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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



- and -

WING TOON LEE



Transcript of Reasons for Judgment delivered by The Honourable Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on Friday, July 17, A.D. 1998.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. M. Scrivens:

On behalf of the Crown

Mr. A. Mahar:

Acting as amicus curiae

(No Counsel):

On behalf of the Accused

(Charges under ss. 271(x3), 151, 163.1(4)(x6), 163.1(2)(x3), 212(4)(x10) of the Criminal Code and s. 4(1) of the Narcotic Control Act)

THE COURT: The accused is charged with 23 offences, all of them relating in some way to alleged sexual activity with underage girls. A twenty-fourth charge was dismissed by me at the conclusion of the Crown's case.

I want to say at the outset, and I want it to be perfectly clear, that in a criminal case there is only one guiding rule: Has the evidence proven the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt? We do not decide cases on the basis of generalizations, hearsay, suspicion, characterization or stereotyping. We decide them on facts proven according to the rules of evidence. We do not judge people, whether they be accused or witnesses, on the basis of their morals or values; we judge them on their actions and according to legal principles.

In a case like this, where there are numerous charges, we must examine the evidence as it relates to each charge independently.

There are three general categories of offences with which the accused is charged.

One category is sexual assault. It is an offence to have sexual contact with anyone against their consent. It is an offence to have sexual contact with a person under the age of 14 under any circumstances. It does not matter if the young person consents. In law, a person under 14 is incapable of consenting to

sexual relations.

The Criminal Code further stipulates that while the accused may raise the defence that he honestly believed the person was 14 or older, the defence will fail unless the accused took all reasonable steps to ascertain the person's age. It must be remembered, however, that the accused need only raise a reasonable doubt on this point.

Another category is procuring. Section 212(4) of the Criminal Code makes it an offence to obtain, or attempt to obtain, for consideration, the sexual services of a person who is or is believed to be under 18 years of age. Again, however, the Code provides that the accused may raise the defence that he believed the person was 18 or older, but it will fail unless the accused took all reasonable steps to ascertain the person's age.

I have been unable to find much case law on Section 212(4) and, in particular, whether one can have an implicit understanding constitute consideration. The editors of the 1998 Martin's Annotated Criminal Code have the comment, at page 372, that "it must be shown that consideration was offered for the services." This suggests to me some express offer and arrangement prior to the provision of the sexual services. There is a case from England that considered the term "consideration" in the context of a public officer

corruption offence. In that case, <u>R. v. Braithwaite</u>
(1983) 1 W.L.R. 385, the English Court of Appeal held
that the term "consideration" connotes the existence of
something in the nature of a contract or a bargain
between the parties. It is not a gift. It is an
explicit agreement to exchange a payment for a
service. It is in this context that I approach the
interpretation of Section 212(4).

A third category is the making or possession of child pornography. "Child pornography" is defined in Section 163.1 as a photograph or film that shows a person who is or is depicted as being under the age of 18 engaging in sexual activity. In this trial, I viewed several videotapes. In none of them were the subjects depicted in anything other than normal sexual activity. There was nothing age-specific about the way they were depicted. In other words, if one did not know that the subjects were under 18, one would not necessarily conclude that simply from the activity depicted. Here the Crown's case rests solely on the age of the subjects. Again, however, the accused may raise the defence of a mistaken belief that the person was 18 or older, but the evidence must show that the accused took all reasonable steps to ascertain the age of the person.

The evidence presented on this trial revealed that, over several years, teenage girls would visit the

accused; they would ask him for money; oftentimes he gave it without making any demands in return; and sometimes there was an exchange of sex and money. He videotaped and photographed many of the sexual encounters. There was no evidence that the accused ever resorted to force or coercion. Indeed, the evidence showed that the complainants often sought out the accused. The reason was simple but tragic: They needed money so as to feed their drug and alcohol habits. With one exception, there was no suggestion in the evidence I heard at this trial that the accused either used or supplied drugs to anyone. He was merely the source of cash.

The accused testified on his own behalf. His testimony coincided with that of many of the complainants. He admitted to engaging in sex for money and to making videotapes. He thought, however, that the young women where at least 18 or older. He kept asking their ages not because he was concerned about their ages for sexual purposes but because he wanted to make sure there were no underage girls in his poker club. Some of the complainants told him their true age; some lied to him and pretended to be older than what they really were.

It was obvious that the accused had no knowledge about the legal requirements for people to be of a certain age to do these things. But ignorance of the

law is no excuse. It was also obvious that he was not particularly concerned about the fact that apparently young people were involved in prostitution. None of this speaks very well of the accused's character. But we do not convict people on the basis of their character. We convict only on the basis of evidence of criminal acts.

Similarly, I recognize that young people are particularly vulnerable to the sexual predations of older men with money to spend. There is no moral excuse for the accused's conduct. But, again, we do not convict people on the basis of psychological generalities. We convict only on the basis of evidence of some specific conduct that amounts to a specific crime.

Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 all relate to offences involving the complainant S.T. She is currently 14 years old. She was 12 to 14 years old during their sexual encounters, according to her. The accused at one point asked her age. She told him she was 20 years old. She said she may have told him this before they ever had sexual relations. She testified that she knew and associated with older people, that she would go to bars, and that she and others would drink alcohol in the accused's presence. The accused testified that he asked her several times because he had some doubts. Each time she said she was 20 and he believed her.

With all five counts, the accused may rely on his mistaken belief as to her age. All he has to do is raise a reasonable doubt. There must be evidence that the accused made an earnest inquiry as to age (and here there is evidence that he asked the complainant how old she was) but the necessary extensiveness of that inquiry depends on the circumstances.

It was very obvious to me that the complainant tries to act and present herself as older than what she is. I may not have believed her if she told me she was 20 years old, but that is not the test. Based on all the evidence, I cannot say beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused would not have believed her. I am satisfied by what I heard that the accused need not have done more than what he did to ascertain her age. I have a reasonable doubt as to his belief as to her age. I therefore find the accused not guilty of counts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Count 6 is a charge of possessing child pornography depicting K.L. I viewed the videotape which depicted this complainant. On it, she clearly says she is 17 years old. There is no reasonable excuse available to the accused for not being aware of her correct age. The offence is made out if the subject is under 18. Therefore, I find the accused guilty on count 6.

Count 7 is a charge of procuring involving K.L.

She testified that the first time she had sex with the accused, she was 17. That in itself is not a crime. She said that she had no knowledge about getting any money and that she did it because the accused was kind to her. This, too, is not a crime. She said she did not have sex with him again for about a year. By then she may have been 18. She said it was her idea to get money from him in exchange for sex so as to buy things. But if she was 18 already, this would not be a crime.

The videotape in which the complainant said she was 17 depicts the accused giving some money to her. If this was the first time they had sex, then it is not inconsistent with her evidence that she did not expect money that time. The tape shows that after the sexual encounter, the complainant asked the accused for some money because she needed some to get to a party. It seems to me that this is the type of situation that is not contemplated by the use of the phrase "obtains for consideration" in Section 212(4). There was no evidence of some express agreement or bargain. There was no evidence of any expectation of getting paid on the part of the complainant. I have a reasonable doubt that this encounter was part of some ongoing prostitution-type arrangement at the time. I find the accused not guilty on count 7.

Count 8 is a charge of sexual assault. The basis

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of the charge is non-consent since the complainant was 17 at the time. She said she was asleep; she awoke to the accused touching her; she did not like it; he talked to her for a while; then, as she said, she went along with it. The accused related, in his testimony, a consensual sexual encounter.

Just on the basis of the complainant's evidence, I have a reasonable doubt as to non-consent. The accused is not required to prove consent or even raise a reasonable doubt. Rather the onus is on the Crown to prove non-consent beyond a reasonable doubt. Here, even if there was non-consent at one point (and obviously if someone is asleep there can be no consent), that non-consent was vitiated by the complainant's subsequent consent. By her own words, she knew what was going on and she went along with it. I find the accused not guilty on count 8.

Counts 9 and 10 involve charges of procuring and possession of child pornography involving C.L. She testified to an arrangement being struck between her and the accused where she would be paid \$100 in exchange for sex. She was between 14 and 16 at the time. I also viewed a videotape depicting this complainant engaging in sexual activity with the accused. She testified she was 14 at the time. She said that the accused inquired about her age and she told him her correct age. She said she had no reason

to lie. She was not concerned with her age. As she said, and I quote from her testimony: "Business was business and age had nothing to do with it." The accused admitted paying for sex with this complainant but claimed that he thought she was over 18.

I am satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused knew that this complainant was under 18 at the time of these offences. I find him guilty on counts 9 and 10.

Count 11 is a charge of sexual assault on M.M.

The Crown played a videotape depicting the complainant and the accused. The complainant appears at first to be asleep (one could not see her eyes, though, because they were covered by sunglasses), but I also recall some points where the complainant appeared to be responsive. The accused testified that the complainant was awake, although tired, and consented to having sex. In court the complainant testified that she did not consent to sex with the accused. Consent is the issue because she would have been at least 17 at the time.

The complainant testified that she visited the accused many times over the years. She was never drunk or stoned at his place. She did not remember the day the video was taken. She did not know when this happened. She could not remember if she was awake at the time. This evidence is simply too unreliable to

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justify a criminal conviction. I find the accused not guilty on count 11.

Counts 12, 13, and 14 are procuring and pornography charges relating to the complainant M.C. She engaged in sexual activity with Lee for money when she was 16 or 17 years old. The accused asked her how old she was and she testified that she told him she was 18. My impression from her evidence is that she worked very hard to convince him that she was 18 because she wanted to be in the room where the accused ran the poker games. As she said, and I quote: "He believed me when I told him I was 18." The accused testified that he believed she was 18 or older.

Based on this evidence, I have a reasonable doubt as to the accused's mistaken belief as to the complainant's age. I am satisfied that he took all reasonable steps in the circumstances. I find the accused not guilty on counts 12, 13 and 14.

Count 15 is the charge I dismissed for lack of evidence at the conclusion of the Crown's case.

Count 16 is a charge of trafficking in that the accused allegedly supplied cocaine to H.W. The complainant, who is now 22 years old, identified herself in a videotape depicting sexual activity between herself, the accused, and C.L. She said she was 16 or 17 at the time. She said she could not remember the details about what happened, but she said

she would engage in this activity only for drugs or money. But she could not recall if she ever talked to the accused about drugs or money or if she actually got drugs or money that time. She simply assumed that the accused gave her drugs.

C.L. testified that on this occasion the accused left and came back with cocaine and gave it to her. However, on cross-examination several inconsistent previous statements were adduced. She had told the police in an earlier statement that the accused never gave her drugs. She testified at the preliminary hearing that it was H.W. who went out and came back with the drugs. The accused denied supplying drugs and testified there was no deal for money or drugs in exchange for the sex depicted on the videotape.

The charge is trafficking to H.W. There is no evidence that Miss W. received anything from the accused. The evidence of Miss L. is too unreliable on this point. I find the accused not guilty on count 16.

Count 17 is a charge of possession of child pornography depicting H.W. Miss W. testified she was 16 or 17 when the videotape in question was made. She said that she never told the accused her age and he never asked. The accused had an obligation to ascertain this complainant's age. He failed to do so. I find the accused guilty on count 17.

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Count 18 is a charge of procuring involving H.W. I related already the complainant's evidence that she could not recollect ever talking to the accused about money or drugs or ever receiving anything from the accused. She just assumed things. That is not good enough to support a criminal conviction. There is a lack of evidence as to consideration passing from the accused. I find him not guilty on count 18.

Counts 19, 20, and 21 are charges of possessing and making child pornography and procuring relating to S.W. The complainant testified that she engaged in sex with the accused two or three times when she was 16 or 17 years old. She said she was paid \$100 each time. She said the accused asked her age and she told him. She identified herself on a videotape and said she was 16 at the time. The accused admitted having sex with this complainant in exchange for money when she was under 18.

I find the accused guilty on counts 19, 20, and 21. But, with respect to the charge of possessing pornography in count 19 and that of making pornography in count 20, since both charges relate to the same videotape, I decline to enter a conviction on both on the basis that to do so would offend the rule against multiple convictions (the <u>Kienapple</u> principle). A conviction will be entered only on count 20. That charge carries the higher penalty. A judicial stay

will be entered on count 19.

Count 22 is a charge of procuring involving C.G.

This complainant testified that she met the accused when she was 14 years old and often went to his room to ask him for money. He would give it to her. She related one incident, when she was either 14 or 15, when she went to the accused and told him she needed money to leave town. She testified that the accused said he would not give it to her for nothing so he performed an act of oral sex in exchange for \$70. She said that he asked her at some time earlier how old she was and that she thinks she told him her correct age. She said she would not lie about it. The accused denied the sexual incident altogether.

I accept this complainant's evidence and find the accused guilty on count 22.

Count 23 relates to an attempt to obtain sex for consideration from S.J. She testified that she went to see the accused frequently to get money. The incident relating to this charge occurred when she was 14 years old. She first testified that the accused asked her for sex in exchange for money. She said no. Then, somehow, he was touching her breasts and then he paid her \$20. On cross-examination, however, she acknowledged that she could not recall if they talked about money on this occasion or whether she in fact received money that time. She testified that she let

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him touch her breasts because she figured that if she did, he would give her money. This was so even though, as she said, all the other times he gave her money he never demanded anything in exchange. The accused denied any financial arrangement.

The Crown's evidence on this count is the type of uncertain, unfocused evidence that is simply too unreliable to support a conviction. The witness contradicted herself and, on cross-examination, negated any evidence of an agreement as to consideration. I find the accused not guilty on count 23.

S.J. The complainant testified at first that on this occasion the accused asked her to perform a sexual act and that he paid her. She said, however, that she could not remember when she got the money or how much she got or even how it was that she knew she was going to get money for this. On cross-examination, she made a comment to the effect that, and I quote: "If he wasn't going to give me money after this time, I was going to get it from him somehow."

Again, this evidence is simply too unfocused and unreliable to support a conviction. The accused denied giving her any money. I have a reasonable doubt as to the existence of an agreement or arrangement to obtain sex for consideration or even if there was any consideration. I therefore find the accused not guilty

on count 24.

To summarize, the charges under counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, and 24 are dismissed. Count 19 is judicially stayed. Convictions will be entered on counts 6, 9, 10, 17, 20, 21, and 22. These are three charges of procuring, three charges of possession of child pornography, and one charge of making child pornography.

In conclusion, let me say that I hope not too much time and consternation will be expended on asking why there were only convictions on seven charges or why the Crown evidence was not stronger. It seems to me that the more important question to ask is: Why is it that these young people turned to drugs and alcohol? What are the problems in this community that would lead so many young people into this tragic way of life? That seems to me to be the most important issue arising out of this case.

There will be an order directing the R.C.M.P. to take possession of all exhibits currently in the possession of the Court. They are to retain all exhibits and all items under seizure pending further order of this Court.

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