CR 02753

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs -

## ARCHIE EYAKFWO

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Mr. Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on February 21st, A.D., 1995.

## APPEARANCES:

MS. S. Bour:

MR. G. McLaren:

Counsel for the Crown

Gunsel for the Defendant

(CHARGE UNDER SECTION 271 of the CRIMINAL CODE)

AN ORDER HAS BEEN MADE IN THIS CASE PROHIBITING PUBLICATION OF ANY INFORMATION THAT COULD DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF THE COMPLAINANT PURSUANT TO SECTION 486(3) OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

THE COURT: Archie Eyakfwo has entered a plea of guilt to a charge of sexual assault. The plea came shortly before his trial was scheduled to start.

On the evening of June 14th, 1994, in Yellowknife, the accused enticed the victim to go with him to get some food. While walking along a wooded path, he jumped the victim and forced her to the ground. She managed to fight him off but he forced her down again and attempted to rape her. She again managed to fight him off, at which point they again struggled. The accused then grabbed the victim's purse and ran off. He was arrested a few hours later when he attempted to cash a cheque that was in the purse.

The accused is 29 years old. He is from Lac La Martre and his family has been described as one that lives in the traditional manner of the Dogrib people. I note that his elderly mother was in attendance here in Court and I think he should feel grateful for this sign of support. I am told that he also has a five-year-old daughter from a common-law relationship.

The accused has a lengthy record of criminal convictions. Between 1982 and 1993 he was convicted of 27 criminal offences. Most of these are property-related crimes but he does have some crimes reflecting personal violence. His longest sentence was one of two years less one day for break & enter

and commit robbery in 1990. At the time he committed the present offence in June of 1994 he was on probation.

Counsel for the accused argues that this man's history and personal circumstances are such as to warrant the structuring of a disposition that would break the cycle of crime in which the accused has found himself for the past 12 years.

I agree that the Court can, where the circumstances call for it, take steps to impose a sentence with a view to breaking the cycle of crime. The goal of sentencing is to protect society. The rehabilitation of a repeat offender, if successful, would enhance the achievement of that goal.

Counsel says that the accused suffers from serious cognitive deficits so as to cause him to be unaware of the full implications of what he does or why he does things. He has referred me to two reports, one a psychological assessment by Mr. Don Bosson dated July 6th, 1994, and the other a psychiatric report by Dr. Robert Clemmey dated November 3rd, 1994. These reports were apparently prepared to enable the lower Court to determine the accused's ability to instruct counsel and his fitness to plead.

There is no question about the accused's fitness to stand trial. Indeed my reading of these reports

supports a somewhat different view of the accused than that conveyed by his counsel.

Tests revealed that the accused has a low level of intelligence and analytical skill. He responds reflexively with little understanding of his own motivations. There are, however, no signs of pathological disorders or neurological or physical problems. He is apparently full of self-pity and blames external forces for his problems. But both reports identify a significant manipulative aspect to his character. Dr. Clemmey sums up his report as follows:

"Even if there be a mild degree of damage to Mr. Eyakfwo's brain consequent upon substance abuse, I have not seen evidence that it materially affects his abilities to effect careful and variably subtle, though not unintelligent, manipulations of others in his own self-interest. Even though, as Mr. Eldon Bossin has noted in his report, Eyakfwo's performance on a relatively culturally unbiased test of formal intelligence appears low, he is nevertheless clearly able to understand enough of what is going on around him to cope quite well in the world, and he is well able to understand the significance of his actions upon other people if he takes the trouble to think about it."

I also note the comment by Mr. Bosson that there is a "continued risk of him harming others".

I accept that the accused has a history of substance abuse and that in the past year he has at least attempted to put alcohol use behind him. This

raises another problem in this case. Defence counsel submits that the accused should be given credit for bringing his alcohol abuse under control. He also says, however, that the accused was sober when he committed this crime. Is this fact mitigating or aggravating?

Ordinarily the fact that someone is intoxicated when they commit a crime is said to show a lack of planning -- a certain degree of impulsiveness. If there is evidence of planning, then that is a serious aggravating factor.

Here the accused enticed the victim to go with him by telling her some story. He led her by the wooded path. He jumped her. This suggests some degree of planning and premeditation on his part. That is reinforced by the fact of his sobriety. It also fits with the analysis provided by Dr. Clemmey and Mr. Bosson.

The manipulative aspect of the accused's behaviour is also reflected by the fact that he made up some false story when he was arrested.

As I said before, I recognize that there may be cases where a normally severe prison sentence is mitigated by a rehabilitative programme in the hope of breaking a cycle of crime. But here there are no indicators that such a programme can be put in place. There are no indicators of any personal overwhelming

desire to follow up on such programmes. I am told that there are people willing to work with the accused in his home community. I am sure there are but unfortunately they have not come forward with any proposals nor are there any constructive programmes suggested to me. The Court is unable to make up some structured programme out of thin air. Furthermore, we are dealing here with a serious crime of personal violence by a man with a lengthy record and without any assurance that he poses no risk to the personal safety of others. I must therefore put a lower priority on personal rehabilitation.

Every sentence should reflect the gravity of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender. Here we have a crime of personal violence involving an attempted rape. Crown counsel calls it a "major sexual assault" as that term is known in the jurisprudence. The characterization of this crime as a major sexual assault does not depend on the particular sexual activity in question. It depends more on the overall circumstances of the offence and the evident blameworthiness of the offender. Based on those factors, I have concluded that this crime is indeed a major sexual assault.

There is a high degree of violence over and above the inherent violence of any invasion of one's bodily integrity. The act continued over a period of time.

It was not momentary and impulsive and I have already commented on what I believe are aspects of planning. Furthermore, the accused has a lengthy criminal record and was on probation at the time.

The only mitigating circumstance is the guilty plea. I give him some credit for that even though it comes late in the proceedings. The victim at least did not have to testify again and the public was spared the expense of a full trial. I also consider the guilty plea as at least an indicator of remorse and self-responsibility.

Taking all of these factors into account I think an appropriate sentence could be in excess of four years imprisonment. I must however also take into account the over eight months spent by the accused in pre-trial custody. This remand time, as counsel know, is usually credited with more time than on a strict one-to-one basis but there is no rigid mathematical formula.

and with your record of criminal convictions, there are only going to be a few more opportunities left for you to turn your life around. Do you understand what I am saying? Now, I must impose a lengthy term of imprisonment for this crime, but I hope that you, in conjunction with the correctional authorities, will take the time during your imprisonment, and will put

in a sincere effort to upgrade your education, upgrade your skills, work skills, life skills, so that when you are released -- and you will be released in the near future -- but when you are released, that you will follow through on what you told me about trying to be an upstanding member of your community once again.

It is the sentence of this Court that you serve a term of imprisonment of three years. In addition, there will be a firearm prohibition under Section 100 for a period of 10 years. There will be no fine surcharge, under the circumstances. You can have a seat Mr. Eyakfwo.

Now counsel, I am not going to make any recommendation as to where Mr. Eyakfwo should serve his sentence. I think the correctional authorities are in the best position to determine that, having regard to his needs and what programmes may be available in the correctional service to better assist him in terms of re-integration back into society. I recognize his life-long association with this area. I recognize his cultural roots in the area, his specific language problems, and I hope that the correctional authorities will take that into account so that he is not unduly cut off from the ability to have contact with his family.

So with that view in mind, I will direct, as in

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1	the usual course, that a copy of the transcript of my
2	remarks, together with copies of the exhibits be sent
3	to the correctional authorities and to the solicitor
4	general's office. There are representatives here in
5	Yellowknife. I think this is part of the normal
6	routine, in any event, and that they give close and
7	early attention to where would be the most appropriate
8	location for Mr. Eyakfwo to serve his sentence.
9	Is there anything else we need to address
10	counsel?
11	MS. BOUR: No, I don't believe so, My Lord.
12	MR. McLAREN: No, My Lord.
13	THE COURT: Very well then. Ms. Bour, I take it
14	you will file a formal stay of proceedings on count 2?
15	MS. BOUR: Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: In addition, for the record, there
17	will be an order banning publication of the identity
18	of the complainant in this matter, as well as any of
19	the evidence that might identify her.
20	Thank you counsel. If there is nothing further,
21	we will close Court.
22	(AT WHICH TIME PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED)
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24	Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987.
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26	K Stank)
27	Karen Steer, Court Reporter

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