ORIGINAL

IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

FILED

WANTER

JUN 1 1995

RICHARD ALIEN MICHEL

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RICHARD ALIEN MICHEL

Transcript of the Submissions on Sentence of Counsel and the Oral Reasons for Sentence of The Honourable Chief Judge R.W. Halifax, in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 17th day of January, A.D., 1995.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. L. Rose:

Mr. J. Tarlton:

For the Crown

For the Accused

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1 THE COURT: Very well, for the record I accept the
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- guilty plea and I convict the accused of the offence
- charged. Are you prepared then to deal with
- 4 sentencing on all three matters?
- 5 MR. TARLTON: Yes, Sir, the defence is ready to
- 6 proceed. I'm wondering for the purposes of the
- 7 sentencing proceedings, Sir, if Mr. Michel could be
- 8 permitted to be seated at counsel table.
- 9 THE COURT: Very well.
- 10 MR. TARLTON: Thank you.
- 11 THE COURT: Proceed, Mr. Rose?
- MR. ROSE: Yes, thank you, Sir. The Crown is
- indeed alleging a record. My friend, I believe, has
- reviewed the record and takes no issue with it.
- 15 MR. TARLTON: Yes, Sir, the record has been reviewed
- with Mr. Michel and it is admitted for the purposes of
- sentencing.
- 18 THE COURT: Thank you. Exhibit S-1, record of
- 19 previous convictions.
- 20 [EXHIBIT S-1 RECORD OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS]
- 21 MR. ROSE: As Your Honour will note, it is a
- record that extends back to 1983 and reflects 18
- previous entries. Of those convictions, four have
- been for offences involving violence and of course,
- Your Honour, the most significant is the 1992
- conviction in which the accused was sentenced to two
- months in jail for sexual assault and that that

disposition seemed to have had little, if any, deterrent effect on the accused.

Also significant is the one, albeit dated, conviction for willfull damage and the two more recent mischief convictions, the latest entered into court in 1991.

While the record certainly does not indicate that the accused has become a career criminal, at best this record can be described as unenviable. And while the accused cannot be sentenced on his record, this record certainly is compelling evidence that the actions that bring the accused before the Court are not anomalous, are not out of character, and that indeed the public may require some protection from this individual.

The Crown acknowledges that the accused did plead guilty, though at the very last moment, almost -- one might characterize the guilty plea as a court house conversion and certainly that has to blunt the mitigating effect of the guilty plea.

However that being said, Your Honour, I have to candidly acknowledge as an officer of the Court, as well as in my role of Crown counsel, that the guilty plea did truly spare the victim the trauma of having to come to court and testify in open court. Now, in some cases the victim isn't spared the trauma and indeed sometimes the victim uses the Court process as a cathartic effect to tell her story, but in

particular I would be less than candid if I didn't advise the Court that the victim was indeed profoundly traumatized by the court experience, and hence, some significant benefit should accrue to the credit of the accused on sentencing.

Now in regard to the sexual assault, itself, while it's always tempting to editorialize on these types of offences, at the end of the day Your Honour isn't going to sentence the accused on my editorial comments, but on the law and how the law affects or interfaces with the facts.

Now in this particular case, Your Honour, one can only characterize the sexual assault as that of a major nature. There was violence involved that extended beyond the inherent violence of the act itself, it's extended. And because it's characterized, because the Crown will characterize this, and hopefully the Court will agree, as a major sexual assault, the Alberta Court of Appeal Sandercock threshold of a three year custodial sentence starting point will apply, and that's just what it means, a starting point. It's not a tariff, but a starting point. A starting point that can decrease with mitigating circumstances and increase with aggravating circumstances to the maximum of ten years in prison.

Now, given all of the circumstances, given the fact the accused has not spent any significant

custodial time before this, these offences, the Crown would submit that a global sentence on all three offences should be somewhat in the lower end of that range; in other words I'm talking about three years as a starting point and ten years as a maximum sentence. And indeed, that sentence would address the dominant sentencing principle here which would be general deterrence, and at the same time a sentence in that range would not crush the accused so as to interfere with his rehabilitation.

Again, in terms of the two property offences, Your Honour, the Crown would submit that perhaps it's going to be a fine that could be converted into default time to be served consecutive to the sexual assaults and to each other would be an appropriate disposition.

Subject to any questions Your Honour may have, those are the Crown's submissions.

18 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Tarlton?

19 MR. TARLTON: Thank you. Thank you to my friend,

20 Your Honour.

My submissions, Sir, I'll first be dealing with Mr. Michel's antecedents and then I'll be addressing some comments with respect, as well, relating to his antecedents with the criminal record. Finally, Sir, I'll be discussing a bit concerning the history of this particular charge and putting it into the context of my submissions, the final part of my submissions

which will deal with the principles of sentencing that, in my respectful submission, ought to be considered by the Court in this case.

Firstly with respect to his personal antecedents, Mr. Michel's birthdate is June the 15, 1966. born in Lutsel K'e and is a native of Chippewan extraction. His family, as I understand, resides in Lutsel K'e as well as in the Yellowknife area. His formal level of education, Sir, was Grade 10. work history, he advises me, has been that in the terms of working general labour. As well, he has worked in the past during summers fire-fighting in Yellowknife in the Lutsel K'e area. He also does trapping on occasions as well. His most recent employment, Sir, ended in October of last year. Michel has resided both in Lutsel K'e and Yellowknife for the greater part of his life.

He was involved in a commonlaw relationship, Sir, of which there are two children, girls ages 8 and 6. That relationship ended in separation in early 1992 just shortly before the offence before -- involving the sexual assault before the Court today. The children, I'm advised, are in the custody of the natural mother. She resides here in Yellowknife. Mr. Michel has advised me that he visits his children on a regular basis when he is in town, approximately every week or so.

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With respect, Sir, to his antecedents as reflected on the record. As my friend has noted, Mr. Michel does have previous convictions for crimes of violence. However, I would note that two of these offences took place back in 1988 and 1990. The one in 1992, the sexual assault, I am advised by Mr. Michel involved a complainant by the name of Mildred Lockhart who Mr. Michel was alleged at a party to have fondled her breasts. Mr. Michel has advised me that with respect to that offence and the other offences here, he has always entered guilty pleas and has never had matters go to trial before. And, as I say, up until June of 1992 when this offence date arose, Mr. Michel had, in terms of his dealings with the Court, had received --I believe his worse sentence had been one of two months that for the sexual assault in early 1992 along with the firearm prohibition at the time.

With respect, Sir, next to the history of this matter because I feel, for the record, I wish to discuss that in terms of submissions I will make involving the guilty plea and what -- how it should be considered by the Court. Mr. Michel, as I understand, was originally arrested on this charge back on February the 12th of 1994 and following court appearances in February 23rd of 1994 elections were made for Territorial Court, a plea of not guilty was entered and a trial date was originally set for May

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the 4, 1994 and Mr. Michel remained in custody at that time. At that time, Sir, as is indicated, there was an issue clearly of identification and, indeed, there was some very compelling factors and given the disclosure that had been received by defence at that time to indicate that there would be a very legitimate and serious issue as to identification.

Shortly before the trial on May the 2nd of 1994, there was an application for adjournment. As counsel at that time, I'm relying on my notes and my recollection, the adjournment was brought upon by the defence the reason being that one -- in fact a witness police officer involved in this matter had been subpoenaed by the defence and she was ill and, unfortunately, Crown counsel and I could not agree at that time as to any admissions as to what she said. The matter was then adjourned to May the 20, 1994. Then on May the 17, 1994 an application was brought by the Crown this time for an adjournment. That adjournment request was granted and the trial was then rescheduled for June the 22nd and 23rd of 1994.

What happens then, Sir, is on June the 8th of 1994 the search warrant which was to be the subject of some very vigorous legal argument, was then executed. My friend then, making his first appearance for the Crown on June the 13, 1994, brought an application for an adjournment. The reason for that request was that as

the warrant had been executed just recently, the Crown wished to have the evidence obtained by the search warrant sent to the forensic laboratories in Edmonton, Alberta for testing for DNA analysis. The adjournment was granted. The matter was then set for September 22nd. It was I believe endorsed preemptory on the Crown at that time. At that time, as well, Mr. Michel's status was reviewed and indeed my friend at the time allowed that Mr. Michel, given this delay that was brought upon by the Crown, ought to be released and he was then released on an undertaking with respect to this charge.

Then we got to September, September 22nd. At that time, Sir, the matter had to be adjourned again. The reason for that was that the results from the DNA testing were not made available to the Crown until I believe the week of September 13, 1994 and were not disclosed to defence until literally the eve of that trial date the day before. As a result, Sir, your brother Judge Bruser granted an adjournment and indeed noted although the application was brought by the defence, that in granting the adjournment he stated on the record that it was -- he was not going to hold it against defence for bringing that given the fact that the evidence was brought -- was only disclosed to defence on the eve of Mr. Michel's trial and obviously defence did not have any time to prepare any defence

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or response to that.

Then after that, Sir, there were some appearances the following week on September the 27th and the 28th for the matter to be spoken of to set a date. My understanding is I was -- appeared as counsel for Mr. Michel on the 27th and it had to be put over a day because I believe at that time we were discussing with Your Honour the availability of several days for the trial and Your Honour, I believe, was not available on the 27th and it had to be adjourned an extra day and then Mr. Duke appeared as agent on my behalf on the 28th day to set the trial dates for January.

And I only point that out, Sir, because while this matter has taken some time, in my respectful submission at least three of the adjournments in this matter were as a result of the Crown bringing applications, specifically the latter two with respect to the efforts of DNA testing and the fact that the results were not able to be obtained sufficiently in advance of the trial date. And that, in my respectful submission, should not be construed against Mr. Michel given what has ultimately transpired.

And also, Sir, reflecting on your comments and concerns regarding the plea as it goes to the saving of administrative efficiency, Sir, and indeed I acknowledge that a guilty plea at a very late stage obviously does not serve the same purpose or same

benefit for the saving of judicial resources as a plea entered at the earliest possible date, but nevertheless, Sir, I believe it was -- if I'm -- I believe, and if I am mistaken I think my friend can address this matter, it was brought to the Court's attention last week that as a result of discussions that my friend and I had, that we anticipated that even if the matter had gone to trial that it would, in all likelihood, not last the full week and that we anticipated that indeed all five days which were set aside would not indeed be required.

As well, Sir, the entry of the plea at the late date goes, as well, to the issues that were involved in this case. It was, and started out as a fairly straightforward case of identity and then became involved in that — the identification issue became affected by the efforts by the Crown to seek the admissibility of the evidence obtained by the search warrant.

As I indicated earlier this morning, Sir, and I indeed state again for the record, this issue is one of concern both to the prosecutorial side as well as the defence bar. It is a novel issue. As far as my and my friends' exhaustive research was able to obtain, this is likely the first situation that the provisions of the new search warrant provisions under the Code were ever utilized in this fashion, and this

was a very novel point of law that was likely to have been -- at least anticipated to have been tested in court.

Ultimately, Sir, that did not happen because Mr. Michel has decided to change his plea, but -- and I would also point out echoing on comments my friend gave this morning, Sir, notwithstanding that there may -that may have minimized some of the impact on the saving of administrative and judicial resources, there were other important concessions made by the defence in order to facilitate this matter being dealt with as quickly as possible. As said, my friend and I had discussions in December, early December, with the forensic scientist who did -- performed the DNA testing at the laboratories in Edmonton, and as a result of our being able to discuss with the witness and ask questions, we were able to agree on facts that precluded having her having to be called to testify in this matter. As well, Sir, there was also issues with respect to continuity were resolved which, as well, alleviated the fact that a medical doctor who had been involved in these proceedings, but has since moved to I believe Kingston, Ontario, was not required as well. That was also done by way of concession of the defence.

So while Mr. Michel by his late plea may not have completely saved the Court complete -- to its complete

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satisfaction the lack of or saving of resources and time, there were, there were already done, in terms of the defence, certain things which did, in fact, go to saving the prosecution and the public at large considerable cost and that should be, in my respectful submission, considered by the Court in terms of the sentencing.

As well, Sir, echoing all my friend's comments, Mr. Michel's plea has saved the victim the trauma of testifying and, indeed, that is something which should be given careful consideration by the courts when imposing sentence.

THE COURT: Of course on the other hand, Mr.

Tarlton, sometimes as far as the victim is concerned it's the apprehension and the trauma waiting to testify that is greater than the actual testifying.

MR. TARLTON: That is -- and that may be, I can only say that it is something that I suppose noone can be said likes to come to court, be they a party or a witness, but nevertheless, she did not have to testify, she did not have to be cross-examined, she did not have to relate what happened, and I think considerable credit should be given to Mr. Michel for that. And, as I say, there -- and I only wanted to get into the history and what happened because while, as I said earlier, certainly a guilty plea at a later date doesn't go as far as an early guilty plea with

respect to the saving of administrative costs and the public resources, there have been efforts made by the defence throughout these proceedings that have, in my respectful submission, alleviated the allocation of resources and also saved the public considerable cost.

My other submission, Sir, and while acknowledging the regime of Sandercock, I would like to address the principle of jump in terms of sentencing. As indicated, Sir, Mr. Michel has not -- until this offence date he had served, in terms of incarceration, very very low-end Territorial time. The sentence, while it must obviously address the concerns of general deterrence, should not be such as to completely crush Mr. Michel in terms of his ultimate future and his potential for rehabilitation. And I would be certainly as well, Sir, recommending that in the sentencing regime that Mr. Michel should be sentenced at the very low end, appropriate to the sentencing principles for major sexual assaults.

The final note I have, Sir, is that if ultimately the period of incarceration is such as to require a penitentiary term, I would be asking, Sir, that Mr. — that there be an endorsement on the warrant that Mr. Michel serve his sentence here in the Territories as opposed to an institution in the south. I have spoken with my friend and I believe the Crown is not opposed with that. As I say, Mr. Michel's roots are here in

the north. He has family here. He has young children here. He would like the opportunity, while he is serving his sentence, to still be in communication with them and I would ask that such an endorsement be made on the warrant.

And finally, Sir, Mr. Michel has asked me to extend his apology to the victim for what occurred.

And one other matter, Sir, just in terms of the issues here by way of explanation but not an excuse for what happened in court yesterday with Mr. Michel's non-attendance, as I indicated to the Court the problem was one of a combination of impecuniosity and, as well over the weekend, a close family friend of the Michel family passed away. That made things very difficult in terms of Mr. Michel being able to get some arrangements to come back to Yellowknife for his court date. He had been planning to come back on Friday and because of the -- of this person passing away, those plans fell through and there were difficulties getting money together for him to take a regular flight out early on the weekend. And again, Mr. Michel has asked me to extend his apologies to the Court for the delay and inconvenience it might have caused.

Subject, Sir, to any further questions or comments you might have, those would be my submissions.

27 THE COURT:

Thank you. Reply from the Crown?

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THE COURT: Thank you. Reply from the Crown?

MR. ROSE: None, Your Honour.

THE COURT: Would you stand up, Mr. Michel? Do

you have anything you wish to say, Mr. Michel, before

I pass sentence?

THE ACCUSED: I would like to apologize to the

victim, that's about it.

8 THE COURT: Anything else?

THE ACCUSED: No.

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THE COURT: Very well. Okay, I'll deal with the

matter of the sexual assault first, it's obviously the most serious charge out of the three, the other two are a theft under and a mischief charge which are of a

minor nature in the circumstances.

This offence allegedly occurred on the 5th of June 1992, of course there wasn't a charge laid until the 5th of April 1993 and then there is the offence which counsel, Mr. Tarlton, has indicated that there was a number of delays because of DNA testing and the like. There were some issues that were expected to be argued as to identity and parameters within which Section 487.01 of the Criminal Code apply.

At the start of the trial the accused changed his plea to guilty and has accepted the allegations as to the circumstances alleged by the Crown, which indicate that the accused at almost 3 a.m. on the 5th of June in the city of Yellowknife confronted the victim on

the street in the City of Yellowknife and by use of some force to some degree, which was not completely explained, forced her into a back lane area and by the use of force had sexual intercourse with her in the back lane near the Y.K. Pizza building.

The circumstances alleged indicated that the victim attempted to fight off the accused but was overpowered and, of course, had some difficulty identifying the accused but later identified him through a photograph after, I assume from the circumstances, reviewing a number of photographs from the R.C.M.P.

Thereafter, or some time later, a warrant was issued by Judge Bourassa to seize samples of hair and saliva from the accused for the purposes of DNA testing which was done and an analysis completed which, for all intents and purposes, identified the accused as the person who committed the sexual assault on the victim on the 5th of June, 1992.

So obviously this is a major sexual assault. It's a sexual assault where intercourse has taken place against the wishes of the victim.

The decision of <u>Regina vs. Sandercock</u> from the Alberta Court of Appeal, which has been accepted and followed in this jurisdiction, sets the starting point for any sentence at three years. The Court must then look at the circumstances of the offence and decide

whether there is aggravating and mitigating circumstances that that starting point should be adjusted.

The Court should also look at the situation of the accused, if he has previous related offences or other offences of violence, the fact that there was an early guilty plea.

In this case, of course, there is not an early guilty plea, although there is a guilty plea at the last moment which did at least save the victim from having to get up in court and give evidence as to the circumstances surrounding the sexual assault; although, of course, the victim had to be prepared to give evidence on Monday morning and, of course, the accused didn't show for his court appearance at that time. So I can't say that all the stress and trauma of the victim having to give evidence and prepare to give evidence has been avoided in this case as well.

Now there is obviously other things which Mr.

Tarlton has asked the Court to give the accused credit for which is, in his opinion and as he has expressed, shortened the trial time or the cost to the system.

On the other hand, the Court should be expecting counsel to perform in that manner; if there is things not in issue then why are we spending court time to deal with them if there isn't an issue? But I do appreciate the effort that was made by counsel in that

regard.

Now, on the other hand, there is a previous conviction for sexual assault the 20th of March, 1992. Obviously it wasn't a serious sexual assault as the sentence was one of two months imprisonment, but also there is offences in 1988 for assault causing bodily harm, in 1990 for assault with a weapon, and further in the fall of 1992 a charge of robbery, so a theft with violence, which again must have been on the minor end with only a sentence of three months imprisonment on the robbery charge.

But I think the Court has to consider that the accused does have a bit of a track record of offences of violence, but also this is his second sexual assault conviction under Section 271 of the Criminal Code. In my view, that makes for aggravating circumstances in this case. This is not a low end, if one can call it that, a low-end major sexual assault. There was more violence used than just the violence of the actual sexual assault itself. There was outside violence and overpowering of the victim being accosted on the street.

I suppose it's nieve to still think that women should be able to walk the streets of this community without being violated. It's a sad comment to have to make in our society that women are put in a position of having to protect themselves from men who wish to

prey upon them for their own sexual desires, and as a result do not have the benefit of acting as a normal citizen of another gender in this society. But the accused should not be paying the price for every other situation of this nature, but it seems to me that it is a sad comment in our society that it has deteriorated to that point.

Would you stand up, Mr. Michel? Now, Mr. Michel, obviously we're looking at a penitentiary term generally speaking considering the directions of the Court of Appeal in the Sandercock judgment and this court must start at three years. Now, I have considered the mitigating and aggravating circumstances, I also note that for a period of time you have been in custody and I take that into consideration as well, that there was a time frame where you were held in custody while this matter was ongoing. But after considering all the matters and the circumstances, some of which I reviewed, it seems to me that there is obviously more aggravating circumstances than mitigating circumstances and, in particular, the fact that this is a second conviction for a sexual assault.

In my view, the starting point provided for in the Sandercock decision should be increased in these circumstances. And, under the circumstances, it's my view that they should be increased to four years

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imprisonment and I so sentence you to four years imprisonment with regard to the sexual assault.

With regard to the charge of mischief, you do have a number of previous convictions, again this is a drunkeness situation, Mr. Michel, where you're trying to get in the Gold Range after you've been barred, I sentence you to 30 days imprisonment to be served consecutively.

You then have the theft on the 10th of December, again alcohol related, the theft of alcohol, I sentence you to 30 days imprisonment to be served consecutively.

In the circumstancesm the victim of crimes surcharge will be waived. With regard to the recommendation requested by the defence, I'm prepared to make the recommendation that, if possible, the sentence be served in the Northwest Territories. However you should realize, Mr. Michel, I cannot bind the correctional facilities or penitentiary services as to where you will serve your sentence, that's an administrative matter for the correctional service in, this case the Canadian Penitentiary Service, but I will make that recommendation.

Now, Mr. Michel, you've got two convictions for sexual assault and I would suggest you consider taking advantage of any programs or counselling that may be offered or available through correctional services

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while you're incarcerated. Because to be quite frank,
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           one more of these and you could wind up spending the
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           rest of your life in jail. The public is entitled to
           protection from this kind of continual behavior and
           you're now with two convictions for sexual assault and
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           I think you have to realize that the circumstances are
           such that if it happens again, the jail term will be
           substantial.
               Anything further, counsel?
     MR. ROSE:
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                          A firearm prohibition?
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      THE COURT:
                          Oh yes, we have a Section 100 order,
           don't we.
                      I note that there was a Section 100 order
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           made previously.
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     MR. ROSE:
                          That's right, Sir.
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      THE COURT:
                          So are we into a subsequent offence?
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      MR. ROSE:
                          I believe we are, Sir.
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      THE COURT:
                          Section 100(1)?
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      MR. ROSE:
                        Yes, Sir.
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      THE COURT:
                          Do you agree, Mr. Tarlton?
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      MR. TARLTON:
                          Yes, Sir.
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      THE COURT:
                          So this is a life prohibition then?
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      MR. ROSE:
                          And one further matter, Sir, as I
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           understand it there has been an order pursuant to 486
           of the Criminal Code banning any publication of
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           material that might indeed identify the complainant, I
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           notice that the press are in the room and I would just
           ask Your Honour to advise them of its implications.
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THE COURT:

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There is a 486 ban on publication, that's correct, whereby the press is prohibited or anybody is prohibited, in fact, from publishing or broadcasting any information that may identify the complainant in this matter.

Now the Section 100 order is a Section 100(1) order and to be quite frank, Mr. Michel, I don't like to have to make this order considering you're a person that comes from Lutsel K'e, a small community where use of a firearm or hunting is part of where you come But, unfortunately, it's a subsequent or a second offence and under Section 100(1) I have no choice but to make an order whereby you're prohibited from having in your possession any firearm, ammunition, or explosive substance for a period of life, for the rest of your life. I'll allow you 14 days to dispose of any such items.

I'm going to add one further part to this order where I'm granting you leave, Mr. Michel, to re-apply to the court to have this reconsidered if there is a change in the law in the future. Now that's a little unusual, that order, but I'm going to at least try to leave it open for you because I feel it's -- a person in your position, not being able to hunt for the rest of their life, is a pretty harsh treatment in the circumstances. On the other hand, that's how serious these offences are treated particularly when it's a

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second offence. That will be all. That's the total
            matters?
       MR. TARLTON:
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                          Yes, Sir.
       MR. ROSE:
                            Yes, Sir.
       THE COURT:
                            You have nothing further with regard
            to this matter, Mr. Tarlton?
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       MR. TARLTON:
                            No, Sir.
       THE COURT:
                            Mr. Rose?
       MR. ROSE:
                            No, Sir.
       THE COURT:
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                            Okay.
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