the stand during the trial and denied his involvement in this incident. He lied to me and to the jury. I will, however, overlook this particular flaw in his character since he ultimately and freely acknowledged the truth of the allegations against him. In my opinion, the Crown's evidence was overwhelming against him.

The other perpetrator, Kadlak, pleaded guilty to one charge of assault with a weapon and was sentenced some time ago to a term of nine months imprisonment. He testified for the prosecution at this trial. His situation, however, is radically different from that of the accused so his sentence is irrelevant to the sentencing of this accused.

The accused is 29 years old. There is no doubt

that he had a troubled childhood. His father died when he was young. He early on developed a pattern of drug, alcohol, and solvent abuse. He was passed around between older members of the family while he was growing up. Almost inevitably, he fell into a pattern of criminal behaviour.

His record reveals 27 convictions of which ten are for offences of personal violence. Several of them involve the use of weapons including firearms. The most relevant conviction is one from November of 1991 when I sentenced him to a term of three years for a break and enter and commit robbery offence and for uttering death threats. The circumstances are quite similar. The accused and another person broke into the victim's home and, brandishing a knife at the victim, demanded money. They stole approximately \$2000 on that occasion.

At his sentencing hearing in 1991, after pleading guilty to the charges, extensive submissions were made about the accused's problems and his plans to straighten himself out. Several reports were submitted that showed how the accused should be in a controlled environment with long-term therapy to overcome a chronic addiction to drugs and alcohol and a history of violent behaviour. Those reports identified a complete lack of self-control on the part of the accused when he was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

At that time, the accused spoke very sincerely, I thought, about his recognition of his problems, his desire to deal with them and to try to become a good father to his young children and a good member of this community. I took him at face value at that time.

Obviously, these were just meaningless sentiments to him.

After his release from that sentence, the accused was convicted of five more offences and sent back to jail for several months. In early 1995, he was convicted of possession of a narcotic, careless use of a firearm, possession of a prohibited weapon, possession of a firearm while prohibited from doing so, and assault. Obviously, whatever efforts at rehabilitation that were tried were unsuccessful.

Crown counsel submits that protection of the public must be the paramount consideration. I agree. The personal history of this accused as an offender shows a very disturbing trend to ever more serious crimes.

Crown counsel submits that there is no hope of rehabilitation. I cannot agree with that. There should always be a hope, at least. Otherwise, our jails will be nothing but holding pens for people society gives up on totally. I am not prepared to foreclose the possibility of rehabilitation for this man just yet. He does need to be controlled for a long

period of time, however, so as to give the prospect of rehabilitation, and the factor of deterrence, time to work.

I will repeat what I said at this man's sentencing in 1991, and these are my exact words from then: This history, the history of this man, shows clearly that the community at large must be protected from Mr. Ussak. While it may be readily apparent that his past behaviour can be attributed to his habitual use of drugs and alcohol, this does not mean that his fellow citizens, who are the victims of his uncontrolled habits, need to be protected from the accused any less.

Crown counsel submits that an appropriate global sentence would be one of seven to eight years. I have no hesitation in saying that if he had been convicted of all six counts by the jury, the sentence would likely have been that or more, even taking into account time served. I believe, however, that I can impose a sentence somewhat lower than that, and still satisfy the requirements of justice, on the basis of three key factors.

First, the accused has been in pretrial custody since October 13th, 1995. This must be taken into account so that it results in a reduction of the sentence I would have imposed in these circumstances.

Second, the decision by the accused to change his

pleas, even though it came after the jury started deliberating his fate, is nevertheless worthy of some recognition. A guilty plea, no matter how late or what the circumstances, deserves some reward. In this case, there was a trial and witnesses had to testify; but, it was also obvious that had the accused not changed his pleas, all that would happen would be a mistrial. Then there would have been a need for a new trial. His guilty pleas avoid the costs, effort, and uncertainties of that undertaking.

Finally, while the experience was no doubt truly frightening for Mr. Aglak, there was no actual physical harm inflicted by this accused.

appropriate case for the imposition of an order pursuant to Section 741.2 of the Criminal Code. That section empowers the Court, where an offender receives a sentence in excess of two years for one of a number of specified offences, including assault with a weapon, to order that one half of the sentence be served before the offender may be released on parole if the Court is satisfied that society's denunciation of the offence or the objectives of specific or general deterrence so require.

The increase in parole eligibility is tantamount to an increase in the punishment. It is an exceptional measure that should be imposed only where the Court is

satisfied that an additional form of denunciation, deterrence, or incapacitation is required. I say it is an exceptional measure, but it is not necessarily limited to unusual circumstances or particularly aggravating circumstances.

In this case, I am satisfied that such an order is required for the added safety and protection of the public. Previous good intentions have not worked. Therefore, at a minimum, the public of Rankin Inlet need to know that they are safe from Mr. Ussak at least for a specified period, and Mr. Ussak must learn that his behaviour must change.

Stand up. Mr. Ussak, you and I exchanged words back in 1991 and at that time I thought that there was some hope that you would learn to change your behaviour. Now, at this point in time, I am sure you understand that this is probably your last real chance to change your life because no matter when you will be released, it is going to be up to you to see if you can do the things necessary to finally become an upstanding member of the community and a good family man. Only you can do that because if you do not do it over the next few years now, if you do not change the way you think and the way you act and the way you control yourself, I can pretty well guarantee you that you are going to waste the rest of your life behind bars.

With respect to the charge of assault with a

weapon, Count 4 of the indictment, I sentence you to serve a term of imprisonment of five years. In addition, I order, pursuant to Section 741.2 of the Criminal Code, that you are to serve no less than one half of that sentence before you may be paroled.

With respect to the charge of being masked, Count 2 of the indictment, I sentence you to serve a term of imprisonment of four years to be served concurrently.

With respect to the charge of uttering a threat, Count 3 of the indictment, I sentence you to serve a term of imprisonment of three years also to be served concurrently. You may sit down.

The total sentence is five years, subject of course to the Section 741.2 order made with respect to Count 4.

I will not make a recommendation as to where Mr. Ussak is to serve his sentence. While I have disregarded the specific allegations contained in the report from the correctional officials submitted by Crown counsel, I cannot overlook the fact that the correctional officials regard Mr. Ussak as a serious risk to both staff and other inmates. I will therefore leave it to the discretion of the penal authorities to decide the most appropriate facility considering that Mr. Ussak requires control and treatment.

I have also given thought to the Crown's request for a lifetime prohibition order with respect to

firearms. Considering Mr. Ussak's background, and
community, I am not convinced that there may not be a
time in the future when he will have a need to use
firearms for a totally legitimate purpose. I therefore
decline to impose a lifetime ban.

It is obvious, however, that he has exhibited a careless disregard for the dangers of firearms and weapons generally, so some form of prohibition is warranted. I therefore order that Yves Ussak be prohibited from possessing firearms for a period of ten years from the date of his release. Any firearms currently in his possession must be immediately turned over to the police.

In the circumstances, I decline to impose a victim's fine surcharge.

Is there anything else we need to deal with, Counsel, in this matter?

18 MR. REHN: There are exhibit matters I
19 believe, My Lord.

THE COURT: With respect to the rifle and the headset that were marked as exhibits, I think I made a direction yesterday. I will simply repeat it, that there will be an order that those items be retained by the RCMP here in Rankin Inlet pending the expiry of the appeal period. If no appeal is taken, then they may be returned to their rightful owner.

With respect to the other exhibits, I believe they

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are all documents that can stay on the file.
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      MS. NIGHTINGALE:
                                With respect to the items already
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           seized by the police, there was some mention as well to
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           the police having authority to return those to the
           rightful owner.
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       THE COURT:
                                Are there other items that are
           still under seizure?
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      MS. NIGHTINGALE:
                                Yes, there are.
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       THE COURT:
                                All right. Then those items may
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           be returned as well.
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                                There are some which I believe
       MS. NIGHTINGALE:
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           police wish to destroy, a couple of knives. The order
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           then can extend to being return or destroy as
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           appropriate.
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       THE COURT:
                                All right. Then all other items
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           that are currently under seizure may be returned or
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           destroyed as deemed appropriate by the police to the
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           expiry of the appeal period.
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       MS. NIGHTINGALE:
                                Thank you.
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       THE COURT:
                                I want to thank both of you,
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           Counsel, for your handling and resolution of a
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           difficult case. Obviously the prospect of having to
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           conduct another trial on these charges was not a
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           welcome one for either the Court or the community, I am
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           sure. I want to thank our interpreters for their
           assistance, our staff as usual for their good work.
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27
           can close court.
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	1	THE CLERK: Thank you, My Lord. All rise.
	2	Court is now adjourned sine die.
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	4	ADJOURNED SINE DIE
	5	•
	6	Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction
	7	#20 dated December 28, 1987.
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	9	Dara MCCmop.
	10	Tara McCrae, CSR(A), Court Reporter
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