

APR - 4 2013

S-132382

No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between **Ron Korkut**

, Plaintiff

And

Timothy E. McGee, Executive Director of the Law Society of British Columbia

, Defendant

NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM

This action has been started by the plaintiff for the relief set out in Part 2 below. If

you intend to respond to this action, you or your lawyer must

- (a) file a response to civil claim in Form 2 in the above-named registry of this court within the time for response to civil claim described below, and
- (b) serve a copy of the filed response to civil claim on the plaintiff. If

you intend to make a counterclaim, you or your lawyer must

- (a) file a response to civil claim in Form 2 and a counterclaim in Form 3 in the above-named registry of this court within the time for response to civil claim described below, and
- (b) serve a copy of the filed response to civil claim and counterclaim on the plaintiff and on any new parties named in the counterclaim.

JUDGEMENT MAY BE PRONOUNCED AGAINST YOU IF YOU FAIL to file the response to civil claim within the time for response to civil claim described below.

Time for response to civil claim

A response to civil claim must be filed and served on the plaintiff,

- (a) if you reside anywhere in Canada, within 21 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you,
- (b) if you reside in the United States of America, within 35 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you,
- (c) if you reside elsewhere, within 49 days after the date on which a copy of the filed notice of civil claim was served on you, or
- (d) if the time for response to civil claim has been set by order of the court, within that time.

CLAIM OF THE PLAINTIFF

Part 1: STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. INCIDENT: On March 31, 2009, while driving his work-van erratically and speeding on Pattullo Bridge, Stewart Taylor hit the Plaintiff's car and ran away. The Plaintiff lost control of his car that was totally destroyed after three impacts. Fortunately, he survived, because his car did not skid into the oncoming traffic. Stewart Taylor was caught, but not arrested or prosecuted. Instead, **ICBC assumed the liability of the HIT and RUN CRIME Stewart Taylor committed** and rewarded him by paying the cost of the car he destroyed, as if it was an ordinary accident. Worst of all, this is not an isolated case; because, according to ICBC quick-statistics, every year, ICBC assumes the liability of 49000 hit and run crashes that injure 2200 and kill 10 innocent citizens of British Columbia. Hit and run crash is criminal offence under the section 252 of Canadian Criminal Code.

2. THE PLAINTIFF'S DUTY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CRIME: As a victim of crime, the Plaintiff has legal obligation and civic duty to take legal action against ICBC; because, it is impossible to prevent crime, if victims fail **to take legal action** against the persons who are liable for their suffering.

3. LAWYERS' DUTY TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC: The Plaintiff needed legal advice to file his case, because it was a criminal case. As we all know and rely on the fact that, the lawyers' duty is to provide legal service to the public; especially to the victims of crime. This obligation is also clearly stated in the Canon's of Legal Ethics. "**A lawyer should make legal services available to the public** in an efficient and convenient manner that will command respect and confidence.."

4. BREACH OF THE RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE: Therefore, the Plaintiff consulted with ten lawyers referred by the Lawyer Referral Service to file his legal action. All of the ten lawyers declined to give him the name of the legal-form necessary for filing criminal cases, despite the Plaintiff was willing to pay for their service. For lawyers, **withholding legal information necessary for launching legal action is tantamount to obstruction of justice**; because, the lawyers are the only professionals who are knowledgeable and qualified to provide legal service necessary for justice.

5. RELUCTANCE TO INVESTIGATE LAWYER'S DUTY TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE:

Before filing disciplinary actions against those ten lawyers, the Plaintiff decided to find out if the Law Society is willing to investigate his complaint about the professional obligations of the lawyers. Therefore, he wrote a letter to David J. Bilinsky on April 3, 2012 and asked him if the lawyers had professional **obligation to provide legal service to the victims of crime**.

Nevertheless, he did not answer the Plaintiff's question. His conduct was indicative of the fact that the Law Society had no intention to investigate the Plaintiff's complaint about the lawyer's duty to provide legal service to the public.

6. OFFICIAL DENIAL OF LAWYERS DUTY TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE: To resolve the issue administratively, the Plaintiff proceeded in hierarchical order. After nine months of communication, the Law Society Executive Director, Mr. Timothy E. McGee confirmed that the lawyers of British Columbia had **no obligation to provide legal service to the victims of crime**, in his letter dated January 8, 2013. The Plaintiff asked him who had that obligation; but, he failed to respond.

7. CONSEQUENCE OF CONFIRMING THAT *THE LAWYERS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE TO THE VICTIMS OF CRIME*. As long as the lawyers refuse to provide legal service to the Plaintiff and the top executive of the Law Society denies the lawyer's obligation to provide legal service to the victims of crime, the Plaintiff's **access to justice will remain obstructed**; and ICBC will continue to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and reward the offenders under the title of "*accident insurance benefits*".

8. SUMMARY OF THE DEFENDANT'S OFFENCE: The Law Society, represented by the Defendant, failed to enforce the code of professional conduct for BC, therefore, the Plaintiff was not able to file his case. As a result, last year:

1. ICBC assumed the liability of 49000 hit and run crashes that injured 2200 and killed 10 innocent citizens, under the name of providing public service.
2. The Plaintiff, unnecessarily suffered from the frustration of obstruction of justice.

Part 2: RELIEF SOUGHT

1. The Plaintiff seeks a court order to remind the Law Society Executive Director, Mr. Timothy E. McGee that the lawyers have professional obligation to provide legal service to the public and the Law Society has a duty to enforce it to ensure that professional legal advice is available for the victims of crime in order to bring their offenders to justice; including the Plaintiff.
2. Fair amount of compensation for suffering from the frustration of obstruction of justice for one year, solely to deter the Defendant from offending the other members of the public by breaching his fiduciary duty to enforce the code of professional conduct for BC.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

Assuming the liability of 49000 hit and run crashes that injure 2200 and kill 10 innocent citizens every year and rewarding the offenders by paying the damages they caused by selling compulsory insurance to the public; and denying the lawyers' obligation to provide legal service to the victims of hit and run crime, HAS NO LEGAL BASIS, as long as the objective of LAW is to protect the public.

Plaintiff's address for service: Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1

Fax number address for service (if any):

E-mail address for service (if any): ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

The address of the registry is: 800 Smithe Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2E1

Date: April 4, 2013

Ron Korkut

Rule 7-1 (1) of the Supreme Court Civil Rules states:

- (1) Unless all parties of record consent or the court otherwise orders, each party of record to an action must, within 35 days after the end of the pleading period,
 - (a) prepare a list of documents in Form 22 that lists
 - (i) all documents that are or have been in the party's possession or control and that could, if available, be used by any party at trial or prove or disprove a material fact, and
 - (ii) all other documents to which the party intends to refer at trial, and
 - (b) serve the list on all parties of record.

APPENDIX

Part 1: CONCISE SUMMARY NATURE OF CLAIM:

Failure to enforce the code of professional conduct for BC.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING:

- a motor vehicle accident
- personal injury, other than one arising from a motor vehicle accident
- a dispute about real property (real estate)
- a dispute about personal property
- the lending of money
- the provision of goods or services or other general commercial matters
- an employment relationship
- a dispute about a will or other issues concerning the probate of an estate
- a matter not listed here

Part 3:

Occupiers Liability Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 337