## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THE MATTER OF:

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

## BERT KIMIKSANA



Transcript of Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice J.Z. Vertes, sitting at Holman, in the Northwest Territories, on Wednesday, September 2, A.D. 1998.

## APPEARANCES:

Ms. D. Sylvain:

On behalf of the Crown

Mr. R. Gorin:

On behalf of the Defence

(Charges under ss. 271 (x3) and 246(2) of the Criminal Code)

THE COURT: The accused, Bert Kimiksana, has been convicted of three offences after trial by judge and jury. They all arose out of the same circumstances on the same evening in question. The three offences are two counts of sexual assault against two different victims and one count of attempting to choke one of the victims with intent to enable him to commit the sexual assault.

Obviously, these offences are serious. Sexual assault, pursuant to Section 271 of the Criminal Code, carries a potential maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment. The choking charge, under Section 246 of the Criminal Code, carries a potential maximum of life imprisonment.

The circumstances can be briefly summarized. The two victims were drinking at the accused's home. One victim passed out and the accused raped her. This was witnessed by the other victim when she went to check on her friend. The other victim was then attacked and raped, during the course of which the accused choked her. The accused has exhibited no remorse. He maintained his innocence, as is his right, throughout this trial; but he testified to a completely unbelievable sequence of events that attempted to cast all blame on what happened on one of the victims. The jury quite rightly, in my opinion, rejected this incredible concection.

These crimes are a terrible invasion of the bodily integrity of these women. I had the benefit of reading the victim impact statement from one of them. In it, she tells of how she has been depressed and fearful because of this violation. Such reactions are quite common with these types of crimes.

The accused, unfortunately, does not come to this court with an unblemished past. He has 33 criminal convictions. The first was in 1968 and the most recent was in March of this year. His record is clear from 1972 to 1988. This was a time, so the accused said, that he followed the word of God. Since then, as he also said, he has fallen. With these convictions, he is about to fall hard.

His record does not reveal extremely serious crimes since he has never been sentenced to a penitentiary term. It is, however, a related record in that it has numerous convictions for crimes of violence. He was convicted of sexual assault in 1989. He has nine assault convictions, one conviction for assault causing bodily harm, one for uttering threats, and two for possession of a weapon for purposes dangerous to the public peace. It seems to me that the time has come so that this man is no longer a danger to the peaceful citizens of this community.

The primary concerns in cases like this are the sentencing goals of deterrence and denunciation. Crown

counsel argues that the guideline principles set down by the Alberta Court of Appeal in R. v. Sandercock (1985), 48 C.R. (3d) 154, are still applicable. That would entail a penitentiary term of three years as a starting point with that sentence being adjusted up or down to account for aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

The Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. McDonnell (1997) S.C.J. No. 42, rejected this guideline approach based upon the characterization of offences in categories such as "major sexual assaults". It did, however, reaffirm the principle that appeal courts may set out starting-point sentences as guides for trial judges.

In my opinion, the crimes committed in this case call for severe penalties whether one resorts to the starting-point approach or not. They certainly would have fit the major sexual assault categories set out in Sandercock. I do not rely on that. I rely simply on the fact that this court has traditionally dealt with these types of crimes by the imposition of penitentiary terms. This is so that the community knows that these crimes will be severely dealt with. It is an outrageous crime against the integrity of innocent people and it is a crime that will be met by severe sentences. It is a lesson that the accused must learn; it is a lesson

for the protection of the community as a whole.

In my opinion, there are no mitigating circumstances in this case. The accused is 49 years old. So he should have learned to control himself by now. If he cannot control himself when he drinks, then he should have learned by now not to drink. It is as simple as that. The record and the circumstances of the offender, of the offences, the attendant violence, are all aggravating factors.

The accused has spent four and a half months in pre-trial remand. I take that into account. I have concluded, however, that an appropriate global sentence is one of seven years.

Stand up, Mr. Kimiksana.

Mr. Kimiksana, you are old enough, and you have been around long enough, to understand perfectly well what I am talking about. You have been convicted by 12 members of your community of three very serious crimes; three crimes of violence against these two women. Now, whether you choose to acknowledge that or not is none of my concern. But you are in a position whereby you should, by now, know how to control your impulses and know how to control your actions. At your age, you should be an example to the younger people in this community, not a danger to them. I am sure you understand me when I say that.

On Count 3 of the Indictment, the charge of sexual

assault, the sentence is three years imprisonment. 1 Count 4 of the Indictment, the other charge of sexual assault, I sentence you to four years consecutive. On 3 Count 5, the attempted choking charge, I sentence you to four years concurrent. That is a total of seven 5 There will be no victim of crime surcharge in the circumstances. You may sit down. With respect to a firearm prohibition order, the Crown concedes that the accused is a hunter who pursues 9 it for sustenance. There is no information as to 10 whether he has a propensity to abuse firearms. I note, 11 however, that in 1990 a five-year prohibition was 12 imposed on him. I do not know the circumstances of 13 that ban, but I am not convinced that a ban is 14 necessary for the safety of others. This is especially 15 so when I consider the accused's age and his likely age 16 at the time when he will be released. I therefore 17 decline to make a Section 100 order. 18 Is there any anything else we need to deal with, 19 20 Counsel? MS. SYLVAIN: No, sir. 21 MR. GORIN: No, sir. 22 I think I made an order with 23 THE COURT: respect to the exhibits earlier. Did I not, Madam 24

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Clerk?

THE CLERK:

THE COURT:

Yes.

Then, my appreciation to both of

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2	also to the staff. We will close court.
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6	Certified pursuant to Practice
7	Direction #20 dated December 28, 1987
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9	Jame Romanowich Court Reporter
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