IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

## ROY KLONDIKE

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice K. Shaner, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 30th day of March, A.D. 2012.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. B. MacPherson and Ms. W. Miller: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. S. Fix:

Counsel for the Accused

(Charge under s. 268 of the Criminal Code of Canada)

1	THE	COURT:	Good	afternoon.	Good

2 afternoon, Counsel. Mr. Klondike.

I am ready to give you reasons for sentence
on this matter following the verdict of guilty
that was returned by the jury yesterday and
following submissions by Crown and defence this
morning, which were extremely helpful. Thank you
very much.

I find it useful in giving reasons for sentence to set out the facts in a very summary form just so there is some context to the reasons, so I am going to do that.

Sometime late on December 25th, 2010, in the community of Nahanni Butte, Stephen Vital was visiting the home of Joan Ekotla. Roy Klondike and Ms. Ekotla were in a relationship at the time and Mr. Klondike was living there. Ms. Klondike and Ms. Ekotla were arguing at some point. She was angry with him because he had gone out. All three of Mr. Ekotla, Mr. Vital, and Mr. Klondike had been drinking alcohol at various times throughout the day, although the times and amounts and the extent the inebriation of those three varied. Shortly after Mr. Vital arrived at her home, Ms. Ekotla took him into her daughter's bedroom to drink and listen to music, and at some point she locked Mr. Klondike out of the room.

Soon after, Mr. Klondike entered the room and stabbed Mr. Vital in the back with a steak knife.

As set out in the Agreed Statement of Facts, the wound was a serious one. Mr. Vital suffered a collapsed lung, among other things, and he spent a number of days in the hospital in Yellowknife recovering.

Mr. Klondike has now been convicted of the offence of aggravated assault by wounding, contrary to Section 268 of the Criminal Code, and that offence carries with it a maximum penalty of 14 years. It falls into the definition of a serious personal injury offence and, thus, as the Crown and defence both pointed out, a conditional sentence order is not something that is available for consideration. The only options are incarceration, probation, or a combination of those two.

The Criminal Code itself sets out principles of sentencing with which I am sure Crown and defence are very familiar, however, it is useful to repeat them because they provide a framework to guide the Court in imposing an appropriate sentence.

Section 718 sets out the fundamental purpose of sentencing, which is to contribute, along with crime prevention initiatives, to respect for the

1	law and the maintenance of a just, peaceful safe
2	society by imposing just sanctions that have one
3	or more of the following objectives: to denounce
4	unlawful conduct; to deter the offender and other
5	persons from committing offences; to separate
6	offenders from society, where necessary; to
7	assist in rehabilitating offenders; to provide
8	reparations for harm done to victims or to the
9	community; and to promote a sense of
10	responsibility in offenders, and acknowledgment
11	of the harm done to victims and to the community.
12	Section 718.1 talks about the
13	proportionality principle in sentencing, which is
14	that "A sentence must be proportionate to the
15	gravity of the offence and the degree of
16	responsibility of the offender." Then Section
17	718.2 sets out other principles, two of which are
18	very germane to this case. Subsection (b) says
19	"a sentence should be similar to sentences
20	imposed on similar offenders for similar offences
21	committed in similar circumstances". And
22	subsection (e) says "all available sanctions
23	other than imprisonment that are reasonable in
24	the circumstances should be considered for all
25	offenders, with particular attention to the
26	circumstances of aboriginal offenders." Those
27	are the principles that I have to apply today.

As I stated earlier and as has been noted by both counsel, aggravated assault is very serious. Stabbing a person in the back with a knife, even if it is done in a highly charged emotional situation, is at the strong end of the continuum of moral culpability and blameworthiness.

Mr. Klondike may well have been angry at being lock out of the room, but the evidence was that there had been no previous altercation or arguments between Mr. Vital and Mr. Klondike that evening, and it is fair to say that the attack was, at the very least, completely unexpected by the victim. This, as well as the extent of the injury, are particularly aggravating circumstances.

Mr. Klondike's personal circumstances and, in particular, his aboriginal heritage are very important considerations in this case as the Supreme Court has stated in the Gladue case and, more recently last week, in the Ipeelee case.

The law recognizes that there are systemic and historical factors that have put aboriginal people in Canada into circumstances that have greatly increased the possibility of some of them coming into conflict with the law and, as well, contributed to there being a significant over-representation of aboriginal people in our

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This morning I heard submissions on Mr. Klondike's personal circumstances, including his upbringing. He has not had the benefit of much education. His early family life was no doubt very difficult with both of his parents drinking heavily. From the representations of counsel, it appears that he started supporting himself working at a very young age, around 14 or 15. He, too, has struggled with alcohol addiction, and I have absolutely no doubt that many of these difficult circumstances and challenges that had been faced by Mr. Klondike have shaped his life and are directly related to the legacy of residential schools and the impact of poverty, alcohol, and isolation in so many of our aboriginal communities.

That said, there are also some very positive things about Mr. Klondike that we heard today.

Although Mr. Klondike has a criminal record, it is very old. The last conviction was in 1993.

It was for sexual assault, which is also serious.

But the fact that that criminal record is so old and there has been nothing since then suggests to me that Mr. Klondike is well and very capable of learning from his mistakes. We also heard that Mr. Klondike struggled with alcohol but that he

maintained sobriety for 15 to 18 years. He is now dealing with his addiction once again and has made strides to do so during the time that he has been on recognizance.

Unfortunately, this is not a crime for which sanctions other than imprisonment are realistically available notwithstanding what I said earlier about probation. As I indicated earlier, it is a serious offence and the circumstances of this particular offence are very serious.

The Crown is seeking a term of three to three and a half years of imprisonment. Defence counsel says that a term of six to nine months' imprisonment followed by a lengthy period of probation is more appropriate.

Ms. Miller, for the Crown, submitted two cases to me this morning - the Morgan case and the Gonzales case. In the Morgan case, Justice Charbonneau noted that a sentence of thirty months to five years is the range of sentence typically given for this type of offence.

Now, while I agree with the Crown that typically that is the case, I think that in this case, including all of the personal circumstances of Mr. Klondike, that there are more effective ways than a three to three-and-a-half-year

sentence in jail to achieve the objectives, all of the objectives, of the Criminal Code in sentencing and, in particular, rehabilitation.

Mr. Klondike, can you please stand.

Mr. Klondike, I am sentencing you to a term of imprisonment of 18 months. This will be net of any one-to-one credit that you receive for time spent in remand, and this sentence will be followed by a term of probation of two years.

The terms of the probation order will include those mandated by the Criminal Code as mandatory conditions and, as well, it will include the following conditions: That you will report to a probation officer within seven days of being released from jail and, thereafter, report as directed by the probation officer; you will remain in the Northwest Territories unless you have written permission to go outside of the Northwest Territories from the probation officer; you will abstain completely from the consumption of alcohol or other intoxicating substances; you will abstain from the consumption of drugs except in accordance with the directions of a licenced medical practitioner. In addition, there will be an order as required under the Criminal Code for a DNA sample to be taken in accordance with Section 487.051 and a firearms prohibition under

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- 1 Section 109. Do you understand, Mr. Klondike?
- 2 THE ACCUSED: Yes.
- 3 THE COURT: There will also be an order
- 4 that following the expiration of the appeal
- 5 period, Exhibits 3 and 4, which I understand, if
- I am -- just for clarity, are the T-shirt and the
- 7 knife, will be returned to the RCMP for
- 8 destruction at the end of the appeal period. You
- 9 can sit down, Mr. Klondike.
- 10 Is there anything else?
- 11 THE COURT CLERK: The length of the firearms
- 12 prohibition?
- 13 THE COURT: The length of the firearms
- 14 prohibition is ten years.
- 15 THE COURT CLERK: Thank you.
- 16 MR. FIX: Your Honour, I'm sorry, I
- 17 forgot to address that and I don't know if
- there's anything that can be done, but obviously
- 19 a significant part of his subsistence is hunting
- and trapping. If there's nothing that can be
- done, then there is nothing that can be done.
- 22 But I don't know if there's -- and I apologize, I
- 23 didn't look into this. I didn't think of it
- 24 until this morning and I didn't address it in my
- 25 submissions. But given his income from
- 26 employment, he doesn't hunt or trap for sport,
- Your Honour. Perhaps my friends can assist.

- MS. MILLER: Your Honour, I'm not sure if 1 2 Mr. Fix is making application for the exemption 3 pursuant to Section -- I apologize, Your Honour, I don't have my Code with me, but there is an exemption --6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MS. MILLER: -- section on the firearms for 8 those who hunt for subsistence purposes and that application can be made. The Crown's not taking 9 10 a position on it. MR. FIX: Thank you. I thank my friend. 11 12 I would make that application, and I've just been given a tip from the officer that she thinks it's 13 Section 113. THE COURT: Well, given the -- I understand what you are saying, Mr. Fix, but I do not think that there is -- and I do not
- 14 15 16 17 disbelieve your client, but I do think there has 18 19 to be some -- or your submission, but I think there has to be some evidentiary basis for making 20 21 that exemption. And I do note that the provisions of the Criminal Code are that a 22 "competent authority may, not withstanding that a 23 24 person is or will be subject to a prohibition 25 order, make an order authorizing the chief 26 firearms officer or the Registrar to issue ... an

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authorization licence or registration

1		certificate." So		
2	MR.	FIX:	It doesn't have to be done	
3		today.		
4	THE	COURT:	It does not have to be done	
5		today. So I will m	make the firearms prohibition,	
6		and if you wish to bring an application to have		
7		that lifted, then do so at the appropriate time.		
8	MR.	FIX:	Thank you, Your Honour.	
9	THE	COURT:	Is there anything else?	
10	MS.	MILLER:	Not from the Crown, Your	
11		Honour.		
12	MR.	FIX:	Technically, I think the Court	
13		may need to address	s the victim of crime	
14		surcharge, but I would ask, given the		
15		circumstances, that it be waived for hardship.		
16	THE	COURT:	I think, given your	
17		representations abo	out Mr. Klondike's financial	
18		circumstances, that	t I am inclined to waive the	
19		victim of crime su	rcharge. So there will not be	
20		one in this case.		
21	MR.	FIX:	Thank you, Your Honour.	
22	MS.	MILLER:	Thank you, Your Honour.	
23	THE	COURT:	Thank you.	
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3	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723 of the Rules of Court
4	of the Rules of Court
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6	Tana Damanariah (CCD (A)
7	Jane Romanowich, CSR(A) Court Reporter
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