IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

ELIJAH TASSUGAT

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Judgment delivered by His Honour Judge R. M. Bourassa, sitting at Clyde River, in the Northwest Territories, on Friday, March 29, A.D. 1985.

APPEARANCES:

MR. J. SUTTON

MR. J. BOVARD

On behalf of the Crown Elicy Mir

On behalf of the Defence

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THE COURT: Elijah Tassugat is convicted of an offence under Section 85 of the Criminal Code, which is punishable by a maximum of ten years in jail. Elijah Tassugat has been before the courts many, many times. From 1976 and 1977, he was convicted seven or eight times, and then for five years he stayed out of trouble; and then in January of 1982, until December of 1983, he was convicted another seven or eight He was in jail five months, I would take it, on times. the last occasion. When the court is faced with someone like this, the usual response is that the person has to be treated differently than one who has no criminal record or has stayed out of trouble. The courts primary concern has to be to maintain community peace; and someone who is drunk, running around or endangering himself or others with a knife is a danger to public peace. If the only way of protecting the public is to put a man in jail for a period of months so the public is protected because he is just not in the community, then that has to be done. Sometimes it is also necessary to put a man in jail so others understand that when they are cut off a liquor order by the alcohol committee that it's not for them to get drunked up and start fighting and getting violent, especially with weapons.

I think the one distinguishing or important factor in this case, apart from pleading guilty, is that the violence was self-directed, at least on the information before me.

If I had any evidence at all or hint that the violence and the violence that was within that man, Elijah Tassugat, on

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the night of December 1 was directed toward other people, that he had gone at another person with a knife, or a club or a gun, then I don't think I could do anything else but impose a jail sentence; and it would have to be a lengthy one. People have the right to expect to be protected from this kind of thing.

Once again, it's been a long time since this has happened. I imagine most everyone has forgotten about it. The accused has stayed out of trouble for the last fourteen or fifteen months. I can't accept it in mitigation, but on the other hand, I do have to take the man as he is today. He is providing for his parents, and apparently also providing for a disabled brother. He is now realizing and running into the problems that he has created for himself by his antisocial behaviour in years past; and I'm sure it's going to take him years to climb out of the hole he has dug for himself, but he is trying.

I think with the violence being self-directed as it was in this case that the emphasis of the court should be on rehabilitation rather than deterrence. Suicide was removed from the criminal law a long time ago. I can't see that punishing this man by a lengthy sentence in jail will accomplish anything. It may only recreate the emotional environment that was present at the time he went berserk on the first of December. If the accused has simply through the passage of time reformed himself, rehabilitated himself and recognized he was on the wrong path and now realizes he

has to change that path, then maybe the community will be better off if the court's role is less interventionist.

Mr. Bovard, do I take it when you say your client provides for his family, does he also provide country food?

MR. BOVARD: I assumed he did, because he was hunting, Your Honour, but I'll double check that.

(MR. BOVARD CONFERRING WITH THE ACCUSED.)

MR. BOVARD: When he gets it, he does, Your Honour.

THE COURT: Once a month, once a year?

MR. BOVARD: He hunts twice a week, he says.

THE COURT: Once again, the court is faced with the problem that if this accused is convicted, I have no choice but to prohibit him from owning or possessing a firearm for five years; and as I have mentioned, I think on another case we had that was similar to this, it just doesn't make sense. It's almost unbelievable that that kind of consequence would follow from this fact situation. It's so irrelevant. Possession or misuse of a firearm has nothing to do with the offence at hand. On the other hand, I think I can't just ignore the law.

A lot of the factors in this case are different from the earlier case I dealt with, that of Mr. Panipak, but I think after putting everything together a similar disposition may be appropriate. I may be wrong, but if I'm wrong, I know I'll be corrected.

For the reasons I have given--would you stand up, please, Elijah?--what I'm going to do is direct that you be

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discharged conditionally. Now, I want to make it very clear to you that you're getting a break on this occasion. You've had breaks in the past, and I wouldn't be hoping for any more breaks in the future. If you've learned your lesson, if you're going to stay out of trouble now forever, so much the better. If you don't, I'm afraid if you're again convicted of a serious offence, the courts will have no alternative but to put you in jail; and everything you're trying to do now will just go out the window.

I'm going to put the accused on probation for one year, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, he is not to consume alcoholic beverages. I'm going to direct that within a period of six months he pay five hundred dollars to the Alcohol Education Committee to be used by them in public awareness programs or public meetings for the demonstration of the problems of alcohol abuse. Additionally, five hundred dollars to the Hunters' and Trappers' Association, which is to be used by them in assisting older people or disabled people. I'm going to direct that this sum, one thousand dollars, be paid within six months. Receipts filed with the Clerk of the Court will be evidence of discharge of that obligation.

I point out to Elijah that at the end of this one year, if you have stayed out of trouble and complied with the conditions I've imposed, you'll have no record of criminal conviction. If you're convicted of breach of probation, then the matter will not be resolved in that fashion. I also

point out to you, if you are convicted of breach of probation you will be liable to a maximum penalty of six months in jail or five hundred dollars or both. Do you understand that?

THE A CCUSED: Yes.

MR. BOVARD: Thank you, Your Honour.

THE COURT: You'll have to wait and sign some papers. Then

you'll be free to go.

(AT WHICH TIME THIS MATTER WAS CONCLUDED.)

Certified a correct transcript

Edna Thiessen, Court Reporter