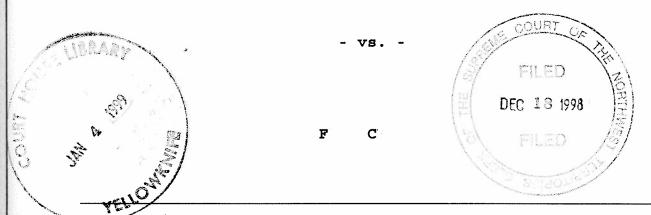
CR 03544

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence by The Honourable Justice J.E. Richard, at Fort Good Hope in the Northwest Territories, on Tuesday, December 15th A.D., 1998.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. L. Colton: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. H. Latimer: Counsel for the Accused

Charge under s. 271 Criminal Code of Canada

Ban on Publication of Complainant / Witness Pursuant to Section 486 of the Criminal Code

1 THE COURT: Before I commence with the
2 sentencing of F C , I just want to confirm that
3 there is a court order prohibiting the publication or
4 broadcasting in any way of the identity of the
5 complainant in this case.

Today, it is the Court's, the Court's, serious and difficult task to impose a fit and appropriate sentence on F C , a 44-year-old native of this community of Fort Good Hope, for a serious crime that he committed almost 18 months ago, a crime for which he now pleads guilty as charged.

Sentencing is the most difficult and most troublesome part of a Judge's responsibilities. And I want to thank both lawyers in this case, and all of the witnesses, for the assistance given to this Court today on this sentencing hearing.

The ultimate responsibility however for a sentence is with the Court. And in passing sentence, this Court is speaking for Canadian society generally.

The facts and circumstances of Mr. C 's crime are as follows:

In the early morning hours of July 27th, 1997, the victim, S. T , and her common-law husband and others were at the home of this offender F C. here in Fort Good Hope. Everyone had been drinking. The victim S. T and her husband T K got into an argument and Mr. K left the residence and

the victim passed out from intoxication and her friends put her in a bed in a bedroom in that house, fully clothed.

Later, when one of her friends went to check on her, the offender, F C , was seen to be on top of her having sex with the unconscious S T .

Ms. T 's jeans and panties had been removed and were on the floor.

Shortly afterwards, Ms. T 's spouse, T

K , arrived on the scene and saw Mr. C putting his clothes on and he then fought with Mr. C .

When Ms. T was told what had happened to her, she screamed and cried.

The complaint was made to the police August 10th, and F C was charged with sexual assault.

He elected trial by jury. A preliminary inquiry was held in November 1997, and Mr. C was committed to stand trial.

The trial was scheduled for the jury assizes here in Fort Good Hope in October 1998 however the Court was unable to impanel a full jury of 12 persons at that time. Mr. C then decided to change his plea from not guilty to guilty, and his sentencing hearing was adjourned to this week.

I am told that the offender is the uncle of the victim's husband. Quite apart from any other aspect of their acquaintance and social contact, therefore there

was a relationship of trust that existed whereby a young woman is entitled to expect, whether she is drunk or sober, she is entitled to expect that she is safe from having her husband's uncle violate her while she is passed out and vulnerable.

As to the personal circumstances of F C , I am told that he is a man of 44 years of age, that he has lived all of his life here in Fort Good Hope, that he has a Grade 7 education, and that he is an accomplished carpenter.

In addition to his employment as a carpenter, he also pursues the traditional activities on the land, and I am told that he has a family with five children.

With respect to his criminal record, I have before me two versions of his criminal record, one provided by the Crown, Exhibit S-1; the other appended to the sentencing brief filed by the offender's counsel.

By either version, it is a record of 25 years of criminal behaviour in this community and of contravening the liquor laws that exist in this community.

There are six drinking and driving convictions, two assault convictions, two for causing a disturbance, several theft or property offences, and a number of convictions for breaches of court orders.

I cannot help but note that there is a marked similarity between this man's record and the criminal

record of the man that I sentenced earlier today for a virtually identical criminal offence. These two criminal records are similar both in length and in content.

As I stated earlier this morning when sentencing Mr. McNeely, the main purpose of the sentencing process is to provide for a safe and a peaceful community and to promote respect for the law.

The primary objectives of sentencing individuals, such as Mr. McNeely and Mr. C for the particular crimes of sexual assault that they have committed, are denunciation and deterrence. I am bound by and must be guided by these two important principles and other principles of sentencing which are now codified by Parliament in the Criminal Code of Canada.

One of these principles is stated in the following words:

"A sentence must be proportionate to the gravity of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender".

Another sentencing principle dictated by

Parliament is that it is an aggravating circumstance
that can result in an increase in the sentence when an
offender, in committing the offence, abuses a position
of trust in relation to the victim.

Yet another guiding principle is that a sentence should be similar to sentences imposed on similar

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offenders for similar offences committed in similar circumstances.

And finally, I am fully cognizant of the fact that

F C is Dene and that any period of
incarceration will be particularly difficult for him
and that the Court should avoid a custodial sentence if
that is reasonably possible in the circumstances.

Now, at this sentencing hearing, I am presented with a joint submission made by the Crown prosecutor and the defence lawyer. This joint submission in effect is that the Court ought to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years in order that the sentence can be served in the community, Fort Good Hope, under supervision pursuant to certain provisions of the Criminal Code, Section 742.1.

Now, the Court is always appreciative when counsel in a case can agree on a sentencing disposition in assisting the Court with its important responsibility of sentencing offenders for serious criminal conduct. And this Court invariably follows a joint recommendation of counsel on sentence unless the proposed sentence is clearly unfit in the circumstances.

Now counsel's joint submission in this case, as I understand it, has the support of the Community Justice Committee and the victim and her husband.

And I want to again thank the members of the

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Community Justice Committee for taking an interest in this case and in taking the time and effort to assist the Court in this difficult task. I would encourage the members of the Community Justice Committee to continue with their important work in the service of their community.

The Community Justice Committee tells me that they want to work with F. C particularly now that he has taken the 35-day treatment program at the centre in Hay River. And particularly now that it appears to the Justice Committee that F. C wants to do something about his drinking problem.

From the evidence that I heard, it seems that the members of the Community Justice Committee were of the view or understanding that the case was going to be dropped or at least diverted from the usual or formal court proceedings.

There is one aspect of the characterization which has been put on this case that concerns me. And here I am speaking of remorse on Mr. C is part or, perhaps in other terms, of Mr. C taking responsibility for his appalling behaviour towards S T , his nephew's wife.

There was no remorse. There was no acceptance of responsibility by Mr. C. until at least 15 months after the event.

Now, it is clearly his right to plead not guilty

and to have the Crown prove its case against him but his expressions of remorse and of acceptance of responsibility, as a 44-year-old man, would ring a lot truer if it had happened shortly after the event and not more than a year later, at the eleventh hour, after the jury selection process had been started. In other words, the offender who truly wants to acknowledge responsibility for his wrongful and shameful behaviour hardly exudes remorse and sincerity by insisting on a contested jury trial in his community. This is only common sense.

I am told that the reason that the Crown is taking the unusual position here on sentencing in this case is because of the views expressed by the victim that the offender not be sent to jail.

With the greatest of respect, I do not view that as an exceptional circumstance. It is not at all unusual for a victim to oppose a period of incarceration for her assailant or the offender.

Taking into consideration all of the circumstances of this case and in particular keeping in mind the principles of sentencing that I have referred to and the law of Canada that binds me, I have concluded that I am unable to acquiesce in the joint submission of counsel and the recommendation of the Justice Committee.

With this request made to me, I am compelled to

refer to the section of the Criminal Code which gives this Court the authority in appropriate circumstances to impose a conditional sentence in the community and this section, which is Section 742.1, reads as follows:

Where a person is convicted of an offence and the Court imposes a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years and the Court is satisfied that serving the sentence in the community would not endanger the safety of the community and would be consistent with the fundamental purpose and principles of sentencing, the Court may, for the purpose of supervising the offender's behaviour in the community, order that the offender serve the sentence in the community subject to conditions.

Now with respect to the statutory prerequisites in Section 742.1, I deal firstly with the length of the period of imprisonment.

In this jurisdiction, in the Northwest

Territories, this crime committed by this offender with
his particular antecedents would normally draw a
sentence in the range of two to three years absent
exceptional circumstances, and there are no exceptional
circumstances here.

Secondly, I am not satisfied on the evidence on this hearing that F C would not pose a danger to the community while serving his sentence here.

He is a demonstrated danger to the community, particularly when he has been drinking. Court orders

have not proven to be any deterrent regarding restrictions on Mr. C 's behaviour. A 35-day treatment program does not by itself change that.

Thirdly, ordering Mr. C to serve his sentence in the community would simply be inconsistent with the fundamental purpose and principles of sentencing that are set out in the Criminal Code; particularly, denunciation, deterrence, proportionality, and finally, parity in sentencing.

In my respectful view, and I say that with all sincerity to counsel and members of the Justice Committee and the victim and her family, it is simply not open to the Court to impose a conditional sentence in the circumstances of this case.

While normally it is the Court's preference to accept a joint submission on sentence, here the proposed sentence is outside of the range of possible options.

In so deciding, I do not intend to say that a conditional sentence can never be imposed for a serious sexual offence. Indeed, this Court has, on at least three occasions in the past 18 months, in the cases of Tugak, Griffin, and Tedjuk, has ordered a conditional sentence to be served in the community for a serious crime of sexual assault. However, in each of those cases, there were special or unusual circumstances and each of those cases came within the statutory

1 parameters of Section 742.1 Criminal Code.

Here, the case of F $\,$ C $\,$ does not come within those statutory parameters for the reasons that I have mentioned.

Please stand now, Mr. C , to be sentenced.

F C , for the crime that you have committed, the sexual assault of S T contrary to Section 271 of the Criminal Code, it is the sentence of this Court that you serve a term of imprisonment of two and a half years.

In addition, the mandatory weapons prohibition order will be issued under Section 109(2) but in your circumstances, I am going to order that you be granted the exemption provided for in Section 113 for sustenance purposes.

In the circumstances, there will be no Victim Fine surcharge.

Now, Mr. C $\,\,$, this has been a difficult case today for the Court.

I am impressed by the fact that people in your community here seem to want to help you and I hope you don't let them down for what they have gone through today.

I know that you are going to be disappointed with this sentence, but I have my responsibilities that are larger than this one case, and you have to accept that this is the sentence of the Court.

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When you go to the correctional centre, whether
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           it's in Yellowknife or in Hay River or wherever, you
          know that there are alcohol treatment programs within
3
           and near those institutions, and you don't have to
           forget about your resolve for treating your alcohol
          problems just because you are going to jail. There is
           ample opportunity for you there to deal with your
           alcohol problem. And I suggest that you take every
           opportunity to get help and I wish you luck in that
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10
           regard.
                You can sit down now.
11
                               My Lord, is it in order for me to
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      MR. LATIMER:
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           request that the Court make an endorsement that the
           sentence be served in the Territories, he is an
14
           aboriginal.
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       THE COURT:
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                               As it is a penitentiary term, I
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           will have the clerk endorse the Warrant of Committal
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           with this Court's strong recommendation that Mr. C
           be allowed to serve his sentence in a facility in the
19
           Northwest Territories close to his own community.
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                               Thank you, My Lord.
      MR. LATIMER:
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22
      THE COURT:
                               Thank you. Just take a seat, sir.
23
               Now, counsel, is there anything further on this
24
           case?
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      MS. COLTON:
                               No, My Lord.
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      MR. LATIMER:
                               No, My Lord.
                               Thank you, we will close court.
27
      THE COURT:
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1	THE CLERK:	Thank you, My Lord.
2	(AT WHICH TIME THE ORAL	REASONS FOR SENTENCE CONCLUDED)
3		Certified pursuant to Practice Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987.
4		Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987.
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