IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- V-

WING TOON LEE

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence of The Honourable Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 25th day of August, A.D. 1998.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. M. Scrivens:

Mr. A. Mahar:

The Accused:

Counsel for the Crown

Acting as Amicus Curiae

Appeared on his own behalf



THE COURT: On July 17th, after a two-week trial, Wing Toon Lee was convicted of seven charges: Three of obtaining for consideration the sexual services of a person under 18 years of age contrary to Section 212(4) of the Criminal Code; three of possession of child pornography contrary to Section 163.1(4) of the Code; and, one of making child pornography contrary to Section 163.1(2) of the Code.

The general circumstances of these offences can be described on an overall basis as revealed by the trial evidence.

The accused, a man in his early 60's, lived in the Gold Range Hotel. There he ran what has been termed as a poker club. Several young women, teenagers, would come to see him and to hang out at the club. young women would engage in sexual activity with the accused for money. He would videotape some of the activities and hold on to the tapes as a remembrance. The women were unaware of the videotaping. Some of the women told him they were older than what they really All of them were over 14. There is no evidence that the accused used force or coercion. evidence linking the accused to any drug trade. is no evidence of any particular sexual deviance on the part of the accused (since I was told he also engaged in sex for money and videotaped adult women).

The women testified that they engaged in these

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activities so they could get money. Many of them, if not all of them, had tragically developed drug habits and wanted money so they could feed those habits. None of this excuses the accused's conduct, but it does put it into perspective.

The accused clearly exhibited a callous indifference to the fact that these young women were vulnerable to exploitation. But what the accused did he did in private and, in fact, none of it would have been criminal if he did not pay for it or record it. There was no evidence that the accused was part of some wider predatory group or that the tapes he made were to be seen by anyone but himself.

These crimes are obviously serious ones.

Irrespective of the facts of the specific case, these offences are meant to protect young people on a society-wide basis. By the imposition of strict sanctions against this activity, Parliament means to discourage adults from taking advantage of young people who may be in vulnerable situations. Therefore the emphasis must be on deterrence and denunciation when it comes to sentencing any particular offender.

Having said that, one must keep in mind that the sentence in any particular case is very much dependent on the circumstances of that case and that offender.

Other cases can offer limited assistance except perhaps to give an indication of an appropriate range. For

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example, in the <u>Stroempl</u> case (105 C.C.C. (3rd) 187), the Ontario Court of Appeal imposed a sentence of ten months imprisonment on a person convicted of possessing a substantial collection of child pornography. As another example in the <u>Maheu</u> case (35 W.C.B. (2d) 167), the Quebec Court of Appeal imposed a total sentence of one year imprisonment on five charges of obtaining the sexual services of a person under 18, and in that case by a person who was in a position of authority. On the other hand, in the <u>Leo</u> case (24 W.C.B. (2d) 214), the Alberta Court of Appeal imposed a three-month sentence for a single incident on that offence.

In this case it is necessary to decide what would be an appropriate sentence for each of the counts.

Then one has to examine the totality of those sentences since one of the principles of sentencing is that the combined sentence should not be unduly long or harsh.

Here there is a further factor to consider.

The accused has been in custody since late June, 1997. Approximately 50 days of that was a sentence imposed on an unrelated charge. Therefore, he has spent approximately 13 months on pretrial remand. That time in custody must be taken into account. Usually Courts account for remand time as some factor higher than straight time due to the more stringent conditions imposed on remand prisoners. There is no set factor, but it is usually somewhere between one and a half and

two times the actual. So on that basis, the remand time already spent by the accused would be the equivalent of 20 to 26 months of a sentence. This is significant because of the submission by Crown counsel that an appropriate sentence would be one of three to four years. If I add remand time to that, the total equivalent sentence would be anywhere from five to seven years. In my opinion, such a sentence would clearly be excessive in these circumstances.

The accused is a first offender. That and his age are mitigating circumstances. While he has shown no explicit remorse, I think it is fair to say that he now knows why his actions were criminal.

Counts 9 and 10 are charges involving the same victim. The prostitution charge relates to an arrangement that went on for approximately one year when the victim was between 14 and 16. She would regularly be paid \$100 in exchange for sex. Count 10 is a charge of possessing pornography, that being videotapes and photographs of the same victim. I would impose concurrent time of one year and six months respectively on these counts if I were sentencing on them separately.

Counts 20 and 21 are charges involving another victim. The prostitution charge relates to two or three incidents when she was 16 and 17. The charge of making pornography relates to videotapes and

photographs of the same activities. I am not inclined to draw too great a distinction between the offences of "making" or "possessing" child pornography in this case since the evidence showed that what he possessed he made. Nevertheless, the Code draws a distinction in terms of the penalties. I would impose concurrent terms of one year and nine months respectively, again if I were sentencing on these charges independently.

Counts 6 and 17 are charges of possession of pornography involving two different complainants. I would impose consecutive sentences of six months on each count.

Count 22 is a prostitution charge related to one incident involving the victim when she was 14 or 15. The facts of this incident would put it at a very low end of the scale. I would impose a sentence of six months on this charge.

Thus, if I were sentencing independently on each count, the total sentence would be one of 42 months.

But I must give the accused credit for the time spent on remand. That would reduce the sentence to one of 16 to 22 months. In my opinion, this does provide an appropriate range for a global sentence in this case.

I hereby impose a total sentence of 18 months imprisonment. That is made up of concurrent sentences of one year on each of the prostitution-related charges and six months on each of the pornography charges

1	(concurrent to each other but consecutive to the
2	prostitution charges).
3	There will be no victim fine surcharge in this
4	case.
5	Is there anything else we need to deal with,
6	counsel?
7	MR. MAHAR: I don't believe so, Sir.
8	MR. SCRIVENS: Nothing further.
9	THE COURT: Very well then, we're adjourned.
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12	Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction
13	#20 dated December 28, 1987
14	
15	andla Daris
16	Sandra Burns Court Reporter
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