IN THE HIGH COURT

OF

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CRS. NO. 060/2005

THE STATE

V

JOSEPH RAMSAROOP

FOR

WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM TO ALLISTER LUCAS

PROCEEDINGS HEARD BY THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE LISA RAMSUMAIR-HINDS

SF 15, SAN FERNANDO SUPREME COURT

ON FRIDAY, 31ST JANUARY 2020

APPEARANCES:

MRS. S. LALOO-CHONG, MS J. FORRESTER on behalf of THE STATE

MR. R. RAMGOOLAM on behalf of JOSEPH RAMSAROOP

TRANSCRIBED BY: SABRINA SADANAN

1 (PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT 10:26:49 A.M.) 2 COURT OFFICER: Court stand. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. RAMGOOLAM: Good morning. 5 MRS. LALOO-CHONG: Good morning. 6 JSO: The State v Joseph Ramsaroop. 7 MRS. LALOO-CHONG: Good morning, My Lady. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 MRS. LALOO-CHONG: Mr. Ramsaroop is before 10 you and appearances on both sides as before, should it 11 please you. 12 JOSEPH RAMSAROOP: Good Morning, Ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. Have a seat, 14 please. May I see the file? Give me one minute, please. 15 All right. Mr. Ramsaroop was charged when? 27th April 2002. 16 MS FORRESTER: 17 THE COURT: The date of the offence, so he 18 would have been taken into custody and locked up the same 19 day. 20 MS FORRESTER: Yes, please. 21 THE COURT: All right. Good. 27th April --22 2002. MS FORRESTER: 23 THE COURT: May I see it again, the file? 24 Okay. MS FORRESTER: 25 THE COURT: Right. I think sometimes we 26 spend so much time talking about how long it takes for a 27 matter to come to trial because it is routine now for 28 matters to take years to come to trial. But that didn't 29 happen overnight; that happened over decades. Decades that 30 systematically within the criminal justice system we've had 31 so many problems. Problems at the Magistrates' Court 32 level, problems after committal proceedings at the level of 33 the DPP's department and prerogative for indictments to be 34 filed, and then, even then, challenges within the Assizes 35 itself. There's so many systematic problems that have 36 contributed to the slow pace of justice within the criminal justice system, in particular. I think in the civil 37 38 jurisdiction we've seen a lot more positive responses to 39 the new rules. We still call them the new rules, they not 40 new anymore. In fact, the new rules would seem to be the 41 Criminal Procedure Rules, which are still very, very new. 42 Separate and apart from that, we've had so many new, 43 positive pieces of legislation, particularly within the 44 last three years. We've had legislative amendments, which 45 now allow for the filing of formal admissions, where the 46 State and the Defence, really in essence have no challenge, 47 no dispute with what is being said by individual witnesses. 48 So that they don't have to come to Court to give their 49 evidence viva voce. And I think one of the biggest gains

for the criminal justice system is the fact that a man who

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faces an indictment -- a man or woman, forgive me -- who faces an indictment can elect in appropriate cases, based on good legal advice, to have a trial down by Judge alone. When you juxtapose the need to dispense with the empanelling of a Jury, to have legal arguments in the absence of a Jury, the ability to agree by formal admissions, where there is no dispute on the facts, to bring down and crystalize as those who know the law understand the law, what is the precise thing in dispute? Aspect of the facts in dispute. A trial can be determined in the kind of time that this matter has benefitted from. I don't know if it escaped anybody's attention, I doubt it did, but I had to ask for the file this morning to look at the time itself.

This matter was called on Monday at 9:54 a.m. and All of the evidence for the fact ended at 10:14 a.m. finder's attention -- all of the evidence was entered in 20 minutes. The case for the Prosecution was closed; the case for the Defence was closed in 20 minutes flat. It is not to say and my -- the result of this case does not say that the Prosecution wasted your time, Mr. Ramsaroop. Do not misunderstand me. There was indeed a triable issue here. There was a triable issue that needed to be addressed within the criminal justice system. It's a pity that the incident that took place in 2002, an incident which you don't dispute. You didn't dispute it on the very day it happened. You told the police within hours after the victim's blood was shed, you told the police your version of exactly what transpired, within hours.

Here we are, in the year 2020, determining -determining an issue with -- thank goodness, because we now have good legislation. We now have good cooperation from the criminal bar. We now have the ability to take this matter, break it into all of its component parts and bring it down to the one real factual issue. It is not a case whether self-defence arises. It is a fact that self-defence arises. It is a fact. But there's a second step that had there been a Jury of lay-persons here I would have had to advise and expect them, nine of them, to be able to measure what the law says. "You know the law says there is grave difficulty in measuring this thing. So all right, I handing you this, all yuh go and weigh it up, all yuh measure it." Nine of them. You now have the ability to ask one person, who if I had felt and made a determination against you I would have had to explain and give reason why I would convict you. And that itself is subject to appeal.

Had a Jury of nine lay-persons measured that second aspect of the self-defence direction and convicted you, you couldn't ask them, "Well, how all yuh weigh that boy?" You

couldn't. So there is so many gains in the criminal justice system, and I applaud particularly Mr. Ramgoolam for taking the initiative that he did, in December last year, to in a split second give a good advice about this being a good case for a Judge alone trial. So not only that you entrust the reasoning to a single person, which itself sometimes doesn't lend itself to other cases, and the advice of counsel in other cases. It may be that they think it's riskier for one person in some situations and better for 12. Maybe in the case with 12, I'm not sure. But Mr. Ramgoolam thought it fit that this is one where if that single person would convict you she would have to explain why. Let's test it. And this was a good one.

Coming back to the matter at hand, and should the DPP require reasons I will gladly provide you with detailed reasons, elucidating every aspect of this case. able to tell you clearly why your Virtual Complainant and his liming buddy that night -- morning, who bears the nickname "Trouble", which didn't trouble me by the way, but that was his nickname. Themselves having been drinking from since -- well, if you listen to -- if you follow "Trouble's" deposition, he says they were drinking before they even went to start gambling in Mayaro and then go looking for a bar -- I don't know if you all read those depositions carefully but they were -- those men were seeking out other liming spots. They mentioned that "Nowhere else was open in Rio Claro." So desperate were they for this drinking binge that they were on. Mind you, your Virtual Complainant said, "I was drinking slight 'cause I had to work the next day." I don't know if he was talking about the Sunday or later that very Saturday. say it's not good to speak of the dead, but the truth of the matter is when provocation and self-defence arise you have to interrogate the conduct of the Virtual Complainant. You really do have to.

The number of inconsistencies between Mr. Allister Lucas and -- what's the gentleman's name? Vishnu Ragoonanan. If you want me to detail them, I'll detail them for you, from who was gambling, to whether beers were included, to how much nip of -- what rum they say they drink? Black Label, they drink. How much they drink in Mayaro before they reach to Rio Claro? Who put up to buy the very next nip of Black Label? These two men were drinking, they were inebriated, there's no doubt about it. That by itself makes them difficult to believe, though I didn't have the benefit of seeing them for myself. I didn't need to. They spoke to another Judicial Officer, who captured what they had to say adequately.

There is one grave disparity between Mr. Ragoonanan and the Accused and Mr. Sinanan, which is that Mr.

Ragoonanan left. So Mister -- it's either I believe that Mr. Ragoonanan was actually there or if he's outright lying. I find Mr. Ragoonanan's evidence to be difficult to accept in general because of how inconsistent it is with everybody else's testimony and I make no pronouncement as to whether he was present or not present, I simply say that I could not rely on the evidence of Mr. Vishnu Ragoonanan. That tidily sorts it out at this point. If you'd like me to measure exactly how much weight I apportioned or whether I apportioned weight, I can give you the reasons.

It left me with Allister Lucas' -- that's the victim's evidence, as against the fact that the Accused did indeed tell the -- give the police a statement, and is relying on it, and the evidence of Mr. Manniram Sinanan, who was there. Neither of those two persons could be suggested to have been inebriated or operating under any diminished capacity to give reason. Mr. Sinanan's evidence -- I see from Ms Forrester's submissions at paragraph 14, and I think this is the essence of what the State wants me to find. There's a portion highlighted from Mr. Sinanan's evidence which is: "He chop him in his head first then his back. He hit him a few times. Later on after John hit him a few blows with the cutlass Allister run out of the bar." And State Counsel says -- and this is not you Mrs. Laloo-Chong, but Ms Forrester, submitted: "Therefore, this negatives any break in activity and any imminent attack to him..." meaning the Accused, "...as it speaks to one event. Thus providing no extenuating circumstances to cause him to use this measure of force." And that's what this case comes down to, whether or not the force was reasonable. Put another way, whether the force was There's no suggestion that force was not excessive. required.

It is accepted, I think, it is not in dispute, that when Mr. Ramsaroop approached the victim that day with a cutlass in his hand he was operating under the view that some force was required to assist Manniram Sinanan. I have just said that I rejected Vishnu Ragoonanan's evidence, which means that I don't believe that at the time the blows were sustained that it was someone else. Who was it? Robbie or Rodney -- the other gentleman who was at the bar. That's Vishnu Ragoonanan's evidence, which I don't accept.

I do believe that the victim in this case was drunk that morning. Had been drunk before he arrived. Had behaved very badly at that location, caused quite a number of disruptions to the ordinary goings at a bar, got himself into conflict with a number of different people -- patrons. I accept Mr. Manniram Sinanan's evidence that patrons left his establishment because of the behaviour of the Virtual Complainant. So that quite a lot had transpired because of

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the victim's bad behaviour that morning even before an altercation took place between the victim and the Accused, including that the victim got into a physical altercation with his own liming partner and with another patron who tried to separate him from the Accused at the bar.

I accept that he aggressively conducted himself in relation to many persons at that bar that morning, that he had been asked to leave by Manniram Sinanan several times, that he threatened both Manniram Sinanan and the Accused. I accept that at the time the victim aggressively attacked Manniram Sinanan -- and this is a significant -- the Accused was not nearby, but had in fact been behind the bar, as both Mr. Sinanan and the Accused told the police within hours after the incident took place, that he had been chopping up meat in the back of the bar. It was his primary occupation. He was not a bartender; he was there to cook. He assisted with other duties.

I accept that Manniram Sinanan called out for help and that when Mr. Ramsaroop, the Accused, ran out to the location where this incident took place, with the same cutlass in his hand, which was the implement for cutting up the meat and was not then a weapon, he went to the assistance of his employer at that point in time, who had been braced up against a wall by the drunk, badly behaved I accept that in that split second when Manniram Sinanan fled, having been rescued by the Accused and went inside and locked the door that that provides Counsel for the State, respectfully, with the opportunity that tidily sorts out this suggestion that there was no break in activity. At the time he's running into the bar and locking the door behind him. He cannot assist us with what the victim did, having been pulled off or pulled -attention pulled away from Manniram Sinanan. I believe that at the point in time his attention turned from Manniram Sinanan, the victim then turned his aggression on the Accused. It is at that point in time it no longer became defence of another but became defence of self. Correct, it was one activity. It was one activity. break took place when the victim turned his attention on attacking someone one else. And I accept that the law says that in those circumstances it is almost impossible to weigh it to an exact nicety and measure how many blows is actually necessary to stop this drunk, angry man from causing me physical harm? Self-defence succeeds in this case.

Stand please, Mr. Ramsaroop. I am happy to tell you that since 2002, fortunately, because of all the progresses in law, because of the fact that our Parliament -- both sides of our Parliament -- can now thankfully, thankfully agree to passing good law. Good legislative changes. You

1 have now been able to benefit from not just formal 2 admissions. So that this was entirely paper trial that 3 lasted 20 minutes on Monday, and what was a good triable 4 issue in law. I am happy to tell you, sir, that I find you 5 not guilty. What you did in 2002, on that day, was what 6 one hopes from a good employee. If their employer is 7 attacked your hope that somebody will come to your 8 assistance. And the law does say that in those 9 circumstances it is very difficult to measure to a nicety 10 what exactly is necessary to stop an attack. 11 You're free to go. 12 JOSEPH RAMSAROOP: Yes. Thank you, Ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Yes. Unless there's anything 14 else? 15 Mr. Ramgoolam, I hope to see you around quite a bit 16 more. 17 MR. RAMGOOLAM: Deeply obliged, My Lady. 18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 MR. RAMGOOLAM: Hope to be around. 20 THE COURT: State Counsel. 21 MRS. LALOO-CHONG: Yes, My Lady. 22 THE COURT: I maintain that this was a 23 triable issue. 24 MRS. LALOO-CHONG: Yes, My Lady. 25 THE COURT: It really was. 26 COURT OFFICER: Court stand. 27 THE COURT: Take care everybody. 28 MR. RAMGOOLAM: Obliged. 29 Obliged. MRS. LALOO-CHONG: 30 (PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:48:42 A.M.)

DECLARATION VERIFYING TRANSCRIPT

I, SABRINA SADANAN of COU	RT REPORTING SERVICES UNIT, JUDICIARY OF
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, do se	olemnly and sincerely declare, that having been required to
furnish a transcript relating to the tria	l or other proceedings namely,
Case Caption:	THE STATE
v	
JOSEPH RAMSAROOP	
Case Number:	CRS 060/2005
Date of Proceedings:	FRIDAY, 31 ST JANUARY 2020
from the audio recording made of such trial or other proceedings, I certify that the preceding transcript, consisting of <u>07</u> pages is a correct and complete transcript thereof in pursuance of the said requirement.	
Statutory Declarations Act, and I am	cientiously believing the same to be true and according to the aware that if there is any statement in this declaration which is to be false, I am liable to fine and imprisonment.
Dated this 6 th day of February 2020	
Signed	l:
Before	e me:

Ex officio Commissioner of Affidavits