IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VS

RAYMOND A. BAERT

Transcript of the Oral Judgment Delivered by His Honour Chief Judge J. R. Slaven, sitting at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, on Thursday, June 19th, A.D., 1986.

APPEARANCES:

MR. J. SUTTON:

MR. J. BAYLY:

Counsel for the Crown

ounsel for the Defence

N.W.T. 5349-80/0284

Northwest Capacit

(ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN)

ADJUDICATION & DISPOSITION	, ,
CHARGE READ:	: COURT NUMBER
MAR 11 1986	121304
DATE JUNGE OR JUSTICE	(dept.)
CROWN ELECTION:	J.P. or Judge's Number 297/6/8 495 6 5
Summary Conviction: Indictment: ACCUSED ELECTION:	O) ALLES LOUIS LA DOVOIE
	THIS IS THE INFORMATION OF <u>CD1. ALLEN LOUIS LA ROCQUE</u> (Insert full name, residence and occupation of informant)
Magistrate:	A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
je 🔪	A MEMBER OR THE ROLLS CHANTAN MODULES POLICE
	OF YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DATE () JUDGE OR VUSTICE	
PLEA: Guilty: Not Guilty:	A PEACE OFFICER HEREINAFTER CALLED THE INFORMANT
MAR 1 1 1986	+
DATE RUSTICE	THE INFORMANT SAYS THAT
FAILURE TO APPEAR:	probable grounds to believe and does believe and MANNAMENTAL That
Bench Warrant Issued:	icid
	RAYMOND A. BAERT
DATE JUDGE OR JUSTICE	On or about the 26th day of February, 1986 A.D.
EVERY TIME THIS INFORMATION IS DEALT WITH APPROPRIATE ENTRIES'SHALL BE MADE ON THE REVERSE	at or near the City of Yellowknife in the Northwest
DISPOSITION	verritories, did unlawfully leave the engine of Ruecom Air Ltd. aircraft being Canadian Civil Aviation
Convicted: Dismissed: Withdrawn:	Revistration C-GGSC running when the pilot's seat
FINE:	was not occupied by a person competent to control the aircraft in violation of Section 803(b) of the
J.P. COSTS:	Air Regulations, C.R.C., c.2 and did thereby commit
•	an offence-under Section 6.3(1) of the Aeronautics
POLICE COSTS:	DIA.
RESTITUTION:	
TOTAL:	CARD DA
DEFAULT:	ors \
	T.T.P.
TIME TO PAY:	D.8.5.
SUSPENDED SENTENCE:	(1P. Life
CONDITIONAL DISCH: ABSOLUTE DISCH:	MV.8.
	•
PROBATION FOR:	
IMPRISONMENT FOR:	
DATE TRISING TUDGE OF JUSTICE	5.
DATE OF BIRTH: 38-11-22 M XX F	م خ د
DRIVER'S LICENCE: 30452	3 >
MARITAL STATUS:	, r
Sworn before me this day of Jenuary	
A.D. 19 86	
at Nellowskarle, N-W.	Al. La Roigne
Multitore "	Signature of Informant
A Judge or Justice of the Peacein and for the Northwest Territories	
· ·	
Appearence Promise to Notice Appear Recognizance	
_	confirmed Justice of the Peace

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THE COURT: Well, I won't review the evidence. It is clear, and all the witnesses agree except for some minor inconsistencies. I accept that the aircraft could not have moved on its own power, and that no dangerous situation was created by it having been left to run by itself, unless there was some danger to the craft itself.

The wording of Section 818 has been in the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act since at least 1927, or at least it was still in force in 1931, and very likely goes way back to legislation in England hundreds of years ago and possibly similar things in the statutes of all maritime nations.

The cases Mr. Bayly has kindly made available to the court regarding ships were both decided in 1931; the May case refers to the Elenor case, among others, regarding urgent distress and I don't think I would apply that interpretation regarding the ships of sea, storms, to a situation such as I have before me today. It certainly is a possibility. The pilot has a heart attack, and a passenger might have to take over, and obviously that might be urgent distress or other unavoidable cause, and it would be a defence to that unlicensed person piloting the craft. I am sure there are many other situations we could imagine where Section 818 would come into play in defence of the regulations.

The evidence before me is that if, while the plane is warming up, someone sits inside it, the windshield and

the instruments become fogged up, frosted up, iced up, and that the heater doesn't really work until the plane has got off the ground, and it takes some time to get the frost off the windshield. I haven't had personal experience on a Single Otter. I don't go back that far, although one radio station called me Judge Sissons a couple of weeks ago. I think he had a lot of experience with Single Otters, but I have with single Beavers and with the DC-3, and I remember very well how they won't heat up on the ground, certainly not like some Twin Otters today.

So I can see a situation where an aircraft with a heater such as this and skis sets down and it sits while its passengers do their business for so many hours, or until cargo is taken off or possibly waiting for passengers to arrive or whatever is going on. It sits there for so many hours so that the skis become frozen to the ice and snow that you are sitting on. I could see that when it comes to take off time the craft would be started to warm up preparatory to jacking it up and freeing the skis, preparatory to taking off. In a case such as that, it would be most desirable that the windows and instruments be as clear and visible as possible. Accordingly, it would be only common sense to leave the plane running for the 15 or 20 minutes required with no one inside it so that the windshield would be clear and the instruments as visible as possible upon take off after the jacking up of the skis and the restarting of the engine.

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In this case, however, there was no contemplation of having the plane take off or even of moving it. There is no evidence before me whatsoever that the frosting up inside would cause any damage to the craft either temporarily or permanently. So there was no immediate stress of weather or other unavoidable cause that led to the contravention of the regulations.

The witness, Neil Menzies, the chief engineer, mentioned the fatigue factor both for pilots and other engineers.

The witness, Neil Menzies, the chief engineer, mention the fatigue factor both for pilots and other engineers and or maintenance people in weather such as we have here. It would be fatiguing to sit in that cold craft for twenty minutes when one could be in the office watching it and having a cup of coffee and doing other office chores. So certainly in the circumstances what Mr. Baert did was a sensible thing, but it is none the less a contravention of the regulations, and I don't think the circumstances were such as to pursuade me that the stress of weather or any other unavoidable cause were such as contemplated to provide a defence to the charge.

Accordingly, I find Mr. Baert guilty as charged.

I may say if a pilot or anyone else was sitting in there, in control of the craft, although he couldn't see to take off, he none the less could shut off the engine if something happened that required it, maybe a fire in the engine, or revving up and vibrations that might cause damage to the craft, and its being frozen in, but that is just conjecture, and maybe watching it from the shed, from the office 30

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or 100 feet away, they could get to it quickly enough to take whatever measures someone inside the craft could have.

In any event, for the reasons I have given, I find him guilty as charged.

Certified a correct transcript,

Laurie Ann Young
Court Reporter