

JAN 12 2015

No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between



Ron Korkut

, Plaintiff

And

John D. Waddell, Austin F. Cullen, K. Jill Leacock,

, 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: Stewart Taylor hit the Plaintiff's car and ran away, on Pattullo Bridge, March 31, 2009. The Plaintiff's car was totally destroyed, but he survived the collision. Stewart Taylor was caught, nevertheless he was not arrested or prosecuted; because, **ICBC assumed the liability of the HIT and RUN CRIME Stewart Taylor committed**. Even though ICBC was 100% liable for the incident, ICBC representative **Mr. Jason Gray** refused to pay non-pecuniary damages of the Plaintiff. Later on, the Plaintiff found out that, **ICBC assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10, injure and maim 2,200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year**. (ICBC quick-statistics)

2. THE PLAINTIFF'S DUTY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CRIME: As a surviving victim of hit and run crime, the Plaintiff has a legal obligation to take legal action against ICBC; because, it is impossible to prevent crime, if victims fail **to take legal action** against their offenders.

3. LAWYERS OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE: In order to file his case, the Plaintiff consulted with ten lawyers referred by the Lawyer Referral Service. All of the ten lawyers declined to provide legal advice or service to file his case, despite the Plaintiff was willing to pay for their service. Lawyers' refusing to provide legal service to a member of public is tantamount to **obstruction of justice**; because, the lawyers are the only professionals who are knowledgeable and qualified to provide legal service to the public. The lawyers' professional-obligation is also clearly stated in the Canons 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. LAW SOCIETY STATED THAT LAWYERS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC: In order to resolve this issue, the Plaintiff got in touch with the Law Society of British Columbia. After seven months of communication, the Law Society Executive Director, **Mr. Timothy E. McGee** confirmed that the lawyers of British Columbia have **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.

5. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST Mr. McGEE: To find out **who has legal obligation to provide legal service to the public**, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against Mr. Timothy E. McGee, Executive Director of the Law Society. Nevertheless, legal representative of Mr. McGee, **Mr. Michael Armstrong** filed a court application and **Mr. Justice Nathan Smith** dismissed the Plaintiff's case with costs, on August 2nd, 2013, without answering the Plaintiff's question and without referring to any authority that relaxes lawyers' obligation to provide legal service to the public. At the hearing, the Plaintiff asked to Mr. Armstrong the following question. He was silent; instead, Mr. Justice Nathan Smith responded as follows: (Transcript, page 18)

RON KORKUT: Who has the obligation to provide legal service to the public if the lawyers have not such an obligation? Please answer this question before the court.

THE COURT: All right.

7. DISMISSAL OF LEGAL ACTION WITHOUT AN APPLICABLE AUTHORITY:

Mr. Justice Nathan Smith concurred with Mr. Armstrong's argument and decided that ICBC had an obligation to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay criminal damages on behalf of criminal offenders, where criminal offenders were identified, under the Insurance Vehicle Act C.231. Nevertheless, there is no provision in C.231 of the Act that entitles ICBC to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay the damages on behalf of the criminals, where offenders are identified. It is impossible to have such a provision in the Act; because, **it is impossible to assume the liability of a criminal offence and let the criminal offender be free**, as long as the Law is enforced effectively.

8. ATTEMPTING TO EXACT MONEY BY USING UNSIGNED COURT ORDER:

The Plaintiff appealed Mr. Justice Smith's decision to the Court of Appeal. Nevertheless, the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal; because, Mr. Justice Smith **did not sign his order**. Instead, Mr. Armstrong drafted an order on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith and asked the Plaintiff to sign it; arguing that signing a document does not mean "acceptance", in legal documents. Mr. Armstrong, attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith. Furthermore, he demanded \$5,000 under the name of "security deposit" for appeal court costs, assuming he would abort the Plaintiff's appeal, as well.

9. COMPLAINT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Since the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal in the Court of Appeal, he had no choice, other than reporting this issue to the Chief Justice, **Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson** and seeking help. He wrote four letters dated: Nov. 25, 2013, Jan. 13, 2014, Mar. 5, 2014 and Mar. 25, 2014. The Plaintiff raised the following issues to the attention of the Chief Justice:

1. Mr. Armstrong filed the application **without citing an authority** to prove that the Plaintiff's suffering was based on a lawful action.
2. Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action **without answering the question before the Court** and **declined to sign his order**.
3. Mr. Michael Armstrong, by using his professional influence, attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that **signing a legal document does not mean acceptance** and asked the Plaintiff sign the order he drafted on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith. He attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith.
4. Master Dennis Tokarek signed a "Certificate of Costs" **without printing his name** on the legal document. The Plaintiff attempted to confirm the signature, but Master Tokarek failed to confirm his signature, in writing.

10. THE CHIEF JUSTICE DISREGARDED THE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT: As we all know, the Chief Justice is responsible for supervising the court services and ensure that court services are provided to the public within reason. Nevertheless, he failed to respond to the Plaintiff's complaint. Instead, Mrs. K. Jill Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff, dated January, 15, 2014. She interpreted the Plaintiff's complaint as a "*request of legal advice*" and she stated that: "*Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice. will not respond further to your inquiry.*" Therefore, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against the Chief Justice, on the grounds of breach of duty.

Part 2. RELIEF SOUGHT

If one or more of the following actions are NOT LAWFUL, the Plaintiff seeks **his non-pecuniary damages for suffering from the frustration of obstructed justice for almost six years**, and effective amount of **punitive damages** to deter the Defendant(s) from repeating their wrong and to salvage the credibility of administration of justice.

Part 3: JUDGMENTS REQUESTED

1. IS IT LAWFULL for ICBC, to **assume the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes** that kill 8 and injure 2,200 people in British Columbia, every year, including the cases where offenders are identified?
2. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG, lawyer, to attempt to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action against Mr. McGEE, without citing any authority that justifies **lawyers' failure to provide legal service to the victims of crime** for bringing their offenders to justice?
3. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice **Nathan Smith**, to **dismiss** the Plaintiff's legal action **without answering the legal question before the Court** regarding the lawyers' legal obligation to provide legal service to the public, and **refuse to sign his order**?
4. IS IT LAWFUL for Master **Dennis Tokarek**, to sign a "certificate of costs" to **force the Plaintiff to pay court costs before his appeal**, without printing his name on the document and decline to confirm his signature in writing?
5. IS IT A LAWFUL for the Chief Justice, **Christopher E. Hinkson**, to **disregard the Plaintiff's complaint regarding improper court procedures**; such as, *justices who fail to admit the proven facts and applicable law, issue unsigned court orders*; and *lawyers attempting to swindle money from the Plaintiff, by using unsigned court orders*?
6. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. **John D. Waddell**, lawyer, to file an application to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action **without citing any authority** to demonstrate that Chief Justice has no obligation to respond to a member of the public complaining about improper court procedures?
7. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice **Austin F. Cullen** to **dismiss** the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice **without referring to any authority** that relaxes the Chief Justice's DUTY TO SUPERVISE the court services and respond to reasonable complaints of the Public?
8. IS IT LAWFUL for Mrs. **K. Jill Leacock**, lawyer, to influence the Plaintiff to believe that Mr. Justice Cullen's **unsigned court order** is a **valid** court order and attempt to swindle undisclosed amount of court costs from the Plaintiff, referring to an unsigned court order?

Part 4: LEGAL BASIS

The Plaintiff relies on the following PRINCIPLES OF LAW:

1. Hit and run incident is NOT an ACCIDENT; it is a CRIME, under the section 252 of the **Criminal Code of Canada**.
2. A victim of crime has a DUTY to bring his/her offender to justice.
3. Assuming the liability of CRIMINAL action is the same as committing the offence.
4. Judgment must be based on the **substantiated facts and the applicable Law**.
5. It is improper to argue **irrelevant issues** and refer to irrelevant authorities in the Court of Law.
6. ABORTING a victim's legal action without any applicable authority is tantamount to **obstruction of justice**.
7. A supervisor is RESPONSIBLE for the wrong actions of the personnel works under his/her supervision.
8. A document that is NOT SIGNED by the person who is authorized to issue it, is NOT a **valid** legal document.
9. It not lawful to attempt to EXACT MONEY from another person relying on an *unsigned court order*.
- 10. The Officers of the Courts who disregard the Law and obstruct justice to the public, are the most DANGEROUS OFFENDERS.**

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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



Date: January 12, 2015

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:

Assuming the liability of hit and run crimes and obstruction of justice.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. **ICBC assumed the liability of hit and run crime and let the offender be free.**
2. The Law Society Executive Director, Mr. TIMOTHY E. McGEE stated that the lawyers have **no obligation to provide legal service** to a victim or crime who is trying to bring his offender to justice.
3. Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG procured the abortion of the Plaintiff's legal action **without** citing any **authority** to demonstrate that lawyers have no obligation to provide legal service to the public. He attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using **unsigned court order**.
3. Mr. NATHAN SMITH dismissed the Plaintiff's case against Mr. McGEE **without answering** the question before the Court and **declined to sign his order**.
4. Master DENNIS TOKAREK signed a "certificate of costs", without printing his name and declined to verify his name.
5. Mr. CHRISTOPHER E. HINKSON, Chief Justice, disregarded the Plaintiff's complaint about the judges issuing unsigned court orders and lawyers swindling money using unsigned court orders.
6. Mr. JOHN WADDELL procured the abortion the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without citing any authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to invigilate court services and attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using an unsigned court order.
7. Mr. AUSTIN CULLEN dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without referring to any authority and did not sign his dismissal order.
8. Mrs. K. JILL LEACOCK attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that unsigned court order was a valid and enforceable court order.

Part 3:

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



Jack Webster, Q.C.
Robert J. Rose
Danine T. Griffin
Richard B. Pearce
David S. Klein
Cameron N. Wong
Steven J. Gares

Alan B. Hudson
Carolyn M. Coleclough
Paul M. J. Arvisais
Anthony Leoni
Elizabeth L. Clarke
Michael C. Toulch

Allan J. Coombe
Daniel D. Nugent
Brent Loewen
Anthony L. Shiau
Antoine Gariepy
Kathryn V. Marshall

Reply to: Anthony Leoni
Direct Line: (604)443-3667
Email: al@webhudeo.ca
Our File: 46365-165

VIA E-MAIL & REGULAR MAIL

January 22, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: *Korkut v. Waddell et al*
S.C.B.C. Action No.: S150231; Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you, a copy of the Response to Civil Claim regarding the above-noted matter.

Yours truly,
WEBSTER HUDSON & COOMBE LLP
Per: 
Anthony Leoni

/sh
Enclosure

cc: Clients

Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP is a limited liability partnership comprised of law corporations.

510 - 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1
Tel: (604) 682-3488 • Fax: (604) 682-3438 • www.webhudco.ca
1744643.1



No. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN, K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

RESPONSE TO CIVIL CLAIM

Filed by: The Defendant John D. Waddell, Q.C. (the "Defendant Solicitor")

Part 1: RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM FACTS

Division 1 — Response to Facts of the Defendant

- 1 None of the facts alleged in Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are admitted.
2. All of the facts alleged in Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are denied.
3. The facts alleged in N/A of the Notice of Civil Claim are outside the knowledge of the Defendant Solicitor.

Division 2 — Defendant's Version of Facts

4. The Defendant John D. Waddell, Q.C. (the "Defendant Solicitor") is a barrister and solicitor who was at all material times authorized to practice law in the Province of British Columbia.
5. The Defendant Solicitor never acted as solicitor to the Plaintiff.
6. The Defendant Solicitor acted as counsel at the material times for parties who were adverse in interest to the Plaintiff with respect to British Columbia Supreme Court action No. S143080, Vancouver Registry.
7. The Defendant Solicitor only owed duties as solicitor to his clients and did not, nor could he in the circumstances, owe duties as alleged or at all to the Plaintiff.
8. The Notice of Civil Claim does not disclose any cause of action known to the law with respect to the Defendant Solicitor.

Division 3 — Additional Facts

9. The Defendant Solicitor acted at all times to the standards of a reasonable and prudent solicitor. The Defendant Solicitor denies breaching any duties as alleged or at all.
10. In the alternative, if there was a breach of duty by the Defendant Solicitor, which is not admitted but specifically denied, then such breach was not the cause in fact or the proximate cause of any loss.
11. The Defendant Solicitor puts the Plaintiff to strict proof of the losses alleged.
12. The Defendant Solicitor reserves the right to plead additional facts as they become known.

Part 2: RESPONSE TO RELIEF SOUGHT

13. The Defendant Solicitor opposes the granting of the relief sought in all paragraphs of Part 2 of the Notice of Civil Claim.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

14. The Notice of Civil Claim is frivolous, vexatious, and/or otherwise an abuse of process of this Honourable Court.
15. At all material times, the Defendant Solicitor acted to the standards of a reasonable and prudent barrister and solicitor and without any breaches of any duties as alleged or at all.
16. The Defendant Solicitor was under no duty to proffer business or legal advice to the Plaintiff.
17. The Plaintiff did not rely, either as a matter of fact or reasonably as a matter of law, upon the Defendant Solicitor with respect to the losses and matters alleged in the Notice of Civil Claim.
18. Contrary to the allegations in the Notice of Civil Claim, the Defendant Solicitor was under no duty to "[cite] authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to invigilate Court services...". The duties of a lawyer as an advocate are owed to the Court, not to the opposing litigant. It is well-established in law that a breach of any obligation owed to the Court, which is expressly denied in the herein matter, does not result in a breach of duty to the opposing party.
19. The Defendant Solicitor specifically pleads and relies on Practice Direction 26 to the Supreme Court Civil Rules, issued July 12, 2010 by Bauman, C.J.S.C. (as he then was) with respect to the Plaintiff's allegation that unsigned Court Orders are invalid.

20. To postulate the existence of a duty owed by the Defendant Solicitor to the Plaintiff would offend base principles relating to duties of solicitors owed exclusively to their clients. Such duties as alleged, if they existed as a matter of law or in the circumstances here, would require a solicitor to breach the antecedent duty owed to his client. Manifestly there cannot be, as a matter of law, such competing duties upon the Defendant Solicitor.
21. The alleged breaches of duty by the Defendant Solicitor, which are not admitted but denied, did not cause any losses that are or that might be alleged.
22. In the alternative, if the Plaintiff has suffered loss or damage, either as alleged in the Notice of Civil Claim or at all, which is not admitted but denied, the Defendant Solicitor says that the damages claimed are too remote, that the Plaintiff has failed to act reasonably in mitigation of his damages, and that the Defendant Solicitor is therefore not liable to the Plaintiff for the damages claimed.
23. The Defendant Solicitor denies and puts the Plaintiff to strict proof of the losses alleged.

Defendant's address for service:

Attn: Anthony Leoni

WEBSTER HUDSON & COOMBE LLP
510 - 1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4H1
(604) 443-3667

Fax number for service: None

Email address for service: N/A

Date: January 22 , 2015



Anthony Leoni,
Lawyer for the Defendant John D. Waddell, Q.C.

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

January 25, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Anthony Leoni
Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP
510-1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver BC V6E 4H1

Dear Mr. Leoni,

Re: Your response to civil claim S150231 dated Jan. 22, 2015

1. YOU DENIED John Waddell's duty AL OF If, in your opinion, it is lawful to apply for an order for lump sum costs relying on a dismissal order, whether or not it has been signed by the justice who issued the order, you may go ahead and practice what you believe is lawful.

Nevertheless, in my opinion, attempting to obtain an "order for lump sum costs" relying on an unsigned dismissal order has no merit, unless you succeed in **convincing your victim** to believe that an **order made by relying on an unsigned judgment is a valid order**.

I assure you that, I will not pay any court costs, as long as **Mr. Justice Austin F. Cullen** refuses to sign his own judgment, as required by the Law.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First



This is Affidavit #1
of Erica Breakwell in this case
and was made on the 30th of January, 2015

No. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN, K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT

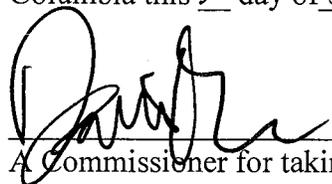
I, Erica Breakwell, Legal Assistant at Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP, of 510-1040 W Georgia Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, SWEAR THAT:

1. I am a Legal Assistant at Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP, lawyers for the defendant John D. Waddell, and, as such, have personal knowledge of the matters and facts hereinafter deposed to save and except where stated to be on information or belief and, where so stated, I verily believe those matters and facts to be true.
2. On January 29, 2015 I performed an online search of BC Court Services Online. I searched for all actions in which Ron Korkut was named as a party. The results of this search are attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "A".
3. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "B" is the Notice of Civil Claim in action number S132382 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Plaintiff's action against Timothy E. McGee.

4. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “C” is the Order dismissing action number S132382 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
5. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “D” is the Notice of Civil Claim in action number S143003 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Plaintiff’s action against Kathy Kinloch and Mirela Pop.
6. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “E” is the Order dismissing action number S143003 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
7. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “F” is the Notice of Civil Claim in action number S143080 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Plaintiff’s action against Chief Justice Christopher E. Hinkson.
8. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “G” is the Order dismissing action number S143080 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
9. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “H” is the Notice of Civil Claim in action number S148815 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Plaintiff’s action against Gavin Cameron, Justice Patrice Abrioux, and Heidi L. McBride.
10. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit “I” is the Order dismissing action number S1148815 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

11. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "J" is the Notice of Civil Claim in the herein action.
action.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the City of
Vancouver, in the Province of British
Columbia this 30 day of January, 2015.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits in
the Province of British Columbia



Erica Breakwell

DAVID S. KLEIN
Barrister and Solicitor
510 - 1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4H1
(604) 682-3488



BRITISH
COLUMBIA

You are logged on as DEVON DALE - px53987

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
affidavit of ERILA BREAKWELL
sworn before me at VANCOUVER
this 10 day of JANUARY 20 15
[Signature]
Commissioner for taking Affidavits
for British Columbia

Search Civil By Party Name - Individual Results

[Refine Search](#)
[New Search](#)

Search Criteria:

Last Name: Korkut
First Name: Ron

Results: 1 - 16 of 16

Last Name, First Name Style of Cause	Classification of File	Court Location	File Number	Date File Opened	Date Last Updated	View
KORKUT, RON ORHAN VAN CITY SAVINGS v KORKUT, RON	Supreme Foreclosure	Vancouver Law Courts	020847	05Jul2002	30Sep2002	View
KORKUT, RON ORHAN CANADA TRUSTCO MORTGAGE CO v KORKUT, RON	Supreme Foreclosure	Vancouver Law Courts	021099	29Aug2002	06Feb2006	View
KORKUT, Ron Orhan STRATA PLAN NW1458 v KORKUT, Ron	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	New Westminster Law Courts	82003	05Sep2003	15Sep2003	View
KORKUT, Ron Orhan ERGUN, Nazan v KORKUT, Ron	Supreme Family Law Proceedings	New Westminster Law Courts	40651	20Mar2012	15Jun2012	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v BCIT	Provincial Small Claims	Burnaby Provincial Court	35505	31Mar1999	14Apr1999	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v SAFETY ENGINEERING SERVICES	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	C984697	16Sep1998	24Oct2000	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v MATKIN, James	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	004348	10Aug2000	19Jan2001	View
KORKUT, Ron ECM CONSULTING v TSISSEREV, Art	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	016429	14Nov2001	22Feb2002	View
KORKUT, RON KORKUT, RON v ROEST, RUSSELL	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	New Westminster Law Courts	71692	04Feb2002	19Apr2002	View
KORKUT, RON KORKUT, RON v PLANT, GEOFF	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	New Westminster Law Courts	71863	11Feb2002	19Apr2002	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v MAKI, Will	Provincial Small Claims	Surrey Provincial Court	40485	18Aug1997	18Sep1997	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v MCGEE, Timothy	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	132382	04Apr2013	06Dec2013	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v KINLOCH, Kathy	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	143003	16Apr2014	19Aug2014	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v HINKSON, Christopher E.	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	143080	22Apr2014	25Jul2014	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v CAMERON, Gavin	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	148815	14Nov2014	15Jan2015	View
KORKUT, Ron KORKUT, Ron v WADDELL, John	Supreme Supreme Civil (General)	Vancouver Law Courts	150231	12Jan2015	22Jan2015	View

2

S-132382

SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER REGISTRY

No. VANCOUVER REGISTRY

APR - 4 2013

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between



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.

Vertical stamp: This is Exhibit B - returned to in the affidavit of ERICA BULLOCK VANCOUVER sworn before me at VANCOUVER this 1st day of APR 2013

JUDGEMENT MAY BE PRONOUNCED AGAINST YOU IF YOU FAIL TO RESPOND TO CIVIL CLAIM WITHIN THE TIME FOR RESPONSE TO CIVIL CLAIM DESCRIBED BELOW. 04 APR 13 1309348 8155 21422 5132882 200.00

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

7



NO. S-132382
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

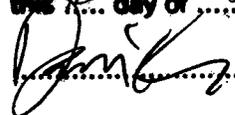
ORDER MADE AFTER APPLICATION

BEFORE))
) THE HONOURABLE) 02 / AUGUST / 2013
) MR. JUSTICE SMITH)
))

ON THE APPLICATION of the defendant, Timothy E. McGee, Executive Director of the Law Society of British Columbia, coming on for hearing at 800 Smithe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 2nd day of August, 2013, and on hearing Michael G. Armstrong, Q.C., lawyer for the defendant, and Ron Korkut, plaintiff;

THIS COURT ORDERS that:

1. The within action be and is hereby dismissed; and

This is Exhibit " C " referred to in the
 affidavit of ERICA BREASWELL
 sworn before me at VANCOUVER
 this 22 day of JANUARY 2015


2. The plaintiff shall pay ordinary costs of this action to the defendant.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES APPROVE THE FORM OF THIS ORDER:

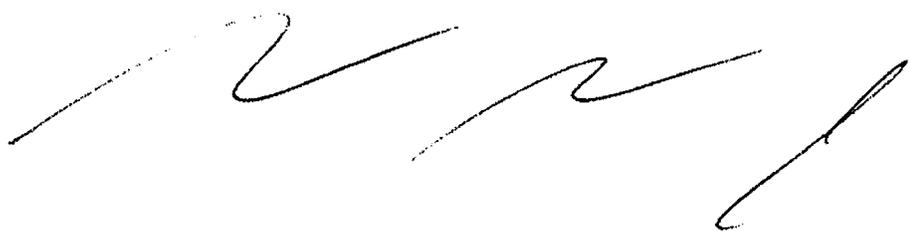


Signature of Michael G. Armstrong, Q.C.,
lawyer for the defendant, Timothy E. McGee,
Executive Director of the Law Society of British Columbia

See attached note.

Signature of Ron Korkut, the plaintiff

By the Court


Δ/ Registrar

SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

S=143003

No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

APR 16 2014

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between  Ron Korkut

And Kathy Kinloch, Mirela Pop,

This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the
affidavit of ERICA BREAKWELL
sworn before me at VANCOUVER
this 22 day of APRIL 2014

.....
, Plaintiff

.....
, Defendants

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 September 30, 2010, the Plaintiff, an electrical instructor at BCIT, bought a 30-years-old boat from Craigslist. He paid \$2200 for it. In fact, it wouldn't worth even \$500; because, practically nothing was working on it. He replaced the engine and completely renovated the boat in two years. Then, he realized that it was too big and slow for him, therefore, he sold it and lost at least \$2000 on it.

2. TAX DEMAND: Almost three years later, on May 27, 2013, the Plaintiff received a letter from Natalie Salloum. She asked him to pay 12% tax for the boat. For the following reasons, the Plaintiff concluded that her demand was **not a legitimate** tax claim and he chose not to communicate with her:

- a. **Natalie Salloum's tax demand was unusual and unauthorized:** A legitimate tax collection agent would have **identified herself** and **the tax** she intended to collect, such as sales tax, income tax, boat enjoyment tax etc. and would have referred to a **specific authority** (legislation) that **unequivocally forces a member of the public to pay tax on a used boat sold by the owner** on as is basis. No one pays tax on the used goods sold by the owner in the Province of British Columbia. The Plaintiff have never seen or heard anyone who was forced to pay tax on used goods sold by the owner.
- b. **Natalie Salloums' claim was beyond the time limits of a civil claim.** Many civil claims have a time limit of two years. Claiming an alleged debt almost three years after the transaction is not a usual procedure. A reasonable person who intends to collect a legitimate debt would notify the debtor within a reasonable time frame.
- c. **Natalie Salloum made her demand under the intimidation of increasing the demand;** Natalie Salloum stated that "*If payment requested is not received within 20 days ... tax in the amount of \$2000, plus interest will be issued to you.*" No reasonable person would communicate with a person who treats him like a tax-evader and forces him to pay an unidentified and unauthorized tax under the threat of increasing the demand.

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d. Natalie Salloum unlawfully accessed to the Plaintiff's boat registry information. It is obvious from her statement that Natalie Salloum had access to the Plaintiff's boat registration information: "...above referenced boat was registered in your name...". The Plaintiff phoned the registry to find out if collection agencies are permitted to access to registry information. They informed me that registry information was confidential. That alone is conclusive to the fact that Natalie Salloum's demand was fraudulent; because a person who is not authorized to access the information necessary to claim a tax, obviously is not authorized to collect the tax.

3. THE PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL OBLIGATION: As a law abiding and socially-responsible member of the public, it was impossible for the Plaintiff to comply with the unreasonable and unauthorized demand of money Natalie Salloum made under the threat of increasing the demand; because, a person who fails to resist to unreasonable and un-authorized demand of money may be held culpable for co-operating with the wrong-doer.

4. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF UNAUTHORIZED DEMAND OF MONEY: On April 26, 2013, as she threatened the Plaintiff earlier, she arbitrarily assessed the value of the boat as \$16,666.66 and she increased her demand to \$2,226.41, including the interest.

5. HARRASMENT TO COLLECT UNAUTHORIZED DEMAND OF MONEY: Afterwards, she kept harassing the Plaintiff to collect the money she demanded, in numerous occasions by writing and calling. The Plaintiff have six letters to prove it.

6. APPROPRIATING MONEY WITHOUT COURT ORDER: Finally, Natalie Salloum, through her agent, got in touch with BCIT payroll manager, Mirela Pop and asked her to tamper with the Plaintiff's payroll account and appropriate the money she demanded. As a payroll manager, Mirela Pop supposed to know that **no person can take another person's money against the will of the owner, except having a valid Court Order.** Nevertheless, without having a valid Court Order and without the Plaintiff's approval, she tampered with the Plaintiff's account and appropriated his \$2251.36, between October 4 and November 15, 2013.

7. THE PLAINTIFF'S STRUGGLE TO CORRECT THE WRONG: The Plaintiff wrote a letter, dated October 28, 2013, to Mirela Pop reminding her that tampering with employee accounts without a Court Order is wrong and asked her to return his money back. She failed to respond; instead the Plaintiff's supervisor Dan Zaklan alleged that Lorcan O'Melinn, Vice President, was responsible for Mirela Pop's conduct and advised the Plaintiff not to communicate with Mirela Pop regarding this issue. The Plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr. O'Melinn dated November 1, 2013. Mr. O'Melinn refused accept the responsibility and argued that the demand of money is made under the Section 47 of the Consumption Tax Rebate and Transition Act despite the legality of alleged debt claim was not the issue. The issue was tampering with an employee's account without a valid court order. Furthermore, there is NO clear statement in the Section 47 of the Consumption Tax Rebate and Transition Act that forces the members of the public to pay tax on a used boat sold by the owner, as is.

8. REQUEST TO THE PRESIDENT OF BCIT: Counting on the fact that the President is legally responsible for supervising the staff working under her supervision, the Plaintiff raised the issue to the attention of Kathy Kinloch, the President of BCIT. The Plaintiff wrote her four letters dated January 6, February 11, February 26, March 5, 2014 and asked her to correct the wrong. She did not respond to the Plaintiff's letters. On behalf of her, Tomi Eeckhout responded and stated in his letter dated February 21, 2014, that: "*We will not direct Ms. Pop to return any money to you.*"

9. FINAL REQUEST: The Plaintiff wrote his final letter dated March 21, 2014 to Mrs. Kinloch and asked her to advise Mirela Pop to return the money she misappropriated from his account. She failed to respond. Therefore, the Plaintiff had to refer this issue to the attention of the Administration of Justice.

Part 2: RELIEF SOUGHT

JUDGMENT REQUESTED: IS IT LAWFUL FOR THE DEFENDANTS TO TAMPER WITH THE PLAINTIFF'S ACCOUNT TO PAY HIS DEBT WITHOUT A VALID COURT ORDER, AGAINST HIS WILL?

1. If it is LAWFUL: The Plaintiff requests a Court Order to **declare the legality of appropriating money from employee accounts without a valid court order**, so that other payroll managers can enjoy the freedom of tampering with employee accounts and making payments from employee accounts with impunity.

2. If it is UNLAWFUL: a. The Plaintiff requests that the Defendants **return the money** they misappropriated from the Plaintiff's account and,
b. **Non-pecuniary damages** to deter the Defendants from misappropriating the wages of the employees of BCIT, in the future.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

PRINCIPLE OF LAW: The person who works and earns a specific amount of money is the **LAWFUL OWNER** of the money. No other person can claim ownership on the money and make any payments on behalf of the owner without the owner's consent or a valid Court Order.

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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

Date: April 16, 2014



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:

Tampering with employee accounts without a valid Court Order.

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
- appropriating money without Court Order

Part 3:

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



No. S143003
Vancouver Registry

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

KATHY KINLOCH, MIRELA POP

DEFENDANTS

ORDER MADE AFTER APPLICATION

))
))
BEFORE)	THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE)
)	ABRIOUX)
))

August 14, 2014

ON THE APPLICATION OF the Defendants, Kathy Kinloch and Mirela Pop, coming on for hearing at Vancouver, British Columbia on June 27, 2014, and on hearing Gavin Cameron, counsel for the Defendants, and the Plaintiff Ron Korkut, appearing in person, and judgment being reserved to this date;

THIS COURT ORDERS that:

1. The within action is dismissed.
2. The Plaintiff shall pay the Defendants special costs, fixed in the lump sum of \$3,500.00, inclusive of taxes and disbursements.

This is Exhibit " E " referred to in the
 affidavit of ERICA BREHWELL
 sworn before me at VANCOUVER
 this 30 day of JANUARY, 2015

3. The requirement that the Plaintiff approve the form of this order be and is dispensed with.

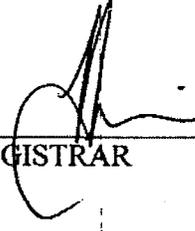
THE FOLLOWING PARTIES APPROVE THE FORM OF THIS ORDER AND CONSENT TO EACH OF THE ORDERS, IF ANY, THAT ARE INDICATED ABOVE AS BEING BY CONSENT:



Signature of
 Lawyer for the Defendants, Kathy Kinloch and
Mirela Pop

GAVIN CAMERON

BY THE COURT



REGISTRAR

**SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER REGISTRY**

APR 22 2015

17
5-143080

No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Between **Ron Korkut**

And **e Christopher E. Hinkson,**

This is Exhibit "F" referred to in the affidavit of **ERICA BREAKWELL** sworn before me at **VANCOUVER** this 30 day of **MAY** 2015

.....
, Plaintiff

.....
, 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: Stewart Taylor hit the Plaintiff's car and ran away, on Pattullo Bridge, March 31, 2009. The Plaintiff lost the control of his car, after three impacts, his car was totally destroyed. The Plaintiff was very lucky to survive the collision; because, he was driving on the left lane and his car did not skid into the oncoming traffic. Stewart Taylor was caught, but not arrested or prosecuted; because, **ICBC assumed the liability of the HIT and RUN CRIME Stewart Taylor committed.** Even though ICBC was 100% liable for the incident, ICBC representative **Mr. Jason Gray** refused to pay non-pecuniary damages of the Plaintiff. Later on, the Plaintiff found out that, **ICBC assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10, injure and maim 2,200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year.** (ICBC quick-statistics)

2. THE PLAINTIFF'S DUTY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CRIME: As a surviving victim of hit and run crime, the Plaintiff has a legal obligation to take legal action against ICBC; because, it is impossible to prevent crime, if victims fail to **take legal action** against their offenders.

3. OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE: The Plaintiff contacted with the Court registry to file his legal action. Nevertheless, the registry declined to give him the name of the legal form required to file criminal cases. Therefore, the Plaintiff consulted with ten lawyers referred by the Lawyer Referral Service. 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 to the public. That obligation is also clearly stated in the Canons 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. LAW SOCIETY AND LAWYERS' OBLIGATIONS: Before filing disciplinary actions against those ten lawyers, the Plaintiff decided to find out if the Law Society was 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. After a series of letters, on May 21, 2012, **Jack Olsen**, Ethics, stated that the

Lawyers do not have obligation to provide legal service to the public. His statement was conclusive that the Law Society had no intention to investigate the Plaintiff's complaint.

5. 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.

6. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST TIMOTHY E. MCGEE: To find out who has legal obligation to provide legal service to the public, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against Timothy E. McGee. Nevertheless, legal representative of Mr. McGee, **Mr. Michael Armstrong** filed a court application and **Mr. Justice Nathan Smith** dismissed the Plaintiff's case with costs, on August 2nd, 2013, without any tangible reason or authority.

At the hearing, the Plaintiff asked to Mr. Armstrong the following question. He was silent; instead, Mr. Justice Nathan Smith responded as follows: (Transcript, page 18)

RON KORKUT: Who has the obligation to provide legal service to the public if the lawyers have not such an obligation? Please answer this question before the court.

THE COURT: All right.

7. THE REASON FOR DISMISSAL: Mr. Justice Nathan Smith concurred with Mr. Armstrong's argument and decided that ICBC had an obligation to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay criminal damages on behalf of criminal offenders, where criminal offenders were identified, under the Insurance Vehicle Act C.231. Nevertheless, there is no provision in the Act that entitles ICBC to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay the damages on behalf of the criminals, where offenders are identified. It is impossible to have such a provision in the Act; because, **it is impossible to assume the liability of a criminal offence and let the criminal offenders free**, as long as the Law is enforced effectively.

8. JUSTICE FAILS TO SIGN HIS ORDER: The Plaintiff appealed Mr. Justice Smith's decision to the Court of Appeal. Nevertheless, the Plaintiff's appeal was obstructed; because, Mr. Justice Smith **did not sign his order**. Instead, Mr. Armstrong drafted an order on behalf of Mr. Justice

Smith and asked the Plaintiff to sign it; arguing that signing a document does not mean “acceptance”, in legal proceedings. Furthermore, he filed another application to compel the Plaintiff to pay court costs of \$6165.77, before the appeal and demanded \$5,000 “security deposit” for appeal court costs, assuming he would abort the Plaintiff’s appeal, as well.

9. COMPLAINT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Since the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal in the Court of Appeal, he had no choice, other than reporting this issue to the Chief Justice, **Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson** and seeking help. He wrote four letters dated: Nov. 25, 2013, Jan. 13, 2014, Mar. 5, 2014 and Mar. 25, 2014. The Plaintiff raised the following issues to the attention of the Chief Justice:

1. LEGAL CHICIANERY: Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed the Plaintiff’s legal action without any tangible reason or applicable authority, knowing that the Plaintiff had a legal obligation to bring ICBC to justice; because ICBC assumes **the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10, injure 2,200 people every year, in British Columbia.**

2. OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE: Since the decision of Mr. Justice Nathan Smith was questionable, **he did not sign his dismissal order.** Instead, Mr. Michael Armstrong attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to sign Mr. Justice Nathan Smith’s order. Since, the Plaintiff is not a fool to sign an unauthorized decision made against him, he did not sign it; therefore, his appeal was obstructed.

3. IMPROPER COURT PROCEDURE: Upon Mr. Michael Armstrong’s application, Master Dennis Tokarek signed a “Certificate of Costs” without printing his name on the legal document. The Plaintiff attempted to confirm the signature, but Master Tokarek failed to confirm his signature, in writing.

10. FAILURE TO RESPOND: It is common sense that, the Chief Justice is responsible for supervising court services and ensure that court services are provided to the public within reason. Nevertheless, he failed to respond to the Plaintiff’s complaint. Instead, K. J. Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff, dated January, 15, 2014. He interpreted the Plaintiff’s complaint as a “*request of legal advice*” and he stated that: “Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice. will not respond further to your inquiry.” Therefore, the Plaintiff filed this case against the Chief Justice, on the grounds of breach of duty.

11. SUMMARY:

1. The Plaintiff, as a victim of potentially fatal hit and run crime, has a right and legal obligation to bring his offender, ICBC to justice.
2. The lawyers, members of the Law Society, declined to provide legal service to the Plaintiff. Therefore, the Plaintiff's access to justice was obstructed.
3. The Law Society declined to resolve the issue.
4. The Plaintiff filed a legal action against the Law Society Executive Director, Mr. Timothy E. McGee to find out who is responsible for providing legal service to the public.
5. Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed his case and did not sign his dismissal order. Therefore, the Plaintiff was not able to appeal Mr. Justice Nathan Smith's decision.
6. The Plaintiff complained to the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice ignored his complaint.

Part 2: JUDGMENT REQUESTED

1. **IS IT LAWFULL for Mr. Justice Nathan Smith to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action knowing that the legal action was a necessary step to bring his offender, ICBC to justice, on the grounds of assuming the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10 and injure 2,200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year?**
2. **IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice Nathan Smith to obstruct the Plaintiff's appeal by declining to sign his Order?**
3. **IS IT LAWFUL for Master Dennis Tokarek to sign a "certificate of costs" to force the Plaintiff to pay court costs before his appeal, without printing his name on the document and decline to confirm his signature in writing?**
4. **IS IT A LAWFUL for the Chief Justice to overlook the Plaintiff's complaints listed above, about the conduct of the staff working under his supervision?**

Part 3: RELIEF SOUGHT

1. IF THE CHIEF JUSTICE IS NOT LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE for supervising the staff working under his supervision and correct their wrong actions, the Plaintiff requests a reasonable answer to the following question:

Who is legally responsible for supervising the staff working under the supervision of the Chief Justice, Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson and correct their wrong?

2. IF HE IS RESPONSIBLE: The Plaintiff request an order to direct the Chief Justice to fulfill his duty to supervise the Court Services and address the Plaintiff's complaint about improper court procedures.

Part 4: LEGAL BASIS

Hit and run incident is NOT an ACCIDENT; it is a CRIMINAL OFFENCE under the section 252 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

ICBC inflicts serious harm on the public by assuming the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that injure 2,200 and kill 10 innocent citizens every year under the name of accident insurance benefits, ICBC provides financial support to criminal offenders. It is unlawful to assume the liability of criminal offence where the offenders are identified. As a victim of potentially fatal hit and run crime the Plaintiff has a legal obligation and civic duty to take his case to the Court and seek JUSTICE.

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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

Date: April 22, 2014



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
- breach of duty

Part 3:

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



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

CHRISTOPHER E. HINKSON

DEFENDANT

ORDER MADE AFTER APPLICATION

This is Exhibit "G" referred to in the affidavit of ERICA BREAKWELL

sworn before me at VANCOUVER

this 30 day of JANUARY 2015

June 24, 2014

BEFORE

THE HONOURABLE ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE CULLEN

ON THE APPLICATION of the Defendant Christopher E. Hinkson coming on for hearing at 800 Smithe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia on June 24, 2014 and on hearing John D. Waddell, Q.C. on behalf of the Defendant, and no one appearing for the Plaintiff on the Application although duly served.

THIS COURT ORDERS that:

- 1. The Plaintiff's action be dismissed;
2. The Plaintiff pay the Defendant his costs of the action and of this application;
3. The approval of the form of this Order by the Plaintiff is dispensed with.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES APPROVE THE FORM OF THIS ORDER:

Signature of lawyer for the Defendant John D. Waddell, Q.C.

By the Court.

Registrar



25

S-148815
No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between **Ron Korkut**

And **Gavin Cameron, Patrice Abrioux, Heidi L. McBride,**

, Plaintiff

, Defendants

This is Exhibit - II referred to in the affidavit of ERICA SKRAKVIC sworn before me at Vancouver this 30 day of January, 2015.

[Signature]

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

14NOV14 1431690 RISS 200.00
21422 5148815

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 September 30, 2010, the Plaintiff, an electrical instructor at BCIT, bought a 30-years-old boat from Craigslist. He paid \$2200 for it. In fact, it wouldn't worth even \$500; because, practically nothing was working on it. He replaced the engine and completely renovated the boat in two years. Then, he realized that it was too big and slow for him, therefore, he sold it and lost at least \$2000 on it.

2. TAX DEMAND: Almost three years later, on May 27, 2013, the Plaintiff received a letter from **Natalie Salloum**. She asked him to pay 12% tax for the boat. For the following reasons, the Plaintiff concluded that her demand was **not a legitimate tax claim** and he chose not to communicate with her:

- a. **Natalie Salloum's tax demand was improper and unauthorized:** A legitimate tax collection agent would have:
 1. **Identified** herself with proper documentation and **sign** his letter.
 2. Referred to an authority that **unequivocally forces a member of the public to pay tax on a used boat sold by the owner on as is basis.**
 3. Made her demand within a **reasonable time frame, NOT three years after the sale.**
- b. **Natalie Salloum made her demand under the intimidation of increasing the demand;** Natalie Salloum stated that "*If payment requested is not received within 20 days ... tax in the amount of \$2000, plus interest will be issued to you.*"
- c. **Natalie Salloum unlawfully accessed to the Plaintiff's boat registry information.** It is obvious from her statement that Natalie Salloum had access to **confidential** registration information: "*...above referenced boat was registered in your name...*". That alone is conclusive to the fact that Natalie Salloum's demand was fraudulent; because **a person who is not authorized to access the information necessary to claim a tax, obviously is not authorized to collect the tax.**
- d. The Plaintiff never heard anyone forced to pay tax on used goods sold as is and strongly believed that collecting tax on an old boat in unusable condition was not reasonable. *If tax is applicable to used merchandize sold on Craigslist, it should have been publicized, before it was enforced.*

3. THE PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL OBLIGATION: As a law abiding and socially-responsible member of the public, it was impossible for the Plaintiff to comply with the unreasonable and unauthorized demand of money Natalie Salloum made under the threat of increasing it; because, if victims do not resist, wrong-doers are encouraged to offend more people.

4. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF UNAUTHORIZED DEMAND OF MONEY: On April 26, 2013, as she threatened the Plaintiff earlier, she **arbitrarily assessed** the value of the boat as \$16,666.66; instead of referring to the **bill of sale** in my registration file. She increased her demand to \$2,226.41, including the interest.

5. HARRASMENT TO COLLECT UNAUTHORIZED DEMAND OF MONEY: Afterwards, she kept harassing the Plaintiff to collect the money she demanded arbitrarily, in numerous occasions by writing and calling.

6. APPROPRIATING MONEY WITHOUT COURT ORDER: Finally, Natalie Salloum, through her agent, got in touch with BCIT payroll manager, Mirela Pop and asked her to tamper with the Plaintiff's payroll account and appropriate the money she demanded arbitrarily. As a payroll manager, Mirela Pop supposed to know that **no person can take another person's money against the will of the owner, except having a valid Court Order**. Nevertheless, without having a valid Court Order and without the Plaintiff's consent, she tampered with the Plaintiff's account and appropriated his \$2251.36, between October 4 and November 15, 2013.

7. THE PLAINTIFF'S STRUGGLE TO CORRECT THE WRONG: The Plaintiff wrote a letter, dated October 28, 2013, to Mirela Pop, reminded her that tampering with employee accounts without a Court Order is wrong and asked her to return his money back. She failed to respond. The Plaintiff's supervisor Dan Zaklan alleged that Lorcan O'Melinn, Vice President, was responsible for Mirela Pop's conduct and advised the Plaintiff not to communicate with Mirela Pop regarding this issue. The Plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr. O'Melinn dated November 1, 2013. Mr. O'Melinn refused to accept the responsibility and argued that the demand of money is made under the Section 47 of the Consumption Tax Rebate and Transition Act despite **the legality of alleged debt claim was not the issue. The issue was tampering with an employee's account without a valid court order.**

Furthermore, there is NO statement in the Section 47 of the Consumption Tax Rebate and Transition Act that forces the members of the public to pay tax on a used boat sold by the owner as is, or any statement that authorized the payroll managers to make payments from employee accounts without a court order.

8. REQUEST TO THE PRESIDENT OF BCIT: Counting on the fact that the President is legally responsible for supervising the staff working under her supervision, the Plaintiff raised the issue to the attention of Kathy Kinloch, the President of BCIT. The Plaintiff wrote her four letters dated January 6, February 11, February 26, March 5, 2014 and asked her to correct the wrong. She did not respond to the Plaintiff's letters. On behalf of her, Tomi Eeckhout responded and stated in his letter dated February 21, 2014, that: "*We will not direct Ms. Pop to return any money to you.*"

9. FINAL REQUEST: The Plaintiff wrote his final letter dated March 21, 2014 to Mrs. Kinloch and asked her to advise Mirela Pop to return the money she misappropriated from his account. She failed to respond. Therefore, the Plaintiff had to refer this issue to the attention of the Administration of Justice.

10. THE PLAINTIFF SOUGHT JUDGMENT ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUE:

Is it lawful for Mirela Pop to decide the legitimacy of the Plaintiff's debt and make payments from his account without a valid court order?

He requested a Court Order to **declare the legality of appropriating money from employee accounts without a valid court order, if it were lawful.**

11. GAVIN CAMERON'S CONDUCT

The Defendants' counsel Mr. Gavin Cameron filed an action to dismiss the Plaintiff's case. Nevertheless, in his application and at the hearing, he failed to cite an authority that unequivocally entitles the payroll managers to **make payments from employee accounts without a court order.** Despite the Plaintiff's objection, he argued the *legitimacy of the Plaintiff's debt*, before the Court of Law; knowing that **no person is entitled to judge the legitimacy of another person's debt, and make payments from his account.**

12. PATRICE ABRIOUX'S CONDUCT

Patrice Abrioux heard Gavin Cameron's application. Despite the Plaintiff's objection, he permitted Gavin Cameron to argue an irrelevant point that was *the legitimacy of the Plaintiff's debt*. He cooperated with Gavin Cameron and dismissed the Plaintiff's case with costs without asking Gavin Cameron to cite an authority that **unequivocally entitles the payroll managers to make payments from employee accounts without a court order**. Patrice Abrioux assumed that under the Consumer Tax Rebate Section 47 **payroll managers are authorized to make payments from employee accounts without a court order**. Nevertheless, he failed to read the applicable statements in the Section 47 that **unequivocally authorizes the payroll managers to make payments from employee accounts without a court order**; because, there is no such statement in the Section 47. Therefore, Patrice Abrioux **did not sign his order**. The Plaintiff wrote two letters, dated September 7 and October 12, 2014 and asked him to sign his dismissal order as required by the Law. Nevertheless, he did not respond.

13. HEIDI McBRIDE'S CONDUCT

On behalf of Patrice Abrioux, Heidi McBride wrote a letter to the Plaintiff, dated October 15, 2014. She argued that unsigned court order was a valid and enforceable order as per practice directions #26. The Plaintiff asked her to underline the statements that **unequivocally obviate the necessity of signing court orders for justices**. She failed to do so; because, there is no statement in the practice directions #26 that **obviates the necessity of signing court orders for justices**. Therefore, the Plaintiff had no choice other than filing a legal action against the Defendants, in order to resolve the issue within the bounds of the Law.

Part 2. RELIEF SOUGHT

If ONE of the following actions is NOT LAWFUL, the Plaintiff seeks **his damages** and effective amount of **punitive damages** to deter the Defendants from repeating their wrong.

Part 3: JUDGMENT REQUESTED

1. Is it lawful for a lawyer, Gavin Cameron, to file an application to abort the Plaintiff's legal action without citing an authority that unequivocally authorizes the payroll managers to make payments from employee accounts, *without a court order*?
2. Is it lawful for a justice, Patrice Abrioux, to permit Gavin Cameron to *argue the legitimacy of the Plaintiff's debt*, where the issue before the Court is Mirela Pop's authority to pay the Plaintiff's legally-unsubstantiated debt *without a court order*?
3. Is it lawful for a justice, Patrice Abrioux, to dismiss the Plaintiff's case by assuming Consumer Tax Rebate Section 47 is an applicable authority to appropriate money *without a court order, without reading* the applicable statements?
4. Is it lawful for a justice, Patrice Abrioux, to order the Plaintiff to pay court costs *without signing his order*?
5. Is it lawful for a lawyer, Heidi McBride, to influence the Plaintiff to believe that **unsigned court order** is a valid and enforceable court order and *attempt to exact* \$3,500 from him?

Part 4: LEGAL BASIS

The Plaintiff relies on the following PRINCIPLES OF LAW:

1. No person has the right to make payments from another person's account without the consent of the owner or a **valid court order**. "Taking another person's property without that person's consent with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it" is the legal definition of THEFT.
2. A legal action on the grounds of misappropriating money or theft cannot be aborted **without citing an authority** to prove that the plaintiff's grief is a result of a lawful action.
3. It is improper to argue **irrelevant issues** in the Court of Law.

- 4. Judgment must be based on the **substantiated facts and authorities.**

- 5. A document that is **not signed** by the person who is authorized to issue the document is not a valid legal document.

- 6. **The Officers of the Courts who disregard the Law and obstruct justice to the public, are the most dangerous offenders.**

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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

Date: November 14, 2014



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:

1. Tampering with employee accounts without court order.
2. Dismissing victim's legal action without citing an authority to substantiate the legality of tampering with employee accounts without court order.
3. Arguing irrelevant points in the Court of Law.
4. Influencing the victim to believe that court order without authorized signature is a valid and enforceable order and attempt to exact money from the victim.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING:

- Appropriating money without Court Order.

Part 3:

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



This is Exhibit " I " referred to in the
affidavit of ...ERICA BREAKWELL
sworn before me at ...VANCOUVER
this 3rd day of JANUARY, 2015 No. S148815
VANCOUVER REGISTRY
.....
.....

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

GAVIN CAMERON, PATRICE ABRIOUX, HEIDI L. MCBRIDE

DEFENDANTS

ORDER MADE AFTER APPLICATION

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR.)
JUSTICE KELLEHER) WEDNESDAY, THE 7th DAY
OF JANUARY, 2015)

ON THE APPLICATION of the Defendant, Gavin Cameron coming on for hearing at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 7th day of January, 2015, and on hearing Anthony Leoni, counsel for the Defendant, Gavin Cameron, John Waddell, Q.C., counsel for the Defendants Patrice Abrioux and Heidi L. McBride and no one appearing for the Plaintiff, though duly served;

THIS COURT ORDERS that:

1. The action against the Defendant Gavin Cameron is struck out and dismissed under Rule 9-5.
2. Pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act, the Plaintiff is enjoined from instituting any legal proceeding in the Provincial Court of British Columbia or the Supreme Court of British Columbia, arising out or in any way connected with the subject matter of the herein claim and/or claim No. S143003, Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver

Registry, including the conduct of adverse parties, their solicitors, and the Court in the above noted proceedings, without obtaining leave of the relevant Court.

- 3. Special Costs to the Defendant Gavin Cameron, to be assessed.
- 4. The signature of the Plaintiff on this form of Order is dispensed with. The solicitor for the Defendant Gavin Cameron will provide an entered copy of the Order to the Plaintiff forthwith upon receipt.

THE FOLLOWING PARTY APPROVES THE FORM OF THIS ORDER AND CONSENTS TO EACH OF THE ORDERS, IF ANY, THAT ARE INDICATED ABOVE AS BEING BY CONSENT:

.....
 Signature of
 party counsel for the Defendant, Gavin Cameron
 Anthony Leoni

John Waddell

 Signature of
 party counsel for the Defendants, Patrice Abrioux and Heidi L. McBride
 John Waddell, Q.C.

By the Court

.....
Registrar

as to form

[Handwritten signature]
Shelton J

**SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER REGISTRY**

S-150231

JAN 12 2015

No. _____
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between  **Ron Korkut**

This is Exhibit "J" referred to in the affidavit of **ERISA BREARWELL** sworn before me at **VANCOUVER** this **30** day of **JANUARY**, **2015**

And **John D. Waddell, Austin F. Cullen, K. Jill Leacock,**

, Plaintiff

, 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:** Stewart Taylor hit the Plaintiff's car and ran away, on Pattullo Bridge, March 31, 2009. The Plaintiff's car was totally destroyed, but he survived the collision. Stewart Taylor was caught, nevertheless he was not arrested or prosecuted; because, **ICBC assumed the liability of the HIT and RUN CRIME Stewart Taylor committed.** Even though ICBC was 100% liable for the incident, ICBC representative **Mr. Jason Gray** refused to pay non-pecuniary damages of the Plaintiff. Later on, the Plaintiff found out that, **ICBC assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10, injure and maim 2,200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year.** (ICBC quick-statistics)

2. **THE PLAINTIFF'S DUTY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CRIME:** As a surviving victim of hit and run crime, the Plaintiff has a legal obligation to take legal action against ICBC; because, it is impossible to prevent crime, if victims fail to **take legal action** against their offenders.

3. **LAWYERS OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE:** In order to file his case, the Plaintiff consulted with ten lawyers referred by the Lawyer Referral Service. All of the ten lawyers declined to provide legal advice or service to file his case, despite the Plaintiff was willing to pay for their service. Lawyers' refusing to provide legal service to a member of public is tantamount to **obstruction of justice;** because, the lawyers are the only professionals who are knowledgeable and qualified to provide legal service to the public. The lawyers' professional-obligation is also clearly stated in the Canons 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. **LAW SOCIETY STATED THAT LAWYERS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC:** In order to resolve this issue, the Plaintiff got in touch with the Law Society of British Columbia. After seven months of communication, the Law Society Executive Director, **Mr. Timothy E. McGee** confirmed that the lawyers of British Columbia have **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.

5. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST Mr. McGEE: To find out **who has legal obligation to provide legal service to the public**, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against Mr. Timothy E. McGee, Executive Director of the Law Society. Nevertheless, legal representative of Mr. McGee, Mr. Michael Armstrong filed a court application and Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed the Plaintiff's case with costs, on August 2nd, 2013, without answering the Plaintiff's question and without referring to any authority that relaxes lawyers' obligation to provide legal service to the public. At the hearing, the Plaintiff asked to Mr. Armstrong the following question. He was silent; instead, Mr. Justice Nathan Smith responded as follows: (Transcript, page 18)

RON KORKUT: Who has the obligation to provide legal service to the public if the lawyers have not such an obligation? Please answer this question before the court.

THE COURT: All right.

7. DISMISSAL OF LEGAL ACTION WITHOUT AN APPLICABLE AUTHORITY:

Mr. Justice Nathan Smith concurred with Mr. Armstrong's argument and decided that ICBC had an obligation to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay criminal damages on behalf of criminal offenders, where criminal offenders were identified, under the Insurance Vehicle Act C.231. Nevertheless, there is no provision in C.231 of the Act that entitles ICBC to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay the damages on behalf of the criminals, where offenders are identified. It is impossible to have such a provision in the Act; because, **it is impossible to assume the liability of a criminal offence and let the criminal offender be free**, as long as the Law is enforced effectively.

8. ATTEMPTING TO EXACT MONEY BY USING UNSIGNED COURT ORDER:

The Plaintiff appealed Mr. Justice Smith's decision to the Court of Appeal. Nevertheless, the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal; because, Mr. Justice Smith **did not sign his order**. Instead, Mr. Armstrong drafted an order on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith and asked the Plaintiff to sign it; arguing that signing a document does not mean "acceptance", in legal documents. Mr. Armstrong, attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith. Furthermore, he demanded \$5,000 under the name of "security deposit" for appeal court costs, assuming he would abort the Plaintiff's appeal, as well.

9. COMPLAINT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Since the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal in the Court of Appeal, he had no choice, other than reporting this issue to the Chief Justice, **Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson** and seeking help. He wrote four letters dated: Nov. 25, 2013, Jan. 13, 2014, Mar. 5, 2014 and Mar. 25, 2014. The Plaintiff raised the following issues to the attention of the Chief Justice:

1. Mr. Armstrong filed the application **without citing an authority** to prove that the Plaintiff's suffering was based on a lawful action.
2. Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action **without answering the question before the Court and declined to sign his order.**
3. Mr. Michael Armstrong, by using his professional influence, attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that **signing a legal document does not mean acceptance** and asked the Plaintiff sign the order he drafted on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith. He attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith.
4. Master Dennis Tokarek signed a "Certificate of Costs" **without printing his name** on the legal document. The Plaintiff attempted to confirm the signature, but Master Tokarek failed to confirm his signature, in writing.

10. THE CHIEF JUSTICE DISREGARDED THE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT: As we all know, the Chief Justice is responsible for supervising the court services and ensure that court services are provided to the public within reason. Nevertheless, he failed to respond to the Plaintiff's complaint. Instead, Mrs. K. Jill Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff, dated January, 15, 2014. She interpreted the Plaintiff's complaint as a "*request of legal advice*" and she stated that: "*Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice. will not respond further to your inquiry.*" Therefore, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against the Chief Justice, on the grounds of breach of duty.

Part 2. RELIEF SOUGHT

If one or more of the following actions are NOT LAWFUL, the Plaintiff seeks **his non-pecuniary damages for suffering from the frustration of obstructed justice for almost six years**, and effective amount of **punitive damages** to deter the Defendant(s) from repeating their wrong and to salvage the credibility of administration of justice.

Part 3: JUDGMENTS REQUESTED

1. IS IT LAWFULL for ICBC, to **assume the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 8 and injure 2,200 people in British Columbia, every year, including the cases where offenders are identified?**
2. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG, lawyer, to attempt to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action against Mr. McGEE, without citing any authority that justifies lawyers' **failure to provide legal service to the victims of crime for bringing their offenders to justice?**
3. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice Nathan Smith, to **dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action without answering the legal question before the Court regarding the lawyers' legal obligation to provide legal service to the public, and refuse to sign his order?**
4. IS IT LAWFUL for Master Dennis Tokarek, to sign a "certificate of costs" to **force the Plaintiff to pay court costs before his appeal, without printing his name on the document and decline to confirm his signature in writing?**
5. IS IT A LAWFUL for the Chief Justice, Christopher E. Hinkson, to **disregard the Plaintiff's complaint regarding improper court procedures; such as, *justices who fail to admit the proven facts and applicable law, issue unsigned court orders; and lawyers attempting to swindle money from the Plaintiff, by using unsigned court orders?***
6. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. John D. Waddell, lawyer, to file an application to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action **without citing any authority to demonstrate that Chief Justice has no obligation to respond to a member of the public complaining about improper court procedures?**
7. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice Austin F. Cullen to **dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without referring to any authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's DUTY TO SUPERVISE the court services and respond to reasonable complaints of the Public?**
8. IS IT LAWFUL for Mrs. K. Jill Leacock, lawyer, to influence the Plaintiff to believe that Mr. Justice Cullen's **unsigned court order is a valid court order and attempt to swindle undisclosed amount of court costs from the Plaintiff, referring to an unsigned court order?**

Part 4: LEGAL BASIS

The Plaintiff relies on the following PRINCIPLES OF LAW:

1. Hit and run incident is NOT an ACCIDENT; it is a CRIME, under the section 252 of the Criminal Code of Canada.
2. A victim of crime has a DUTY to bring his/her offender to justice.
3. Assuming the liability of CRIMINAL action is the same as committing the offence.
4. Judgment must be based on the **substantiated facts and the applicable Law.**
5. It is improper to argue **irrelevant issues** and refer to irrelevant authorities in the Court of Law.
6. ABORTING a victim's legal action without any applicable authority is tantamount to **obstruction of justice.**
7. A supervisor is RESPONSIBLE for the wrong actions of the personnel works under his/her supervision.
8. A document that is NOT SIGNED by the person who is authorized to issue it, is NOT a valid legal document.
9. It not lawful to attempt to EXACT MONEY from another person relying on an *unsigned court order.*
10. **The Officers of the Courts who disregard the Law and obstruct justice to the public, are the most DANGEROUS OFFENDERS.**

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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

Date: January 12, 2015



Ron Korkut

Rulé 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:

Assuming the liability of hit and run crimes and obstruction of justice.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. ICBC assumed the liability of hit and run crime and let the offender be free.
2. The Law Society Executive Director, Mr. TIMOTHY E. McGEE stated that the lawyers have no obligation to provide legal service to a victim or crime who is trying to bring his offender to justice.
3. Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG procured the abortion of the Plaintiff's legal action without citing any authority to demonstrate that lawyers have no obligation to provide legal service to the public. He attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using unsigned court order.
3. Mr. NATHAN SMITH dismissed the Plaintiff's case against Mr. McGEE without answering the question before the Court and declined to sign his order.
4. Master DENNIS TOKAREK signed a "certificate of costs", without printing his name and declined to verify his name.
5. Mr. CHRISTOPHER E. HINKSON, Chief Justice, disregarded the Plaintiff's complaint about the judges issuing unsigned court orders and lawyers swindling money using unsigned court orders.
6. Mr. JOHN WADDELL procured the abortion the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without citing any authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to invigilate court services and attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using an unsigned court order.
7. Mr. AUSTIN CULLEN dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without referring to any authority and did not sign his dismissal order.
8. Mrs. K. JILL LEACOCK attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that unsigned court order was a valid and enforceable court order.

Part 3:

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



**WEBSTER HUDSON
COOMBE LLP**
Barristers and Solicitors

jack Webster, Q.C.
Robert J. Rose
Danine T. Griffin
Richard B. Pearce
David S. Klein
Cameron N. Wong
Steven J. Gares

Alan B. Hudson
Carolyn M. Coleclough
Paul M. J. Arvisais
Anthony Leoni
Elizabeth L. Clarke
Michael C. Toulch

Allan J. Coombe
Daniel D. Nugent
Brent Loewen
Anthony L. Shiao
Antoine Garipey
Kathryn V. Marshall

Reply to: Anthony Leoni
Direct Line: (604)443-3667
Email: al@webhudco.ca
Our File: 46365-165

VIAE-MAIL

February 2, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: *Korkut v. Waddell et al*
S.C.B.C. Action No.: S150231; Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you, copies of the following:

1. Notice of Application to have this matter heard on March 19, 2015; and
2. Affidavit #1 of Erica Breakwell sworn January 30, 2015.

We do not represent you in this matter and are doing nothing to safeguard your interests. We urge you to obtain independent legal advice on the content of all our communications.

Yours truly,

WEBSTER HUDSON & COOMBE LLP

Per:

Anthony Leoni

Ish
Enclosures

cc: Clients

Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP is a limited liability partnership comprised of law corporations.

510 - 1040 West Georgia Street. Vancouver. British Columbia. Canada V6E 4H1
Tel: (604) 682-3488 • Fax: (604) 682-3438 • www.webhudco.ca

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JOHNS

SOUTHWARD

GLAZIER

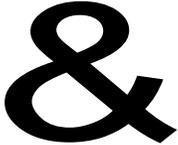
WALTON

Our File: 151072

PLEASE REPLY to Victoria Office

February 2, 2015

By Email



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Notaries
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Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: Korkut v. Waddell, et al.
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 -Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you a Response to Civil Claim filed on behalf of the Defendants Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock. Kindly acknowledge service of the same on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to the writer at your earliest opportunity.

/----

Yourstruly,
JOHN , SOUTH RD, GLAZIER,
WALT RGETTS

Per: Richard S. Margetts, QC

RSM:jm
Enclosure

cc: client

cc: Anthony Leoni

Doc: korkut 2015 feb 02 I(1).doc

JOHNS

SOUTHWARD

GLAZIER

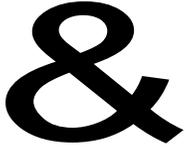
WALTON

Our File: 151072

PLEASE REPLY to Victoria Office

February 2, 2015

By Email



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5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1N1

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Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: Korkut v. Waddell, et al.
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 -Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you a Response to Civil Claim filed on behalf of the Defendants Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock. Kindly acknowledge service of the same on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to the writer at your earliest opportunity.

Yours truly,
JOHNS, SOUTHWARD, GLAZIER,

WALTON & MARGETTS

Per: Richard S. Margetts, QC

RSM:jm
Enclosure

cc: client

cc: Anthony Leoni

Doc: korkut 2015 feb 02 I(1).doc

Service of a true copy of the enclosed documents is hereby admitted the _____ day of _____, 2015

Ron Korkut:

C
O
P
Y

Victoria Office

204-655 Tyee Road, Victoria, BC V9A 6X5
Ph: 250-381-7321 Fax: 250-381-1181 Toll Free: 888-442-4042

Westshore Office

200-754 Goldstream Avenue, Victoria, BC V9B 2X3
By Appointment Only - Ph. 250-381-7321 Fax: 250-381-1181

Duncan Office

151 Fourth Street, Duncan BC V9L 5J8
Ph: 250-746-8779 Fax: 250-746-8780 Toll Free: 888-442-4042

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN,
K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

RESPONSE TO CIVIL CLAIM

Filed by: Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock
(the "Defendants")

Part 1: RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM FACTS

Division 1 - Defendant's(s') Response to Facts

[Indicate, for each paragraph in Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim, whether the fact(s) alleged in that paragraph is(are) admitted, denied or outside the knowledge of the Defendant(s).]

1. Save as herein set out, none of the facts alleged in Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are admitted.
 - i. Without admitting the specific allegations in paragraph 9 of the Notice of Civil Claim, the Defendants admit that the Plaintiff wrote Chief Justice Hinkson seeking to raise various issues respecting the conduct of unrelated litigation involving the Plaintiff (the "correspondence").
 - ii It is expressly admitted that the Defendant Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff dated January 15, 2014, which is partly set out in the Notice of Civil Claim addressing the Plaintiff's correspondence. A copy of the Defendant Leacock's letter to the Plaintiff is attached hereto as schedule "A". The Defendant Leacock wrote a further

letter to the Plaintiff, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule "B".

- iii. Other than the matters set out and referred to in this Response, there has been no other communication between the Plaintiff and the Defendants.
 - iv. The Plaintiff commenced an action against the Chief Justice, which action was dismissed by Order of the Court made June 24, 2014.
2. Save as set out in paragraph 1 of this Part, and to the extent the Defendants have any personal knowledge of the facts alleged in all paragraphs of Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim, such facts are denied.
 2. Save as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof, the facts alleged in all of the paragraphs of Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are outside the knowledge of the Defendants.

Division 2- Defendant's(s') Version of Facts

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out the Defendant's(s') version of the facts alleged in those paragraphs of the Notice of Civil Claim that are listed above in paragraph 2 of Division 1 of this Part.]

1. The Defendants say that at all material times they were acting within the course and scope of the judicial authority contemplated under the Constitution, and by reason thereof are immune to civil allegation and redress.
2. The actions of the Defendants are privileged.
3. The pith and substance of the allegations in the Notice of Civil Claim are beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.
4. The Notice of Civil Claim discloses no reasonable cause of action.
5. The action is vexatious and frivolous.
6. The action is an abuse of process.

Division 3-Additional Facts

[If additional material facts are relevant to the matters raised by the Notice of Civil Claim, set out, in numbered paragraphs, a concise statement of those additional material facts.]

1. The Plaintiff made written enquiries of Chief Justice Hinkson pertaining to various legal proceedings in which the Plaintiff was involved, which was responded to by the Defendant Leacock as set out in Schedules "A" and "B" hereto.

2. The Plaintiff commenced legal proceedings against Chief Justice Hinkson in this Court, Vancouver Registry Action No. S143080 (the "former proceedings").
3. Chief Justice Hinkson was represented by the Defendant, John Waddell.
4. Chief Justice Hinkson applied to this Court for an Order dismissing the Plaintiff's claim in the former proceedings pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1).
5. The Application came on for hearing on June 24, 2014 before the Defendant Associate Chief Justice Cullen, who, upon hearing the Application, dismissed the former proceedings. Associate Chief Justice Cullen is a Justice of the Supreme Court appointed pursuant to s.96 of the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982.
6. The Reasons of the Associate Chief Justice are reported at [2014] B.C.J. No. 2252 ..
7. The Defendant Leacock is legal counsel to the Supreme Court.
6. The Notice of Civil Claim is prolix and unintelligible. It sets out numerous unrelated facts and cannot be reasonably responded to.

Part 2: RESPONSE TO RELIEF SOUGHT

[Indicate, for each paragraph in Part 2 of the Notice of Civil Claim, whether the Defendant(s) consent(s) to, oppose(s) or take(s) no position on the granting of that relief.]

1. The Defendants oppose the granting of the relief sought in the Notice of Civil Claim, and say the claim should be dismissed with costs to the Defendants.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out a concise summary of the legal bases on which the Defendant(s) oppose(s) the relief sought by the Plaintiff(s) and specify any rule or other enactment relied on. The legal bases for opposing the Plaintiff(s)' relief may be set out in the alternative.]

1. The Defendants say these proceedings are vexatious and frivolous and fail to disclose any cause of action and seek the dismissal of the Plaintiff's claim pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1).
2. The Defendants plead and rely upon the doctrine of judicial immunity.

Defendants' address for service:

Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.
Johns Southward Glazier Walton & Margetts
Barristers and Solicitors
204- 655 Tye Road
Victoria, B.C. V9A 6X5
Telephone: 250.381.7321
Fax: 250.381.1181

Dated: Januar , 2015



Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.
Solicitor for the Defendants
Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen
and K. Jill Leacock

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 to 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.



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THE 1-AW COURTS
900 SMITHE STRE:ET
YANCOUYE:RI e. c.
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January 15, 2014

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

RE: Your letter of January 13, 2014 to Chief Justice Hinkson

I am legal counsel for the Supreme Court Chief Justice Hinkson has asked me to respond to your letter of January 13, 2014.

I understand from your letter that you were involved in a hit and run accident. You are correct that the circumstances involved in hit and run incidents may, in some instances, give rise to criminal charges and proceedings.

If criminal cases come to court, they are adjudicated in either the Provincial Court or the Supreme Court. However, the courts have no role in making the determination as to whether or not criminal proceedings will be initiated in any given case.

It is for the police to investigate criminal incidents, and for the Crown Counsel's office to determine whether or not to bring criminal charges arising out of any particular incident.

Your question as to how you can file a criminal action against ICBC, is one that calls for legal advice. Beyond providing you with the general information above, Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice.

The Court is the ultimate adjudicator of disputes and must remain impartial. Therefore it is not possible for the Court or the Chief Justice to provide legal advice to potential litigants. As such, the Chief Justice will not respond further to your inquiry.

Yours truly,

K. J. Leacock

K. J. Leacock
Legal Counsel, BC Supreme Court

Schedule "B"



THE SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE LAW COURTS
800 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 2E1

By Email: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

October 10, 2014

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: Your letter of 2 October, 2014 to the Supreme Court

I am Legal Counsel for the Supreme Court. I am writing at the request of Associate Chief Justice Cullen to respond to your letter of October 2, 2014.

On June 24, 2014, Associate Chief Justice Cullen made an order dismissing the proceedings you had commenced against Chief Justice Hinkson. That application was heard in chambers. Associate Chief Justice Cullen's order striking your claim was made pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1), on the basis that the claim disclosed no reasonable cause of action. Costs were awarded against you.

When an order is made following an application in chambers, as distinct from a trial, the Court's practice is that the order is checked to ensure it coincides with the court clerk's notes; then if the order has been approved by all parties whose approval is required, the registrar then signs the order (either digitally or otherwise), affixes the seal of the Court, and enters the order. That is the process which was followed here. Your approval of the form of order was dispensed with by Associate Chief Justice Cullen. Mr. Waddell approved the form of order, the registrar checked the order, affixed the court seal and entered the order in the registry. The order is now final.

The Court's practice relating to signing and entry of orders made following an application in chambers which I have described above is set out in Practice Direction 26. I am forwarding a copy of PD 26 with this letter. I would also refer you to Supreme Court Rule 13-1(1) which deals with signing and entry of orders.

As you will see if you take the time to acquaint yourself with PD 26 and Rule 13-1(1), Associate Chief Justice Cullen's order of June 24, 2014 is valid and enforceable, and was made and entered in conformity with the governing rules of Supreme Court practice and procedure.

Yours truly,

K.J. Leacock

K.J. Leacock
Legal Counsel, BC Supreme Court



No. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN, K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

Name of applicant: John D. Waddell Q.C. (the "Defendant")

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made by the applicant to the presiding Judge at the courthouse at 800 Smithe Street, Vancouver on March 19, 2015 at 9:45 a.m. for the orders set out in Part 1 below.

Part 1: ORDER(S) SOUGHT:

1. The action against the Defendant John D. Waddell be struck out and dismissed pursuant to Rule 9-5;
2. That pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act, the Plaintiff be enjoined from instituting any legal proceedings in the Provincial Court of British Columbia or the Supreme Court of British Columbia without first obtaining leave of the relevant Court; and
3. Special Costs to the Defendant, John D. Waddell, to be assessed.

Part 2: FACTUAL BASIS

1. This is an application by the Defendant for the action against him to be dismissed pursuant to Rule 9-5(1)(a) on the basis that the pleadings disclose no known cause of action and are without substance in that they are groundless, fanciful and trifle with the Court's time. In the alternative, the Defendant applies to have the action dismissed pursuant to Rule 9-5(1)(b) and (d) on the basis that the claim is frivolous and vexatious and otherwise an abuse of process of the Court.
2. The Defendant is a lawyer. At all material times, the Defendant was duly licensed to practice by the Law Society of British Columbia. At all material times, the Defendant was retained by and was acting solely in his capacity as solicitor for parties adverse in interest to the Plaintiff in Supreme Court of British Columbia Action No. 143080, *Korkut v. Hinkson*.
3. The Defendant never acted as solicitor to the Plaintiff. The Notice of Civil Claim does not allege any relationship of proximity between the Plaintiff and the Defendant. Indeed, the Notice of Civil Claim acknowledges that the Defendant acted as solicitor for an adverse party in a Supreme Court Action.
4. The Defendant only owed duties as solicitor to his clients and did not, nor could he in the circumstances, owe duties, professional or other, as alleged or at all to the Plaintiff.
5. The background of the herein matter is set out in *Korkut v. Hinkson*, 2014 BCSC 1693:

[2] As I understand the Notice of Civil Claim, it proceeds from a dispute that the present plaintiff had with the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia following a motor vehicle accident, which also constituted a hit-and-run, which is either a violation of the Motor Vehicle Act or, alternatively, a violation of the Criminal Code of Canada.

[3] In the course of his pursuit of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, Mr. Korkut brushed up against a number of different lawyers, including Mr. McGee of the Law Society of British Columbia, Mr. Olsen and Mr. Bilinsky of the Law Society of British Columbia, and he in due course brought an action against Mr. McGee, which, in the fullness of time, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Nathan Smith on August 2, 2013.

[4] Mr. Korkut asserts that the dismissal was done without any tangible reason or authority. However, there is no basis on the record for that assertion and it appears that, although Mr. Korkut took steps to pursue an appeal from Mr. Justice Smith's decision, he elected not to sign a draft copy of Mr. Justice Smith's order, and in the result Mr. Justice Smith was unable to sign the order and that impeded the course of the appeal.

[5] Thereafter, Mr. Korkut wrote the Honourable Chief Justice Hinkson on a number of occasions and he was responded to by the law officer for the Supreme Court, informing him that neither Chief Justice Hinkson nor she was in a position to give him legal advice, and in effect advising him to seek counsel elsewhere.

[6] In the result, Mr. Korkut was dissatisfied with the response he received from the Chief Justice via the Court's law officer and so he lodged an action against the Chief Justice, essentially asserting that the Chief Justice overlooked his complaints about the conduct of the "staff working under his supervision" and seeking, by way of relief, an answer to the question, "Who is legally responsible for supervising the staff working under the supervision of the Chief Justice Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson and correct their wrong?"

6. The Defendant Mr. Waddell represented the Chief Justice with respect to the Plaintiff's action discussed above (the "Underlying Action").
7. On behalf of the Defendant in the Underlying Action, Mr. Waddell brought an application to dismiss the claim therein pursuant to Rule 9-5(1).
8. The application to strike was heard by Associate Chief Justice Cullen on June 24, 2014. In oral reasons dated June 24, 2014, Associate Chief Justice Cullen concluded that the claim was bound to fail because he was unable to discern any coherent basis for a cause of action. The Underlying Action was therefore dismissed with costs against the Plaintiff.
9. The herein action was filed against Mr. Waddell, Associate Chief Justice Cullen and Ms. Leacock, a Legal Officer at the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on January 12, 2015. With respect to Mr. Waddell, it is alleged that *"Mr. John Waddell procured the abortion the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without citing any authority that*

relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to invigilate court services and attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff using unsigned court orders."

10. The Notice of Civil Claim does not describe any damages sustained by the Plaintiff other than "*non pecuniary damages for suffering from the frustration of obstructed justice for almost six years and effective amount of punitive damages ...*". Part 3 of the Notice of Civil Claim appears to pose some academic questions of law relating to the Underlying Action and the previous matter between the Plaintiff and ICBC.
11. The Plaintiff has made allegations against Mr. Waddell which have no reasonable grounds and do not give rise to a claim known to the law.
12. The Plaintiff has brought numerous lawsuits in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Since April 4, 2013, the Plaintiff has filed a total of five lawsuits:
 - (a) *Ron Korkut v. Timothy McGee*: Supreme Court file number S132382 was a claim against the Executive Director of the Law Society of British Columbia after the Plaintiff failed to retain legal counsel in a dispute with ICBC.
 - (b) *Ron Korkut v. Kathy Kinloch et al.*: Supreme Court file number S143003 was a claim against two employees of the Plaintiff's employer, BCIT. The Plaintiff named these employees in their personal capacity (rather than BCIT) after BCIT had deducted sums from the plaintiff's wages to satisfy his tax liability to the B.C. Ministry of Finance pursuant to a statutory demand.
 - (c) *Ron Korkut v. Christopher E. Hinkson*: Supreme Court file number 5143080 was a claim against the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
 - (d) *Ron Korkut v. Gavin Cameron, Patrice Abrioux et al.*: Supreme Court file number S148815 was a lawsuit against a lawyer for an adverse party, the Justice who had head the *Kinloch* matter, and a law officer at the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
 - (e) *Ron Korkut v. John Waddell, Associate Chief Justice Cullen et al.*: Supreme Court file number S150231 is the action at issue herein, as described above.

13. Four of the Plaintiffs actions described above have been dismissed, and the fifth is the action at issue.
14. Additionally, Court Services Online searches confirm that the Plaintiff has brought several other actions, including actions against James Matkin QC, in 2000; Geoff Plant QC, in 2002; and Art Tsisserev, Chief Electrical Inspector for the City of Vancouver, in 2002.

Part 3:LEGAL BASIS

1. The Defendant relies on:
 - (a) Rules 9-5 of the *Supreme Court Civil Rules*;
 - (b) Section 18 of the *Supreme Court Act*; and
 - (c) Such further authorities and enactments as counsel may advise.

The Law on Rule 9-5 Applications

2. R. 9-5 (formerly 19(24)) of the Supreme Court Civil Rules provides as follows:

9-5 (1) At any stage of a proceeding, the court may order to be struck out or amended the whole or any part of a pleading, petition or other document on the ground that

 - (a) it discloses no reasonable claim or defence, as the case may be,
 - (b) it is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious,
 - (c) it may prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial or hearing of the' proceeding, or
 - (d) it is otherwise an abuse of the process of the court,

and the court may pronounce judgment or order the proceeding to be stayed or dismissed and may order the costs of the application to be paid as special costs.

(2) No evidence is admissible on an application under subrule (1) (a).
3. In *Dempsey et al. v. Envision Credit Union et al.* Madam Justice Garson provided the following summary of the situations where Rule 19(24) can be invoked:

In summary, a pleading will be struck out if:

- (a) the pleadings are unintelligible, confusing and difficult to understand (*Citizens for Foreign aid Reform, supra*);

- (b) the pleadings do not establish a cause of action and do not advance a claim known in law (*Citizens for Foreign aid Reform*, supra);
- (c) the pleadings are without substance in that they are groundless, fanciful and trifle with the Court's time (*Borsato v. Basra*);
- (d) the pleadings are not bona fides, are oppressive and are designed to cause the Defendants anxiety, trouble and expense (*Borsato v. Basra*, supra); or
- (e) the action is brought for an improper purpose, particularly the harassment and oppression of the Defendants (*Ebrahim v. Ebrahim*, 2002 BCSC 466).

Dempsey et al. v. Envision Credit Union et al. [2006] B.C.J. No. 1073,
2006 BCSC 750 at para. 17

4. Under R. 9-5(1)(a), the Court must consider the pleadings only. It is proper for the Court to consider affidavit material in support of the applications under the other sub rules of R. 9-5(1).
Dempsey, supra, at para. 33

The Plaintiff's Claim discloses no reasonable claim - Rule 9-5(1)(a)

5. As set out in *Dempsey, supra*, the test for whether pleadings should be struck is if they are without substance in that they are groundless, fanciful and trifle with the Court's time.
6. The Notice of Civil Claim acknowledges that the Defendant was the solicitor for the Defendants in the Underlying Action. The Defendant submits that there is no duty of care owed by him to the Plaintiff that could be the basis of any reasonable cause of action. The existence of a duty of care is not plead in the Notice of Civil Claim and would be contrary to common sense in that the Defendant was the solicitor for an adverse party. In *Young, v. Borzoni*, 2007 BCCA 16, Thackray J.A. cited the following passage from *Crooks v. Manolescu*:

The existence of a fiduciary duty or duty of care is not an allegation of fact, however, but a conclusion of law which must depend on proof (or for present purposes, allegations) of fact. And particulars of the breach of a duty are not relevant to the question of the existence of the duty. Thus, while I accept as a fact, for example, for the purposes of this hearing, that [Solicitor B] filed affidavits which she ought to have known were false, that fact is of absolutely no significance to the question of the existence of a duty of care to the plaintiffs.

Thus, the plaintiff's position is tantamount to an assertion that all counsel who represent litigants owe a fiduciary duty or a duty to take care to the other party to the litigation. This is patently absurd, as in the course of counsel's representation of her own client, much may be done that is intentionally and necessarily directed toward injuring the opposing party's interests. On the facts as pleaded here, it is, to borrow the emphatic language of Taylor, J.A. in *Kamahap Enterprises Ltd. v. Chu's Central Market Ltd.* (1990) 40 B.C.L.R. (2d) 288, impossible that [Solicitor B] could owe a duty of care to Ms. Crooks.

The impossibility arises out of the very nature of a solicitor's duty to her own client...

The impossibility of the existence of a duty of care that I referred to in paragraph 10 above is an impossibility on these pleadings. Clearly, a solicitor will in some circumstances be held to owe a duty to persons other than her own client, and so may be a barrister.... But I do say that before such a duty can be found to exist, facts must be proved in evidence - and alleged in pleadings - which describe the relationship and the circumstances from which the duty arose.

Crooks v. Manolescu, as referred to in *Young v. Borzoni*, at paras. 51 and 52

7. In *Stevenson v. Smith*, 2007 BCSC 2006, Madam Justice Nielson considered the duties of a solicitor acting for an opposing party:

[16] Throughout the proceedings involving the lien and the action arising from it against Mr. Smith's relatives, Mr. Rusk, as Mr. Stevenson's counsel, was acting as Mr. Stevenson's agent. There is nothing in the material to suggest that Mr. Rusk acted other than in accord with instructions from Mr. Stevenson in dealing with the lien and the related actions. There is nothing to show he acted on his own initiative. I am unable to find that Mr. Smith has any separate cause of action against Mr. Rusk, independent of his counterclaim against Mr. Stevenson.

8. The Plaintiff alleges in the Notice of Civil Claim that Mr. Waddell failed to cite certain authorities during the application to strike before Associate Chief Justice Lunen. even if that were true, which is denied, that would not give the Plaintiff a cause of action against Mr. Waddell. The duties of a lawyer as an advocate are owed to the Court, not to the opposing litigant. It is well-established in law that a breach of any obligation owed to the Court does not

result in a breach of duty to the opposing party. In *Martel v. Andrew*, [2005] 6 W.W.R. 623 (Alta. C.A.), the Court made this statement:

...the duty to the court is a public duty and owed as an officer of the court to the court and not a private duty owed to the opposite side in the lawsuit. There is ample authority that the duties that a lawyer owes to the opposing party are viewed very restrictively: *German v. Major* (1985), 62 A.R. 2 (C.A.). There are good policy reasons for this in the adversarial system. If it were otherwise, the conflicting duties owed by a lawyer would make the adversarial system impossible.

Martel v. Andrew, [2005] 6 W.W.R. 623 (Alta. C.A.) (at para. 12)

9. With respect to the allegation that Mr. Waddell "*attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff using unsigned court orders*", Practice Direction 26 to the Supreme Court Civil Rules, issued July 12, 2010 by Bauman, C.J.S.C. (as he then was) is a full answer with respect to the Plaintiff's assertion that unsigned Court Orders are invalid.

10. The proper recourse for the Plaintiff if he was unsatisfied with the result of the Underlying Action was to appeal. Instead, he commenced this action against opposing counsel Mr. Waddell and the Court. That is a hallmark of vexatious proceedings as described by Hall J.A. in *Croll v. Brown*, 2002 BCCA 522:

it is a general characteristic of vexatious proceedings that grounds and issues raised tend to be rolled forward into subsequent actions and repeated and supplemented, often with actions brought against the lawyers who have acted for or against the litigant in earlier proceedings...

11. The Plaintiff's claim for damages against the Defendant fails to describe a cause of action and is without substance in that it is groundless, fanciful and trifles with the Court's time. The Claim against the Defendant should be dismissed.

Order Pursuant to Section 18 of the *Supreme Court Act*

12. Section 18 of the *Supreme Court Act* states:

"If, on an application by any person, the court is satisfied that a person has habitually, persistently and without reasonable grounds, instituted vexatious legal proceedings in the Supreme Court or in the Provincial Court against the same or different persons, the court

may, after hearing that person or giving him or her an opportunity to be heard, order that a legal proceeding must not, without leave of the court, be instituted by that person in any court."

13. To succeed on an application pursuant to section 18, the applicant must demonstrate:

1. that the proceedings are vexatious in the sense of having been taken in the absence of objectively reasonable ground; and
2. that proceedings have been brought habitually or persistently, such that the litigant has continued obstinately in the course of conduct, despite protests or criticism. (*British Columbia) Public Guardian and Trustee v. Brown* 2002 BCSC 1152 (CanLII).

Holland v. Marshall, 2010 BCSC 1560

14. Factors and characteristics the court should look at when determining whether an action is vexatious include:

- (a) bringing one or more actions to decide an issue which has already been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction; .
- (b) where it is obvious that an action cannot succeed, or if the action would lead to no possible good, or if no reasonable person can reasonably expect to obtain relief;
- (c) actions brought for an improper purpose, including the harassment or oppression of other parties by multifarious proceedings brought for purposes other than the assertion of legitimate rights;
- (d) grounds and issues raised tend to be rolled forward into subsequent actions and repeated and supplemented, often with actions brought against the lawyers who have acted for or against the litigant in earlier proceedings;
- (e) failure of the person instituting the proceedings to pay the costs of unsuccessful proceedings;
- (f) persistently taking unsuccessful appeals from judicial decisions; and
- (g) in determining whether proceedings are vexatious, the court must look at the whole history of the matter and not just whether there was originally a good cause of action.

Holland v. Marshall, 2010 BCSC 1560

15. The Defendant submits that the herein action satisfies all of the characteristics of a vexatious action noted above. Since April 2013, the Plaintiff has commenced claims against three Justices of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; the Executive Director of the Law Society; and two counsel who acted for parties adverse in interest. The proceedings all appear to stem from the same two complaints with respect to ICBC and BCIT. All of the claims have been dismissed. Special costs have been awarded against the Plaintiff by Mr. Justice Kelleher and have not been assessed to date. Mr. Justice Kelleher in *Korkut v. Cameron* granted a narrow vexatious litigant order.

16. Given the Plaintiff's history of habitually bringing claims against counsel for adverse parties and the Court, if the Plaintiff is not enjoined from commencing proceedings without leave he is likely to continue this pattern of rolling the same grievances forward into additional vexatious lawsuits.

The Law on Awards for Special Costs

17. The Defendant seeks special costs in this matter. This Court has stated on a number of occasions that bringing multiple and successive proceedings arising from the same facts is an abuse of process. As discussed above, the Plaintiff's action discloses no reasonable claim. In *Young, supra*, the Court held that:

Mr. Freeman asked for special costs if this appeal is dismissed. I am of the opinion that his client is clearly so entitled. While the appellants' frivolous and vexatious litigiousness may not amount to "scandalous or outrageous" conduct, it is certainly "reprehensible," being "misconduct deserving of reproof or rebuke." *Garcia v. Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd.* (1994), 45 B.C.A.C. 222 at paragraph 17 states:

[17] ... the single standard for the awarding of special costs is that the conduct in question properly be categorized as "reprehensible". As Chief Justice Esson said in *Leung v. Leung*, the word reprehensible is a word of wide meaning. It encompasses scandalous or outrageous conduct but it also encompasses milder forms of misconduct deserving of reproof or rebuke. Accordingly, the standard represented by the word reprehensible, taken in that sense, must represent a general and all encompassing expression of the applicable standard for the award of special costs.

18. The Notice of Civil Claim seeks punitive damages against the Defendant. The Plaintiff alleges that the Defendant obstructed justice. The Defendant is an officer of the Court. Those allegations are untrue and are deserving of reproof and rebuke. The Defendant says that for those reasons, an order for special costs should be granted against the Plaintiff.

Part 4: MATERIAL TO BE RELIED ON

- 1. The Pleadings in this action;
- 2. Affidavit #1 of Erica Breakwell sworn January 20 2015; and
- 3. Such further materials and Affidavits as counsel may advise.

The applicant(s) estimate(s) that the application will take 30 minutes.

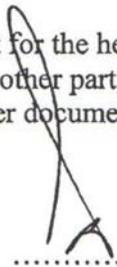
[] This matter is within the jurisdiction of a master.

[X] This matter is not within the jurisdiction of a master.

TO THE PERSONS RECEIVING THIS NOTICE OF APPLICATION: If you wish to respond to the application, you must

- (a) file an application response in Form 33 within 5 days after the date of service of this notice of application or, if the application is brought under Rule 9-7 of the Supreme Court Civil Rules, within 11 days after the dates of service of this notice of application, and
- (b) at least 2 days before the date set for the hearing of the application, serve on the applicant 2 copies, and on every other party one copy, of a filed copy of the application response and the other documents referred to in Rule 9-7 (12) of the Supreme Court Civil Rules.

Date: January 30, 2015



 Signature of
 [X] lawyer for applicant(s)
 Anthony Leoni

JOHNS

SOUTHWARD

Our File: 151072

PLEASE REPLY to Victoria Office

GLAZIER

WALTON

February 2, 2015

By Email



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Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: Korkut v. Waddell, et al.
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 - Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you a Response to Civil Claim filed on behalf of the Defendants Associate Chief Justice A.F, Cullen and K. Jill Leacock. Kindly acknowledge service of the same on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to the writer at your earliest opportunity.

Yours truly,
**JOHNS, SOUTHWARD, GLAZIER,
WALTON & MARGETTS**

Per: Richard S. Margetts, QC

RSM:jm
Enclosure

cc: client

cc: Anthony Leoni

Doc: korkut 2015 feb 02 I(1).doc

JOHNS

SOUTHWARD
GLAZIER

WALTON

Our File: 151072

PLEASE REPLY to Victoria Office

February 2, 2015

By Email



Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1N1

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Law Corporations

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Mediation
Services

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: **Korkut v. Waddell, et al.**
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you a Response to Civil Claim filed on behalf of the Defendants Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock. Kindly acknowledge service of the same on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to the writer at your earliest opportunity.

Yours truly,
**JOHNS, SOUTHWARD, GLAZIER,
WALTON & MARGETTS**

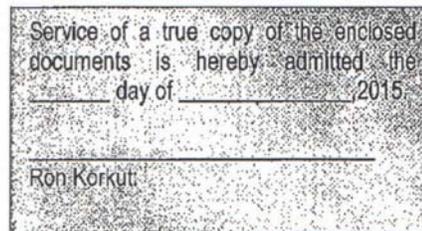
Per: Richard S. Margetts, QC

RSM:jm
Enclosure

cc: client

cc: Anthony Leon I

Doc: korkut 2015 feb 02 I(1).doc



COPY



**NO. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND;

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN,
K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

RESPONSE TO CIVIL CLAIM

Filed by: Associate Chief Justice AY. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock
(the "Defendants")

Part 1: RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF CIVIL CLAIM FACTS

Division 1 — Defendant's(s) Response to Facts

[Indicate, for each paragraph in Part I of the Notice of Civil Claim, whether the fact(s) alleged in that paragraph is(are) admitted, denied or outside the knowledge of the Defendant(s).]

1. Save as herein set out, none of the facts alleged in Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are admitted.
 - i. Without admitting the specific allegations in paragraph 9 of the Notice of Civil Claim, the Defendants admit that the Plaintiff wrote Chief Justice Hinkson seeking to raise various issues respecting the conduct of unrelated litigation involving the Plaintiff (the "correspondence").
 - ii. It is expressly admitted that the Defendant Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff dated January 15, 2014, which is partly set out in the Notice of Civil Claim addressing the Plaintiff's correspondence. A copy of the Defendant Leacock's letter to the Plaintiff is attached hereto as schedule "A". The Defendant Leacock wrote a further

letter to the Plaintiff, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule "B",

- iii. Other than the matters set out and referred to in this Response, there has been no other communication between the Plaintiff and the Defendants.
 - iv. The Plaintiff commenced an action against the Chief Justice, which action was dismissed by Order of the Court made June 24, 2014,
2. Save as set out in paragraph 1 of this Part, and to the extent the Defendants have any personal knowledge of the facts alleged in all paragraphs of Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim, such facts are denied.
 2. Save as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof, the facts alleged in all of the paragraphs of Part 1 of the Notice of Civil Claim are outside the knowledge of the Defendants.

Division 2 — Defendant's(s') Version of Facts

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out the Defendant's(s') version of the facts alleged in those paragraphs of the Notice of Civil Claim that are listed above in paragraph 2 of Division 1 of this Part.]

1. The Defendants say that at all material times they were acting within the course and scope of the judicial authority contemplated under the Constitution, and by reason thereof are immune to civil allegation and redress.
2. The actions of the Defendants are privileged.
3. The pith and substance of the allegations in the Notice of Civil Claim are beyond the jurisdiction of the Court,
4. The Notice of Civil Claim discloses no reasonable cause of action.
5. The action is vexatious and frivolous.
6. The action is an abuse of process.

Division 3 — Additional Facts

[If additional material facts are relevant to the matters raised by the Notice of Civil Claim, set out, in numbered paragraphs, a concise statement of those additional material facts.]

1. The Plaintiff made written enquiries of Chief Justice Hinkson pertaining to various legal proceedings in which the Plaintiff was involved, which was responded to by the Defendant Leacock as set out in Schedules "A" and "B" hereto.

2. The Plaintiff commenced legal proceedings against Chief Justice Hinkson in this Court, Vancouver Registry Action No, 5143080 (the "former proceedings").
3. Chief Justice Hinkson was represented by the Defendant, John Waddell.
4. Chief Justice Hinkson applied to this Court for an Order dismissing the Plaintiffs claim in the former proceedings pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1).
5. The Application came on for hearing on June 24, 2014 before the Defendant Associate Chief Justice Cullen, who, upon hearing the Application, dismissed the former proceedings. Associate Chief Justice Cullen is a Justice of the Supreme Court appointed pursuant to s.96 of the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982,
6. The Reasons of the Associate Chief Justice are reported at [2014] B.C.J. No. 2252.
7. The Defendant Leacock is legal counsel to the Supreme Court.
6. The Notice of Civil Claim is prolix and unintelligible, It sets out numerous unrelated facts and cannot be reasonably responded to,

Part 2: RESPONSE TO RELIEF SOUGHT

[indicate, for each paragraph in Part 2 of the Notice of Civil Claim, whether the Defendant(s) consent(s) to, oppose(s) or take(s) no position on the granting of that relief.]

1. The Defendants oppose the granting of the relief sought in the Notice of Civil Claim, and say the claim should be dismissed with costs to the Defendants.

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out a concise summary of the legal bases on which the Defendant(s) oppose(s) the relief sought by the Plaintiffs) and specify any rule or other enactment relied on. The legal bases for opposing the Plaintiffs(s) relief may be set out in the alternative,]

1. The Defendants say these proceedings are vexatious and frivolous and fail to disclose any cause of action and seek the dismissal of the Plaintiffs claim pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1).
2. The Defendants plead and rely upon the doctrine of judicial immunity.

Defendants' address for service:

Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.
Johns Southward Glazier Walton & Margetts
Barristers and Solicitors
204 — 655 Tye Road
Victoria, B.C. V9A 6X5
Telephone: 250.381.7321
Fax: 250.381.1181

Dated: January 29, 2015



Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.
Solicitor for the Defendants
Associate Chief Justice A.F. Cullen
and K. Jill Leacock

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 to 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,

Schedule "A"



THE LAW COURTS
000 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
V6Z 2E1

January 15, 2014

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

RE: Your letter of January 13, 2014 to Chief Justice Hinkson

I am legal counsel for the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Hinkson has asked me to respond to your letter of January 13, 2014,

I understand from your letter that you were involved in a hit and run accident, You are correct that the circumstances involved in hit and run incidents may, in some instances, give rise to criminal charges and proceedings.

▶ If criminal cases come to court, they are adjudicated in either the Provincial Court or the Supreme Court, However, the courts have no role in making the determination as to whether or not criminal proceedings will be initiated in any given case,

It is for the police to investigate criminal incidents, and for the Crown Counsel's office to determine whether or not to bring criminal charges arising out of any particular incident.

Your question as to how you can file a criminal action against ICBC, is one that calls for legal advice. Beyond providing you with the general information above, Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice.

The Court is the ultimate adjudicator of disputes and must remain impartial. Therefore it is not possible for the Court or the Chief Justice to provide legal advice to potential litigants. As such, the Chief Justice will not respond further to your inquiry.

Yours truly,

K. J. Leacock
Legal Counsel, AC Supreme Court

schedule "B"



THE SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE LAW COURTS
800 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 2E1

By [Email: ron@ethicsfirst.ca](mailto:ron@ethicsfirst.ca)

October 10, 2014

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: Your letter of 2 October, 2014 to the Supreme Court

I am Legal Counsel for the Supreme Court, I am writing at the request of Associate Chief Justice Cullen to respond to your letter of October 2, 2014.

On June 24, 2014, Associate Chief Justice Cullen made an order dismissing the proceedings you had commenced against Chief Justice Hinkson. That application was heard in chambers, Associate Chief Justice Cullen's order striking your claim was made pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1), on the basis that the claim disclosed no reasonable cause of action. Costs were awarded against you.

When an order is made following an application in chambers, as distinct from a trial, the Court's practice is that the order is checked to ensure it coincides with the court clerk's notes; then if the order has been approved by all parties whose approval is required, the registrar then signs the order (either digitally or otherwise), affixes the seal of the Court, and enters the order. That is the process which was followed here. Your approval of the form of order was dispensed with by Associate Chief Justice Cullen. Mr. Waddell approved the form of order, the registrar checked the order, affixed the court seal and entered the order in the registry. The order is now final,

The Court's practice relating to signing and entry of orders made following an application in chambers which I have described above is set out in Practice Direction 26. I am forwarding a copy of PD 26 with this letter. I would also refer you to Supreme Court Rule 13-1(1) which deals with signing and entry of orders.

- 2 -

As you will see if you take the time to acquaint yourself with PD 26 and Rule 13-1(1), Associate Chief Justice Cullen's order of June 24, 2014 is valid and enforceable, and was made and entered in conformity with the governing rules of Supreme Court practice and procedure.

Yours truly,

K.J. Leacock

K. J. Leacock
Legal Counsel, BC Supreme Court

Original
filed on Jan 12, 2015

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FEB 03 2015
Between



And

Ron Korkut

, Plaintiff

John D. Waddell, Austin F. Cullen, K. Jill Leacock,

, Defendant

AMENDED 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: Stewart Taylor hit the Plaintiff's car and ran away, on Pattullo Bridge, March 31, 2009. The Plaintiff's car was totally destroyed, but he survived the collision. Stewart Taylor was caught, nevertheless he was not arrested or prosecuted; because, **ICBC assumed the liability of the HIT and RUN CRIME Stewart Taylor committed**. Even though ICBC was 100% liable for the incident, ICBC representative **Mr. Jason Gray** refused to pay non-pecuniary damages of the Plaintiff. Later on, the Plaintiff found out that, **ICBC assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 10, injure and maim 2,200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year**. (ICBC quick-statistics)

2. THE PLAINTIFF'S DUTY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CRIME: As a surviving victim of hit and run crime, the Plaintiff has a legal obligation to take legal action against ICBC; because, it is impossible to prevent crime, if victims fail **to take legal action** against their offenders.

3. LAWYERS OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE: In order to file his case, the Plaintiff consulted with ten lawyers referred by the Lawyer Referral Service. All of the ten lawyers were declined to provide legal advice or service to file his case, despite the Plaintiff was willing to pay for their services. Lawyers' refusing to provide legal service to a member of public is tantamount to **obstruction of justice**; because, the lawyers are the only professionals who are knowledgeable and qualified to provide legal service to the public. The lawyers' professional-obligation is also clearly stated in the Canons 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. LAW SOCIETY STATED THAT LAWYERS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC: In order to resolve this issue, the Plaintiff got in touch with the Law Society of British Columbia. After seven months of communication, the Law Society Executive Director, **Mr. Timothy E. McGee** confirmed that the lawyers of British Columbia have **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.

5. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST Mr. McGEE: To find out **who has legal obligation to provide legal service to the public**, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against Mr. Timothy E. McGee, Executive Director of the Law Society. Nevertheless, legal representative of Mr. McGee, **Mr. Michael Armstrong** filed a court application and **Mr. Justice Nathan Smith** dismissed the Plaintiff's case with costs, on August 2nd, 2013, without answering the Plaintiff's question and without referring to any authority that relaxes lawyers' obligation to provide legal service to the public. At the hearing, the Plaintiff asked to Mr. Armstrong the following question. He was silent; instead, Mr. Justice Nathan Smith responded as follows: (Transcript, page 18)

RON KORKUT: Who has the obligation to provide legal service to the public if the lawyers have not such an obligation? Please answer this question before the court.

THE COURT: All right.

7. DISMISSAL OF LEGAL ACTION WITHOUT AN APPLICABLE AUTHORITY:

Mr. Justice Nathan Smith concurred with Mr. Armstrong's argument and decided that ICBC had an obligation to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay criminal damages on behalf of criminal offenders, where criminal offenders were identified, under the Insurance Vehicle Act C.231. Nevertheless, there is no provision in C.231 of the Act that entitles ICBC to assume the liability of hit and run crimes and pay the damages on behalf of the criminals, where offenders are identified. It is impossible to have such a provision in the Act; because, **it is impossible to assume the liability of a criminal offence and let the criminal offender be free**, as long as the Law is enforced effectively. Therefore, Mr. Justice Smith refused to sign his dismissal order.

8. ATTEMPTING TO EXACT MONEY BY USING UNSIGNED COURT ORDER:

The Plaintiff appealed Mr. Justice Smith's decision to the Court of Appeal. Nevertheless, the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal; because, Mr. Justice Smith **did not sign his order**. Instead, Mr. Armstrong drafted an order on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith and asked the Plaintiff to sign it; arguing that signing a document does not mean "acceptance", in legal documents. Mr. Armstrong, attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith. Furthermore, he demanded \$5,000 under the name of "security deposit" for appeal court costs, assuming he would abort the Plaintiff's appeal, as well.

9. COMPLAINT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Since the Plaintiff was not able to proceed with his appeal in the Court of Appeal, he had no choice, other than reporting this issue to the Chief Justice, **Honourable Christopher E. Hinkson** and seeking help. He wrote four letters dated: Nov. 25, 2013, Jan. 13, 2014, Mar. 5, 2014 and Mar. 25, 2014. The Plaintiff raised the following issues to the attention of the Chief Justice:

1. Mr. Armstrong filed an application to abort the Plaintiff's legal action prematurely, without citing any authority to prove that the lawyers have no obligation to provide legal service to the public.

2. Mr. Justice Nathan Smith dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action **without answering the question before the Court and declined to sign his order.**

3. Mr. Michael Armstrong, by using his professional influence, attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that **signing a legal document does not mean acceptance** and asked the Plaintiff to sign the order he drafted on behalf of Mr. Justice Smith. He attempted to exact \$6165.77, from the Plaintiff, relying on the court order that was not signed by Mr. Justice Smith.

4. Master Dennis Tokarek signed a "Certificate of Costs" **without printing his name** on the legal document. The Plaintiff attempted to confirm the signature, but Master Tokarek failed to confirm his signature, in writing.

10. THE CHIEF JUSTICE DISREGARDED THE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT: As we all know, the Chief Justice is responsible for supervising the court services and ensure that court services are provided to the public within reason. Nevertheless, he failed to respond to the Plaintiff's complaint. Instead, Mrs. K. Jill Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff, dated January, 15, 2014. She interpreted the Plaintiff's complaint as a "*request of legal advice*" and she stated that: "*Chief Justice Hinkson is not able to provide you with any advice. will not respond further to your inquiry.*" Therefore, the Plaintiff filed a legal action against the Chief Justice, on the grounds of breach of duty.

11. JOHN D. WADDELL PROCURED THE ABORTION OF THE PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Mr. John D. Waddell filed an application and procured the dismissal of the Plaintiff's legal action without citing any authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to pay attention to improper court procedures; such as, failure to sign court orders and exacting money from plaintiffs, by using unsigned court orders.

12. JUSTICE AUSTIN F. CULLEN DISMISSED THE PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE CHIEF JUSTICE WITH COURT COSTS: Like Mr. Justice Nathan Smith, Mr. Justice Cullen **failed to sign his dismissal order**. Mr. Justice Cullen disregarded the Chief Justice's duty to supervise the court services. Obviously, an Honourable person who acts in good faith, never hesitates to sign under his own decision. Mr. Waddell attempted to exact court costs from the Plaintiff, by diluting him to believe that unsigned court order is a valid legal document.

13. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE PLAINTIFF WAS NOT ABLE TO FILE A CRIMINAL ACTION; THEREFORE, HE FILED THIS CIVIL CLAIM AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

Part 2. RELIEF SOUGHT

The Plaintiff has been suffering from the frustration of **obstructed justice**, for almost six years. Therefore, the Plaintiff seeks an **order of trial** of this case, pursuant to the Criminal Code of Canada, considering the extent of the **harm inflicted on the public** by the following substantiated facts:

1. The Plaintiff's offender-in-law, **ICBC** assumes the liability of 49 000 **hit and run crimes** that kill 8, injure/cripple 2200 innocent peoples in British Columbia, every year, including the cases where offenders are identified. (S252 failure to stop)
2. **The judges** dismiss legal actions by disregarding the substantiated facts and applicable Law, and refuse to sign their orders, (S139, defeating the course of justice)
3. **The lawyers**, officers of the Courts, argue irrelevant facts and pervert the established principles of law (S131 perjury), and exact money from the public, by using unsigned court orders. (S346 extortion).

And the following requirements of the SUBSTANTIVE LAW:

1. As a victim of hit and run crime, the Plaintiff has a legal obligation and natural DUTY to bring his offender to justice. Otherwise, it is impossible to prevent crime.
2. As a member of the public, the Plaintiff has a natural and constitutional RIGHT to access to the Court services and have a fair trial of his case by an impartial tribunal.

3. A justice has a DUTY to serve justice to the public by receiving the substantiated facts and applying the applicable SUBSTANTIVE LAW.
4. A member of the public has a legal obligation and natural DUTY to blow whistle on any corruption that may cause harm to the public. Otherwise, it is impossible to prevent corruption and prevent harm to the public.

Part 3: JUDGMENTS REQUESTED

The Plaintiff requests the following decisions from this Honourable Court:

1. IS IT LAWFULL for ICBC, to **assume the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes** that kill 8 and injure 2,200 people in British Columbia, every year, including the cases where offenders are identified?
2. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG, lawyer, to attempt to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action against Mr. McGEE, without answering the Plaintiff's question; that is: **“who has obligation to provide legal service to the public, if the lawyers do not have such an obligation”?**
3. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice **Nathan Smith**, to **dismiss** the Plaintiff's legal action **without answering the legal question before the Court** regarding the lawyers' legal obligation to provide legal service to the public, and **refuse to sign his order?**
4. IS IT LAWFUL for Master **Dennis Tokarek**, to sign a “certificate of costs” to **force the Plaintiff to pay court costs before his appeal**, without printing his name on the document and decline to confirm his signature in writing?
5. IS IT A LAWFUL for the Chief Justice, **Christopher E. Hinkson**, to neglect his DUTY to respond to **the Plaintiff's complaint regarding improper court procedures; such as, justices refusing to sign their decisions; and lawyers attempting to swindle money from the plaintiffs, by using unsigned court orders?**

6. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. **John D. Waddell**, lawyer, to file an application to dismiss the Plaintiff's legal action **without citing any authority** that absolves the Chief Justice's DUTY to attend to the complaints about improper court procedures such as, *justices refusing to sign their decisions; and lawyers attempting to swindle money from the plaintiffs, by using unsigned court orders?*

7. IS IT LAWFUL for Mr. Justice **Austin F. Cullen** to **dismiss** the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice **without referring to any authority** that relaxes the Chief Justice's DUTY TO SUPERVISE the court services and respond to reasonable complaints of the public, regarding improper court procedures, such as **unsigned court orders?**

8. IS IT LAWFUL for Mrs. **K. Jill Leacock**, lawyer, to influence the Plaintiff to believe that Mr. Justice Cullen's **unsigned court order** is a **valid** court order and attempt to exact court costs from the Plaintiff, referring to an unsigned court order?

Part 4: LEGAL BASIS

The Plaintiff relies on the following PRINCIPLES OF LAW:

1. Hit and run incident is NOT an ACCIDENT; it is a CRIME, under the section 252 of the **Criminal Code of Canada.**
2. A victim of crime has a DUTY to bring his/her offender to justice.
3. Assuming the liability of CRIMINAL action is the same as committing the offence.
4. Judgment must be based on the **substantiated facts and the applicable Law.**
5. It is improper to argue **irrelevant issues** and refer to irrelevant authorities in the Court of Law.
6. ABORTING a legal action without making the judgment requested by plaintiff and refusing to sign dismissal order is tantamount to **obstruction of justice.**
7. A supervisor is RESPONSIBLE for the wrong actions of the personnel works under his/her supervision.
8. A document that is NOT SIGNED by the person who is authorized to issue it, is NOT a **valid** legal document.

9. A lawyer is a minister of justice and an officer of the courts. Lawyer's **duty** is to **serve the cause of justice**. Therefore, it is improper for the lawyers to attempt to abort a victim's legal action prematurely to prevent fair trial of a criminal case and demand court costs referring to an unsigned dismissal order.

10. **Judicial immunity** cannot be extended to a level where justices refuse to receive substantiated facts, disregard the principles of substantive Law and fail to sign their orders.

11. The Officers of the Courts who disregard the Law and obstruct justice to the public, are the most DANGEROUS OFFENDERS.

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

E-mail address for service: ron@ethicsfirst.ca

Place of trial: Vancouver, British Columbia

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



Date: February 3, 2015

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:

Assuming the liability of hit and run crimes and obstruction of justice.

Part 2: THIS CLAIM ARISES FROM THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. **ICBC assumed the liability of hit and run crime and let the offender be free.**
2. The Law Society Executive Director, Mr. TIMOTHY E. McGEE stated that the lawyers have **no obligation to provide legal service** to a victim or crime who is trying to bring his offender to justice.
3. Mr. MICHAEL ARMSTRONG procured the abortion of the Plaintiff's legal action **without** citing any **authority** to demonstrate that lawyers have no obligation to provide legal service to the public. He attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using **unsigned court order**.
3. Mr. NATHAN SMITH dismissed the Plaintiff's case against Mr. McGEE **without answering** the question before the Court and **declined to sign his order**.
4. Master DENNIS TOKAREK signed a "certificate of costs", without printing his name and declined to verify his name.
5. Mr. CHRISTOPHER E. HINKSON, Chief Justice, disregarded the Plaintiff's complaint about the judges issuing unsigned court orders and lawyers swindling money, by using unsigned court orders.
6. Mr. JOHN WADDELL procured the abortion the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without citing any authority that relaxes the Chief Justice's duty to invigilate court services and attempted to swindle money from the Plaintiff by using an unsigned court order.
7. Mr. AUSTIN CULLEN dismissed the Plaintiff's legal action against the Chief Justice without referring to any authority and did not sign his dismissal order.
8. Mrs. K. JILL LEACOCK attempted to mislead the Plaintiff to believe that unsigned court order was a valid and enforceable court order.

Part 3:

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

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

February 9, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Anthony Leoni
Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP
510-1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver BC V6E 4H1

RESPONSE TO APPLICATION

Dear Mr. Leoni,

Re: Your application to dismiss my legal action S150231, dated Feb. 2, 2015.

For the following reasons your application to dismiss my legal action has no merits:

1. As victim of potentially fatal hit and run crime I have duty to bring my offender-in-law, ICBC to justice, otherwise:

- a. ICBC will continue to assume the liability of 49 000 hit and run crimes that kill 8, injure and cripple 2200 innocent citizens of British Columbia, every year and**
- b. ICBC will keep paying the damages criminal offenders cause, on behalf of them and collect the money from the innocent people by selling mandatory vehicle insurance, including the cases where criminal offenders are identified, as exemplified in my case.**

No reasonable person would tolerate to inflicting such a serious harm on the public, even though the same disaster means, lucrative business for the lawyers. For the protection of the public, this case must go to trial.

2. You are a minister of justice, an officer of the courts, and a member of an ancient, honourable and learned profession, a person in your caliber cannot be associated with obstructing justice to a member of the public by aborting his legal action by playing low life procedural tricks such as denying substantiated facts and perverting the fundamental principles of law, intimidating a victim of crime to pay court costs by using unsigned court orders. For the protection of your credibility and the honour of your profession you must withdraw your application.

3. The dismissal of this vitally significant public interest legal action may bring the administration of justice to disrepute. For the protection of the Law and Order you and I must work together otherwise we may both suffer from the negligence of our natural duties.

Who are supposed to serve justice to the Public? Your recent attempt to abort this case is the perfect proof of the fact that lawyers are the strong supporter of this offensive business.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

February 13, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Anthony Leoni
Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP
510-1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver BC V6E 4H1

Dear Mr. Lionel,

Re: Your application to dismiss my legal action, S150231, dated Feb. 2, 2015.

Both you and I, are the members of the Public and we have a natural DUTY to resist crime and prevent harm to the Public, where it is possible. Furthermore, being a lawyer; a minister of justice, an officer of the Courts, you are bound with the strict rules of professional conduct, and have an extraordinary DUTY to protect the Honour of the Legal Profession and the Administration of Justice.

As you are expected to know that, the LAW is the ultimate power that protects our enjoyment of life, in peace. Nevertheless, it is impossible to have the protection of Law, if the fundamental rules of Ethics are not observed in the Court of Law. Probably, the first rules we learn in life, after learning not to touch fire, are the fundamental rules of Ethics; those require us **not to offend** others, without any reason and **not to misstate** the facts.

In contradiction with the fundamental rules of Ethics, - never mind your professional obligations - in your application, you **offended** me by labeling as a **vexatious litigant**, even though you knew that all my previous legal actions were aborted by the members of the Law Society, by **using draft court orders** that were **not signed by the justices** whose names were printed on the orders.

Knowing that, a court order **without authorized signature** is NOT a VALID legal document, in your application, you stated that my legal actions were **legally decided**, referring to those unsigned court orders. Furthermore, you are prepared to repeat the same **misstatements of the facts**, before the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on March 19, 2015, and to use the influence of the Court for fooling me to believe that **unsigned court orders are legally valid court orders** and expect me to pay

the court costs to your cohorts, as a reward for defeating the cause of JUSTICE. For a reasonable person, your conduct is a perfect example of a **dishonorable conduct** that may even amount to criminal offence; that is called “**perjury**”.

The worst of all, you were perfectly aware of the fact that my legal actions were originated from my suffering from a **potentially fatal hit and run crime**, and ICBC assumed the liability of **49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 8, injure and cripple 2,200 innocent citizens** of British Columbia, every year.

Due to the legal chicanery perpetrated by the members of the Law Society, in the last five years, **40 people have been killed, 11,000 people have been injured and crippled** by the hit and run criminals and ICBC paid all of the pecuniary damages they caused, from the pocket of the Public, under the cover of “*accident insurance benefits*”, by the way of selling mandatory accident insurance.

HIT AND RUN IS NOT AN ACCIDENT; IT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE. Therefore; it is NOT LAWFUL to force innocent members of the Public to pay the damages caused by hit and run criminals, as exemplified in my case.

As a victim of potentially fatal hit and run crime, I am entitled and obliged to bring this issue to the attention of the Administration of Justice and the Law Enforcement, for the **protection of the Public**.

Considering the extent of the harm inflicted on the public, it is impossible for me to ignore my duty **to blow whistle on the members of the Law Society who are involved in this legal chicanery**. On the other hand, due to my respect for the reputation of others, before proceeding in the direction my responsibilities, I am obliged to ask you to **correct your wrong by withdrawing your application**. Please, let me know, if you will cooperate, by February 22, 2015.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First



WEBSTER HUDSON
& COOMBE LLP
Barristers and Solicitors

Jack Webster, Q.C.
Robert J. Rose
Danine T. Griffin
Richard B. Pearce
David S. Klein
Cameron N. Wong
Steven J. Cares

Alan B. Hudson
Carolyn M. Coleclough
Paul M. J. Arvisais
Anthony Leoni
Elizabeth L. Clarke
Michael C. Toulch

Allan J. Coombe
Daniel D. Nugent
Brent Loewen
Anthony L. Shiau
Antoine Gariepy
Kathryn V. Marshall

Reply to: Anthony Leoni
Direct Line: (604)443-3667
Email: al@webhudco.ca
Our File: **46365-165**

Via E-Mail and Regular Mail

February 20, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

**Re: *Korkut v. Waddell et al*
S.C.B.C. Action No.: S150231; Vancouver Registry**

We are in receipt of your correspondence dated February 13, 2015.

First of all, we regret if you were offended by our Notice of Application. We note that we did not "label" you a vexatious litigant. On behalf of our client, we are seeking an Order pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act. There is a clear distinction between the two. It will be for the Court to determine whether an Order under s. 18 ought to be granted on the basis of your past conduct in the Courts.

Secondly, your letter advances serious, untrue and defamatory allegations against myself, including allegations of perjury, in a document purporting to be a "public document". We demand that you immediately retract those allegations and provide an apology, along with confirmation that your correspondence has not been and will not be published to any third parties.

With the greatest of respect, our position as set out in the Notice of Application is that your successive claims against opposing lawyers and Justices of the Court are not the proper venue for you to pursue your grievances with ICBC. This is illustrated by your singular lack of success, and special costs orders made against you, in the proceedings referenced in our Notice of Application.

Specifically with respect to the claims you have commenced against lawyers for opposing parties, we advise you once again that the duties of a lawyer as an advocate are owed to the Court, not to the opposing litigant. It is well-established in law that a breach of any obligation owed to the Court (which is expressly denied in this case) would not result in a breach of duty to the opposing party. In *Martel v. Andrew*, [2005] 6 W.W.R. 623 (Alta. C.A.), the Court made this statement:

...the duty to the court is a public duty and owed as an officer of the court to the court and not a private duty owed to the opposite side in the lawsuit. There is ample authority that the duties that a lawyer owes to the opposing party are viewed very restrictively: *German v. Major* (1985), 62

Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP is a limited liability partnership comprised of law corporations.

510 - 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1

Tel: (604) 682-3488 • Fax: (604) 682-3438 • www.webhudco.ca

A.R. 2 (C.A.). There are good policy reasons for this in the adversarial system. If it were otherwise, the conflicting duties owed by a lawyer would make the adversarial system impossible.

Martel v. Andrew, [2005] 6 W.W.R. 623 (Alta. C.A.) (at para. 12)

With respect to your threatened claim against the writer, we refer you to *Holland v. Douglas*, 2010 BCSC 96:

[57] By law, the defendant Ms. Douglas is entitled to the right of absolute privilege for her legal representation of Dr. Marshall and the other doctors throughout.

[58] In *Geyer v. C.C.I. Merritt* (1979), 1979 CanLII 682 (BC SC), 16 B.C.L.R. 27, Legg J. of this court said with respect to allegations made against the defendant lawyers for perjury, for false statements, and for misleading justices, that whether the statements were made by the defendants as counsel, solicitor, or witness, such statements made in open court are made on an occasion when they are absolutely privilege and a civil action does not lie.

Thus any alleged incorrect statements in the materials we have filed with the Court, which are not admitted but expressly denied, would not give you a cause of action due to the doctrine of absolute privilege. We urge you in the strongest of terms to obtain legal advice from a member of the Law Society of British Columbia prior to instituting any further proceedings, which may attract further costs orders against you.

We will not be withdrawing our application. We will be proceeding to Chambers on March 19, 2015 to seek dismissal of the herein action, an Order pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act and special costs to be assessed.

We do not represent you in this matter and are doing nothing to safeguard your interests. We urge you to obtain independent legal advice on the content of all our communications.

Yours truly,
WEBSTER HUDSON & COOMBE LLP

Per:
Anthony Leoni

AL/sh

cc: Clients

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

February 21, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT – Final Warning

Anthony Leoni
Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP
510-1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver BC V6E 4H1

Dear Mr. Lionel,

Re: Your letter dated Feb. 20, 2015. S150231.

You are supposed to know that: *it is improper to dismiss a legal action by an order that is drafted by defendant's lawyer;* because, **draft order is not a valid legal document.** Court order is a significant legal document; therefore, it must be signed and validated by the justice whose name is printed on the order. Also, it is improper to make a statement before the Court that plaintiff's case has been dismissed referring to an **unsigned-draft-dismissal order.**

If you believe that you have **absolute privilege** to deny the proven facts and mislead the Court, I certainly, cannot stop you. Nevertheless, I am obliged to warn you and **inform the Public** about your **malicious practice of law**, for the protection of the Public.

I urge you to follow the rules of legal ethics and **stop proceeding against the Law.**

PLEASE, WITHDRAW YOUR APPLICATION.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Anthony Leoni

Feb 23, 2015, to ron

Mr. Korkut,

We reiterate our position in our correspondence of February 20, 2015 that we will not be withdrawing our application.

It appears that you have been operating under a misunderstanding regarding the practice for entry of Court Orders following chambers appearances when oral reasons are issued. Kindly refer to Practice Direction 26 before you take any further steps, which may have significant costs consequences against you;

http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/supreme_court/practice_and_procedure/practice_directions/civil/PD%20-%2026%20Orders.pdf

We do not represent you in this matter and are doing nothing to safeguard your interests. We urge you to obtain legal advice on the content of all our communications.

With Best Regards,
Anthony Leoni

Ron Korkut <ronkor51@gmail.com>

Feb 23

to Anthony

Mr. Leoni,

As you are supposed to know, the Law cannot deal with implied statements. Please, let me know which paragraph of the practice direction 26 unequivocally obviates the necessity of authorized signature for court orders? Do you have any other cases that is originated from a criminal offence such as hit and run and dismissed without authorized signature? Please let me know.

Anthony Leoni

Feb 23

to me

Dear Mr. Korkut,

I cannot give you legal advice. Please review paragraphs 1 to 3 of Practice Direction 26, which we say is a full answer to your questions below.

With Best Regards,

Anthony Leoni

Ron Korkut <ronkor51@gmail.com>

Feb 23

to Anthony

Mr. Leoni,

I do not need legal advice; I need the proof of your argument. If you cannot substantiate the validity of your argument, your argument has no significance, in Law. I have read the paragraphs 1 to 3 many times. I cannot see any unequivocal statement that obviates the necessity of authorized signature for court orders. If you still believe that paragraphs 1 to 3 obviates the necessity of authorized signature for court orders, as I said, please, let me know any precedent case that is originated from a criminal offence such as, hit and run and dismissed without authorized signature? If you cannot cite such a case, it is conclusive that "COURT ORDERS MUST HAVE AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE."

Anthony Leoni

Feb 23, 2015. to ron

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We reiterate our position in our correspondence of February 20, 2015 that we will not be withdrawing our application.

It appears that you have been operating under a misunderstanding regarding the practice for entry of Court Orders following chambers appearances when oral reasons are issued. Kindly refer to Practice Direction 26 before you take any further steps, which may have significant costs consequences against you;

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Anthony Leoni

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Anthony Leoni

Ron Korkut <ronkor51@gmail.com>

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Richard Margetts

2:54 PM (30
minutes
ago)

to Sue.Smolen. al me

Re: Korkut v. Waddell, et al.
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 - Vancouver Registry

Please find attached the Application filed by Mr. Leoni and myself respecting the above captioned which you will see are both returnable March 19, 2015.

We confirm that you were going to arrange for a special sitting given the involvement of Mr. Justice Cullen and Ms. Leacock. Please note that while our Application may, in the normal course, be heard by a Master, Mr. Leoni's Application to seek to have Mr. Korkut declared a vexatious litigant must be heard by a Judge of the Court.

Please note that we have copied Mr. Korkut with this correspondence given the nature of the communication.

We thank you for your assistance.

Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.

Jane McAllister (jane@jsq.bc.ca)
Legal Assistant to Richard S. Margetts, Q.C. (rmargetts@jsq.bc.ca)

Johns Southward Glazier Walton & Margetts*
Barristers & Solicitors
Website: www.jsq.bc.ca

Toll Free: [1-888-442-4042](tel:1-888-442-4042)

March 4

NO. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN,
K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

Name(s) of Applicant(s): The Defendants Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock To:

The Plaintiff, Ron Korkut

TAKE NOTICE that an Application will be made by the Applicants to the presiding Judge or Master at the Court House at 850 Smithe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, on Thursday, March 19, 2015, at 9:45 a.m. for the Order(s) set out in Part 1 below.

Part 1: ORDER(S) SOUGHT

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out the order(s) that will be sought at the application and indicate against which party(ies) the order(s) is(are) sought.

1. This proceeding be struck out and or dismissed on the ground that it:
 - (a) discloses no reasonable claim;
 - (b) is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious; and
 - (c) is otherwise an abuse of the process of the Court,
2. An Order that costs of the Application to be paid as special costs.

Part 2: FACTUAL BASIS

[Using numbered paragraphs, set out a brief summary of the facts supporting the application]

1. The Plaintiff commenced legal proceedings against Chief Justice Hinkson in this Court, Vancouver Registry Action No. S143080 (the "former proceedings").
2. Chief Justice Hinkson was represented by the Defendant John Waddell.
3. Chief Justice Hinkson applied to this Court for an Order dismissing the Plaintiff's claim in the former proceedings pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 9-5(1).
4. The Application came on for hearing on June 24, 2014, before the Defendant Associate Chief Justice Cullen, who, upon hearing the Application, dismissed the former proceedings.
5. Associate Chief Justice Cullen is a Justice of the Supreme Court appointed pursuant to s.96 of the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982.
6. The reasons of the Associate Chief Justice are reported at [2014] B.C.J. No. 2252.
7. The Defendant K. Jill Leacock is legal counsel to the Supreme Court.
8. The Defendant Leacock wrote a letter to the Plaintiff dated January 15, 2014, which is partly set out in the Notice of Civil Claim addressing the Plaintiff's correspondence. A copy of the Defendant Leacock's letter to the Plaintiff is attached hereto as Schedule "A". The Defendant Leacock wrote a further letter to the Plaintiff, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule "B".
9. At all material times, the Defendants were acting within the course and scope of the judicial authority contemplated under the Constitution, and by reason thereof are immune to civil allegation and redress.

[if any party sues or is sued in a representative capacity, identify the party and describe the representative capacity.]

Part 3: LEGAL BASIS

[Using numbered paragraphs, specify any rule or other enactment relied on and provide a brief summary of any other legal arguments on which the Applicant(s) intend(s) to rely in support of the orders sought. If appropriate, include citation of applicable cases.] 4

1. The test for striking out a statement of claim as disclosing no reasonable cause of action is whether it is plain and obvious that no reasonable cause of action is disclosed,

Odhavji Estate v. Woodhouse
[2003] S.C.J. No. 74

2. The allegations in this proceeding are so irrelevant, convoluted and with out clear allegation that to allow them to stand, and cause the proceedings to proceed, would involve useless expense and inconvenience to the delete that Defendants.

Keddie v. Dumas Hotels Ltd.
1985 62 B.C.L.R. 145

3. The proceeding amounts to a collateral attack on the judgement of ACJ Cullen.

Ntibarimungu v. British Columbia (Minister of Advanced Education, innovation and Technology)
2013 B.C.S.C. 725

Supreme Court Rules 9-5 (1) (a) (b) & (d)

Korkut v. Hinkson
[2014] B.C.J. No.2252

4. In the alternative, the Defendants say says that the Application must fail any and such documentation as may exist is subject to protection according to the principles of judicial and administrative independence:

It is a fundamental constitutional principle that judges must be independent; they must be at liberty to make decisions and carry out their functions without interference or influence from any group, individual or government agency. Judicial independence also encompasses the concept that judges are the defenders of the Constitution and its foundational values such as the rule of law, fundamental justice, and equality, and which has been characterized as the "lifeblood of constitutionalism in democratic societies."

Beauregard v. Canada
[1986] 2 S.C.R. 56
per Dickson, C.J. at paragraphs 21-24

5. This principles extends to all levels of court and not merely superior court judges.

Reference re: Remuneration of Judges of the Provincial Court
[1997] 3 S.C.R. 3
per Lamer, C.J. at paragraph 106

6. Judicial independence encompasses both an individual and an institutional dimension. In each case there are certain conditions or guarantees that ensure the judiciary's freedom from influence or interference from others. These guarantees include, *inter alia*, administrative independence.

Ell v. Alberta
[2003] S.C.J. No. 35 at paragraph 28

7. Administrative independence is defined as control by the courts "over the administrative decisions that bear directly and immediately on the exercise of the judicial function", These have been defined as the assignment of judges, sittings of the court, and courts lists, as well as the related matters of allocation of court rooms and direction of the administration staff engaged in carrying out these functions

Reference re Remuneration of Judges of the Provincial Court, *supra*

8. The courts must control administrative matters related to adjudication without interference from the legislature or executive. To allow the executive a role in selecting what judges hear what cases, or to enquire after the fact, would constitute an unacceptable interference with the independence of the judiciary. It is a fundamental principle of judicial immunity that a member of the court cannot be compelled to testify against the decision-making process or the reasons for the composition of the court in a particular case.

MacKeigan v. Hickman
[1989] 2 S.C.R. 796

Part 4: MATERIAL TO BE RELIED ON

[Using numbered paragraphs, list the Affidavits served with the notice of application and any other Affidavits and other documents already in the court file on which the Applicant(s) will rely. Each Affidavit included on the list must be identified as follows: "Affidavit # [sequential number, if any, recorded in the top right hand corner of the Affidavit] offname], made [dd/mmm/yyyy]".]

1. The pleadings herein filed.

The Applicants estimate that the application will take 30 minutes.

- X This matter is within the jurisdiction of a master.
[] This matter is not within the jurisdiction of a master.

TO THE PERSONS RECEIVING THIS NOTICE OF APPLICATION: If you wish to respond to this Notice of Application, you must, within 5 business days after service of this Notice of Application or, if this Application is brought under Rule 97, within 8 business days after service of the Notice of Application

- (a) file an application response in Form 33,
- (b) file the original of every Affidavit, and of every other document, that
 - (i) you intend to refer to at the hearing of this Application, and
 - (ii) has not already been filed in the proceeding, and
- (c) serve on the Applicant 2 copies of the following, and on every other party of record one copy of the following:
 - (i) a copy of the filed Application Response;
 - (ii) a copy of each of the file Affidavits and other documents that you intend to refer to at the hearing of this Application and that has not already been served on that person;
 - (iii) if this Application is brought under Rule 9-7, any notice that you are required to give under Rule 9-7(9) B.C. Reg. 24¹/₂010, Sch. A, s. 3.

Dated: March 4, 2015



Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.
Counsel for the Defendants
Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock

Johns Southward Glazier Walton & Margetts
Barristers and Solicitors
204 — 655 Tyee Road
Victoria, BC V9A 6X5

Telephone: 250 381 7321

To be completed by the court only:	
Order made	
<input type="checkbox"/>	in the terms requested in paragraphs _____ of Part 1 of this notice of application
<input type="checkbox"/>	with the following variations and additional terms:
Date: [dd/mmm/yyyy]	
Signature of <input type="checkbox"/> Judge <input type="checkbox"/> Master	

APPENDIX

[The following information is provided for data collection purposes only and is of no legal effect.]

THIS APPLICATION INVOLVES THE FOLLOWING:

[Check the box(es) below for the application type(s) included in this application.]

- discovery: comply with demand for documents
- discovery: production of additional documents
- extend oral discovery
- Other matter concerning oral discovery
- amend pleadings
- add/change parties
- summary judgment
- summary trial
- Service
- Mediation
- Adjournments
- proceedings at trial
- case plan orders: amend
- case plan orders: other
- experts

Richard Margetts

Mar 5 (10 days ago)

to Sue.Smolens, al, me

Re: Korkut v. Waddell, et al.
S.C.B.C. No. S150231 - Vancouver Registry

Please find attached the Application filed by Mr. Leoni and myself respecting the above captioned which you will see are both returnable March 19, 2015.

We confirm that you were going to arrange for a special sitting given the involvement of Mr. Justice Cullen and Ms. Leacock. Please note that while our Application may, in the normal course, be heard by a Master, Mr. Leoni's Application to seek to have Mr. Korkut declared a vexatious litigant must be heard by a Judge of the Court.

Please note that we have copied Mr. Korkut with this correspondence given the nature of the communication.

We thank you for your assistance.

Richard S. Margetts, Q.C.

Jane McAllister (jane@jsg.bc.ca)
Legal Assistant to Richard S. Margetts, Q.C. (rmargetts@jsg.bc.ca)

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Jane McAllister (jane@jsq.bc.ca)
Legal Assistant to Richard S. Margetts, Q.C. (rmargetts@jsq.bc.ca)

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Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

March 9, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Richard S. Margetts, QC
204- 655 Tyee Road
Victoria BC V9A 6X5

Dear Mr. Margetts,

Ref. Your court application dated March 19, 2015.

1. HALF OF THE TRUTH IS A WHOLE LIE.

In your application, part 2 paragraph 4, you stated that Mr. Justice Cullen lawfully dismissed my legal action against the Chief Justice on June 24, 2014. Nevertheless, you hid the fact that **Mr. Justice Cullen did not sign his order**, despite my repeated attempts. Since, a dismissal order without authorized signature is not enforceable, it is NOT TRUE that my case was dismissed.

2. MR. JUSTICE CULLEN FAILED TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE BEFORE THE COURT;
THEREFORE, HE DID NOT SIGN THE DISMISSAL ORDER.

The duty of a justice is to make a sound decision on the legal issue before the Court. Dismissing a legal action without making a decision regarding the issue before to Court is a perfect example of **breach of duty**. The legal dispute before Mr. Justice Cullen was:

Is the Chief Justice legally obliged to investigate improper court procedures or not?

The fact that, in the reasons for judgment, Mr. Justice Cullen did not refer to any authority that relaxes the Chief Justices duty to investigate improper court procedures, is the conclusive evidence of his failure to perform his duty. Since he was aware of the consequences of his WRONG, he did not sign his dismissal order. Consequently, I was not able to appeal his decision; therefore, I filed this case against him.

3. JOHN WADDELL AND JILL LEACOCK ATTEMPTED, TO FOOL ME TO BELIEVE THAT THE DISMISSAL ORDER WITHOUT AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE WAS A VALID COURT ORDER AND, TO COLLECT COURT COSTS FROM ME.

Jill Leacock in his letter dated October 10, 2014 stated that "**Justice Cullen's order of June, 2014 is valid and enforceable**" referring to Practice Direction 26 and Rule 13-1(1). Nevertheless, there is no **unequivocal** statement in those rules that obviates the **necessity of authorized signature** for court orders. I asked Anthony Leoni for any precedent cases dismissed and enforced without authorized signature, but he failed to provide me with any precedent cases. That is conclusive that **it is impossible to enforce a court order without authorized signature** and he was involved in the legal chicanery that has been perpetrated in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for over five years.

4. LABELING A VICTIM OF CRIME WHO IS STRUGLING FOR JUSTICE AS A “**VEXATIOUS LITIGANT**” IS AN INSULT TO INJURY.

In his application, Anthony Leoni presented me as a “*vexatious litigant*” and argued that I had no cause of action by denying the fact that **I am a victim of a potentially fatal hit and run crime and I have been struggling to bring my offender to justice for over five years**. If I am a vexatious litigant, he has the onus to explain how the crimes can be prevented, if the victims fail to take legal action against their offenders.

5. DISMISSAL OF MY CASE IS TANTAMOUNT TO AUTHORIZING ICBC SPONSOR HIT AND RUN CRIME.

As I stated in my civil claim, Anthony Leoni was aware of the fact that my offender-in-Law, ICBC assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes that kill 8, injure and cripple 11,000 innocent citizens, in the province of British Columbia every year, including the cases where criminal offenders are identified. Therefore, if he succeeds in aborting this case, ICBC will be providing financial benefits to the hit and run criminals under the cover of “*accident insurance benefits*”, by paying the damages criminals cause, including the cases where criminals are identified and let them be free. My case is the incontrovertible evidence of it. Obviously, as long as, ICBC considers “hit and run crime” as an “accident” and sponsors them under the *accident insurance coverage*, it is impossible to prevent hit and run crime. THAT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. THAT IS NOT LAWFUL.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF THE LEGAL CHICANERY PERPETRATED IN THE COURTS

As result of the legal chicanery perpetrated by the members of the Law Society in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the last five years, hit and run criminals killed 40 injured and crippled 11,000 innocent citizens, in our province, and ICBC paid all the damages they caused under the cover of “*accident insurance benefits*”. THAT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. THAT IS NOT LAWFUL. **THE INTENT OF THE LAW IS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE AND PREVENT HUMAN SUFFERING; NOT THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE LAWYERS OR INSURANCE CORPORATIONS.**

7. THE CREDIBILITY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IS UNDERMINED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE LAW SOCIETY

It is impossible to serve justice in a Court where the lawyers have no hesitation to deny or argue established facts and applicable law, before the presiding justice who is reluctant to hear the plaintiff’s facts and refuse to sign his order.

8. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THERE IS NO REASON FOR ME TO ATTEND TO THE HEARING OF THE APPLICATION

Likewise, it is impossible for me to get into dishonourable arguments, before the Court such as: “*hit and run is NOT a criminal offence*”, “*crime victims have no right to file criminal actions*”, “*unsigned court orders are valid orders*”, “*judiciary has absolute immunity*” etc. Therefore, I am not prepared to attend to the hearing on March 19, 2015. Please, ensure that the **dismissal order is signed** by the presiding justice, as required by the Law; so that I can appeal it.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

CC. Anthony Leoni



WEBSTER HUDSON
& COOMBE LLP
Barristers and Solicitors

Jack Webster, Q.C.
Robert J. Rose
Danine T. Griffin
Richard B. Pearce
David S. Klein
Cameron N. Wong
Steven J. Gares

Alan B. Hudson
Carolyn M. Coleclough
Paul M. J. Arvisais
Anthony Leoni
Elizabeth L. Clarke
Michael C. Toulch

Allan J. Coombe
Daniel D. Nugent
Brent Loewen
Anthony L. Shiau
Antoine Gariepy
Kathryn V. Marshall

Reply to: Anthony Leoni
Direct Line: (604)443-3667
Email: al@webhudco.ca
Our File: 46365-165

VIA E-MAIL & REGULAR MAIL

April 16, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut:

Re: *Korkut v. Waddell et al*
S.C.B.C. Action No.: 5150231; Vancouver Registry

Please find enclosed for service upon you, a copy of the entered Order Made After Application.

We do not represent you in this matter and are doing nothing to safeguard your interests. We urge you to obtain independent legal advice on the content of all our communications.

Yours truly,

WEBSTER HUDSON & COOMBE LLP

Per:

Anthony Leoni

/sh
Enclosure

cc: Clients

Webster Hudson & Coombe LLP is a limited liability partnership comprised of law corporations.

510 - 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H I
Tel: (604) 682-3488 • Fax: (604) 682-3438 • www.webhudco.ca

1852846.1



No. S150231
VANCOUVER REGISTRY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

AND:

JOHN D. WADDELL, AUSTIN F. CULLEN, K. JILL LEACOCK

DEFENDANTS

ORDER MADE AFTER APPLICATION

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MADAM JUSTICE DILLON)
) THURSDAY, THE 19th DAY
) OF MARCH, 2015

ON THE APPLICATIONS of the Defendants, Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock, and John D. Waddell coming on for hearing at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 19th day of March, 2015, and on hearing Anthony Leoni, counsel for the Defendant, John D. Waddell, Richard Margetts, Q.C., counsel for the Defendants Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock and no one appearing for the Plaintiff, though duly served;

THIS COURT ORDERS that:

1. The action against the Defendants John D. Waddell, Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock is struck out and dismissed under Rule 9-5.
2. Pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act, the Plaintiff, Ron Korkut, is declared a vexatious litigant.
3. Pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act, the Plaintiff, Ron Korkut, is enjoined from instituting any legal proceeding, on his own behalf or on behalf of others, in the Provincial Court of British Columbia or the Supreme Court of British Columbia, without obtaining leave of the relevant court.

4. Pursuant to s. 18 of the Supreme Court Act, the Plaintiff, Ron Korkut, is enjoined from filing or attempting to file, by any means whatsoever, any document in any registry of the Provincial Court of British Columbia or the Supreme Court of British Columbia, without obtaining leave of the relevant court.
5. The only exceptions to this injunction will be for applications for leave to commence new proceedings or applications for leave to file documents in existing actions. The Plaintiff or anyone acting on his behalf will be permitted to file applications for such leave, so long as they are three pages or less in length, and accompanied by only one affidavit, not to exceed five pages in length.
6. The Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Vancouver is directed to distribute this order to all registries of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
7. Any document or process filed in contravention of this Order is a nullity, including any document or process that a registry has inadvertently filed or received.
8. No person will be obliged to respond to any process that is filed in contravention of this Order, including any document or process that a registry has inadvertently filed or received.
9. The staff of the registries of the Provincial Court of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of British Columbia are authorized to discard any document that is attempted to be filed in contravention of this Order.
10. The signature of the Plaintiff on this form of Order is dispensed with.

Cont'd

11. Special Costs to the Defendants John D. Waddell, Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock to be assessed.

THE FOLLOWING PARTY APPROVES THE FORM OF THIS ORDER AND CONSENTS TO EACH OF THE ORDERS, IF ANY, THAT ARE INDICATED ABOVE AS BEING BY CONSENT.

.....
Signature of

[] party [X] counsel for the Defendant, John D. Waddell
Anthony Leoni

.....
Signature of

[] party [X] counsel for the Defendants, Austin F. Cullen and K. Jill Leacock
Richard Margetts, Q.C.

By the Court

.....
Registrar

Janice Dillon J.
atc



THE LAW COURTS
800 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6Z 2E1

July 13, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut,

Re: Korkut v. Dillon, VA 5155390

Please find enclosed a copy of an order made in the above captioned proceeding.

Yours truly,

H.L. McBride
Legal Counsel,
Supreme Court



No. S155390
Vancouver Registry

THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

And:

JANICE R. DILLON

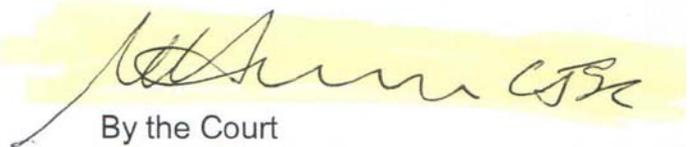
DEFENDANTS

ORDER

BEFORE (THE HONOURABLE)
(CHIEF JUSTICE HINKSON) 13 July 2015
()
()

THIS COURT, on its own motion and without a hearing, at Vancouver, British Columbia, on Monday, July 13, 2015 **ORDERS AND DECLARES THAT:**

- 1. The Notice of Civil Claim filed by Ron Korkut in Vancouver on July 2, 2015 in Supreme Court file No. S155390 Vancouver Registry is a nullity and is set aside as being filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 in Supreme Court file No.S150231 Vancouver Registry.
- 2. No person is obliged to respond to the Notice of Civil Claim described in paragraph 1, nor to any other process or document filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 that a court registry may have inadvertently filed or received.


By the Court


Registrar

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

July 16, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Heidi L. McBride, Legal Counsel
The Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver BC V6Z 2E1

Dear Mrs. McBride,

Re. S155390

Thanks for the order you send me. As you can see, the order is NOT properly signed by the Chief Justice. Therefore, I retyped the order word by word, but added the name of the Chief Justice. Please, ask Mr. Christopher E. Hinkson to sign it, **as required by the LAW** and send it to me. If necessary, I am willing to pay for this service.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Enc. Order to be signed by the Chief Justice

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

July 20, 2015

PUBLIC DOCUMENT - Email

Heidi L. McBride, Legal Counsel
The Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver BC V6Z 2E1

Mrs. McBride,

COURT ORDER IS A SIGNIFICANT LEGAL DOCUMENT. Therefore, IT MUST BE SIGNED PROPERLY BY THE PERSON WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE DECISION. If Mr. Hinkson fails to sign his decision, I will be obliged to raise this issue to the attention of the Justice Minister. Please let me know, if he is willing to obey the LAW.

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Dear Mrs. McBride,

Re. S155390

Thanks for the order you send me. As you can see, the order is NOT properly signed by the Chief Justice. Therefore, I retyped the order word by word, but added the name of the Chief Justice. Please, ask Mr. Christopher E. Hinkson to sign it, **as required by the LAW** and send it to me. If necessary, I am willing to pay for this service.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Enc. Order to be signed by the Chief Justice

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

And:

JANICE R. DILLON

DEFENDANTS

ORDER

BEFORE (THE HONOURABLE)
(CHIEF JUSTICE HINKSON) 13 July 2015
()
()

THIS COURT, on its own motion and without a hearing, at Vancouver, British Columbia, on Monday, July 13, 2015 **ORDERS AND DECLARES THAT:**

1. The Notice of Civil Claim filed by Ron Korkut in Vancouver on July 2, 2015 in Supreme Court file No. S155390 Vancouver Registry is a nullity and is set aside as being filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 in the Supreme Court file No. S150231 Vancouver Registry.
2. No person is obliged to respond to the Notice of Civil Claim described in paragraph 1, nor to any other process or document filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 that a court registry may have inadvertently filed or received.

Christopher E. Hinkson, Chief Justice

Signature



THE LAW COURTS
800 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6Z 2E1

July 22, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut,

Re: Korkut v. Dillon, VA 5155390

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 16, 2015. As I explained when we discussed this issue on the phone last week, the order that I sent to you in my letter of July 13, 2015 is a copy of the order that was signed by Chief Justice Hinkson. Having already signed the order, the Chief Justice will not sign it again. The order has been entered and it is final.

Yours truly,

H.L. McBride
Legal Counsel,
Supreme Court

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

July 23, 2015

Second request - PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Heidi L. McBride, Legal Counsel
The Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver BC V6Z 2E1

Dear Mrs. McBride,

Re. S155390, your letter dated July 22, 2015.

It is **not necessary** for you to tell me that the order has been **entered**. I know already that the order was filed. Why are you repeating it? The point I am trying to make is that:

THE ORDER YOU SENT ME WAS NOT PROPERLY SIGNED, AS REQUIRED BY THE RULES OF LAW.

Please, look at the order once more; but, look very carefully. Now, answer this question:

Can you see the name of the justice above or below the signature?

If you cannot see the printed name of the justice, it is conclusive that the order is NOT PROPERLY SIGNED. That is the reason why I am asking Mr. Hinkson to sign it; otherwise it is NOT VALID. It is NULLITY; it has no significance, no value, no merit. Therefore, the order is not FINAL. Unsigned orders cannot be final.

COURT ORDERS WITHOUT PROPER-AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE ARE NOT FINAL COURT ORDERS.

No one would honour unauthorized court orders. Court orders without proper signature CANNOT BE ENFORCED. It is **foolish** to argue that proper signature is not necessary for COURT ORDERS. Do you understand what I am trying to say? Do you want me repeat it once more? If not:

Please, follow the rules of professional conduct and ask Mr. Christopher E. Hinkson to sign the ORDER, **as required by the LAW** and send it to me. I am sure you know your choice when it comes to the rule of LAW.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First

Enc. Order to be signed by the Chief Justice

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:

RON KORKUT

PLAINTIFF

And:

JANICE R. DILLON

DEFENDANTS

ORDER

BEFORE ()
(THE HONOURABLE)
(CHIEF JUSTICE HINKSON) 13 July 2015
()
()

THIS COURT, on its own motion and without a hearing, at Vancouver, British Columbia, on Monday, July 13, 2015 **ORDERS AND DECLARES THAT:**

1. The Notice of Civil Claim filed by Ron Korkut in Vancouver on July 2, 2015 in Supreme Court file No. S155390 Vancouver Registry is a nullity and is set aside as being filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 in the Supreme Court file No. S150231 Vancouver Registry.
2. No person is obliged to respond to the Notice of Civil Claim described in paragraph 1, nor to any other process or document filed in contravention of the Order of Madam Justice Dillon made March 19, 2015 that a court registry may have inadvertently filed or received.

Christopher E. Hinkson, Chief Justice

Signature



THE SUPREME COURT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE LAW COURTS
800 SMITHE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6Z 2E1

July 27, 2015

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby, BC V5G 1N1

Dear Mr. Korkut,

Re: Korkut v. Dillon, VA 5155390

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 22, 2015 which was addressed to Chief Justice Hinkson.

As I stated in my letter to you of July 22, 2015 and in our telephone conversation that preceded my letter, Chief Justice Hinkson has signed the order, it has been entered and he will not sign it again.

Given that nothing further can be done in this matter, apart from acknowledging receipt of any future correspondence from you, no other response will be provided to your letters.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "H.L. McBride".

H.L. McBride
Legal Counsel,
Supreme Court

Ron Korkut
5249 Laurel Street
Burnaby BC V5G 1N1
778 378 9009, ron@ethicsfirst.ca

August 3, 2015

Third request - PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Heidi L. McBride, Legal Counsel
The Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver BC V6Z 2E1

Dear Mrs. McBride,

Re. S155390, your letter dated July 27, 2015.

As a **victim** of potentially fatal hit and run crime I have a RIGHT and DUTY to bring my offender to JUSTICE. Otherwise, it is **impossible to prevent crime**.

I have tried to fulfill my DUTY by filing four civil litigations for over six years; because, I was not allowed to file criminal action against my offender. Nevertheless, my cases were dismissed by Justice **Nathan H. Smith**, Justice **Austin F. Cullen**, Justice **Janice R. Dillon** and the Chief Justice **Christopher E. Hinkson**. They were aware of the following facts and rules of Law, before they dismissed my legal actions:

1. I was a victim of potentially fatal hit and run crime and I was **obliged** to bring my offender-in-Law, ICBC, to justice.
2. ICBC **assumes the liability of 49,000 hit and run crimes**, that kill 8, injure and cripple 2,200 people in the province of British Columbia every year.
3. ICBC provides **financial benefits to hit and run criminals** under the cover of “*accident insurance benefits*”, where offenders are identified, as proven in my case.
4. **Hit and run is a criminal offence** under the section 252, Criminal Code of Canada.
5. Court orders **must be signed properly** by the judge to prove the validity or the order.

It is NOT REASONABLE to dismiss the legal action of a victim of crime who is struggling to bring his offender to JUSTICE, simply, because such an action is tantamount to **sidling with the criminals**. Obviously, a justice, who is acting in good faith, NEVER HESITATES to sign his order properly. The fact that the above mentioned justices refused to sign their orders according to the requirements of the Law, is the reasonable conclusion of WRONG DISMISSAL.

Madam Justice Janice R. Dillon and Chief Justice declared me “*vexatious litigant*”; therefore, I am not able fulfill my duty, through litigation process. If the Chief Justice **ignores his duty** and **fails to resolve this issue** within three weeks, I have no choice other than publicizing this legal chicanery, so that the public can **investigate** and **protect themselves**.

Sincerely,

Ron Korkut
Ethics First