# IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

# IN THE MATTER OF:

### HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

#### MYRINE JAMES KAKFWI

Transcript of the Reasons for Judgment delivered by The Honourable Justice J.W. Williams, sitting in Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, on the 24th day of August, 2018.

### APPEARANCES:

Mr. B. Green: Counsel for the Crown

Ms. A. Vogt: Counsel for the Accused

(Charges under s. 271 of the Criminal Code)

No information shall be published in any document or broadcast or transmitted in any way which could identify the victim or a witness in these proceedings pursuant to s . 486 . 4 of the Criminal Code

1 THE COURT: Myrine James Kakfwi is before
2 this Court charged that on or about the 2nd day
3 of December 2016, at or near the town of
4 Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories, he did
5 commit a sexual assault on B.G. contrary to
6 Section 271 of the Criminal Code.

This trial proceeded over two days. The Crown called five witnesses: the complainant, two police officers, and two civilians. At the conclusion of the Crown's case, the defendant elected to call no evidence. I have heard and considered the submissions of both the Crown and the defence.

These are the Court's reasons for judgment.

I am delivering these reasons orally. In the event a transcript is required, I will reserve the right to make minor editorial adjustments and corrections. I will not change the substance of these reasons.

I will commence with a brief overview of the Crown case. The prosecution alleges that the complainant, the defendant, and a number of other persons were at a house party which took place at a private residence on Field Street in Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, in the early morning hours of December 2nd, 2016. The Crown says that at some point, the complainant, who had

been drinking and was quite intoxicated, found herself in a bedroom on the upper story of the house, alone in a bed with the defendant. The Crown alleges that the defendant there had sexual relations, vaginal intercourse and anal intercourse, with the complainant and that she did not consent to that activity and, further, that the defendant knew that she did not consent.

In the submission of the defence, the Crown case, and particularly the evidence of the complainant, is so questionable, of such dubious reliability, that this Court must necessarily have serious doubts as to the proof that has been adduced, and the charge must be dismissed. The Crown contends that the evidence, when examined carefully is sound and reliable, notwithstanding some discrepancies, and that it does support a conviction.

A principal focus of this Court's analysis will be to examine and assess the evidence in order to determine whether the Crown has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that there was sexual contact between the complainant and the defendant and, if so proven, that the complainant did not consent to the sexual contact and that the defendant knew that she did not consent.

I will commence with a brief description of

1 the evidence at trial.

2.7

The Crown called two police witnesses who were involved in the investigation, that involved taking some statements. One of the officers took photos of the complainant. Those photos are in evidence as Exhibit 2.

The centerpiece of the prosecution's case is the testimony of the complainant. She is 30 years of age. On the night of December 1st, 2016, she went to a bar in Fort Smith and then, after the bar closed, to a residence on Field Street. The evidence makes clear that she became quite intoxicated. She drank prior to going to the bar -- she said four beer. At the bar, she had four beers and three shots of liquor. At the residence on her arrival, she had three or four shots of yodka.

At the residence, she describes some contact with the defendant. She said she noticed him there; she said he spoke to her and complimented her appearance. She did not warm to him. She described that he came on "creepy", and she felt that he was in her space. She said he touched her arm, and she said she told him to leave her alone. She described that as occurring in the basement of the residence.

The complainant has no recollection or

memory of what occurred for a period of time after that. Her testimony is that her next memory is that she was on her back in a bed, naked, and that the defendant was on top of her. He was naked as well, and he was having vaginal intercourse with her. She said she cried and told him to stop. He did not, and at some point, she described that he began to have anal intercourse with her. She said that was painful, and she yelled and screamed.

Around that time, she said that a friend of hers, Dakota Lizotte, was at the door of the room. She did not see him, but she heard his voice. She said he asked if everything was okay. She said that at that point, the defendant put his hand over her mouth so she could not speak, and the defendant told Dakota to leave. She testified that Dakota was only there for a moment and that he then left. She said the defendant then resumed the vaginal intercourse and finished with her.

The complainant's testimony is that, in the course of events, the defendant pinned or held her outer arms down. At the conclusion of these events, she said she got up, looked for her clothes on the floor, put on some garments and then went downstairs. She testified that she was

crying and upset, and she said she told

Dakota that she had to go home. The complainant testified that others were asking her what was wrong and that the defendant was among those asking. She said that as he did so, he came close and she punched him multiple times. She then took a cab from the party to her home.

She arrived at her residence. Her children were being cared for by B.B., a man with whom she had over the years been in an on-again-off-again relationship. At the time of these events, they were not together; they were not a couple. The complainant testified that she told him that she had been raped, but she gave him no details at the time. She said he told her that she was drunk and she should go to sleep. Sometime later, about a week later, the complainant told B.B. the details of the event. She said he recommended that she go to the police, which she did.

In terms of injuries, the complainant said that for a number of days, it was painful to urinate and that she had a swollen anus with some bleeding. She said her arm was bruised, and she had bruises on her inner thighs and a sore back. Her testimony was that she did not consent to the sexual interaction with the defendant and that

she protested and told him so.

2.7

There were two other witnesses called in the Crown case. One of those was Dakota Lizotte. He is a friend of the complainant. He was present at the party on Field Street, and he had dealings with her there. This witness described seeing the complainant at that residence. He described her as being in the main floor kitchen/living room area. He said that he observed some interaction between those two, that is, the complainant and the defendant. His testimony was that the defendant was trying to talk to the complainant, but she was refusing to do so. He said at some point, he saw the defendant slap the complainant's rear end, and he also saw the complainant slap the defendant.

At some point, evidently because the complainant was so intoxicated, he escorted her upstairs where there are bedrooms — at least two bedrooms. He took her into a room, sat her on a bed and expressed his concern that she was quite drunk; he seems to have persuaded her to lie down. He remained with her for a while. He said he left after a half hour or so, and when he did so, she was on the bed, she had fallen asleep and she was clothed.

Mr. Lizotte returned to the upstairs

later -- he estimated approximately an hour later. He had left the house for a time in order to get some more liquor. When he went upstairs, the complainant was not in the room where he had last seen her. Across the hall, he noticed a bedroom door slightly ajar. Wondering where she was, he looked into that room. He described seeing the defendant on the complainant. He said the defendant was naked, but he said they were both covered to some extent by a sheet. His testimony was that he believed they did not notice him. He looked in briefly, just seconds. He closed the door and returned to the party. He did not describe any interaction with the two persons in the bedroom.

A short while later, he said the complainant came downstairs. She was crying. In cross-examination, he said that at that time, the complainant said that the defendant had "forced himself on her." Those words I have noted were as formulated by counsel in the cross-examination, and he accepted that to be so.

The witness does not recall the defendant coming downstairs. A short time later, he said the complainant left by cab. Subsequently, some day or so later, he exchanged text messages with the complainant.

The second civilian witness called was B.B., the man who had been, over several years, in what I have described as an on-again-off-again relationship with the complainant. The two of them have two children together. At the time of these events, they were not a couple. B.B. had been at the complainant's residence caring for the children while the complainant went out to party.

B.B. said that the complainant returned to her residence shortly after 11 AM. Specifically, he said it was 11:10 AM. He said she was intoxicated and crying and told him that she had been raped. There were no further details provided at that time. About a week later, he said she disclosed the specific details of the event to him. This witness was asked about the complainant's condition when she arrived home. He said that he observed no injuries.

In addition to the five witnesses, there were two agreed statements of fact filed. Those are Exhibits 1 and 3.

### Analysis:

I commence by instructing myself the basic principles to be applied. The first is with respect to the presumption of innocence. This defendant is presumed to be innocent. That

presumption remains with him unless and until the Court determines otherwise. Secondly, the onus is on the Crown to prove all elements of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt. Thirdly, there is no obligation on the defendant to prove his innocence. Fourth, any reasonable doubt is to be resolved in the defendant's favour.

The Court must consider all the evidence and the lack of evidence where that lack of evidence would be relevant to decide whether it establishes proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the elements of the offence are made out.

The elements in this matter are these. The Crown must show, Number 1, that Mr. Kakfwi intentionally applied force to B.G.; Number 2, that B.G. did not consent to the force that Mr. Kakfwi intentionally applied; Number 3, that Mr. Kakfwi knew that B.G. did not consent to the force that he, Mr. Kakfwi, intentionally applied; and, Number 4, that the force that Mr. Kakfwi intentionally applied took place in circumstances of a sexual nature.

The matter of the credibility of the complainant is central to the determination this Court is required to make. The Crown urges the Court to find the complainant to be an essentially truthful witness, compelling, honest,

and careful. At the same time, the Crown acknowledges that there are issues of concern with her testimony; namely, her intoxication and the fact that there are certain points on which her testimony conflicts with other evidence.

The core of the defence submission is focused on the credibility and reliability of the complainant's evidence as well. In Mr. Kakfwi's submission, the problems with the evidence of the complainant are so serious and so fundamental that it would be wrong and dangerous for this Court to find that the elements of the offence are made out. Additionally, the defendant says that the situation is made more challenging because there is no other confirmatory evidence such as DNA or medical evidence.

My assessment of the testimonial evidence in this case causes me to make two observations. The first is this: Intoxication is a factor. It can result in witnesses seeing and remembering events differently. It can result in faulty observation and recollection and recount. The fact-finding process must recognize that. The Court cannot require a standard of perfection of proof, but at the same time, intoxication cannot be used to explain away or excuse significant problems and discrepancies.

Secondly, perspective is important. Even attentive and sober witnesses may have quite different descriptions and recollections of events. That is neither surprising nor is it such as to automatically render evidence of no value. In both regards, it is for the trier of fact to carefully examine the evidence to decide what effect it can properly and safely be given.

I will begin with the testimony of the complainant. I had an opportunity to observe her here in court as she gave her evidence. In my view, she appeared to be thoughtful and careful. She seemed to me to make a sincere effort to be truthful. The matter of her intoxication is undoubtedly a factor.

I am now going to deal with a number of specific issues arising from her testimony. The first is where she was located in the house other than in the bedroom. She testified that she spent her time in the basement of the home. In that regard, I believe she is mistaken. I am satisfied that it is more likely that she was on the main floor; that is, the living room/kitchen area of the residence. With respect to events between her arrival and the point she went upstairs, this witness cannot recall everything that happened. Her testimony is that she was

downstairs in the basement and she has no recall of going to the upstairs area. However, I am satisfied that the evidence of Dakota Lizotte is reliable and correct when he describes taking her to the upstairs bedroom and that she was drunk and that he spent time with her there. I am satisfied as well and accept his evidence that when he left, she was sleeping there, she was clothed, and she was drunk.

As for discrepancies between what Mr. Lizotte says occurred between the complainant and the defendant prior to going upstairs and what the complainant recalls, I take into account that Mr. Lizotte did not see all that occurred because he arrived later, that is, sometime after the complainant; and the complainant does not recall everything that occurred in that timespan because of her state of intoxication. In fact, I do not see that anything of critical importance transpired at that stage other than that I accept there was some interaction between the complainant and the defendant and it was not of a positive type. There was nothing of a romantic tone about it and, as I say, when the complainant went upstairs, she was highly intoxicated and in the care of Mr. Lizotte.

With respect to events upstairs, there is no

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

direct evidence of everything that occurred. It is apparent that at one point, the complainant was sleeping by herself, clothed, in one of the bedrooms, and then subsequently she was in the bedroom across the hall, which I understand to be the defendant's bedroom, in bed with him. Both of them were naked, and the defendant was engaged in sexual intercourse with her. In fact, I am satisfied on the evidence that is what occurred.

The defendant raises certain specific points with respect to this aspect of the events. The defendant says the Crown evidence is Mr. Lizotte went upstairs to check on the complainant. He looked into the room where he left her. She was not there. He noticed the door to the bedroom across the hall to be open a crack. He looked in and saw two persons, the defendant and the complainant, on the bed unclothed and partially covered by a sheet. He said the defendant was on top of her, by which I take he means they were having sex. I infer he was unimpressed or disappointed. He left, and his evidence is that he said nothing and believes they did not notice him.

The testimony of the complainant is that at around that time, she had awoken to find the defendant having sex with her. She said her

response was to cry and tell him to stop. The defendant did not stop but rather began to have anal sex with her. She said she was yelling and screaming because of the pain, and at that point, Mr. Lizotte walked in the room because he heard her and asked if everything was okay. She described that the defendant put his hand over her mouth and told Mr. Lizotte to get out.

Obviously there are significant differences between these two versions of events. With respect, I am not of the view that this represents a particularly critical discrepancy. First, I am not prepared to find that she did not cry out or yell. However, her conclusion that Mr. Lizotte heard her and for that reason opened the door is just that, her conclusion, and I believe a mistaken conclusion.

One aspect of the scenario that warrants clarification is with respect to Mr. Lizotte's time in that room. My understanding of the evidence is this: He pushed the door open and made his observations from the doorway. He was there only for a very short time, and he did not go in. After a glance, he turned and left. It is important to recognize that the complainant did not at any time see Mr. Lizotte in the room; she only heard him. Accordingly, any submission

that he should have or would have been fully appreciative of what was going on in the room because he came into the room is necessarily undermined by that fact.

Another point that has been raised has to do with statements made by both the complainant and Mr. Lizotte that they were able to see something of what was occurring in the bedroom because there was some light. Each seemed to believe that there was light coming in from outside. The defendant raises this issue, quite sensibly saying that if these events were taking place in the early morning hours, say around 5 AM, then at that time of year, it would be dark outside. have considered the matter, and I suspect the answer may be that these particular events did not take place at or around that time but rather sometime later. My view is informed by the fact that neither the complainant nor Mr. Lizotte pretended to have any accurate sense of the time. Mr. Lizotte stated in re-examination that he had no watch nor did he have any particular concern for the time.

Importantly, the one reference to time that I believe is reliable was that of B.B.. he was at the complainant's residence in the morning after looking after the children and waiting for

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

her to return so he could leave and get on with his day. He said he had a lot to do that day and he was anxious to leave. His testimony was that she arrived home at 11:10 AM. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of that evidence. Using that time as a reference point, I would therefore estimate that the complainant left the Field Street residence at around 11 AM, and so it is reasonable to find that the events in the bedroom took place around midmorning. On that analysis, the evidence of the complainant and Mr. Lizotte is entirely plausible. It certainly does not cause me to fundamentally believe that they are in error on the point. Put another way, it certainly does not in my view provide a basis to doubt their evidence with respect to events at the bedroom.

Another issue raised by the defendant is, as I understand, that there is good reason to suspect or conclude that there was no nonconsensual sexual contact because, in fact, the complainant did not allege a sexual assault until sometime later, days or up to approximately a week, and that she did so because she did not want to admit or for anyone to know that she had, to use the vernacular, "hooked up with" or engaged in consensual relations with the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

defendant.

2.7

In support of that argument, the defendant says that even though Mr. Lizotte testified that when she came downstairs she was crying and upset and she told him that the defendant had forced her to have sex or words to that effect, he should not be believed. The basis of that submission is that a day or two later, he sent her a text to the effect of, "So you hooked up with Myrine?" The implication, as I understand, is that the text would seem inconsistent with having been told earlier that the contact had been a rape.

The witness was confronted with that, and he said that he sent the message because he was trying to get to the bottom of the matter.

A similar tack was pursued with B.B..

although he said that the complainant told him

when she arrived home that morning that she had

been raped, the complainant accepted in

cross-examination that B.B. had said to her

several days after the event, "Why didn't you say

anything before?" However, that was not the

evidence of B.B.. he was asked if he had said

that to her. He said, "No, that's not what

happened."

I have examined this evidence carefully. I

am satisfied that the complainant told each of these witnesses at the first opportunity she had been raped. I reject the suggestion that she only made the complaint later.

Now, let me make clear, I have looked at this issue of the immediacy of the complaint for the sole purpose of considering the submission of the defendant that there is reason to believe that this was a fabrication made by the complainant sometime after the event for a dishonest or improper purpose and is therefore suspect. I have not considered it for any other purpose -- specifically to buttress her complaint of sexual assault.

There are two further points I wish to make. I am satisfied that when the complainant attended at the police detachment on December 12th, the photos that were taken, which are Exhibit 2, depict a bruising injury to her left arm. That is consistent with her description of being forcibly held down by the defendant. She also testified as to other injuries to her vaginal and anal regions in the days after the event. Her testimony in that regard was not challenged on cross-examination.

A point arose late in the trial, that basically at the time of the police interview as

per Exhibit 3, the complainant was asked to confirm if she had washed her clothing from the night of the alleged assault and, if not, to bring it to the RCMP for DNA testing. In fact, the RCMP never received any articles of clothing from the complainant. In my view, it is difficult to conclude that has any meaningful probative value in this case and my analysis of it. That view is enhanced by the fact the complainant was never confronted with that issue at trial.

With all that said, I turn now to examining whether proof of the elements has been made out to the requisite standard: that is, proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Number 1: I am satisfied that on or about December 2nd, 2016, at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, the defendant, Myrine James Kakfwi, intentionally applied force to B.G. by having sexual intercourse with her. That application of force took place in circumstances of a sexual nature. Specifically, I accept the testimony of the complainant with respect to that event, and I find meaningful confirmation in the testimony of Mr. Lizotte. I note that the complainant was not challenged in cross-examination as to her assertion that the sexual activity actually

1 occurred.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2.7

Number 2: I find that the complainant,

B.G., did not consent to that sexual contact by
the defendant. In this regard, I accept the
testimony of B.G. and find no basis to doubt it.

The final element to be addressed Number 3: is whether the defendant knew that B.G. did not consent to the force he applied. Lack of consent can be established in a number of ways. Crown can prove that the defendant actually knew the complainant did not consent; that is, that he was actually aware. Proof can also be established on the basis of recklessness or willful blindness. Recklessness is established where the Crown proves beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Kakfwi was aware that there was a risk that B.G. was not consenting to the force that he applied but he went ahead anyway, not caring about whether B.G. consented or not. Willful blindness is made out where the Crown establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew that he should inquire whether B.G. consented to the force that he intentionally applied but did not make the inquiry because he did not want to know the truth about her consent.

In the matter at hand, there is no direct evidence of his state of mind, but the

surrounding circumstances provide the necessary evidence. I am satisfied that at the point contact was initiated, the complainant was in a state of advanced intoxication and had gone to sleep. I accept her evidence that she has no conscious recollection until she awoke; at which time, the defendant was engaged in sexual intercourse with her. I also accept that once she became aware of what was happening, she told the defendant to stop but he did not. In those circumstances and on the evidence as it stands, I find in a compelling conclusion that the defendant must have known she did not consent. There is no basis to think she communicated any consent to him.

As regards the alternate route to liability, recklessness, given her condition, I am satisfied he must have been aware that there was a risk that she was not consenting to the force he applied, but he went ahead anyway, not caring whether she consented or not.

Finally, with respect to willful blindness,

I am satisfied given B.G.'s condition that the

defendant knew he should inquire whether she

consented to the force he applied, but he did not

make that inquiry because he did not want to know

the truth about her consent.

In these reasons, I have attempted to analyze and discuss the evidence in a thorough way and the issues that have arisen from that evidence. I may well have not explained all and every aspect of my analysis. I have, however, taken considerable time and effort to weigh and reflect upon all of the evidence and all of the submissions of counsel in coming to my verdict.

In the result, based upon the evidence before this Court and the submissions of counsel and in accordance with the forgoing analysis, I find that the Crown has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Myrine James Kakfwi, committed the sexual assault of B.G. as alleged in the indictment filed herein. I find Mr. Kakfwi guilty as charged.

# ADJOURNED TO SEPTEMBER 17, 2018 9:30 A.M.

Τ	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT
2	
3	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the
4	foregoing pages are a complete and accurate
5	transcript of the proceedings taken down by me in
6	shorthand and transcribed from my shorthand notes
7	to the best of my skill and ability.
8	Dated at the City of Edmonton, Province of
9	Alberta, this 18th day of December, 2018.
10	
11	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
12	Of the Rules of Court
13	
14	
15	Lim lautus
17	
18	K. Cloutier
19	Court Reporter
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	