IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

DAVID MICHAEL BUTTON

Transcript of the Reasons for Judgment delivered by The Honourable Justice K. Shaner, in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on March 5, 2015.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. J. Scott: Counsel on behalf of the Crown

Mr. R. Gregory: Counsel on behalf of the Accused

Charges under s. 156 C.C. x 2

Ban on Publication of Complainant/Witness pursuant to Section 486.4 of the Criminal Code

1	THE	COURT: David Button is charged with
2		two counts of indecent assault said to have
3		occurred in Inuvik, in the Northwest Territories,
4		in 1977 and 1978 respectively.
5		The complainant is the same person in each
6		case. He was approximately 12 years old when the
7		first assault is alleged to have occurred and 13
8		years old when the second is alleged to have
9		happened.
10		Because there is a publication ban in this
11		case, I am going to be referring to the
12		complainant as "the complainant" and not by his
13		name or by initials.
14		The complainant was the only witness for the
15		Crown.
16		The accused, Mr. Button, gave evidence on
17		his own behalf, and his wife Myrna Button gave
18		evidence as well. Mr. Button denies that he
19		committed the indecent assaults.
20		The fact that evidence was tendered by and
21		on behalf of Mr. Button engages the reasoning in
22		R. v. W.(D.), [1991] 1 SCR 742, which I will
23		discuss in more detail later in these reasons.
24		The complainant testified that when he moved
25		to Inuvik with his father, his half-sister, his
26		step-sister and his step-mother, it was 1976.

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His father had taken a job as an industrial arts

teacher at the school there. The complainant surmised there were about four to 500 students attending the school, inclusive of students from communities outside of Inuvik.

The complainant said he knew Mr. Button.

His first memory of Mr. Button was of his house,
which consisted of two geodesic domes. The
complainant recalled his father and Mr. Button
were friends. Mr. Button was the school's
guidance counsellor and so the two men worked
together there. Mr. Button did point out that,
as the guidance counsellor, he was part of the
administration, whereas the complainant's father
was, as a teacher, part of the staff; however,
they did have occasion to interact.

The complainant was familiar with Mr.

Button. He would bump into him at school,
although he said he did not ever deal directly
with Mr. Button in the latter's capacity as a
guidance counsellor. Although Mr. Button
indicated during his testimony that he did not
know the complainant and did not recall him from
school, he did indicate that he did hall
monitoring. It is reasonable to conclude that
the complainant would have seen him at school and
known in what capacity he worked there. It is
also reasonable to conclude that Mr. Button may

not have known, in particular, the complainant
from the school setting given the number of
students there.

Mr. Button and the complainant's father also worked together outside of school doing construction on Mr. Button's house. Mr. Button stated in his testimony that the complainant's father was actually employed to assist with the construction on the house from time to time and paid by a corporation in which Mr. Button and his wife were equal shareholders.

The complainant testified that he recalled his father taking him with him to Mr. Button's home, which, as I said, consisted of two geodesic domes and was located on Boot Lake Road. The complainant said this was one of his first memories about Mr. Button.

David Button and Myrna Button both characterized their relationship with the complainant's parents as one that was, at best, acquaintances. Mr. Button said they had different interests. The complainant's father and step-mother were raising a young family. The daughters were in various activities, including figure skating and gymnastics. Mr. and Mrs. Button, by contrast, did not have children and they had different interests.

Mr. Button said he had very little memory of the complainant. He described meeting the complainant in the complainant's family home on one occasion and he was surprised to learn of him. He said the complainant came downstairs while he was there and he was introduced to him. Myrna Button gave similar testimony. Mr. Button recalled no interaction with the complainant, even at the school, and he was emphatic in stating the complainant had never been in his house.

Mr. Button insisted he was not close to the complainant's father and that he knew very little about the complainant's family.

He confirmed, however, that he and the complainant's father were both employees at the school, Mr. Button as a guidance counsellor and the complainant's father as an industrial arts teacher, and, as noted, the complainant's father worked for Mr. Button doing construction on the latter's house when the need and opportunity arose. He was a paid employee of Mr. and Mrs. Button's company.

Mr. Button pointed out that the complainant's father did work on the outside of the house and did not have occasion to be on the inside of it through the three or four years of

their working relationship respecting the house.

I note, however, that in his testimony Mr. Button

said the complainant's father helped out with

floors, which I infer would have taken him into

the interior of the house.

While the complainant's father was helping with the house construction, there were times when Mr. Button, and sometimes his wife, would go to the complainant's row house for coffee. This was something to which Mr. Button testified.

Myrna Button recalled going there as well and said that this is where she was introduced to the complainant. She also recalled that she had looked after the complainant's half-sister and step-sister once or twice.

Mr. Button said the purpose of these visits to the complainant's home was to design and plan the construction of his own house with the complainant's father; in other words, there was predominantly a business purpose associated with these meetings.

Although the nature of their business would change in the future, in 1976, the corporation, which was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Button, was almost entirely Mrs. Button's responsibility, and at that time she was obtaining and performing contract janitorial services for various

organizations and clients in Inuvik. One such contract was for cleaning services for the Northern Canada Power Corporation or NCPC offices. According to Myrna Button, the contract called for the public areas and the hallway to be cleaned. It was to be performed once a week between the close of business on Friday and the opening of business on Monday morning. This is an important fact to which I will return later.

Another contract of which Myrna Button was unsure, but of which David Button appeared to be confident, was a cleaning contract held for the Town Hall in Inuvik. The complainant testified that it was at the NCPC offices that the events comprising the first count on the Indictment took place. That was during the first part of the winter in 1977. According to the complainant, he would have been 12 at the time and he wanted to make money. His father arranged for him to go and work for Myrna Button performing janitorial services. This was his first job and he remembered his wage was \$2.55 per hour.

Both Mr. Button and his wife were adamant in their testimony that they would not have hired a 12- or 13-year-old boy to work for them, particularly on the NCPC contract. Mr. Button and Mrs. Button confirmed that all employees were

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required to have a social insurance number, and Mr. Button was given to understand that someone under the age of 15 could not obtain one at least at that time. Regardless of whether that was the correct matter in law, that was his belief. As well, Myrna Button testified that the youngest person she would have hired to work for her was a 15 year old who she herself supervised. Both of them denied ever having hired the complainant.

The complainant said he went to the NCPC offices with Mr. Button and two people who were also cleaning, a man and a woman. The area being cleaned was the office facility. He said the building was just one storey. There was a long hallway along which there were offices on either side. There was also a reception area.

This description of the building differs somewhat from that given by Myrna and David Button, both of whom recalled the building was two storeys, with a flight of stairs leading up to a landing and reception area, behind which was a hallway about 80 feet long. It was the reception area and public area that they were hired to clean.

The complainant said he was in an office which he agreed was about ten feet by ten feet in size. He described it as having a desk, desk

chairs, typical office furniture, a dustbin, and 1 2 a large black ashtray in the middle of the desk. 3 He was kneeling over, emptying the dustbin, when Mr. Button entered the office. He said Mr. Button's belt was undone, his pants open, his penis out and erect. Mr. Button, he said, came 6 over to him, and the complainant was at the time in a kneeling position. He said Mr. Button 8 started to slap the complainant about the face 9 and head with his penis. He said to the 10 complainant, and I am paraphrasing, that he, that 11 12 is Mr. Button, was going to show the complainant "how to be a man". 13

The complainant said this lasted about 35 seconds. He was able to get away from Mr. Button and out of the office into the hallway. Mr. Button followed. The other two workers were at the end of the hallway cleaning offices.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Button, the complainant and the two workers left together in a vehicle, which was being driven by one of the other workers. The complainant said that this was their means of transportation to and from the NCPC offices. He did not discuss the incident with Mr. Button, nor did he ask the two workers for help.

After he arrived home the complainant told

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his father what happened. According to him, his father suggested that Mr. Button was just "playing around", that he was just "carrying on". When asked to explain what he thought that expression "carrying on" meant, the complainant said it was like two kids playing in a sand box.

The incident was not reported to the police at the time. From the evidence of both the complainant and Mr. Button, the relationship between Mr. Button and the complainant's father continued.

Some time later the complainant took another job working for Myrna Button. This time he was cleaning the Town Hall with a schoolmate. He was asked why he would want to work for Myrna Button given his experience at the NCPC offices just described. His response was that he was not concerned because Mr. Button was not involved with that cleaning contract and he just wanted to make money. In any event, the complainant quit working for the Buttons shortly afterwards and obtained a job working for the Hudson's Bay Company for more money. He did not work for either of the Buttons ever again.

The complainant failed Grade 8 and left school in Grade 9. He said he did not respect or trust teachers.

As a younger man, the complainant was convicted of possession of marihuana on three occasions, and on one occasion he had magic mushrooms in his possession as well. He was also convicted of break and enter. He pled guilty in all cases and eventually he received pardons for all of these offences. He has not had any difficulties with the law since that time and appears to have spent his life successfully employed, eventually becoming a business owner. He is now 50 years old.

In the summer of 1978, the complainant's father bought a car. It was a Bobcat. It was blue with wood panelling. There was a console in between the two front seats. The complainant said that he loved the car. It was shipped by barge to Inuvik in August or September of that year. The complainant said that he was 13 at the time so he could not legally drive the car, however he had taken it out without his father or step-mother's permission once before.

The complainant testified that he was not aware that his father taught driver's education or that the car was to be used for that purpose.

Mr. Button testified, however, that he had secured a contract to deliver driver's education training in Inuvik and that the instructor would

be the complainant's father. He had learned through the complainant's father that the latter had experience teaching driver's education. The car belonging to the complainant's father, the Bobcat, was to be used in carrying out the driver's education contract.

Mr. Button said that he and the complainant's father purchased a device which allowed them to have a brake on the passenger side of the car to facilitate driving instruction. Mr. Button described it as a three foot steel loop attached to a brake pedal, which could be installed and removed readily. Mr. Button said the complainant's father purchased or chose the device and Mr. Button paid for it.

The complainant said that in the spring of 1978 his father had become ill with cancer. His father had to take treatment, which required him to be away from Inuvik for extended periods of time as the treatment was offered in Edmonton, and the complainant was given to understand that his father's health was compromised and at risk because of the nature of the treatment. For this reason, his father had to stay in Edmonton for an extended period of time following each round of treatment.

The complainant recalled that David and

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Myrna Button would come and help out his step-mother while his father was away getting treatment. It was during one of these treatment periods that the complainant says the events comprising the second count on the Indictment took place.

The complainant testified that Mr. Button came to the complainant's home and offered to give him some driving lessons in the car. The complainant took him up on this opportunity.

When asked why he would get into a car with someone who had previously assaulted him, he said he just really wanted to drive the car, and he took a chance that there would not be another indecent assault.

There was a service road off of the main road, still close to the complainant's house, which was the planned route. The complainant was driving and Mr. Button was in the passenger seat. There was a console between them. The complainant said that as he was driving, Mr. Button reached over, put his right hand into the complainant's pants, tearing off the button. He grabbed and pulled the complainant's genitals. He also reached over behind the complainant with his other hand and locked the car door. There was a struggle. Mr. Button, according to the

complainant, tried to force his head close to Mr.

Button's genitals. Mr. Button put his head close
to the complainant's crotch. Mr. Button told the
complainant he was going to show him "how to be a
man," or words to that effect.

The complainant said that throughout this, he managed to get the car into park. He also managed subsequently to unlock and open the car door. He alit from the car and he ran home.

This event occurred about two houses down from where he lived on the service road. His step-mother was at home and he told her what happened. She told him that Mr. Button was just "playing around", and no other action was taken.

The complainant went back to get the car.

Mr. Button was standing outside on the passenger side. As the complainant went to get into the car, Mr. Button went to get in as well. The complainant says he returned home on foot, leaving the car where it was, and that Mr. Button returned the car to the residence.

The complainant said the incident lasted about a minute and a half. He said his testicles and penis were sore for about ten days afterwards.

The complainant said Mr. Button remained friends with his parents for a while longer and

he saw Mr. Button around town after that time, until the complainant left Inuvik in the mid 1980s.

The complainant made a statement to the police in the summer of 2010 regarding these two incidents. He was contacted by the police and asked to do so.

As I noted, Mr. Button denies both of these incidents.

Mr. Button denied that he and his wife helped out the complainant's family while the complainant's father was undergoing cancer treatments. In fact, Mr. Button said that while he was aware the complainant's father had to take extended periods of leave for medical reasons, he was not advised directly by the complainant's father that it was for cancer treatment. The complainant's father did not discuss with him the reasons he had to go on leave other than to tell Mr. Button on one occasion, and it is unclear exactly when, that he had injured at one point a lymph node and that he had cancer that was in remission.

As I stated earlier, because Mr. Button gave evidence on his own behalf, as well as calling evidence from Myrna Button, the analysis that is set out in W.(D.) is engaged. That analysis

1	assists the Court in ensuring that the burden of
2	proof, which is squarely on the shoulders of the
3	Crown in this case, is not shifted to Mr. Button
4	simply by reason of his giving evidence or
5	calling evidence on his behalf. In other words,
6	he does not have to prove he is innocent. It is
7	always for the Crown to prove guilt beyond a
8	reasonable doubt, and only in doing that will the
9	Crown displace the presumption of innocence, to
10	which every accused person is entitled.
11	The W.(D.) framework is, briefly, that if I
12	believe Mr. Button's assertion that he did not
13	commit the alleged act, I must acquit him.
14	If I do not believe him, I must nevertheless
15	consider whether the evidence given in his own

consider whether the evidence given in his own defence which I do believe leaves me with a reasonable doubt. If I answer that affirmatively, Mr. Button must, of course, be acquitted.

Finally, even if I find that the evidence given on Mr. Button's behalf does not raise a reasonable doubt, I must nevertheless be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of each of the elements of the offence of indecent assault before I can find that Mr. Button is guilty. If I am not, Mr. Button is entitled to an acquittal.

The W.(D.) framework must be applied to each

of the charges on this Indictment.

With respect to the first charge on the
Indictment, alleged to have occurred at the NCPC
offices, I cannot say that I believe Mr. Button
when he says that he did not commit the offence.

I find overall that Mr. Button was not a credible
witness. There were things he said about his
relationship with the complainant's father and
the complainant's family that simply do not make
sense in the overall context of the evidence. I
agree very much with the Crown that he downplayed
the nature of his relationship with the
complainant's father and step-mother, as well as
his knowledge of the family and what was going on
in that family, including the complainant's
father's health at various times.

He worked with the complainant's father at the school. They were full-time employees there. Not only that, they worked together, just the two of them, doing construction on Mr. Button's house, in addition to any time that they spent together at their main workplace, and of course they were involved in the driver's education contract together. In other words, they spent a lot of time together. While that does not necessarily mean that they knew every intimate detail of each other's lives, it seems highly

unlikely that Mr. Button would have been as unknowing or as uncaring as he makes out that he was.

Mr. Button said that in connection with the house construction, the two men met over coffee at the complainant's house to discuss design. Indeed, Mr. Button insisted that the complainant's father would not have had occasion to be in the interior of Mr. Button's home so, presumably, the complainant's home was the venue for those meetings. Given that the complainant's father and Mr. Button worked on the home for somewhere in the neighbourhood of three to four years, it is reasonable to infer that they met for coffee to discuss design and plan construction on many occasions. There was bound to be small talk and discussions about all kinds of things, including family. Mr. Button was bound to be able to make observations. Yet, Mr. Button claims to know almost nothing about the complainant and his family, even suggesting he basically had no idea who the complainant was.

The suggestion by Mr. Button that he had such a distant relationship with the complainant's family becomes even more incredible when one considers the matter of the arrangement struck between Mr. Button and the complainant's

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1 father to carry out the driver's education 2 contract. It does not make sense that a person 3 like Mr. Button, who appears to be very exact, who appears to be very careful, and who appears to be someone who insists on doing things by the book, would hire an instructor about whom he knew almost nothing, based on a representation that that person had experience previously as a driving instructor. This was a contract that Mr. 9 Button secured. Presumably, Mr. Button wanted to 10 succeed with that contract, and it is hard to 12 imagine that Mr. Button would risk his business reputation by leaving the performance of a key 13 component of the contract, that is, carrying out 14 the actual instruction, to someone he did not 15 16 really know and about whose health and well-being 17 he did not really care. 18 Finally, I note that Myrna Button stated in evidence that she looked after the step-sister 19

and the half-sister of the complainant once or twice during the period when the complainant's father was working on the Buttons' house. This necessarily implies that there was more of a relationship between the Buttons and the complainant's family than Mr. Button lets on.

Despite my concerns about Mr. Button's overall credibility however, there are some parts

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about the evidence concerning the NCPC cleaning contract and the incident that is alleged to occur there that create a reasonable doubt in my mind about the allegations contained in the first count on the Indictment.

Myrna Button testified about the terms of the NCPC contract and how she fulfilled that contract. I took into account that Myrna Button is the accused person's wife, and that can properly have an effect on the assessment of credibility. Nevertheless, I found Myrna Button's evidence on this point to be very consistent and straightforward. She was careful, generally, in her answers, but not rehearsed, and her evidence withstood cross-examination. She had a fairly good memory of things, particularly given how long ago the things she was asked to remember transpired.

One of the things that she could remember very clearly was the NCPC contract and, in particular, the terms of that contract. She said that the contract called for the common areas and public areas, including the hallway, to be cleaned once a week. The contract did not call for the offices themselves to be cleaned, and both she and Mr. Button said that the offices were not cleaned. In fact, Mr. Button said that

the offices were locked and that they did not have access to the offices.

I have considered whether it is possible that the incident occurred in the reception area by the desk rather than in an office. However, given the complainant's testimony about the office being enclosed, that it was a ten by ten space, I am not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that this is a possibility.

The other thing that Myrna Button said was that there were no other workers on that job, it was just she and Mr. Button who performed the contract and they went together almost every time. The complainant was very definite in his evidence, including the incident which occurred inside an office and that there were two other people there to help clean that night.

Another issue that causes me to have a reasonable doubt is that if indeed there were other workers there, then their presence has an impact on the likelihood that Mr. Button would engage in such a brazen act. What was described was very brazen. He had his belt undone, his penis erect, and he is said to have attacked the complainant.

It was said that the other two workers were at the end of a hallway approximately 80 feet

long. That is a long way, but in an enclosed space it is not outside the realm of possibility that that would be within earshot and eyesight of where Mr. Button and the complainant would have been.

What this does is it leaves me unsure. In other words, I am not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Button indecently assaulted the complainant at the NCPC building that night. It might have happened; it could have happened; it is possible. But might, could, and possible are not enough in our system to convict an accused person. Accordingly, I find that Mr. Button is not guilty on Count 1 of the Indictment.

I now turn to Count 2. I am not going to repeat the reasons I have just given that I find Mr. Button to be an incredible witness overall, or why I find it difficult to accept that he knew very little about the complainant and his family. I will say, however, that I have applied those same conclusions on his overall credibility to my assessment on this count.

One of the things that Mr. Button said with respect to this count is that he would have had no reason to be at the complainant's residence when this second event allegedly occurred in

1	1978. In my view, however, he would have had a
2	very good reason to be there, and that reason was
3	the car. Mr. Button testified he did not have a
4	car. He said that on several occasions. He also
5	testified that the government owned most of the
6	cars in Inuvik and that there were very few
7	privately-owned vehicles. I infer from that that
8	there were probably even fewer vehicles which
9	would meet the standard required to deliver
10	driver's education in any sort of endorsed
11	program.
12	Who had the car? The complainant's father

had the car. The complainant's family had possession of the car, and it was the complainant's father's car which was intended for use in the driver's education course. Without that car, and without access to that car, there would be no way to perform that contract.

In the circumstances, it would be entirely unreasonable to accept Mr. Button's testimony that he would have had no reason to be at the complainant's home that day in 1978.

Accordingly, I reject his denial.

I turn my mind now to whether Mr. Button's testimony on this point raises a reasonable doubt.

27 Mr. Button said the complainant's father was

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ex-military and ran a strict, rule-adherent household. He said the complainant's step-mother would not have allowed him, Mr. Button, to take the complainant out driving under any circumstances.

I cannot accept that as a foregone conclusion. Mr. Button was a guidance counsellor. He held a fairly respected position in the school. He was part of the administration at the school where the complainant's father worked. He was also the complainant's father's boss, so to speak, having employed the complainant's father to help with the construction on the Button home and arranged for him to give the driving instruction under Mr. Button's contract. It seems entirely plausible that the complainant's step-mother would trust him with the car keys and trust him with the car.

It was also suggested that it would be unreasonable to conclude the complainant would not have gotten into a car with someone who had indecently assaulted him once before. Again, I cannot accept that as a foregone conclusion. To assume that a victim will forever avoid a perpetrator is to endorse one of an infinite number of reactions in the face of sexual violence and abuse to the exclusion of other

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Law reports are littered with cases of victims returning time and again, only to be revictimized, for all kinds of reasons and without any explanation whatsoever in some cases.

The complainant was a 13 year old boy. There was this car that he loved - a car that was sitting idle in the driveway; a car which he had taken out once before in secret; a car which he really, really wanted to drive. And here was Mr. Button - if not a family friend, someone with whom the complainant's father spent a lot of time and with whom the complainant's father had a relationship - and he was offering to take thecomplainant out for a drive. He was offering to let the complainant drive the car. In my view, that is an incredible inducement for a 13-year-old boy, and it is, again, entirely reasonable that an adolescent boy would have gotten into a car with Mr. Button, hoping that history would not repeat itself.

I do not have any reasonable doubt that arises out of the testimony which was given by Mr. Button with respect to the second count.

Although Mr. Button's testimony does not leave me with reasonable doubt, as I said, the Crown is still required to prove its case beyond

a reasonable doubt, and so I must nevertheless consider whether the complainant's testimony satisfies me beyond a reasonable doubt that this event in the car did, in fact, take place. I am so satisfied.

The complainant described the events clearly and cogently. His testimony withstood cross-examination. I considered the manner in which Mr. Button is alleged to have attacked the complainant. I do not think that it would be difficult for him to have manoeuvred himself in the vehicle the way that the complainant described it. I do not find the complainant's statement to the police, wherein he omitted to tell them that when he returned to the car Mr. Button was standing there, diminishes his credibility in any way. The statement was made in 2010, more than 30 years after these events allegedly occurred. The complainant himself said his memory is better now that he has had a chance to think about things than it was when he first gave the statement some five years ago. In my view, it was, at most, an oversight and not a deliberate omission or an attempt to mislead the police.

The complainant had some difficulty during his testimony explaining whether Mr. Button used

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1	his right or left hand to grab the complainant's
2	testicles and penis in the car. He did, however,
3	explain that he was confused when he was
4	answering his question by the manner in which
5	defence counsel was gesturing while asking the
6	question and this accounted for his confusion.
7	accept his explanation. I do note, however, that
8	this is not to suggest that defence counsel was
9	deliberately trying to confuse the witness.
10	The past convictions, as I said, are old.
11	They have been pardoned and these do not cause me
12	to question the complainant's credibility,
13	particularly in light of the complainant's life
14	and the way he has led his life since that time.
15	The evidence of the complainant respecting
16	the second count on the Indictment satisfies me
17	that he was indecently assaulted by David Button
18	Accordingly, I find Mr. Button guilty on this
19	count.
20	I direct the clerk to enter an acquittal on
21	Count 1 and to enter a conviction on Count 2.
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23	Certified to be a true and
24	accurate transcript pursuant to Rule 723 and 724 of the
25	Supreme Court Rules of Court.
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27	Annette Wright Court Reporter