

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

PAUL LEROUX

Transcript of Voir Dire Ruling (on autrefois convict plea) delivered by the Honourable Justice J. Vertes, sitting at Inuvik, in the Northwest Territories, on the 10th day of August, A.D. 1998.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. D. Sylvain

Mr. S. Couper

For the Crown

Mr. J. Brydon

For the Defence

1	THE COURT: The accused has entered special
2	pleas of autrefois convict with respect to Count
3	1 (a charge of gross indecency) and Count 4 (a
4	charge of indecent assault) of the Indictment.
5	Both charges relate to a series of incidents
6	testified to by the witness Phillip Ross.
7	Mr. Ross testified that there was an ongoing
8	sexual relationship between himself, when he was
9	14 and 15 years old, and the accused. The
10	accused was his supervisor at Grollier Hall at
11	the time. The accused would fondle the
12	complainant in a sexual manner and they also
13	engaged in acts of fellatio.
14	In 1979, the accused was charged and
15	convicted on an Information that read as follows:
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17	"That he, on or about the 6th day of April, 1979, did knowingly
18	and wilfully contribute to a child a male person, becoming
19	a juvenile delinquent by having
20	said child, contrary to Section 33(1)(b) of the Juvenile
21	Delinquents Act."
22	- 4000 ha
23	The accused was sentenced on June 29, 1979, to
24	four months imprisonment.
25	In sentencing the accused, the Territorial
26	Court Judge did not, unfortunately, canvass the
27	particular facts on which the accused was

convicted. He did, however, refer to "acts of gross indecency." He also made reference in other parts of his judgment to "acts" (in the plural).

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Unfortunately as well, we do not have a transcript of the Territorial Court proceedings, only the judgment. Part of the court record, however, includes a statement given by Mr. Ross to the police prior to the charge being laid in In that statement, he talks of the relationship having gone on for the past two He talked of being in bed and says that the accused "felt him up" and kissing going on. He talked as well of the accused engaging in fellatio. The sentencing judge makes no reference to this statement, but I can only conclude that it was before the court since I can see no other way it would have become part of the court record. I think this can also explain the sentencing judge's references to "acts" in the plural.

Also part of the Territorial Court record is a presentence report prepared by a probation officer. The report does not relate the Crown facts; it merely sets out the accused's version of events. In it the accused relates only one incident of sexual contact. On the voir dire in

these proceedings, the accused said he had no present recollection of making that statement but acknowledged that it was false.

The plea of autrefois convict embodies the venerable legal principle that no person shall be placed in jeopardy twice for the same matter. In short, when a criminal charge has been once adjudicated by a court having jurisdiction, the adjudication is final and will be an answer to a later charge founded on the same matter. This principle is also embodied, to some extent, in Section 11(h) of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms which holds that every person has the right, if found guilty of an offence and punished for it, not to be tried or punished for it again. That relates specifically to the same offences but the principle is the same.

On a successful plea of autrefois convict, the Criminal Code requires an identity as between the charges. Was the earlier charge the same, in whole or in part, as the present charge? The accused must show that the subject-matter is the same, in whole or in part, and that the new charge is the same as the earlier charge or is implicitly included in the earlier charge either in law or on account of the evidence. And, as Crown counsel took pains to remind me, any

ambiguity must be resolved in favour of the Crown.

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It is crucial to note, however, that the charges need not be absolutely identical. If the differences between the charges at the first and second trials are such that it must be concluded that the charges are different in nature, the special plea is not appropriate. On the other hand, the plea will apply if, despite differences between the earlier and the present charges, the offences are the same. They must arise from the same transaction.

Count 1 of the present Indictment charges "an act of gross indecency, to wit: fellatio." Mr. Ross's 1979 statement makes reference to acts The accused's version of events of fellatio. refers to "kissing" the complainant on the The sentencing judge referred to genital area. "acts of gross indecency." There is no doubt that the accused could have been charged in 1979 with the offence of gross indecency instead of the contributing charge under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Why he was not is immaterial. The underlying facts are the same and the victim is the same. I therefore conclude that the plea of autrefois convict is justified with respect to Count 1 of the Indictment. That count is

therefore dismissed. I cannot come to the same conclusion with respect to Count 4, the charge of indecent assault. The record is unclear as to what other, if any, acts were alleged as against the accused at the 1979 trial. The evidence given by the accused on the voir dire leaves me uncertain as to what acts, other than the ones covered by the gross indecency count, would come under the category of indecent assault. Hence I reject the accused's plea of autrefois convict on Count 4 of the Indictment. Certified pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987. Eva Robinson Court Reporter