IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v-

RONALD GEORGE LAFFERTY

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence of The Honourable Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting in Hay River, in the Northwest Territories, on the 17th day of December, A.D. 1998.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. B. Allison:

Counsel for the Crown

Mr. S. Shabala:

Counsel for the Defence

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THE COURT: The accused has been convicted after trial by jury of a charge of sexual assault committed here in Hay River on November 1, 1997.

The circumstances of the offence can be briefly summarized: The victim, who was 15 years old at the time, was at a party. She became incapacitated through the consumption of alcohol as well as when she fell down some stairs. She passed out. She awoke in the morning to find the accused on top of her having sexual intercourse with her. She pushed him off and then sought help.

At his trial, the accused denied any involvement in the offence. Indeed, he put forth an alibi saying that he was somewhere else at the time of the offence. He was able to say where he was and with whom he was; and yet, the alibi was unsupported by any other witnesses. It is obvious that by this verdict the jury rejected completely this evidence.

It is truly unfortunate that through one thoughtless and selfish act the accused has now placed in jeopardy his entire future. He is 24 years old. He has a common-law family and he is supporting that family. He has education and various skills. He has been employed in the oil and gas industry and the construction trades. He does have a criminal record of six convictions in 1993 and 1995, but they are all minor and unrelated. He has never been

sentenced to jail previously.

All in all from what I was told, there are all sorts of good prospects for this young man's future, or perhaps I should say that there were.

It should be self-evident that the primary and fundamental purpose of sentencing in any criminal case is the protection of society. That purpose is achieved through the blending of various factors such as deterrence, denunciation and rehabilitation in a manner that is appropriate both to the circumstances of the particular crime and the circumstances of the particular offender.

By deterrence we mean both specific deterrence; that is, to bring it home to this offender that his conduct must never be repeated in the future. And also general deterrence, by that I mean by sending a message to others that they must never act in this fashion or else they too will be punished severely.

When I say "denunciation", I mean simply that the sentence that is imposed must reflect, to some degree, society's condemnation of this type of conduct. Any judge sitting in court can only speak on behalf of the community at large.

And finally, by rehabilitation I mean the hope that the offender, himself, will be able, through personal efforts and perhaps through counselling and other programs that are available to him, change his

1		opposed to being shipped to a southern penitentiary.
2		That is out of my control, but at least I can make
3		that recommendation. You may sit down.
4		Counsel did not address the question of a
5		Section 100 order, did you wish to mention anything
6		about it?
7	MR.	ALLISON: Just, My Lord, that I think the Court
8		is obliged to consider it. I'm not seeking the order
9		on the facts of this particular case.
10	THE	COURT: All right, then I decline to issue a
11		Section 100 order. Anything else, Mr. Shabala?
12	MR.	SHABALA: No, My Lord, thank you.
13	THE	COURT: Mr. Allison?
14	MR.	ALLISON: No, My Lord.
15	THE	COURT: Thank you, counsel, we'll adjourn
16		until 2 o'clock this afternoon.
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18		Certified pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987.
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20		Andra Sures
21		Sandra Burns, C.S.R.(A) Court Reporter
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