IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

and -

DEC 23 1994

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DONALD GORDON MERCREDI

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence of the Honourable Mr. Justice J. Z. Vertes, sitting at Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, on December 21, A. D. 1994.

APPEARANCES:

MR. L. ROSE

On behalf of the Crown

MR. L. SEBERT

On behalf of the Defence

THE COURT:

I just wanted to review my notes. The accused has been convicted after a trial by a jury on a charge of sexual assault occurring here in Fort

Smith on September 4th, 1993. The facts of this case clearly reveal what has come to be termed a "major" sexual assault.

The complainant, who is now 23 years old, was from Coppermine. She had just arrived in Fort Smith to attend school at Arctic College. She was out drinking with some friends and ran into the accused and his common-law wife (who is also from the Arctic coast and apparently knows the complainant's family). complainant and the accused's wife went to the accused's home after the bar closed. The accused came home shortly thereafter. The complainant left the house, trying to find her way back to the school residence, when the accused came after her. She tried to run down the street away from him but he caught up to her, dragged her off to some bushes, and raped her. Afterwards, he led her by the arm back to his house. The complainant said she went back because she was scared and in shock and did not know what to do. she got back to the house she quickly left and then managed to get help. The crime was reported immediately to the police.

At trial the accused did not deny that he had sexual relations with the complainant. He said

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however, that she engaged in sexual activity willingly with him. He testified that she flirted with him; that his wife became angry with the complainant and told her to get out; that his wife, notwithstanding her anger at the flirting, asked him to walk the complainant home; that once outside he and the complainant went into a shed behind the house where they had consensual intercourse; and, that the complainant got angry at him when he would not walk her all the way home. The accused's wife corroborated his testimony as to what allegedly occured in the house.

The case obviously turned on credibility and the jury, just as obviously, rejected the version of events given by the accused and his wife. To my mind, and for what it is worth, they were right to do so. It was open to conclude that the evidence of both the accused and his wife was a deliberate concoction meant to deceive the jury.

In the case of <u>R v Sandercock</u>, (1985) 22

C.C.C.(3d)79, the Alberta Court of Appeal described

the archetypical case of major sexual assault as one
where a person by violence or threat of violence,
forces an adult victim to submit to sexual activity of
a sort or intensity such that a reasonable person

would know beforehand that the victim would suffer
lasting emotional injury. That emotional injury is

nature of the assault and the violation of the personal integrity of the victim. The fact that a victim may have been less than careful for her own well-being, say by the consumption of alcohol, is not a relevant factor.

The <u>Sandercock</u> decision, a decision that has been adopted and followed by the courts of this and other jurisdictions, sets a starting point of three years imprisonment for a major sexual assault assuming a crime which is not premeditated and a mature accused with previous good character and no criminal record. The court then must consider the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the specific case so as to adjust up or down from that starting point.

In this case I am prepared to consider the crime as being unpremeditated. The accused's consumption of alcohol, while certainly not a mitigating factor, and the facts of the case suggest a spontaneity which lacks a high degree of planning or premeditation.

The accused is a mature man. He is now 30 years old. He has been living in a common law relationship for over four years. He had a grade 12 education and, as I heard during the trial, a chance to gain further education. He has had a variety of jobs.

The accused does have a criminal record but I regard it as of minimal relevance. He was convicted

twice of assault (in 1984 and 1990) and twice of impaired driving (in 1986 and 1990). There is nothing in this record or in his background to suggest any pattern or indication of predatory sexual misconduct.

So, in my opinion, this case meets the criteria for the starting point approach. This is a major sexual assault, which is not premeditated, and we have a mature accused with previous good character and a minimal record.

The particularly aggravating factors are the violence with which the act was committed and the fact that the accused took advantage of someone who was in an obviously intoxicated condition, a newcomer to this town, who was relying on his wife's hospitality at that time.

Unfortunately there are no mitigating factors.

There is a complete lack of remorse or acknowledgement of responsibility. Even before being sentenced, the comment from the accused was that "it was her story against mine and I lost". Now I recognize that every accused person has the right to maintain his innocence. I also recognize that it would be inconsistent and illogical for the accused to now say he was sorry for something which he denied under oath doing. So I cannot and I do not penalize him more for his lack of remorse. It is simply that this factor, which is usually the only mitigating factor, is not

available to him as a significant factor in reducing 1 the sentence. In sentencing for crimes of sexual violence, the 3 guiding principles must be deterrence of this and other individuals, protection of this victim and other 5 potential victims, and denunciation on behalf of 6 society of the accused's behaviour. 7 Please stand up, Mr. Mercredi. Taking all of 8 these factors into account, I hereby sentence you to a 9 term of imprisonment of three and half years. You may 10 sit down. 11 Under the circumstances, there will be no 12 surcharge. Are there any comments with respect to a 13 firearm prohibition, Mr. Rose? 14 It is mandatory, sir. MR. ROSE: 15 What is the mandatory term? THE COURT: 16 Ten years, sir. MR. ROSE: 17 Ten years for the first time? THE COURT: 18 Yes, it is now. MR. ROSE: 19 Mr. Sebert, do you have any comments? THE COURT: 20 No, that is my understanding. MR. SEBERT: 21 As I am required by law to do, because THE COURT: 22 this is a crime of violence, I hereby impose an order 23 prohibiting the accused from having in his possession 24 any firearms, or explosives or ammunition for a period 25 of 10 years from the date of his release. 26 (AT WHICH TIME THIS MATTER WAS CONCLUDED)

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dated December 28, 1987.	
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