CR 02742 **★** CR 02743

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs. -

I J

Reasons for Sentence held before The Honourable Mr. Justice J.D. O'Flynn, sitting at Iqaluit, in the Northwest Territories, on October 21, A.D., 1995.

APPEARANCES:

MS. U. ARVANETES:

On behalf of the Crown

MR. D. BRICE-BENNETT: On behalf of the Accused

THE COURT: I am dealing with the sentence of Her Majesty the Queen and J Ι and in particular, Count 2 which states between August 15th, 1980, and January the 3rd, '83, at or near the hamlet of Clyde River did commit rape upon the person of ; and Count 3, on or between January 4th, . I '83, and December 31st, '90, again at the hamlet of Clyde River did commit a series of sexual assaults upon N ; and I am also dealing with Count 5 Ι which is that on or between November 8th, '81, and January 3rd, '83, again at Clyde River, the accused did rape the person of N I ; and finally, Count 6, on or between the 4th of January, '83, and February the 5th, '94, did commit a series of sexual assaults on N I . The accused was found guilty on those four counts after a trial.

General principles of sentencing are as follows:
one, the protection of the public; two, punishment of
the offender, and society through the Courts must show
condemnation for particular types of crime. The only
way in which Courts can show this is by the sentence
they pass and certainly, society expects the Courts to
deal with violence; three, the key effect of the
punishment not only on the offender but others who
might be tempted to commit such an offence; and four,
the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender
because this is the best protection the public has for

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their future so far as the accused is concerned.

However, much emphasis will be placed on each of those principles and again on many of the circumstances and will obviously vary from case to case.

The most important question for the forms of punishment is, what is likely to result in the accused not being in trouble again? The paramount question then is, what should this offender receive for these offences committed in the circumstances under which they were committed?

In cases of sexual assault, sexual abuse, the general deterrence and denunciation are of paramount importance. In this case, the aggravating factors are one, they were serious sexual assaults, intercourse, over a lengthy period, the one complainant from '80 to '90, a ten-year period, and she was 14 to 24. other complainant from '81 to '94, 12 years, and her age would be 14 to 26; two, involved two stepdaughters; three, it commenced when the victims were 14, a young age; four, the frequency of the sexual assaults. They were numerous sexual assaults; five, I conclude that there was physical violence and threats of violence involved. I think I would say that if I recall, it is really collateral violence as well; and six, I conclude there was a child born to one of the stepdaughters, one of the victims when she was 16 as a result of sexual intercourse with the

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accused. In other words, the pregnancy was as a result of the sexual assault.

The accused violated the trust of a stepfather, a grave breach of trust that he abused his power and trust and there was a parent-child relationship and the effect on the victim, particularly N I, in her letter which she filed as Exhibit 1.

The accused has no criminal record and is a first offender. His age is 46. I believe he was born in 1948. He is a hunter by vocation. His stepdaughters are now 29 and 27. The offender is a unilingual Inuk. As I have said, I believe he is, from the evidence, supporting his family and certainly is a hunter.

In speaking to the Court, I can say he accepts the decision and is not angry. Obviously his wife is supportive in the fact that she testified in his support.

I have considered the case of W.B.S., 1992, 73

Canadian Criminal Cases, third series, 530, I believe it is. In addition to Regina v. W.B.S. is Regina v. M.P. which sets out some principles in child abuse cases, a range to consider. I have considered carefully the Crown's submissions as to the length of appropriate sentence which is seven to ten years and the defence's submissions of three to five. I have considered carefully all the circumstances under which these offences were committed.

Would you stand up? On the charges relating to

N I , Counts 2 and 3, I think it an
appropriate sentence, and I impose a sentence of five
years on each count. These sentences will run
concurrently.

On charges related to N I , Counts 5 and 6, I impose a sentence of five years on each count. These sentences will run concurrently with each other and concurrent to the sentence imposed on Counts 2 and 3. In considering the totality principle which I have considered, the total sentence is five years in a penitentiary.

There were no firearms used in the commission of the offence, and I am satisfied he is a hunter and that I think also that the Crown is not objecting to the firearms. I conclude that firearms are required to sustain his family. Therefore, it is not appropriate for a Section 100 order to be made and therefore, I do not make one.

There will no victims of crime surcharge. I think that would be inappropriate.

I will also direct under the circumstances the Clerk of the Court to endorse the warrant of committal with this Court's strong recommendation that you be allowed to serve your sentence in the Baffin Correctional Centre.

Is there anything further?

1	MR. BRICE-BENNETT: No, My Lord.
2	MS. ARVANETES: No, My Lord.
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	THE CLERK: All rise. Court is adjourned.
5	AT WHICH TIME THIS SENTENCING HEARING WAS CONCLUDED
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7	Certified Pursuant to Practice Direction #20
8	dated December 28, 1987.
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10	Tara McCrae, CSR(A), Court Reporter
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