R. v. Vermillion, 2003 NWTSC 59

S-0001-CR-2003000036

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

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- vs. -

GEORGE LLOYD VERMILLION

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence by The Honourable Justice V.A. Schuler, at Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, on October 2nd, A.D. 2003.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. C. Carrasco:

Counsel for the Crown

Mr. M.E. Hansen:

Counsel for the Accused

Charges under s. 279(2), 271, 264.1(1)(a), 267(a) X 2 Criminal Code of Canada

Ban on Publication of Complement / Vittless
Pursuant to Section 486 of the Criminal Code

THE COURT: George Vermillion is before me today to be sentenced, having been found guilty by the jury last night of a number of offences of violence committed against the victim with whom he had an intimate relationship and was living at the time in September and October of 2002. I will refer to the victim simply by using the words "the victim" to observe the publication ban on her name.

As I understood the evidence, the victim and Mr. Vermillion lived together for approximately six weeks to two months in the time frame I have referred to. The focus of the evidence that the jury heard was on two separate dates.

The first incident in mid-October occurred after the victim and Mr. Vermillion had been drinking with friends, although there was no evidence that Mr. Vermillion was intoxicated to any extent. Mr. Vermillion apparently became jealous and angry and ordered everyone else out of the house. He inflicted a beating on the victim. The jury found him guilty of assault only, not assault with a weapon. So I infer that they found that he beat her with his hands, kicked her and made the mess in her hair with corn syrup and the other materials that she referred to in her evidence.

She tried, unsuccessfully, to wash it out in the shower. He dragged her to the bed. She was trying to

fight him, and, as she described it, he grabbed her by the vagina, twisting, pulling and wrenching her vagina. During this sexual assault he was punching her in the face and head and making accusations about another man.

The victim said that this went on for hours. She tried to get out of the bed at one point when she thought he was asleep, but he was still grabbing onto her vagina and he stopped her from leaving. He threatened to kill her if she tried to leave. She tried three times to leave and was not able to, and then in the morning when Mr. Vermillion went to have a shower he threatened again to kill her if she left, and he left the shower curtain and door open from which he was able to see the only door leading outside. These are the facts that underlie the unlawful confinement charge and the threat convictions.

The victim was able to run out of the house while he was in the shower, although Mr. Vermillion did chase after her for a time, but it seems that he had no clothes on and turned back.

The victim testified that physical assaults and threats and sexual assaults of grabbing and twisting her vagina and breasts happened on more than one occasion. While there was no detail given as to those other occasions, I am satisfied on her evidence that the assaults, sexual assault and threats were not

isolated occurrences and that Mr. Vermillion did attempt to control her and monitor her whereabouts as she described during their relationship.

Count 5 in the indictment refers to a separate incident on approximately October 20th. The jury found Mr. Vermillion guilty of assault only on that count. The evidence, therefore, I infer that was accepted was that a few days after the unlawful confinement that I have just described Mr. Vermillion saw the victim as she was passing his house. Again, I infer from the evidence that she was staying at the women's shelter at the time. He saw her. He chased after her. He began assaulting her. And, again, because of the verdict I infer that the jury found that this assault was committed without a weapon, with his hands, his feet. She testified he got her to come into his house, punched her, made accusations about other men, spit at her, called her names and basically abused her for two or three hours until he fell asleep or passed out.

All of these assaults, these actions taken by Mr. Vermillion were demeaning and violent. The sexual assault I find in the circumstances as described by the victim, the specific occasion that she described, but, obviously, as well as the fact that it occurred on other occasions, that a similar assault occurred on other occasions, can only have been meant to degrade her and cause her physical pain.

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It is different from many of the sexual assaults that come before this Court in that in many cases the intention of the offender is really to satisfy his own sexual needs, but here, whether or not that was part of the intention, I infer that there was a clear intention also to cause the victim pain and to humiliate her.

And, as I have said, I'm satisfied on her evidence that this was not simply one incident, that it did occur more than once.

The victim in this case clearly is a troubled person and she has had serious problems, including problems with alcohol. The relationship between her and Mr. Vermillion is clearly what one might describe as a dysfunctional relationship. Nevertheless, it was a relationship. She was living in his home and he was in a position of trust toward her, and, as such, she was entitled to respect from him and entitled not to expect this degrading and violent behaviour. So the breach of that trust is an aggravating factor.

The fact that the sexual assault, threats and assaults were not isolated incidents is also an aggravating factor. The nature of the assaults and the clear intention to degrade her is also aggravating. I take note of the fact that there were injuries that resulted; in particular, bruising, especially to the victim's leg area, and she also described redness and what she thought were broken blood vessels in her

vagina. She described back pain and discomfort and also testified that eventually she became suicidal. Her hair was so badly tangled from the assault with the mustard that despite the counsellor's efforts to find a way to get the mess out of it, in the end it had to be cut off.

There was some evidence from the counsellor at the women's shelter that the victim took particular care of her hair. And, again, I find in that incident a clear intention on the part of Mr. Vermillion to humiliate her, to hurt her by doing that to something that she obviously was quite proud of in her life where there may not have been a lot of other things she was proud of, considering the difficulties she has had.

There really are no mitigating factors in this case. There has been no guilty plea, although Mr. Vermillion did admit to the counsellor, Ms. Simon, and also to the police on his arrest that he had assaulted the victim. It is not aggravating, obviously, that he pleaded not guilty and exercised his right to a trial. It is his right to do that. It simply means that he doesn't get the mitigating effect of a guilty plea.

I listened to the remarks that Mr. Vermillion made in court this morning, and it appeared to me that his concern is mainly focused on himself and what he has been through. I did not detect any remorse for what he did to the victim. It appears that he blames the

relationship. But, clearly, one has to look at the people involved in any relationship, because it's the people who take the actions, and in this case there was no suggestion at all that there was any violence by the victim. It was only violence by Mr. Vermillion against her.

Courts have said over and over that for situations of abuse in a relationship denunciation and deterrence are prime considerations. The sentence to be imposed should reflect how society, how the community condemns behaviour such as that Mr. Vermillion has engaged in, and it should also help deter or discourage others from such behaviour.

Now, in this case, although obviously rehabilitation is never something that is to be disregarded, I have to be concerned also about deterring Mr. Vermillion. And that is a particular concern, because, as was indicated in the submissions this morning, after committing these offences, although before he was actually charged, but after the victim and he were no longer living together, he came up to her in a mall in Yellowknife and punched her in the side of the head. He was charged with assault for that and was released on conditions, which included a non-contact clause.

He was arrested on the unlawful confinement, sexual assault, assault and threatening charges on

January 25th and released on January 26th and then breached the non-contact clause of the earlier release on January 27th. He has been in custody since approximately January 28th, and I will refer to the pre-trial custody further on.

So the fact that the victim in this case came to Yellowknife, had left Mr. Vermillion, the fact that prior to that they had undertaken some counselling together in Fort Smith, none of that stopped Mr. Vermillion from, again, in what I conclude must have been fairly brazen fashion simply walking up to her in a mall and punching her. Then the arrest, the non-contact clause, none of that stopped him from contacting her when he knew he wasn't allowed to. So it seems to me that stopping Mr. Vermillion from any further violence on the victim or any other woman he might form a relationship with has to be a goal of the sentence on these offences.

The Crown seeks a sentence of three to four years in jail. The defence seeks one of 12 months to two years less a day and asks that it be conditional. As part of the defence position, evidence was given by Cheryl Foote, who has 15 years' background in counselling and counselled Mr. Vermillion for five years starting in 1993 or 1994.

As I understand it, this was alcohol counselling, and after the five years, although Mr. Vermillion was

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no longer in the counselling program, he and Ms. Foote remained friends and saw each other socially. Ms. Foote's evidence was that the program had strict guidelines and that Mr. Vermillion had responded very well to them, and, also, that he had done well enough to be asked to deliver part of the outreach program.

Ms. Foote testified that she is prepared to continue counselling with Mr. Vermillion and believes that he would do well. She also spoke of a network that the counsellors in Fort Smith are trying to set up so that all would work together with one person, although it does not appear that this is organized yet.

I accept that Ms. Foote is sincere in her wish to help Mr. Vermillion. However, I note, as well, that Mr. Vermillion's problem is not just alcohol. From the evidence, clearly, it is anger, jealousy and the use of violence.

Mr. Vermillion took counselling with Ms. Foote for five years. The evidence before the jury was that he was in some way involved with Alcoholics Anonymous when the victim of these offences met him. He went to counselling with her with Ms. Simon before the December 18 assault that occurred in Yellowknife. His counsel indicated that he has had counselling in the past. He is 53 years old. None of the help that he has had seems to have worked, other than temporarily.

In other words, during counselling it appears that, from Ms. Foote's evidence, in any event, he has been able to do fairly well. It appears that he has not done well all the time when on probation, and that's evident from his record, to which I will refer in a moment.

I am not coming to the conclusion that counselling will not help Mr. Vermillion, but I have to say that I have concerns that he doesn't follow through with it.

I also have to take into account Mr. Vermillion's criminal record. It is a lengthy one. It spans from 1966 to 2003. It consists mainly of property offences and breaches of various court orders. There is one earlier assault in 1992 about which I was not given any details, and then there is the assault on the victim of these offences that was committed in Yellowknife in December, 2002. Obviously, that was after the assaults that are before me now were committed.

The fact that Mr. Vermillion has fairly regularly come into conflict with the law over the years and that he has, again, fairly regularly breached court orders has to cause concern about his ability to follow through with commitments he makes to the court.

From what I have been told here today, Mr.

Vermillion himself had a troubled childhood. I was

told by his counsel that he began drinking at the age

of nine. His sisters are present in court and are

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supportive of him.

He is an Aboriginal man, and that is a consideration that I am to take into account. However, as discussed in the <u>Gladue</u> case, there is no evidence before me of any systemic or institutional factors that have brought Mr. Vermillion to where he is today; in other words, here in court. The fact that he is Aboriginal is not relevant to the offences and it is not a factor that I feel is going to be of significance in the sentence in this case.

As I understand the pre-trial custody situation, Mr. Vermillion was in custody for approximately 36 hours initially on most of these charges, having been arrested on January 25th. He was then released on January 26th. He was rearrested January 28th for the breach of his undertaking that he was on as a result of the December assault charge and for the fifth count in the indictment. He remained in custody until he pleaded guilty to the December assault and the breach of undertaking on June 18th, and he finished serving the five-month sentence for those two offences on September 26th.

I cannot see any logical basis for giving Mr.

Vermillion credit in this sentence for the sentence
that he served on the December assault and the breach,
notwithstanding that he was on remand at the same time
as he was serving the time on those offences.

As for the approximate five months he was in remand after the January 28th arrest, that remand, I infer, resulted from his breach of the undertaking, or was at least in part the result of his breach of undertaking. It is not clear to me, and it wasn't really addressed, why the charge in count 5 of the indictment wasn't laid until then, but I infer that it was really the breach that would have resulted in his not being released again.

In all the circumstances, what I am going to do is credit him six months for the pre-trial custody. It is a discretionary matter, and, in my view, where there has been a breach of a previous release order, that is a reason why the remand time might not be given the credit that it otherwise is sometimes given. So in this particular case, I am going to credit six months towards the total sentence that I intend to impose.

I have reviewed the cases that Mr. Hansen submitted. I think Mr. Hansen has said probably everything that could be said in this case, and he reviewed the cases quite carefully. There are some similarities in the cases. There are also many differences. Sentencing is always an individualized process.

In this particular case, in light of the violence that was used and the degradation, as counsel have acknowledged, a term of incarceration is appropriate.

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In light of the length of the term that I am going to impose, a conditional sentence is not available.

Stand up, please, Mr. Vermillion. On counts 1 to 4 of the indictment, and looking for a moment at the event that took place involving the unlawful confinement, in my view, there was really one continuous assault, and I use that word in a very general sense, over a period of several hours, and that assault included the unlawful confinement, the physical assaults on the victim, the sexual assault and the threats. So what I am going to do is look at that occurrence in a global sense and impose a global sentence and make it concurrent on each count rather than dividing it up among the counts.

I am also taking into account when I do that that other similar assaults, sexual assaults and threats were made on other occasions, and that what occurred on the one night when the unlawful confinement took place was not an isolated act by Mr. Vermillion.

So in all the circumstances, on counts 1 to 4 in the indictment I sentence you to two years' imprisonment concurrent on each count. On count 5 in the indictment, which is a separate incident of assault, six months consecutive. You may have a seat, Mr. Vermillion.

I have not heard any submissions as to why there should not be a DNA order, and, as the section 271

offence is a primary designated offence, there will be a DNA order, the sample to be taken as soon as feasible.

I have also not heard any submissions as to why there should not be a section 109 firearm prohibition order. So I impose such an order. It will commence today and will expire 10 years after Mr. Vermillion's release from imprisonment. And unless there are submissions to the contrary, any such items covered by that order are to be surrendered forthwith to the RCMP. The victim of crime surcharge is waived.

Mr. Vermillion, I hope in the circumstances that you will spend some time thinking. I'm not downplaying the hardships that you have had in your life, but if you have traumatic events in the past to deal with, then get some help for them. Don't take it out on other people with your fists and your feet. I'm sure you don't want to spend the second half of your life in jail. So I would suggest you think about that pretty carefully.

Is there anything further?

22 MR. HANSEN: Perhaps just to clarify for the 23 record, the sentence of two years plus the six months 24 consecutive is after giving six months' credit for --

THE COURT: That's right.

26 MR. HANSEN: Thank you.

27 MR. CARRASCO: Nothing further.

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1	THE	COURT:	:			Anything from defence? All right.
2		Thank	you,	cour	nsel,	and we will close court.
3	(AT	WHICH	TIME	THE	ORAL	REASONS FOR SENTENCE CONCLUDED)
4						Certified to be a true and accurate transcript pursuant to Rules 723
5						and 724 of the Supreme Court Rules.
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8						Jill MacDonald, CSR(A), RPR Court Reporter
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