



Canada Court Watch

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November 13, 2020

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Dear Members of the Judicial Council

RE: Alleged criminal acts committed by senior family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, members of the Toronto Police Services and courthouse officials at the Ontario Court of Justice, 47 Sheppard Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.

As a child and family justice advocate for children and families who believes that the Canadian justice system must not only appear to promote justice but deliver justice, I find it a tragedy that I have to write this letter. The purpose of this letter is to report what I and other justice advocates verily believe were very serious criminal acts committed by the very persons of authority, including a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice, who are supposed to protect the rights and freedoms of Canadians and to ensure that justice is served fairly to all Canadians in our courts.

A partial list of the crimes and miscarriages of justice which we believe occurred at the Ontario Court of Justice at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto earlier this year on February 4, 2020 include the following:

- **Uttering of threats to cause harm against a 14½ year-old teenager by family court judge, Madame Justice Debra Paulseth and uniformed members of the Toronto Police Services.**
- **Assault causing bodily harm against a 14½ year-old teenage boy by uniformed members of the Toronto Police Services at the instructions of family court judge Madame Justice Debra Paulseth.**
- **Unlawful confinement and kidnapping of a 14½ year-old teenager by uniformed members of the Toronto Police Services and other family court related officials.**
- **Violation of the rights and freedoms of a 14½ year-old teen under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as a result of the actions of Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and uniformed members of the Toronto Police Services and other family court related officials.**
- **Violations to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by family court Judge Madame Justice Debra Paulseth**
- **Violations to Ontario' Comprehensive Police Services act by uniformed members of the Toronto Police Services.**

- **Violations to the Judicial Code of Conduct for judges by family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth.**

The above is only a partial list. Violations to other provincial acts and injustices committed by Madame Justice Paulseth will be reported as further written reports are assembled and made ready for release.

At the time of the writing of this letter, we have been informed by witnesses that it would appear that persons may be tampering with evidence relating to the events which are the subject of this letter.

Attached, please find attached, a report outlining the alleged criminal acts which occurred at the Ontario Court of Justice related to the February 4, 2020 incident at the Sheppard Ave. courthouse involving Madam Justice Paulseth.

During my over 25 years as a child and family advocate I have never witnessed such blatant disregard of the law by a senior family law judge along with the support of members of the Toronto Police Services. Criminal acts such as what have been outlined in the report by persons of such high authority should not be happening in Canada, especially right in our courthouses and courtrooms! Our freedoms and rights as Canadians must not be allowed to be destroyed like this.

Criminal Acts by Judges and police at the Sheppard Ave. courthouse may be out of control

To show that the unlawful arrest, detention and kidnapping of the young Canadian who is the focus of this one incident is not an isolated incident, please also find attached a sworn affidavit from a 16-year-old girl who also experienced the same criminal acts committed against her by a judge and police officers at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse.

This teenage girl also describes being threatened, unlawfully confined, handcuffed and taken to a CAS foster home by police force when she was almost 16 years of age. She was handcuffed right up until police took her inside the children's aid society foster home where she was threatened even further by police and the CAS foster home owner. This teenage girl's only crime was coming to the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse to attempt to tell the judge that she and her younger brother were being abused by their mother and that their mother was abusing the court system.

This teenage girl came to the court at Sheppard Ave. E. to simply wanted to tell the judge that she wanted justice and to live with her father! For daring to show up at the court, she was punished in violation to numerous Criminal Code of Canada violations and denied the right to be heard by the judge in violation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the laws in Ontario.

It would appear that some of the police officers and judges at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse have been getting away with committing criminal acts and violating the laws of this country with impunity and causing harm to children and their families. It's time to put an end to this madness at our courthouses.

I verily believe that because these criminal acts implicate senior judge Madam Justice Paulseth, that efforts will be made to obstruct justice by concealing the illegal activities at the courthouse such as deleting or editing videos which may have recorded some of these crimes. I made a request for all potential videos to be retained for possible evidence from court security persons months ago but have received no response. I have been informed by the father in this case that police notes have already been altered in an attempt to obstruct justice.

Video recordings of the public waiting area at the courthouse would reveal the unlawful acts by police and court related officials. The Sheppard Avenue E. courthouse is the same courthouse where court transcripts were deliberately altered by another senior family judge a number of years ago. That judge was Justice Marvin Zucker. Below is just one of the articles in the newspapers about Justice Zucker admitting to altering official court transcripts at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse.



Judge gets a slap on wrist

By KEVIN CONNOR

May 24, 2007 – Sun Media

An Ontario Court judge was given a warning yesterday for a "slip from grace" in tampering with court transcripts.

Family court Justice Marvin Zucker admitted to the Ontario Judicial Council that he committed judicial misconduct by making deletions and additions to court transcripts in a case where paralegal Harry Kopyto was trying to represent a woman battling a supervision application by Jewish Family and Children's Services.

The time has come for justice to be restored in our courts. Its time for our judges, court officials and police officers to be made accountable and made to do their jobs as they are expected to do by Canadians. Its time to restore confidence in our very broken family courts system.

As a first step, a full investigation into matters which occurred on February 4, 2020 at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse must be conducted in a transparent manner. Those who committed any criminal acts must be held accountable.

The most simple and inexpensive way to significantly improve the long-standing problem with the broken family court system is simply to have video cameras installed in the courtrooms like they have in the United States and to have police officers at all courthouses wear body cameras at all times while on duty in the courthouse. Court hearings **and** case conferences should be video recorded as many people have reported over the years of being threatened and/or intimidated in these "off the record" case conferences where there are no official transcripts and where the public is excluded.

There are already cameras in many of the courtrooms discretely placed in the corner to protect the judges but these recordings are not made available to parties in court. Judges have the protection of video but not the people. This is wrong. It is time for cameras to record parties with those recordings being made available to all parties just as audio recordings are available today. The alleged criminal acts and the conduct Justice Paulseth which occurred at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse on February 4, 2020 would likely not have likely happened if cameras were in the courtroom and body cams worn by police officers.

In this day and age of the public demanding accountability its time for cameras and easy access to recordings.



Cameras should be in every courtroom: Judge Judy

"Closed courtrooms only protect bad judges and lawyers. They also protect bad institutions that serve those courts, such as social services. Video cameras should be in the courtrooms as the norm."

Family Court judge, Judy Sheindlin - April 9, 2013

Justice Judy Sheindlin passed the New York bar in 1965 and was appointed as a judge to New York's family court by Mayor Ed Koch in 1982.

thejournal.ie
READ, SHARE AND SHAPE THE NEWS

Due to the significant political implications of this case because it involves a high-profile judge, the conflict of interest for Toronto Police Services and the potential for involved parties having access to evidence to conceal such evidence, an investigation of the crimes involving Madam Justice Pauleth should be initiated immediately by your office.

Please be also advised that on November 10, 2020, Justice Paulseth released an endorsement which further punishes the family involved. We have reviewed her endorsement and will be preparing another report. Based on our preliminary review of Justice Paulseth's endorsement of November 10, 2020 in the matter of Alli v. Alli we believe that her endorsement contains:

- False and misleading information
- Innuendo
- Statements of fact made without any supporting evidence
- Further evidence of the fact that she is aware that evidence from the children being abused exists but has refused to even consider it in spite of requests to do so.

Just as was the case in the torture and murder of little Katelynn Sampson case over a decade ago, Justice Paulseth should be immediately removed from duties at the courthouse until a full investigation into the criminal act and her failure as a judge in the Alli v. Alli case is completed. Her court order of Nov. 10, 2020 should also be stayed as it will cause further harm to the family and to the administration of justice.

Seeking justice for children and families,

Yours truly,



Vernon Beck, Child and Family Advocate, Canada Court Watch
Tel: (905) 829-0407 Email: vernonbeck1@yahoo.ca

cc: Members of the Provincial Legislature

Attachments:

Document 1: Summary of the alleged criminal offences and miscarriages of justice committed by family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, members of the Toronto Police Services, and other family court related officials.

Document 2: Sworn affidavit by a 16-year-old teenage girl describing how she was arrested, handcuffed and kidnapped from the courtroom at the Sheppard Ave. E. courtroom by Toronto Police Officers and then taken to an abusive children's aid society foster home and threatened further by police officers. (separate criminal occurrence at the same courthouse).

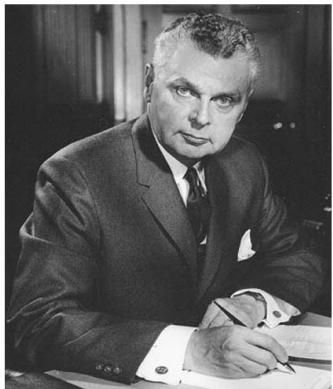
**Summary of the alleged criminal offences and
miscarriages of justice committed by family court
judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, members of
the Toronto Police Services, and other family court
related officials**

Relating to the family court matter of
Alli v. Alli, family court file #D52008-10

**At the Ontario Court of Justice, 47 Sheppard Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario on
February 4, 2020**

Date
October 24, 2020

Prepared by
Family Justice Review Committee



"We must vigilantly stand on guard within our own borders for human rights and fundamental freedoms which are our proud heritage.....we cannot take for granted the continuance and maintenance of those rights and freedoms"

**John Diefenbaker 1895-1979
Canada's 13th Prime Minister 1957 to 1963**



"For the most part, Canadians are caring and compassionate people. However, we have seen a serious erosion of human rights in Canada in recent years. We are all accomplices to injustice if we remain silent and indifferent.....We must not take our human rights for granted. Human rights are universal and the foundation of any democratic society. Here, just as in any other country in the world, our rights are at risk when we are complacent."

**Marie-Claude Landry, Ad. E.
Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission**



"Human rights are universal and indivisible. Human freedom is also indivisible: if it is denied to anyone in the world, it is therefore denied, indirectly, to all people. This is why we cannot remain silent in the face of evil or violence; silence merely encourages them."

Vaclav Havel



"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

Martin Luther King Jr.

Summary of the alleged criminal offences and miscarriages of justice committed by family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, members of the Toronto Police Services, and other family court related officials

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Sequence of Events relating to the February 4, 2020 court attendances

This document outlines in detail, the sequence of events which occurred at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto on February 4, 2020, in relation to the family court matter of Alli v. Alli involving Madam Justice Paulseth, members of the Toronto Police Services and other family court related officials. This document describes in detail the various alleged criminal acts which occurred at the Ontario Court of Justice.

Executive Summary

On Tuesday February 4, 2020, a 14½ year-old mature and well-informed teenage boy named Jalen Alli went with his father, his uncle and two community justice advocates to the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto Ontario, to appear before family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth. The teen was seeking to stop being abused in the care of his mother and to have a better life for himself with his loving father who was the better of his two parents. He and his father (photo below) were simply seeking fairness and justice from Madam Justice Debra Paulseth in her court. He had a sworn affidavit before Justice Paulseth outlining the abuses and sound reasons why his wishes should be respected by the court.

Tragically, this is not what Madam Justice Paulseth delivered to them. On that day, Madam Justice Paulseth violated her Judicial Code of Conduct, participated in criminal acts and violated many of the laws that she was supposed to uphold to protect children and families.

The teen and his father had their rights and freedoms violated under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Right in the courtroom and in the presence of Madam Justice Paulseth, the teen was assaulted by police at the command of Madam Justice Paulseth, then detained and kidnapped from the courtroom in contravention to the Criminal Code of Canada and forced into the care of his abuser where he has not been heard from in months by family, friends or advocates.



Now that Jalen was older (14½ years) and more aware of his rights and freedoms and more aware of the court process, he wanted Madam Justice Paulseth to listen to him this time. Jalen wanted to tell Madam Justice Paulseth that he wanted to move from his mother's house and to live with his father so that he would be free of the abuse and neglect. He wanted to go to the court to show the judge he was willing to stand up for himself as was his right under the law. The teen wanted Madam Justice Paulseth to know that the sole custody order which Justice Paulseth had issued previously in 2016 was a dismal failure.

The teen wanted a joint custody arrangement between his mother and father. He wanted to be able to visit with his mother on weekends and other times of his choosing and to be able to leave his mother's home when she became abusive. The teen was trying to be fair to his mother but knew that his future life would be better living with his dad and that he would do better in school if he lived with his father.

Questions remain as whether the court reporter was even recording the events during the "unscheduled" court appearance by Madam Justice Paulseth. Yet court recordings are one of the few protections that members of the public have when inside a courtroom.



**Ontario Superior Court Justice Lynda Templeton
comments on how court transcripts play an important
part at all levels in the justice process**

Transcripts assist(s) an accused and the Crown alike in ensuring that their rights and responsibilities have been properly upheld and satisfied. It allows the public to ensure that the law is applied fairly and correctly. It is the public's window into the justice system and promotes and ensures the 'open court policy.'

Ontario Superior Court Justice Lynda Templeton

It must be noted that Madam Justice Paulseth was also the same judge who was criticized in the press for failing to properly consider the facts in the tragic torture and murder case involving 7-year-old Katelynn Sampson. Katelynn was the little girl who was tortured and then murdered by her caregivers after Madam Justice Paulseth gave custody of Katelynn to her convicted murderers. As a result of the death of the little girl, Madam Justice Paulseth was accused publicly of failing to meet the minimum standards of a judge.



MPP Peter Kormos speaks about the failure of Madame Justice Debra Paulseth of the Ontario Court of Justice at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in the murder of 7-year-old Katelynn Sampson

"Transcripts of the proceedings ... reveal an alarming absence of consideration of the best interest of Katelynn Sampson....Justice Paulseth appears to have dealt with the matter of this child's custody in a cavalier and overly-causal manner ... I submit to you that Justice Paulseth failed to meet even a minimal standard."

Peter Kormos, MPP Welland

Just as Madam Justice Paulseth acted in the Katelynn Sampson case, she behaved in a very cavalier and uncaring manner regarding the best interest of this teen in her court on February 4, 2020. Madam Justice Paulseth acted outside of her authority as a judge and along with uniformed police officers with the Toronto Police Services violated the law and grossly violated the rights and freedoms of both the teenager and his loving father. In the eyes of most reasonable people, the actions of Madam Justice Paulseth in this case are bringing discredit to the administration of justice and to policing in Ontario.

The tragic events involving 14½ year-old Jalen Alli which occurred on February 4, 2020 at the Sheppard Ave. Court of Justice as a result of the words and actions of Madam Justice Paulseth only provide further evidence to support just how badly broken the family court system in Canada is and how children and families are being harmed.

The public has been crying out for years about the broken family court system and the harm being done to children and demanding that the system in Canada be completely overhauled from the ground up.

The tragic events which occurred at the Sheppard Avenue courthouse on February 4, 2020 involving this mature and well-informed teen and his father could reasonably be seen as not only a coordinated attack on the basic rights and freedoms of the teen and his family involved in this case, but an attack on the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians.

A copy of the sequence of events which occurred on February 4, 2020 in the court of Madam Justice Paulseth has been attached to this document.



COURTS

Report to Supreme Court chief justice calls for family law overhaul

KIRK MAKIN - JUSTICE REPORTER

The Globe and Mail

An unreleased report commissioned by the country's top judge is urging a radical overhaul of Canada's family law system.

The report to Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, scheduled for release next month, calls for restructuring the family law system from the ground up, with a focus on streamlining the court process and ending a fixation on combat.



Supreme Court Justice Mr. Thomas Cromwell told the Canadian Bar Association in Vancouver that broad-based action is needed to address Canada's 'serious and pressing problem with access to justice.'

Estranged spouses and their children are seriously damaged by the adversarial system and that judges, lawyers and law schools must embrace a culture of mediation and settlement.



Former Chief Justice of Ontario, Warren Winkler, says the justice system has to get creative about the way it uses its processes so that the justice system can be better about delivering individual justice to individual people. One of the main barriers for people trying to use the justice system, Winkler says, is that it's just too complicated. Winkler believes that the family court system needs a complete overhaul.

"I think we need to make the system simpler, cheaper and faster and it's got to work better," he says. "I'm a great believer in simplifying things down so people can understand (the rules) and get through them quicker, and if you do that the cost isn't so great."

Source CTV News



Mr. Donald Best

Former Detective with the Toronto Police Force

"At the moment there is no real access to justice for ordinary Canadians. It can be fairly said that never before in Canadian history have the people and the justice system been so far apart. It could also be fairly said that the elites who crafted and run the system – both the lawyers and ex-lawyers now known as "judges" are completely divorced from the people. The only question is what form the rebellion will take when it comes."

Violations to Section 265 of the Criminal Code of Canada (Assault)

Background

Section 265 of the Criminal Code of Canada sets out the offence of assault against a person. This is the lowest form of basic assault often referred to as “assault simpliciter”. Other variants of assault are found in the Criminal Code of Canada which cover other situations such as assault with a weapon, assault causing bodily harm, sexual assault, etc. The term assault is defined at section 265 of the Code. This is one of the most commonly charged offences, and is interpreted broadly.

Simply put, an assault is any unwanted application of force (or even threat thereof) without consent. This can include strikes, pushes, punches or kicks. Assault can also include grabbing, holding, spitting or more minor forms of contact such as grabbing an item from another person's hand (indirect assault).

Assault

265 (1) A person commits an assault when

- (a)** without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that other person, directly or indirectly;
- (b)** he attempts or threatens, by an act or a gesture, to apply force to another person, if he has, or causes that other person to believe on reasonable grounds that he has, present ability to effect his purpose; or
- (c)** while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, he accosts or impedes another person or begs.

Criminal assault against Jalen Alli (14½) in contravention of section 265(1)(b) of the Criminal Code of Canada by family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth (1 count)

During an unscheduled attendance in the courtroom, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth threatened Jalen Alli to have him placed into the care of the children's aid society if he did not leave with his mother who was abusing him. Madam Justice Paulseth was a person of authority in the eyes of the teen. Three uniformed police officer were in the courtroom near the teen positioned to prevent the teen from leaving the courtroom. Under these circumstances it would be more than reasonable for the teenager to believe that Madam Justice Paulseth had the *present ability to carry out her threats* against the young Canadian teenager.

Not only did Madam Justice Paulseth threaten the teenager, but she went even further and verbally instructed members of the Toronto Police Services in her courtroom to apply force intentionally to Jalen Alli to hold him in the courtroom against his will. Three police officers applied force to the teen at the instruction of Madam Justice Paulseth and in the presence of Justice Paulseth, the teen's mother and family law lawyer, Mr. Michael Zalev and other witnesses.

Criminal assault against Jalen Alli (14½) in contravention of section 265(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada by three (3) court police constables. (3 counts)

At the verbal instruction of Madam Justice Paulseth during her unscheduled appearance in the courtroom, Jalen Alli was physically grabbed by three (3) police constables and force was used to put him in a three-point restraint hold in the courtroom to prevent him from leaving the courtroom in violation to his rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Criminal assault while openly carrying a weapon against Jalen Alli in contravention of section 265(1)(c) of the Criminal Code of Canada by two (2) regular police officers with Toronto Police Services. (2 counts)

After court police constables detained Jalen Alli in the courthouse against his will, regular officers from Toronto Police Services were called to the courthouse to take custody of Jalen on the second floor. These officers were carrying weapons with them. Without asking court police constables as to what authority they were given to physically hold and detain the teen, the regular police officers from Toronto Police Services took custody of the teen and then took him, along with his mother to the parking lot and then told him that he had to get into his abusive mother's vehicle or that he would be taken and put into the care of the children's aid society.

Violations to Section 279 (1) of the Criminal Code of Canada (Kidnapping and Forceful Confinement)

Kidnapping is defined as the taking of someone against their will to another location. In some cases, the victim may have been forced, threatened or intimidated into the kidnapping and held by force or violence or threats of force or harm to themselves or others. While Kidnapping is often viewed as portrayed in movies, forcing someone to leave a location they presently are without a lawful reason would be considered as Kidnapping.

Forceable confinement is when someone holds another person, including a minor, against their will either by force or by threats. Kidnapping may be done in connection with a child custody dispute. Parents engaged in alienating a minor from another parent will often confine the child in their care by threatening the minor with punishment to themselves or to others if the minor does not submit themselves to the control of the person confining them.

The screenshot shows the Canadian government's Justice Laws Website. At the top, there is a blue banner with the word "Canada" and a red maple leaf. Below the banner, the text "Justice Laws Website" is displayed. The main content area has a white background. The title "Kidnapping" is in bold black text. Below it, the text of Section 279(1) is shown in a standard black font. The section starts with "279 (1) Every person commits an offence who kidnaps a person with intent" followed by three numbered items: "(a) to cause the person to be confined or imprisoned against the person's will; (b) to cause the person to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against the person's will; or (c) to hold the person for ransom or to service against the person's will."

Under Section 279(1.1)(a.2) the Criminal Code also clearly identifies that even parents and guardians having legal custody of a minor can be charged with Kidnapping or Forceful Confinement, but with a reduced penalty.

(a.2) if the person referred to in paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) is under 16 years of age, to imprisonment for life and, unless the person who commits the offence is a parent, guardian or person having the lawful care or charge of the person referred to in that paragraph, to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years; and

Kidnapping and Forceful Confinement of Jalen Alli (14½) in contravention of section 279(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada by three (3) courthouse Toronto police constables. (3 counts)

At the verbal instructions from family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, three (3) court Toronto police constables who were present in the courtroom physically grabbed and put Jalen Alli into a police restraint hold to prevent him from peacefully leaving the courtroom against his will and in contravention of his rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Criminal Code of Canada. There was no lawful reason for court police constables to holding and restrain the teenager. There was no court order. The teen was not breaking any laws or creating a disturbance. The teen was at no risk of harm. The teen simply wanted to leave the courtroom peacefully in accordance to his Charter rights.

Kidnapping and Forceful Confinement of Jalen Alli (14½ years) in contravention of section 279(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada by two regular Toronto police officers. (2 counts)

After Jalen Alli had been physically restrained and held in the courthouse against his will for approximately 1.5 to 2 hours, he was taken out of the courthouse by two regular police officers with the Toronto Police Services and led outside of the courthouse. Jalen was in the presence of persons which in his mind, would be persons of authority. Once outside the courthouse the two police officers ordered Jalen to get into his mother's vehicle or that he would be taken against his will to the children's aid society. The two police officers forced Jalen to be confined in his mother's vehicle against his will to be in the care of his abusive mother.

Before taking custody of Jalen over from courthouse police constables, regular police officers with Toronto Police Services should have requested proof as to what legal authority there was that gave them to authority to force the teen to accompany the police officers and then to force him into his mother's vehicle against his will.

Kidnapping and Forceful Confinement of Jalen Alli (14½ years) in contravention of section 279(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada by his mother. (1 count)

Jalen's mother was well aware that her 14 ½ year-old teenage son Jalen did not want to go with her. She was aware he had persons he could leave the courthouse with including his uncle Greg. Jalen told this to his mother in the presence of witnesses and police officers at the courthouse. In spite of being fully aware that her son did not want to leave with her, she participated with police to have her son Jalen forced into her vehicle against his will after which she transported him back to her home where he had reported by sworn affidavit being abused to Madam Justice Paulseth.

Violation to Section 279(2) of the Criminal Code of Canada (Forcible confinement)

In Canada, it is a criminal offence to unjustly hold anyone against their will through the use of threats, duress, force or the exhibition of force. This offence is called "forcible confinement" and is formally defined by the *Criminal Code* of Canada as depriving an individual of the liberty to move from one point to another by unlawfully confining, imprisoning or forcibly seizing that person.

Forcible confinement

- (2) Every one who, without lawful authority, confines, imprisons or forcibly seizes another person is guilty of**
- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or**
 - (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.**

Forceful confinement of Jalen Alli in contravention of section 279(2) of the Criminal Code of Canada by three (3) court police constables with Toronto Police Services. (3 charges)

At the verbal instructions of Madam Justice Debra Paulseth in her courtroom during her unscheduled appearance in the courtroom, three uniformed police constables in the courtroom physically grabbed and put Jalen Alli into a police restraint hold to prevent him from peacefully leaving the courtroom against his will. Jalen did not want to remain in the courtroom alone and wanted to go out into the public waiting area to be with his family and advocates as was his right under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to do so. There was no court Order which gave court police officers the authority to use physical force to restrain the teen and to confine the teenager in the courtroom against his will.

In addition to the three police constables using force in the courtroom against Jalen Alli in the presence of Madam Justice Paulseth, the same three police officers then continued to detain and confined Jalen in the public waiting area for almost two hours while court police constables waited for regular police officers to arrive at the courthouse to take over custody and control of the teen.

Forceful confinement of Jalen Alli in contravention of section 279(2) of the Criminal Code of Canada by two (2) regular police officers with Toronto Police Services (2 charges)

After court police constables detained Jalen Alli in the courthouse against his will, two (2) regular officers from Toronto Police Services were called to the courthouse to take custody of Jalen on the second floor. These officers were carrying weapons with them.

Without asking the court police constables as to what authority they were given to physically confine and detain the teen against his will, the regular police officers from Toronto Police Services took custody of Jalen. The two regular police officers continued to restrict Jalen's freedom of movement and in the presence of his mother took Jalen to the courthouse parking lot. Once the two police officers had Jalen at the parking lot he was ordered to get into his mother's vehicle. Police officers threatened him by telling him that if he did not get into his mother's vehicle that he would be taken to the children's aid society.

Forceful confinement of Jalen Alli in contravention of section 279(2) of the Criminal Code of Canada by his biological mother.

Information would reasonably suggest that Jalen (currently 15 year of age) has been and is currently being confined by the use of fear and threats by his mother in her home since Madam Justice Paulseth

ordered that the teen's father and paternal family could have no further contact with the teen.

- Jalen has reported that he is living in fear while under the control of his mother.
- Jalen has reported that his mother controls his phone and controls who he communicates with.
- Jalen has reported that his mother monitors him on the computer and monitors his email
- Jalen has reported being physically assaulted by his mother.
- Jalen has reported that he is fearful of exercising his rights out of fear of what his mother, her lawyer and the family court judge will do to him, his father and his paternal family.
- In spite of Jalen stating to his advocates that he was going to maintain contact with them and to obtain their assistance, Jalen has not been heard from by anyone for months.
- Jalen has told his mother both in person and in writing, that he does not want to live with her but wants to live with his father.

Violations to Section 21(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada (Parties to an Offence)

In a situation where a person provides directions or instructions to another person to commit an illegal act, even though they may not commit the illegal act themselves, that would amount to aiding and abetting in the crime. The Criminal Code of Canada describes this as being a party to an offence. In any circumstances, a party to an offence must have both knowledge and intent of the criminal act.

Parties to offence

21 (1) Every one is a party to an offence who

- (a)** actually commits it;
- (b)** does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding any person to commit it; or
- (c)** abets any person in committing it.

Common intention

(2) Where two or more persons form an intention in common to carry out an unlawful purpose and to assist each other therein and any one of them, in carrying out the common purpose, commits an offence, each of them who knew or ought to have known that the commission of the offence would be a probable consequence of carrying out the common purpose is a party to that offence.

R.S., c. C-34, s. 21.

Party to the offence - Assault of Jalen Alli (14½ years) in contravention of section 21(1)(b) of the Criminal Code of Canada by Madam Justice Paulseth (1 count)

In her courtroom on February 4, 2020, Madam Justice Paulseth verbally instructed courthouse constables from Toronto Police Services to physically hold and restrain Jalen Alli (14½) in her courtroom and in her presence. As a senior judge with the Ontario Court of Justice, Madam Justice Paulseth knew, or ought to have known, that the act of using force to hold and detain the teenage boy in her courtroom was unlawful. Her instructions in the courtroom were very clear to all witnessed.

As a result of the instructions from Madam Justice Paulseth, who would be viewed as a person of authority, the three court police constables physically grabbed and put Jalen into a three-point restraint hold. Shortly after that she exited the courtroom.

Madam Justice Paulseth was the person who gave the instructions to police officers to break the law and to violate the teen's rights and freedoms. responsible for getting police officers to assault the teen and to

violate their duties under Ontario's Comprehensive Police Services Act. If Madam Justice Paulseth had not given those instructions to police constables, the assault against Jalen Alli would not have occurred.

Party to the offence - Assault of Jalen Alli (14½ years) in contravention of section 21(1)(b) of the Criminal Code of Canada by Madam Justice Paulseth's court clerk (1 count)

During the period of time after the first scheduled court hearing in Madam Justice Paulseth's courtroom and the second unscheduled appearance of Madam Justice Paulseth in the courtroom, the court clerk was observed going back and forth between the courtroom and the public waiting area and communicating privately with the mother's lawyer, Mr. Michael Zalev.

At one point, the court clerk, wearing her black robes and appearing as a person of authority and accompanied by police constables, instructed the father back into the courtroom and after taking the father back into the courtroom, came out and then instructed Jalen to come back into the courtroom with her. For all intents and purposes the court was not in session. Surrounded by police officers and still in shock from the unjust court Order of Madam Justice Paulseth, both Jalen and his father complied to what persons of authority were instructing them to do.

It can be reasonably concluded that Madam Justice Paulseth court clerk had been communicating privately with Madam Justice in her chambers and had received instructions from Madam Justice Paulseth to have the father and his son brought back into the courtroom for an unscheduled appearance of Madam Justice Paulseth.

As a result of the instructions from the court clerk, who would be viewed as a person of authority, for the father and son to return into the courtroom, the criminal acts against the father and son were committed in the courtroom during the unscheduled court attendance.

Had the court clerk engaged in private communication with Madam Justice Paulseth and had not instructed the father and his son to go back into the courtroom, the assault committed against Jalen Alli by police officers and Madam Justice Paulseth would not have occurred.

The court clerk knew, or ought to have known, that private communication between a judge and parties regarding matters in the public area of the courthouse and which were not before the court were not of her concern. The court clerk was aware that there are clear rules of service for parties wanting to appear before a judge in a courtroom. Rules of service were not followed by Madam Justice Paulseth nor the mother's lawyer.

Conclusions

Based on an analysis of the information gathered relating to this family court matter and the sequence of events surrounding the family court matter of Alli v. Alli held at the Ontario Court of Justice on February 4, 2020 it can be reasonably concluded:

- That a number of disturbing and very serious violations to the Criminal Code of Canada were committed against 14½ year-old Jalen Alli and his father at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario by Madam Justice Paulseth, Toronto Police Services and other court related officials.
- That the rights and freedoms of Jalen Alli and his father under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms have been violated as a result of the actions of Madam Justice Paulseth, members of Toronto Police Services and other court related officials.

- That Jalen who was the teen at the courthouse attempting to seek justice and to be heard by the court has been unlawfully assaulted, detained, kidnapped, traumatized and psychologically terrorized as a result of the actions of Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and officers with Toronto Police Services.
- That Jalen Alli who is now 15 years of age, is currently being emotionally abused in the care of his mother and his basic human rights and freedoms being violated.
- That this case is yet another example of badly broken the family court system in Canada is and how the basic rights and freedoms of Canadians are being violated by those in the legal community who have been trusted by Canadians to protect the rights and freedoms of Canadians.
- That a number of other laws and codes relating to children and family and the administration of justice have been violated by the acts or failure to act by Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and other court related officials.

Violations to other laws and codes

In addition to violations to the Criminal Code of Canada which are the main subject of this document, other reports are in the process of being prepared which will outline violations to other various laws and Codes by Madam Justice Debra Paulseth as well as other family court related officials. Some of these report will include:

- **Violations to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and member of the Toronto Police Services**
- **Violations to the Judicial Code of Conduct by Madam Justice Paulseth**
- **Failure by Madam Justice Paulseth to protect the best interest of children**
- **Violations to the Children's Law Reform Act by Madam Justice Paulseth**

Recommendations

Based on an analysis of the information gathered relating to this family court matter and the sequence of events surrounding the family court matter of Alli v. Alli held at the Ontario Court of Justice on February 4, 2020 the following would be considered as being reasonable recommendations:

Recommendation #1

That Madam Justice Paulseth be immediately removed as the family court judge in the court matter of Alli v. Alli

Rationale:

In light of the conduct of Madam Justice Paulseth in her courtroom and the significant flawed court order that she made to block all communication between the father and his teenage son, in the view of reasonable and informed persons she would be seen as demonstrating significant bias against the teen, the teen's father and the teen's paternal grandparents. Threatening the teen and then ordering the teen to be unlawfully arrested and detained in her courtroom using police force was a blatant abuse of her position as a judge, violated numerous laws including the rights of the teen under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Criminal Code of Conduct. Madam Justice Paulseth went far beyond her legal authority as a judge. At the very least, she must be removed from this case before she may subject this family to more harm.

Recommendation #2

That police officers at the courthouse receive additional training as to their duty to protect the Charter rights of members of the public as outlined under Ontario's Comprehensive Police Services Act

Rationale:

Police officers have a duty to keep the peace and to protect the rights of Canadians under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This is one of the duties of police officers under the Comprehensive Police Services Act of Ontario.

Yet, in spite of the duty of police officers to protect the Charter Rights of the citizens of Canada, police officers acted on the verbal command of Madam Justice Paulseth to arrest and to physically detain the subject teen in the courtroom. The subject teen was detained against his will for almost 2 hours at the courthouse and forcefully separated from his trusted family members. Police constables in Justice Paulseth's courtroom should have not acted on the unlawful command of Madam Justice Paulseth to arrest the subject teen. Clearly, police constables stationed at the courthouse need better training as to their duties and as to the limits of the authority of a judge. Judges are not above the law. Police officers must understand that when it comes to compliance with the law, Judges have no more authority to break the law as does anyone else.

Recommendation #3

That courtroom proceedings (hearings and conferences) be video recorded at all times when occupied by members of the public.

Rationale:

Cameras in the courtroom and body worn cameras by police officers in the courtroom would have likely prevented the tragic events which occurred at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. on February 4, 2020 which involved Madam Justice Paulseth and members of the Toronto Police Services. Madam Justice Paulseth would not likely have made a second unscheduled appearance in the courtroom knowing that what she would say in that room would be recorded. The police officers in the courtroom would not likely have assaulted the teen nor involved themselves in the kidnapping of the teen at the command of Madam Justice Paulseth if knew that their unlawful and criminal actions would be recorded. The public support the used of cameras to maintain accountability and transparency.



Cameras should be in every courtroom: Judge Judy

“Closed courtrooms only protect bad judges and lawyers. They also protect bad institutions that serve those courts, such as social services. Video cameras should be in the courtrooms as the norm.”

Family Court judge, Judy Sheindlin - April 9, 2013

Justice Judy Sheindlin passed the New York bar in 1965 and was appointed as a judge to New York's family court by Mayor Ed Koch in 1982.

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Recommendation #4

That all police officers at the courthouse be required to wear body cameras when interacting with members of the public anywhere in public locations on or in courthouse property.

Rationale:

Body worn cameras by police officers would have likely prevented the tragic events which occurred at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. on February 4, 2020, which involved Madam Justice Paulseth and members of the Toronto Police Services. Body worn cameras would have recorded the alleged threats and assault made against the teen by police officers both inside and outside of the courthouse building and when the teen was forced into his mother's vehicle against his wishes. Body cameras would significantly improve public confidence in policing and the administration of justice in Ontario.

Recommendation #5

That family court judges receive training in the importance of allowing mature and informed children to be part of the family court process in accordance to "Katelynn's Principle" and the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child

Rationale:

Madam Justice Paulseth ordered the well informed and mature 14½ year-old teen out of her court and excluded him from being a part of the proceeding which he was the primary subject. Justice Paulseth effectively refused to listen to the teen who had come to her court in good faith to assist the judge to see that justice was served. Madam Justice Paulseth turned the teen away.

In light of the criticism in the newspapers which Madam Justice Paulseth faced a decade ago regarding her involvement as the judge in the case involving the torture and murder of 7-year-old Katelynn Sampson, Justice Paulseth should have been very much aware of her responsibility as a judge to listen to the voices of children. As a member of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts(AFCC) and the position of her organization in regards to Voice of the Child reports, Madam Justice Paulseth should be very aware of how important it is to allow children to be involved and to be heard.

It would seem that when it comes to allowing children to have a voice and to respect the rights of children to participate in judicial proceedings, Justice Paulseth has not learned from her past, nor following the guidelines of the AFCC in relation to allowing children to be heard.

Matters requiring further investigation/study as a result of the events at the courthouse involving Madam Justice Paulseth on Feb 4, 2020

Issue #1

Investigation into the judicial conduct of Madam Justice Paulseth

It would reasonably appear that the threats made against the teen by Madam Justice Paulseth in her courtroom, the arrest and the arrest and detention of the subject teen at the courthouse against the teen's will at the command of Madam Justice Paulseth and the use of police force to force the subject teen to get into a waiting vehicle outside the courthouse against his will would violate a number of sections of the Criminal Code of Canada, including the criminal act of Kidnapping. Madam Justice Paulseth was the primary person responsible for what can only be seen as unlawful and nothing less than the abuse of

a young Canadian and an assault on the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

An investigation into this matter should include:

- A review of the audio recordings and written court transcripts.
- Obtaining testimony from all witnesses present in the courtroom during BOTH appearances of Madam Justice Paulseth including the court reporter and the court clerk.
- Obtaining testimony from Toronto court constable and police officers, including the notes of officers inside the courtroom and waiting areas from the time the teen was detained in Justice Paulseth's courtroom until the time custody of the teen was passed to regular officers with the Toronto Police Services
- A review of the video recordings of the public waiting area outside of the courtroom. (which a request was already made to courthouse security staff to be retained as evidence for a potential investigation)
- A review of the video recording from inside the courtroom
- Confirming if a court reporter was present to record both separate appearance of Justice Paulseth in the courtroom
- Confirming with Madam Justice Paulseth if she considered her second unscheduled appearance in the courtroom as being another court hearing. If she responds yes, then transcripts should be obtained and made available to the parties to determine if this hearing was legal or an abuse of the principles of fundamental justice.
- Requiring Madam Justice Paulseth to provide her reasons for judgement for her court order made on February 4, 2020. (Father has indicated that Justice Paulseth has refused to give reasons for judgement)

Issue #2

Investigation into the reasons why Toronto police officers committed an unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, the uttering of threats and the kidnapping of the 14½ year-old teenager at the courthouse

Police officers from Toronto Police Services were involved in what would reasonably appear to be criminal acts under the Criminal Code of Canada, including the criminal act of Kidnapping.

With no motion before the court and no court order, the 14½ year-old teenage boy was physically detained and physically assaulted by police constables in the courtroom at the verbal command of Madam Justice Paulseth and then under threat of being forced into the care of the children's aid society, the teen was detained inside of the courthouse and then taken outside the courthouse and forced into the vehicle of his abuser against his will.

A full investigation into the actions of the police officers at the courthouse and the actions of police officers from the Toronto Police Services who came to the courthouse and took custody of the teen and took him outside of the courthouse should be conducted the Independent Police Services Board and charges and/or disciplinary action taken against those who may have been responsible for any illegal acts, including Madam Justice Paulseth.



Issue #3

Investigation into the involvement of Madam Justice Paulseth's court clerk in reference to coercion of the parties and the passing of private communication between the mother's lawyer and Madam Justice Paulseth

Madam Justice Paulseth's court clerk also appeared to play a key role in the sequence of events which led up to the unlawful acts committed by Madam Justice Paulseth and police officers from Toronto Police Services. The scheduled court hearing had officially finished with Madam Justice Paulseth having written her endorsement and leaving the courtroom. All parties had exited the courtroom to the waiting room. For all intent and purposes, court was ended and Madam Justice Paulseth's involvement as a judge in the matter ended.

The court clerk was observed by witnesses speaking privately to the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, and then going back and forth between the closed courtroom and the public waiting area. While the parties were in the waiting area after the court hearing ended, the court clerk came out and coerced the teen, his father and uncle to come back into the courtroom. In the waiting area of the courthouse, police officers prevented the father from leaving and blocked his passage to the elevator. At one point, one police officer touched the father and told him not to leave. Police officers then assisted the court clerk to have the parties led back into the courtroom when there was no scheduled court hearing. The teen and his father were not informed of the purpose of going back into the courtroom. Advocates for the teen were not invited back into the courtroom. This was completely out of context of the normal rules and procedures for appearing before a judge.

After the father and the teen were intimidated by the court clerk and police officers into going back into the courtroom, Madam Justice Paulseth came back into the courtroom and made a second unscheduled appearance. There was no motion before Justice Paulseth and nothing scheduled to be heard by her at that time. Madam Justice Paulseth's attendance appeared to be "off the record".

It was during this second unscheduled appearance of Madam Justice Paulseth in the courtroom that the illegal acts were committed and the rights of the teen under the Canadian Charter of Rights violated. *Had the court clerk not intimidated the teen and his father to go back into the courtroom, none of the tragic and unlawful events which involved the unlawful arrest, detention and kidnapping of the teen from the courthouse would have occurred.*

In regards to the conduct and actions of the court clerk, the following questions need to be investigated:

- Under what authority or under whose directions did the court clerk have to come out into the waiting area with police supporting her, to intimidate the teen and his father back into the courtroom after the official court hearing had ended and an endorsement already have been given to the parties?
- How did Madam Justice Paulseth obtain information about the teen refusing to leave the courthouse with his mother? If it was not the Applicant mother's lawyer requesting that information about what was happening in the public waiting area be passed to Madam Justice Paulseth by the court clerk,

then how did Madam Justice Paulseth get informed about matters occurring in the public area after her court had finished and an endorsement rendered.

- Under what rules or procedures did Madam Justice Paulseth make a second unscheduled appearance in the courtroom. The teen had broken no law. There was no court order made against him. Under what legal process what the teenage boy forced back into the courtroom against his will. Normally, motions are filed and documents
- Under whose instruction or request was information about the teen refusing to leave the courthouse with his mother conveyed to Madam Justice Paulseth while she was in her chambers?
- The court clerk should be asked if comments and/or suggestions and/or requests were made to her directly by the Applicant mother's lawyer to pass information to Madam Justice Paulseth in her chambers regarding the teen refusing to leave the courthouse with his mother.

Summary of the alleged criminal offences and miscarriages of justice committed by family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, members of the Toronto Police Services, and other family court related officials

Appendix #1

**Sequence of events relating to the alleged criminal
offences and miscarriage of justice committed by
family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth,
members of the Toronto Police Services and other
family court related officials**

**In the family court matter of
Alli v. Alli, family court file #D52008-10 held at the
Ontario Court of Justice, 47 Sheppard Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario
on February 4, 2020**

Date
October 22, 2020

**Prepared by
Family Justice Review Committee**

Executive Summary

This document outlines the tragic sequence of events which support allegations of assault, detention, confinement and the kidnapping of a 14½ year-old Canadian teenager, Jalen Alli, from the Ontario Court of Justice courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. as a result of the direct and indirect actions of family court judge Madam Justice Debra Paulseth, police officers with the Toronto police services, and in addition with the direct and indirect support of other family court related officials.

The events which occurred at the Sheppard Avenue courthouse involving Madam Justice Paulseth could be reasonably seen as not only a coordinated attack on the basic rights and freedoms of the teen and his family involved, but on the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians.



Photo of Jalen Alli with his father prior to the alleged criminal acts and injustices being perpetrated upon them as a result of the actions by senior family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth of the Ontario Court of Justice and members of Toronto Police Services on February 4, 2020.

Information gathered for this document has been based on court documents related to this family law matter which were before Madam Justice Paulseth, information from eye witnesses who were present at the courthouse and inside the actual courtroom of Madam Justice Paulseth on the day the alleged criminal acts were committed, as well as information directly from Jalen who was the primary victim of the alleged criminal acts and injustices perpetrated against him.

At the time these alleged criminal acts against the teen occurred, the teen had a duly sworn affidavit before Madam Justice Paulseth in which he described abuse and neglect under the sole custody of his mother. In spite of Jalen having given sworn testimony to Madam Justice Paulseth about being abused and neglected by his mother, Madam Justice Paulseth ordered the teen held against his will by police force, detained in the courthouse and then forced back into the hands of his abuser. The teen describes how he was subjected to threats and criminal acts by family court judge Madam Justice Paulseth and members of Toronto Police Services with the support and cooperation of other court related officials.

The events outlined in this document which provide supporting evidence to the alleged criminal offences at the Sheppard Ave. E. courthouse in Toronto, Ontario have been divided into eleven (10) parts, each of which outlines events during a specific point of time during the period of time from February 4, 2020 up to the date of this document.

Currently, Jalen has been forced into the control of his abuser by family court judge, Madam Justice Debra Paulseth. Jalen has not been heard from in months by family or friends. It is suspected that he has been psychologically abused by his mother with the support of the family court system and is suffering from what is known as “Stockholm Syndrome”.

Part 1

Events at the courthouse prior to the scheduled court hearing to be heard by Madam Justice Debra Paulseth

Arrival of Jalen Alli (14½) with his father, uncle and advocates at the Ontario Court of Justice on February 4, 2020.

On Tuesday February 4, 2020, Jalen Alli (14½ years of age) arrived at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto in the company of his father, his uncle Greg and his two community justice advocates, Mr. Vernon Beck and Mr. Sylvester Witter. The father had been forced to court on that day to defend himself from a contempt motion for failing to force his teenage son to return to his mother's home against his son's will. The mother's lawyer, Mr. Michael Zalev of the firm Epstein Cole filed the contempt motion just one day prior giving the self-represented father only one day to defend himself and his son from the unwarranted attack and an abuse of the family justice system.

The teen had come willingly to the courthouse with his father and supporters because the teen wanted to be heard by the judge and to let the judge know that it was not his father's fault for not being able to abide by the court order which required that the father drive the teen to his mother's home. The teen did not return to his mother's home because he was being abused and neglected in the care of his mother.

The teen simply wanted to live with his father under a joint custody arrangement and to be able to visit with his mother on weekends. To support his wishes and circumstances the teen had a sworn affidavit which outlining why the teen wanted to live with his father and not with his mother. The teen wanted justice and just wanted to be happy and to be free of his mother's abuse.

After arriving at the court house the father, son and uncle went to the court office on the main floor to have Jalen's father sign his own affidavit for court that morning. In the waiting area on the main floor of the courthouse Jalen was asked by his advocates if he had any second thoughts about coming to court and speaking to the judge. The teen said no and that he was fully prepared and wanted to be heard by the judge and to attend court. He said that he was fed up with the abuse at his mother's home and wanted to be freed from it. Jalen had come to court to show the judge of his willingness to stand behind his affidavit and to show the judge he wanted to be respected and listened to.

Jalen was asked if he had any further questions about the court or about his own sworn affidavit. Jalen said that he was a bit nervous because he had never been in a courtroom before but was ready and willing to go ahead and to speak to the judge. He said that he just wanted a better life, to be free of the abuse and neglect at his mother's home, to live with his father and to go to a new school and to be free from his mother trying to destroy his relationship with his father.

Just before 2:00 pm Jalen went with his father, uncle and his two justice advocates, Mr. Beck and Mr. Witter to the second floor waiting area to wait for the court to be convened.

Part 2

Events during the first part of the scheduled court hearing by Justice Debra Paulseth when the teen was initially present in the courtroom

Entering the courtroom on the second floor for the scheduled court hearing

At about 2:00 PM Jalen and his father entered the courtroom on the second floor along with Jalen's uncle Greg and child and family advocates Mr. Vernon Beck and Mr. Sylvester Witter, who were advocating for the teen. Jalen sat by himself in the front row of the public gallery facing the front of the court with Mr. Beck and Mr. Witter sitting at the back to observe the proceedings and to take notes.

Madam Justice Paulseth entered the courtroom from the right side of the room and took her seat and the scheduled court hearing for contempt commenced.

The mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, introduced himself and the father but then went on to identify the other parties in the public area of the courtroom to the judge. Mr. Zalev pointed to Jalen and then identified Mr. Beck by name and that he was a member of Canada Court Watch as Mr. Zalev knew who he was. Mr. Zalev also asked Mr. Witter to identify himself. When Mr. Witter could see that Mr. Zalev was on a fishing expedition to find out who he was, Mr. Witter only identified himself as a member of the public.

Comment and Analysis

The courtroom is a public courtroom. The lawyers should not be asking members of the public to be identifying themselves nor should the lawyers be bringing to the attention of the judge the identities of anyone in the public area. This is a form of intimidation to members of the public. Mr. Zalev likely did this to bring it to the judge's attention the presence of advocates for the child as it is widely known that most judges do not like the presence of media, advocates and even members of the public in their courtrooms.

At the end of introductions, Mr. Zalev suggested to Madam Justice Paulseth that it would not be appropriate for the teen to be present. The father spoke up at this point and told Justice Paulseth that the teen had come to the court and very much wanted to speak to the judge so that he could be heard. Madam Justice Paulseth responded by agreeing with the mother's lawyer and asked the teen to immediately leave the courtroom. Madam Justice Paulseth did not give any reason for telling the teen to leave her courtroom in spite of his right under the laws in Ontario to participate.

Comment and Analysis

Madam Justice Paulseth should have at least spoken to the teen and questioned him if he wanted to stay in the courtroom and to participate. Justice Paulseth should not have just told him to leave. The right of the teen to participate and to be heard is enshrined in Canadian Law. Justice Paulseth did not obey the law as she was supposed to do as a judge. The teen had an affidavit before the judge. The teen had a right to be involved in matters which affected him. It would be reasonable to conclude that the judge likely wanted the teen out of the courtroom so that the teen would not see what Justice Paulseth was going to do next in her court.

At that point, the teen left the courtroom along with his uncle (Greg) and went out into the small waiting area just outside of the courtroom and waited there with his uncle. The teen expected that he would be invited back into the court at some time and that he would be heard by Madam Justice Paulseth. The father remained in the courtroom along with Jalen's advocates who were there to observe the proceedings and take notes.

Part 3

Events during the second part of the scheduled court hearing after the teen was instructed to leave the court by Justice Paulseth

The following are some of the points noted during the scheduled court hearing on contempt after the teen had been ordered by Justice Paulseth to leave the scheduled court hearing.

Mr. Zalev

Mr. Zalev spoke first and spoke for about 20 minutes.

The father, Mr. Alli

The father also spoke for about 20 minutes.

Justice Paulseth

- At one point in time Justice Paulseth uttered threats against the father by telling him that if his teenage son did not go back with the mother that the judge would involve the children's aid society.
- The father should have followed process and sought a motion to change.

Note: Further details of what transpired during arguments in the scheduled courtroom should be obtained through an investigation of the audio recordings and transcripts.

During the court hearing observers in the courtroom noted that Justice Paulseth was doing a lot of writing and seemed to be listening to the mother's lawyer but not to the father who was self-represented.

On at least one occasion the court clerk was observed getting up and leaving the courtroom.

Comment and Analysis

Justice Paulseth issued a veiled threat against the father of the teenage boy by inferring that she would have the teen put into foster care. This threat by Justice Paulseth was totally uncalled for and against the Criminal Code of Canada as well as the principles of judicial conduct. Before making threats against the father Madam Justice Paulseth should have made inquiries from the teenager. Madam Justice Paulseth had the teen's affidavit before her in which the teen described abuse by his mother.

The courtroom was in session with the judge sitting in court. The question must be raised as to whose direction did the court clerk vacate her post in the courtroom and leave the courtroom while the court was in session.

Court clerk left the courtroom while the court was still in session and gave candy to the teenager in the public waiting area outside of the courtroom

According to Jalen and his uncle, while they were sitting in the waiting area just outside of the courtroom and while the court was still in session, the court clerk came out of the courtroom and walked past them and a few minutes later came back into the waiting room with some chocolate. The court clerk then made an inappropriate comment to Jalen, "**You should not take candy from strangers**" and then gave the bag with chocolates to Jalen's uncle Greg who was sitting next to Jalen. The court clerk then went back into the courtroom which was still in session.

Comment and Analysis

The court clerk acted inappropriately and outside of her duties. The courtroom was in session with Madam Justice Paulseth sitting in court. The court clerk should not have vacated her duties inside the courtroom and should have remained in the court while the court was in session. It was not the duty of a court secretary to be leaving her duties in the courtroom to get candy for the teenager. The court clerk's comment to the teen about not taking candy from strangers was also not funny and in poor taste. The court clerk simply had no business interjecting herself in the private affairs of the teenager or members of his family.

Questions to be asked

Under whose direction or authority did the court clerk leave her post in the courtroom and then go get chocolates for the teen?

Madam Justice Debra Paulseth made a grossly unjust court order contrary to the evidence before her which effectively silenced the teen, caused significant harm to the teen and his family and violate the human rights of the teen, his father and members of the paternal family

While the teen was outside of the courthouse with his uncle at the end of the scheduled hearing and without ever hearing from the teen herself, Madam Justice Paulseth ordered that the father was not to have any direct or indirect contact with the teen, effectively immediately. The court Order of Madam Justice Paulseth effectively stripped the father and the paternal grandparents out of the teen's life effective immediately.

The court Order of Madam Justice Paulseth was simply not consistent with the evidence before her and not in the best interest of the teenager nor his family. The court Order which Madam Justice Paulseth made was clearly in violation to many of the laws which Madam Justice Paulseth is supposed to follow such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Ontario's Children's Law Reform Act. Madam Justice Paulseth's order was nothing but an insult to the meaning of justice in Canada.

Comment and Analysis

Before making an order effectively stripping the teen from being able to see his loving father, Madam Justice Paulseth should have at least spoken to the teen to obtain his wishes and preferences and asked him if he wanted to remain in the courtroom. Justice Paulseth had the opportunity to hear from the teen and yet told him to get out of her court. The teen had an affidavit before the judge and was prepared to speak to the judge. The teen had a right to be involved in court matters which affected him. Justice Paulseth should have at the very least listened to the boy.

Madam Justice Paulseth effectively silenced the boy from the persons he trusted and loved the most – his father and paternal family. Justice Paulseth's order would now make it impossible for the teen's father, and the person the teen most trusted, to be a source of support after the court hearing.

Justice Paulseth also made an order that the court order from the hearing will be made up by the mother's lawyer without any prior review or approval as to form and content by the father

As another example of injustice and bias against the father by Madam Justice Paulseth, Justice Paulseth told the mother's lawyer that he could make up the court order without any approval as to form and content by the father. A copy of Justice Paulseth's hand written endorsement was handed to the mother's lawyer and to the father. In effect, court was now ended and parties were free to leave the courthouse.

Comment and Analysis

It is normal practice for one lawyer to type up a court order and then to send a copy over to the other party for their approval as to the accuracy of the court order. Mr. Zalev was allowed to send documents by email so to follow normal process would have simply involved Mr. Zalev sending a copy of the typed-up court order to the father advising the father to provide his approval within 48 hours. Justice Paulseth did not even give the father this smallest courtesy and to follow normal processes.

At this point in time, while the father was ordered not to communicate with his son, his son was still free to leave the courthouse with his uncle Greg and his advocates as was his rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Part 4

Events relating to the teen in the public waiting areas after the scheduled courtroom attendance had ended

The following is summary of the events which occurred immediately after the scheduled court hearing and appearance after Madam Justice Paulseth had issued her handwritten court endorsement and had left the courtroom.

Jalen refused to leave with his mother in front of many witnesses including police

Jalen's mother and her lawyer came out of the courtroom and told Jalen that he had to leave with his mother. Jalen refused to leave with his mother and said no. Mr. Beck, Mr. Witter and Jalen's uncle were also present about 20 feet away observing events. Two police officers were also present observing the teen refusing to leave the courthouse with his mother. It was clear to all witnesses, including the police constables that Jalen did not want to be forced or coerced to go with his mother.

When the mother's lawyer could see that the teen was refusing to accompany his mother, Mr. Zalev, left the public waiting area and went back into the courtroom.

Comment and Analysis

It was inappropriate for the mother's lawyer to have gone back into the courtroom. The court hearing was finished and an order given.

Shortly after the mother's lawyer had gone back into the courtroom, the court clerk and the mother's lawyer came outside of the courtroom. The court clerk then interjected herself in the family's personal legal matters and attempted to violate the teen's rights and freedoms

The mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, and the court clerk came back out of the courtroom. The court clerk was dressed in her black robes. She appeared as a person of authority. The court clerk told the parties that the judge had ordered that the mother be allowed to leave with her son and that the father and Jalen's supporters were to remain behind to give the mother time to leave the court area.

There simply was no such order issued by the court. The court clerk was lying. The court clerk told Jalen that the judge had ordered him to go with his mother which simply was not true. Jalen told the court clerk that he did not want to leave the courthouse with his mother.

Comment and Analysis

The court clerk acted inappropriately and outside of her authority. The clerk had no business to get herself involved with matters outside of the courtroom between the mother and the child or to be giving instructions to anyone while appearing to be a person of authority. Most importantly, the court clerk had no authority to talk to Jalen or to tell him what to do. Even if Madam Justice Paulseth did make statements to the court clerk, the court clerk should not have been passing private communication between the judge when there was no court order and no court in session. This was in complete violation to all the rules of civil procedure and in violation to the Criminal Code of Canada.

The court clerk made false and misleading statement to the parties while appearing as a person of authority in her robes. There simply was no court order made against Jalen at that point in time and Jalen had his uncle with him whom he wanted to leave the courthouse with. The court clerk should have never come out of the courtroom and involved herself in the personal affairs of this family. The court clerk should not have attempted to coerce the teen to violate his Charter rights and freedoms.

Court clerk and the mother's lawyer colluded to violate the teen's rights and freedoms.

When it became obvious to the mother's lawyer and all the parties, including the police constables in the waiting area that the teen did not want to leave with his mother, the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, began to communicate with the court clerk about how they could force Jalen to leave the courthouse with his mother against his will.

Comment and Analysis

The court clerk again acted inappropriately and outside of her authority. The clerk had no business to get herself involved with matters outside of the courtroom, especially to what many would view as colluding with the mother's lawyer to violate the teen's Charter rights and freedoms as well as the Criminal Code of Canada. The court clerk was providing misleading information to the parties, including the teenage boy. There was no court order against the teen to go with his mother as this would be a violation to his rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The appearance of the court clerk communicating only with the mother and her lawyer clearly demonstrated bias and inappropriate conduct on the part of a court official.

Court clerk acted outside of her authority and acted as a private messenger between the mother's lawyer and the judge contrary to rules of procedure and fairness

When the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, could see that the teen was not going to leave with his mother, the mother's lawyer instructed the court clerk to go back and to tell Justice Paulseth what was happening in the public waiting area. The court clerk followed the instructions of Mr. Zalev and then left the waiting area and returned back into the courtroom to convey private communication from the mother's lawyer to Madam Justice Paulseth in her chambers.

Comment and Analysis

The court clerk again acted inappropriately and outside of her authority. The clerk had no business to get herself involved with matters outside of the courtroom between a mother and son. By taking instructions from the mother's lawyer to act as a personal messenger to the judge for the mother's lawyer was a gross violation to the principle of fairness and normal court processes. There was no court Order against the teen.

Very simply, if the mother's lawyer felt that the issue of the boy refusing to leave with his mother needed to be addressed then the mother's lawyer should have followed the correct legal process and filed a motion specific to the teen himself. Such a motion would not succeed as such a motion would force Madam Justice Paulseth to hear the boy and to look at his sworn affidavit outlining abuse by his mother.

Jalen followed his father towards the main waiting area

Jalen got up and followed his father out into the main waiting area near the security entrance on the second floor. The father walked back and forth not wanting to see his son left alone at the courthouse but not wanting to be facing further charges for even talking to his son. At one point the father walked over and left the waiting area to go to the elevator. Jalen followed and tried to leave the waiting area as well with his father. While there was a court order in which the father could not communicate with his son, there was no court order which would prevent the teen from following his father. Freedom of movement is a right of all Canadians.

Court officers prevented Jalen and his father from leaving the public waiting area in violation to their rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Jalen followed his father towards the exit doors as was his legal right to do so. He was followed by at least three (3) uniformed court constables. The teen was told by a female officer that he could not leave the court building. This was a form of unlawful detention by the police officer. The father was told that he had to leave the building. The court clerk came out from the courtroom again into the waiting area and watched what was going on and then announced that she was going to go back to see Justice Paulseth.

Comment and Analysis

The court clerk again acted inappropriately and outside of her authority. The court clerk had no business to get herself involved with matters outside of the courtroom between a mother and son. There was no court Order against the teen to restrict his movements. The court clerk should never have got herself involved. It was not her job to be communicating privately back to Justice Paulseth what was going on outside of the courtroom in the public waiting area. Her conduct was in violation to the rules of civil procedure and an attempt to violate the teen's rights and freedoms as a person who for all intents and purposes would be seen as a person of authority.

Female police officer touched and attempted to block the father's movement in the hallway between the two waiting rooms

The father was sitting in the waiting area immediately outside of the courtroom. Jalen was sitting in the main waiting area with his uncle about 30 ft. away and through a small hallway. Mr. Beck and Mr. Witter were there sitting with Jalen as well.

The female police constable with brown hair conversed with the father for a few minutes telling him that he must leave the court without his son and that his son must go with the mother.

Comment and Analysis

The court police constable acted inappropriately and outside of her authority. The police constable had no business to get herself involved with matters. There was no court Order against the teen to restrict his movements. The court police constable should never have got herself involved. The duty of the court police constable was to keep the peace and protect the rights of the citizens as outlined under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Part 5

Events relating to the second unscheduled attendance in the courtroom before the teen was brought back into the court by court officers

The father was instructed to leave his son in the waiting area and to come back to the courtroom alone

The court clerk in her robes came out into the main public waiting area on the second floor and told the father that he was to leave his son in the waiting area with the teen's uncle and supporters and that he was to come back into the courtroom with the court clerk. The father was not told why he was being instructed to go back to the courtroom nor was there any mention that court was being reconvened by the judge. The father complied to the instructions given to him as the clerk was viewed as a person of authority. A uniformed female court officer then followed the father from the common main waiting room into the courtroom.

The teen's uncle and supporters who were sitting in the public waiting area were not advised of any court proceeding starting nor asked to come along with the father in spite of the court police constables and the court clerk being aware that supporters were there to support the teen and to observe any court matters which may affect the teen.

Comment and Analysis

It could be reasonably concluded that this was the first step in a process to get the father separated from his son and to get the father into the courtroom alone. Someone had to have instructed the court clerk to come out and to give orders to people which in reality she had no authority to do.

The father was frightened at this time for the safety of himself and his son and was following the instructions of a court clerk and a court police constable whom he viewed as persons of authority. The father was scared and in shock at this time after being told earlier in court by Madam Justice Paulseth that he could not communicate or have any direct or indirect contact with his teenage son.

Questions that need to be answered:

- 1) Who instructed the court clerk to instruct the father to come back into the courtroom which was no longer in session? Where did this order originate? It is highly unlikely that the court clerk took it upon herself to bring the father back into the court. The person who gave this instruction would likely be the person responsible for the tragic sequence of injustices. Did these orders come directly from Justice Paulseth or did the mother's lawyer Mr. Zalev give these instructions to the court clerk?
- 2) Did the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, go back into the courtroom after the court hearing ended? Was there possible collusion between Mr. Zalev and Justice Paulseth?
- 3) Why was the father, his son and the supporters not advised if court was to be reconvened? No notice was given to the father or to anyone that court was resuming. There was no notice and no documents served. Someone had to have given this instruction to the officer to instruct the father to come back to the courtroom.
- 4) Why was only the father instructed to come back into the courtroom and not the teen's advocates?
- 5) Upon what authority did a uniformed officer at the court have to command any member of the public to enter a courtroom which was not officially in session?

It would be reasonable to conclude that someone of authority had to have given the initial instructions to the female uniformed officer to direct the father back into the courtroom. Was Justice Paulseth, the mother's lawyer or someone else who gave instructions to the court clerk? This person would be the one primary responsible for what would appear to be an effort to get the father away from the cameras in the public areas and to a private area where the actions of police officers could not be recorded.

The father is coerced into the courtroom by court police constables

After reaching the courtroom doors, the father was led into the courtroom by two police constables. There was another court constable just inside the courtroom door to the right side of the father as he entered the courtroom. Justice Paulseth was not present at this point in time.

The mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, came into the courtroom as well. The father was directed over to the table where he would normally stand and Mr. Zalev went to the table where he would normally stand. At this point the father was in shock and felt scared. The court police constables had isolated him from his son and supporters and he had not been told why he was being ordered to back into the courtroom. The father had no idea what was going to happen next and was now in a room completely alone and guarded by three court constables. The mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev was talking privately to one of the uniformed court police constables.

Court reporter may not have been recording the proceedings

According to the father, after he was coerced into the courtroom for the second unscheduled appearance of Madam Justice Paulseth he was not clear if the court reporter was recording events in the court or whether the court reporter was simply sitting at her station without the court recording equipment operating.

Comment and Analysis

It could reasonably be concluded that getting the father into the courtroom alone and separated from his son and his supporters was the first step to isolate and separate the father and to make him feel alone and helpless. The father had been taken into a room where there were no members of the public present, no court reporter to record what was said in the room and no cameras to record the actions and movements of anything that may happen in that room. Clearly the father was in a position where he felt alone with parties who clearly were ganged up against him. At that point the father was very scared and thought that Justice Paulseth was going to have him arrested and put in jail.

Questions to be answered:

- 1) Was the court reporter recording the proceedings for the second appearance of Madam Justice Paulseth?
- 2) Was this second courtroom appearance by Madam Justice Paulseth a legitimate court proceeding or not?
- 3) If court officials are claiming that the second unscheduled appearance was legitimate then why were normal court procedures for notice and service not followed?

Madam Justice Paulseth enters the courtroom a second time without any confirmation of a court hearing being commenced

A short time after the father had been led into the courtroom by police constables and was standing at the front of the court, Madam Justice Paulseth stormed into the courtroom from the door to the right. According to the father, Justice Paulseth appeared visibly very angry as she stormed up to her bench. While in a standing position, Justice Paulseth looked directly at the father and demanded to know from him what was going on. The father responded by telling the judge that he had done nothing wrong.

Comment and Analysis

It could be reasonably concluded that because there was no official court session convened and questions remain whether the court reporter was recording the proceedings, that this event would not fall within the parameters of a court hearing. Under these conditions, Madam Justice Paulseth would not be considered a judge but just an ordinary citizen with no authority to order anyone to do anything.

The Mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, attempts to provide false and misleading information about the father to Justice Paulseth in an attempt to smear the father

Justice Paulseth sat in her seat and as soon as she did, the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, spoke up to Justice Paulseth and attempted to provide false and misleading information to Justice Paulseth. Mr. Zalev told Justice Paulseth that the father had held the elevator door open for his son alluding that the father was helping his son escape from the courthouse when his son was in the waiting area. The statement by Mr. Zalev was false and the incident which Mr. Zalev was using to mislead the judge had been witnessed by a court police constable.

At that point the father looked over to the female court constable who was close to him and asked her if she was going to remain silent and to allow Mr. Zalev to blatantly lie to the judge like that. Fortunately, the court constable did the honourable thing and spoke up to the father's defense and stated to the judge, "***That's not what happened your Honour. He was only trying to prevent his son from getting caught in the elevator door.***" Justice Paulseth clearly heard what the police constable had said but said nothing about the mother's lawyer attempt to mislead her and to make the father look bad to the judge.

Comment and Analysis

Madam Justice Paulseth should have said something to the mother's lawyer about his attempt to mislead the court, yet she did not. The judge appeared always quick to criticize the father but no criticism when the mother's lawyer did something wrong. This was a very clear demonstration of bias against the father by Madam Justice Paulseth.

After the mother's lawyer was corrected by the court police constable, Mr. Zalev quickly moved on and began talking to Justice Paulseth and was giving suggestions as to how to get the teen into the courtroom and separating the boy from his father which had nothing to do with the motion which the mother's lawyer had addressed in the previous scheduled court hearing. The father was shocked to hear the lawyer giving instructions and advice to Justice Paulseth on how to isolate and entrap the teen against his will in violation to the teen's Charter rights and freedoms.

According to the father, Madam Justice Paulseth agreed to go with Mr. Zalev's plan to separate Jalen and to isolate him in the courtroom and stated to Mr. Zalev, "Let's go with that"

Comment and Analysis

It would be reasonable to suggest that Mr. Zalev and Justice Paulseth were colluding on how to separate the father and the boy and then violate the boy's rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Collusion to violate the rights of a person is a criminal offence.

The issue originally before Justice Paulseth was a motion for contempt which had been addressed in the earlier scheduled court hearing. Now the mother's lawyer and the judge had somehow shifted to a completely new topic of how to entrap the teen and to get the teen into doing what they wanted against his will.

Jalen was ordered to go back into the courtroom by the court clerk and a court police constable

After the mother's lawyer and Justice Paulseth had discussed in the courtroom about how they were going to get control and entrap the teen, the court clerk and a court security officer came out to the main waiting area and told Jalen that he had to come with them back to the courtroom and that he could bring only his uncle with him for support.

Jalen and his uncle were then led back to the courtroom by the court clerk and a court police constable into the courtroom with his uncle.

Comment and Analysis

At his point, Jalen would believe that he would still be safe with his uncle and knowing that his father was in the courtroom already. Based on sequence of events it could be reasonably concluded that getting Jalen's father into the courtroom first was to be the bait which would coerce Jalen back into the courtroom where there were no cameras and no court reporters.

Part 6

Events during the UNSCHEDULED attendance in the courtroom after the teen was led by court police constables back into the courtroom

The following is a description of event immediately after the teen and his uncle were led from the main public waiting area and back into the courtroom by court police constables.

Jalen's uncle was ordered to leave the courtroom by Justice Paulseth as soon as Jalen was sitting in the courtroom

In spite of Jalen being told out in the waiting area by the police constable that he could bring his uncle with him into the courtroom to support him, almost immediately after Jalen and his uncle Greg entered the courtroom and Jalen had taken a seat, Justice Paulseth told the boy's uncle that he had to leave the courtroom.

Comment and Analysis

Telling Jalen that his uncle court come to support him was a form of deception by court officials. Jalen felt safe with his uncle to go into the courtroom but once Jalen was inside the courtroom and away from cameras and public his support was taken away. Getting Jalen's uncle out of the courtroom was the first step to isolate the boy in the room where there was no court reporter and no cameras to record what was going on in that room.

Questions to be answered:

- 1) Who was the person who gave the instruction to bring Jalen into the courtroom?
- 2) Was the court reporter recording what was being said by the parties at this second unscheduled attendance in the room by Madam Justice Paulseth?
- 3) Was this a legitimate court proceeding or not? If this was why were normal court procedures for a matter to be heard by a judge not followed.

Father was ordered by Justice Paulseth to leave the courtroom and to leave his son alone in the courtroom

Once Jalen was inside the courtroom and seated away from the courtroom door and Jalen's uncle had been told to leave the courtroom by Madam Justice Paulseth, Madam Justice Paulseth told the father that he would now have to leave the courtroom.

Comment and Analysis

It could be reasonably concluded that this was part of a plan to get the teen into the courtroom and to separate, to isolate and to detain the teen in the courtroom against his will.

Court police constables first attempted to physically restrain and block Jalen's freedom of movement and violated his rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

When Jalen saw his father leaving the courtroom, he got up to follow his father out of the courtroom. When the teen first got up and was walking towards the courtroom door, court police constables touched Jalen and attempted to block him from walking towards the courtroom door. Court police constables acted without any instruction from the judge. When the father saw the court constables attempting to stop his son and blocking his son's movement, the father asked the officers if they were touching his son. The officers backed off at that moment and let the boy go momentarily.

Comment and Analysis

It can be reasonably concluded that the court police constables backed off as a result of being uncertain of their authority at that point in time. The court police constables in reality had no legal authority to interfere with the teen's freedom of movement.

Madam Justice Paulseth threatened Jalen with calling children's aid society

When Madam Justice Paulseth saw the teen attempting to follow his father and to leave the courtroom, Justice Paulseth yelled at the teen and told him that if he didn't remain inside of the courtroom and to

not follow his father that she would call children's aid society on him.

The father spoke up and told Justice Paulseth not to threaten his son like that but Justice Paulseth ignored what the father said. Jalen continued to follow his father towards the door with the intent to leave the courtroom as was his right under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Comment and Analysis

The father was doing what any normal parent would and should do – standing up to protect their child from bullying and abuse and to show their child that they are willing to stand up to protect their child. Madam Justice Paulseth was threatening and bullying the teen. Threatening Jalen with having the children's aid society called was nothing but a form of bullying, intimidation and extortion under the Criminal Code of Canada. The manner in which Justice Paulseth conducted herself in this courtroom was an embarrassment to the justice system in Canada.

Justice Paulseth then gave a verbal instruction to the courthouse police constable to technically detain and arrest the teen

When Justice Paulseth saw that the teen was continuing to peacefully walk toward the courtroom door and that court constables were hesitant about restraining the teen, Justice Paulseth shouted out to the court constables, "hold him". At this point the father was standing at the door to the courtroom with the courtroom door open.

Comment and Analysis

It can be reasonably concluded that Madam Justice Paulseth acted outside of her authority and verbally ordered court police constables to detain the teen using force.

Acting on Justice Paulseth's verbal instructions, two court police constables then grabbed and held Jalen by both of his wrists (One male and one female officer). One police constable was on each side of Jalen holding a wrist. A third police constable put herself in front of Jalen to further block the teen and to separate the teen from his father. At this point in time Jalen was struggling to get free and was telling the constables to let him go. He was crying and in pain because of the police restraining him by both of his wrists. During this commotion while the teen was being assaulted and having his rights and freedoms violated, Justice Paulseth quickly exited the room without any further word.

Comment and Analysis

This is the point in time in which court police constables were acting on Justice Paulseth's command which now put the court police constables in a position where they were violating their duties under Ontario's Comprehensive Police Services Act. Madam Justice Paulseth was also likely aware that the teen's rights were being violated by the police officers in her courtroom, so she wanted to get out of the courtroom as quickly as possible to avoid being a witness to the criminal acts being committed by the police officers against the teen in her courtroom.

Uniformed court officers then threatened the father to leave the courtroom

After the three court police constables had grabbed Jalen by force and were detaining him, one of the constables told the father to leave the courtroom immediately. The father was told that if he did not leave the courtroom immediately and to leave his son behind in the room that the Toronto police would be called to have him removed.

At this point, the courtroom door was open. Mr. Witter was standing outside the courtroom and could see and hear what was going on inside of the courtroom. Mr. Witter witnessed police constables restrain Jalen against his will. The father asked Mr. Witter if he was witnessing what was going on and Mr.

Witter confirmed that he was witnessing Jalen in distress and being restrained by the court officers. Mr. Witter heard Madam Justice Paulseth give the instructions to the police constables to hold the teenager.

Mr. Witter spoke to the police constables and told them that they could not legally restrain the teenager. However, in spite of being told this, the three police constables continued to restrain the teen against his will in order to keep him from leaving the courtroom. The police constables (one male and one female) ignored what Mr. Witter had told them and continued to physically restrain Jalen in the courtroom. The third tall blond constable was standing to the side holding the door to let the father leave the room.

Part 7

Events at the courthouse after the unscheduled attendance of Justice Paulseth at the courtroom

A uniformed court officer advised the father to leave the courthouse under threat of Toronto police being called to remove him from outside the courthouse property

In the waiting area on the second floor the father was told that he would have to leave the court building completely or Toronto police would be called to remove him by force. The father then went to the elevator and went down to the parking lot to wait for the teen's uncle to bring his vehicle up to pick up the father.

Comment and Analysis

Getting the father away from the court was the next step in isolating the teen from those he loved and trusted.

Court police officers detain teen in courtroom and then detain the teen in the waiting area on second floor of the courthouse

According to Jalen, after being detained, held against his will and separated by force from his father and supporters, the teen was further detained in the courtroom until the father and supporters had left the second floor of the courthouse. After a period of time the teen was taken out of the courtroom and led into the main waiting area on the second floor where court police constables continued to detain him and prevent him from peacefully leaving the public waiting area. The teen was isolated, surrounded by police officers and scared at this time.

Comment and Analysis

The court police constables had no authority to detain the teen against his will in violation to their duty under the Comprehensive Police Services Act and the Criminal Code of Canada.

Court police constable (female tall blonde) ordered the father to leave the area outside of the courthouse or Toronto police would be called

While the father and the teen's two advocates were outside of the court building near the parking lot discussing what had happened in the courthouse, the female court police constable came out and reminded the father that he should leave the area of the courthouse or Toronto police would be called to have him removed from the area of the courthouse by force.

Comment and Analysis

Based on the information gathered, it could be reasonably concluded:

- That court officials wanted the father to leave so that the teen would not be able to see his father and possibly make a further attempt to seek the safety of his father, his uncle or his advocates.***

- That the father and his supporters would not be able to witness any further assaults on the teen should the teen be brought out of the courthouse on the ground level.*

Questions to be answered:

- 1) Under whose instruction was this officer acting upon to tell the father that he would be removed by police force from a public facility?

Teen held against his will inside of the courthouse for about 1½ hours

According to the teen, after being physically detained in the courtroom he was led out of the courtroom by court officers into the main waiting area on the second floor. He was then forced to wait with police constables who were there to prevent him from leaving the waiting area. The teen reported that the mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev, paced back and forth in the waiting area.

Comment and Analysis

Holding the teen using police force was a further violation of the teen's rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms by court police constables. There was no court order against the teen, the teen had committed no crime, and the teen had not been deemed in need of any form of protection. Uniformed Court police constables had no right to detain the teen in the courthouse. The mother's lawyer, Mr. Zalev was present while the teen was being held against his will by police constables. As an officer of the court, Mr. Zalev could have and should have intervened to prevent the teen's rights from being violated by police officers. Not only does Mr. Zalev have a duty to his client but as an officer of the court he also has a duty to the administration of Justice as well as to the public's interest in the administration of Justice.

Questions to be answered:

- 1) As an officer of the court, why did the mother's lawyer Mr. Zalev not intervene to advise officers that the teen could not be held against his will?



"Lawyers are not solely professional advocates or "hired guns." And while they do not surrender their free speech rights upon admission to the Bar, they are also officers of the court with fundamental obligations to uphold the integrity of the judicial process, both inside and outside the courtroom. It is the duty of counsel to be faithful both to their client and to the administration of justice."

Roy McMurtry, Former Chief Justice of Ontario speaking before the Advocates Society

Custody of Teen handed over to custody of regular Metro Toronto Police Officers against his will – Kidnapping under the Criminal Code of Canada

According to Jalen, after being physically detained in the waiting area on the second floor by court police constables, two regular officers from Metro Toronto Police entered the waiting area from the elevator. The court officers handed control of the teen over to the two Metro Toronto Police officers.

Jalen was then escorted against his will out of the waiting area on the second floor by Toronto police officers who then took him and his mother down the elevator to the outside of the courthouse. The Toronto police officers then threatened Jalen and told him that if he did not do as he was told to do and to get into his mother's car and to go with her, that he would be taken to the children's aid society and to put him into a foster home. This is considered as kidnapping.

Comment and Analysis

The actions of Metro Toronto Police officers were not only another further violation of the teen's rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms but the act of Kidnapping as defined under the Criminal Code of Canada. There was no court order against the teen and the teen had not committed any crime and had not been deemed in need of any form of protection. Police officers had no authority to participate in the detention of the teen nor to threaten the teen with being placed into a foster home if he did not get into the car with his abusive mother. This was akin to kidnapping.

Before taking the teen into their custody, Metro Toronto police officers should have asked court police constables as to what authority they had to hold the teen in their custody. In a sense Toronto Police officers and court police constables were like the blind leading the blind. All the police officers involved with the teen were acting without any lawful authority or court order in violation to their duty under Ontario's Comprehensive Police Services Act.

Kidnapping

279 (1) Every person commits an offence who kidnaps a person with intent

- (a) to cause the person to be confined or imprisoned against the person's will;
- (b) to cause the person to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against the person's will; or
- (c) to hold the person for ransom or to service against the person's will.

Part 8

Secret message from Jalen to his father on the evening of Feb 4, 2020 confirming his unlawful detention by police force, threats and his kidnapping into the control of his abusive mother

Teen confirmed he was scared after being assaulted and kidnapped from the courthouse

Later in the evening, Jalen sent a secret message to his father telling him that he was scared. He described how Justice Paulseth violated his rights and had police unlawfully detain him. A few days prior to February 28, 2020, Jalen initiated contact with his advocate, Mr. Witter and made arrangements to meet at the Scarborough Town Center. On Feb 28, 2020 Jalen met Mr. Vernon Beck and Mr. Silvester Witter at the Scarboro Town Centre. Jalen indicated that he had made this meeting without his mother knowing, otherwise he would not have been allowed to come.

"Hi dad

I don't know why you are not responding to me but I am scared.

When we were separated in the court room the 2 police officers were holding me and I was trying to resist but I couldn't do anything.

Then the judge tried to demand me to sit down and she left the room after.

They officer was trying to talk to me but I didn't listen and we went to the waiting area after you left.

Then 2 real police officers came.

They said that they were gonna call The children's aids society and put Me in a foster home."

Part 9

Jalen Alli reaches out and meets with his advocates on February 22, 2020

Jalen confirms he was threatened by Madam Justice Paulseth, ordered by Justice Paulseth to sit down and remain in the courtroom and then assaulted and kidnapped from the courthouse against his will by Toronto Police officers working with the cooperation of his mother and her lawyer.

After Jalen was unlawfully kidnapped from the courthouse, Jalen initiated secret communication with one of his advocates, Mr. Witter and made arrangements to meet Mr. Witter at the Scarborough Town Center. On Feb 22, 2020 Jalen was dropped off at the Scarborough Town Center by his mother where he met Mr. Witter and Mr. Beck inside the mall. Jalen indicated that he had arranged this meeting without his mother knowing that he would meet Mr. Witter, otherwise his mother would not have been allowed him to leave her house.

During the meeting with his two advocates which was audio recorded by Mr. Witter, Jalen described how he had been threatened by Madam Justice Paulseth and told to sit down and how police officers grabbed him and restrained him in the courtroom against his will. He described being threatened by police with being placed into a foster home if he did not go with his mother.

Jalen indicated that his mother was monitoring him very carefully at home to prevent him from communicating with anyone who might help him. He indicated that he was trapped and scared of what the police and the court would do to his father. He was scared and wanted his freedom to leave his mother and to live with his father.

Jalen indicated that he would meet again to sign a statement about what happened at the courthouse.

Unfortunately, at that time, no one was aware of the pending Covid-19 pandemic was about to unleash on the country.

Part 10

Situation involving Jalen Alli (now 15 years of age) current as of the date of this report

Unfortunately, shortly after the last meeting between Jalen and his advocates on February 22, 2020, the Covid-19 virus forced the closing of almost all businesses, including legal offices. Jalen was no longer able to leave his mother's home to seek help or to see a lawyer to get an affidavit signed. Jalen was not attending school.

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, all contact has been cut off between Jalen and with those he wishes to have help him, including his advocates. It is suspected that his cell phone and his only method of communicating with the outside world has been taken away from him by his mother and that he is now

afraid to seek help as a result of the punishments which have been inflicted upon him and his family as a result of the actions and orders of Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and police. He has been severely traumatized as a result of the abuse of power by Madam Justice Paulseth and the police.

Comment and Analysis

Based on the events which occurred and the information gathered it is highly likely that that Jalen is being held against his will by his mother and that he is likely being affected by what is referred to as “Stockholm Syndrome”. Both Jalen and his brother have been let down by those who were supposed to help them. The two teens have seen their rights trampled upon and their loving family members punished by Madam Justice Paulseth through the adversarial family court process. These two teenage boys have been exposed to the very factors which cause Stockholm Syndrome.

Conclusions

Based on an analysis of the information gathered relating to this family court matter and the sequence of events surrounding the family court matter of Alli v. Alli held at the Ontario Court of Justice on February 4, 2020 it can be reasonably concluded:

- That a number of disturbing and very serious violations to the Criminal Code of Canada and other injustices have been perpetrated against the Alli children and their families.
- That Jalen who was the teen at the courthouse attempting to seek justice and to be heard by the court has been unlawfully assaulted, detained, kidnapped, traumatized and psychologically abused as a result of the actions of Madam Justice Debra Paulseth and officers with Toronto Police Services.
- That Jalen is currently being emotionally abused in the care of his mother and his basic human rights and freedoms being violated.
- That this case is yet another example of badly broken the family court system in Canada is and how the basic rights and freedoms of Canadians are being violated by those in the legal community who have been trusted by Canadians to protect the rights and freedoms of Canadians.



COURTS

Report to Supreme Court chief justice calls for family law overhaul

KIRK MAKIN - JUSTICE REPORTER

The Globe and Mail

An unreleased report commissioned by the country's top judge is urging a radical overhaul of Canada's family law system.

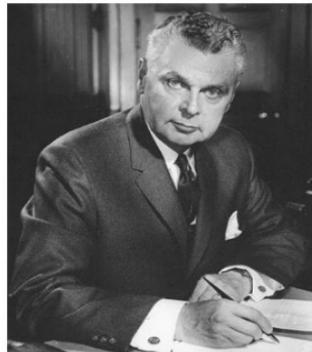
The report to Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, scheduled for release next month, calls for restructuring the family law system from the ground up, with a focus on streamlining the court process and ending a fixation on combat.

The tragic events which occurred at the Sheppard Avenue courthouse on February 4, 2020 could reasonably be seen as not only a coordinated attack on the basic rights and freedoms of the teen and his family involved in this case, but an attack on the basic rights and freedoms of all Canadians.



Supreme Court Justice Mr. Thomas Cromwell told the Canadian Bar Association in Vancouver that broad-based action is needed to address Canada's 'serious and pressing problem with access to justice.'

Estranged spouses and their children are seriously damaged by the adversarial system and that judges, lawyers and law schools must embrace a culture of mediation and settlement.



"We must vigilantly stand on guard within our own borders for human rights and fundamental freedoms which are our proud heritage.....we cannot take for granted the continuance and maintenance of those rights and freedoms"

**John Diefenbaker 1895-1979
Canada's 13th Prime Minister 1957 to 1963**



"For the most part, Canadians are caring and compassionate people. However, we have seen a serious erosion of human rights in Canada in recent years. We are all accomplices to injustice if we remain silent and indifferent.....We must not take our human rights for granted. Human rights are universal and the foundation of any democratic society. Here, just as in any other country in the world, our rights are at risk when we are complacent."

**Marie-Claude Landry, Ad. E.
Chief Commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission**



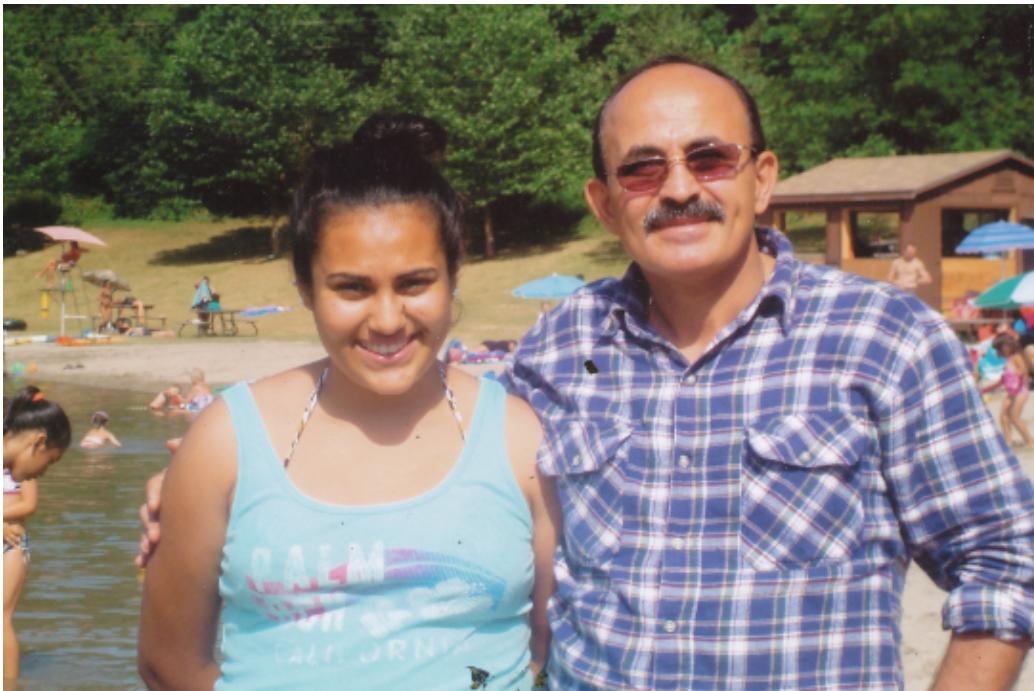
Human rights are universal and indivisible. Human freedom is also indivisible: if it is denied to anyone in the world, it is therefore denied, indirectly, to all people. This is why we cannot remain silent in the face of evil or violence; silence merely encourages them.

Vaclav Havel

**Affidavit of Armenia Miekhil Mouradian
D.O.B. November 27, 1998 (Currently 16 yrs of age)**

I the undersigned, Armenia Miekhil Mouradian, swear/affirm the following statements to be true

1. My name is Armenia Miekhil Mouradian and I am currently living in Toronto, Ontario. My birthday is November 27, 1998 and I am 16 years of age. I do not suffer from any psychological issues which prevent me from fully understanding the contents of this sworn affidavit and the purpose of this affidavit which I have signed with my full informed consent.
2. I am the daughter of Kaizak Mouradian and the main subject of a child protection proceeding initiated by way of Notice of Motion on October 29, 2014 by the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto against my parents in court. The court file number is C48292/09. The Motion was initiated by children's aid society worker, Ms. Karen Saligman who is an unregistered worker with the children's aid society. Below is a copy of a photo of my loving father and I.



My current circumstances

3. The Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto has done so much harm to me and my family over the past number of years. After being forced into foster care on November 19, 2014 I fled from the foster home on November 27, 2014. I am presently living with my friends and going to St. Joseph Morrow Park High School which is a girls only school located at 3379 Bayview Ave. in North York. I had to arrange to register myself in school as the children's aid society

were creating barriers to me to attend school.

4. However, I am being prevented from returning to my own home and being with my loving father as a result of an unjust and unwarranted court Order issued against my father by Madame Justice Roselyn Zisman on November 19, 2014.
5. I have been told that I cannot be with my father and that a restraining order has been issued against my father which prevents my loving father from going anywhere near me. This very unjust order was issued at the request of the unregistered Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto worker, Ms. Karen Saligman.
6. I do not wish to be in care of the Catholic Children's Aid Society and do not want workers harassing or threatening me anymore. The CAS has done enough damage to me already.

Purpose of this affidavit

7. I am submitting this affidavit for the following purposes:
 - a) To assist in the pursuit of justice by having the unjust and unwarranted restraining order made against my father by Madame Justice Roselyn Zisman on November 19, 2014 removed so that I can return to my home and to be with my loving father.
 - b) To expose the terrible injustices committed against myself and other members of my family as a result of the gross failure of the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto, the family court system as well as the Office of the Children's Lawyer.
 - c) To expose the gross injustice and the gross violation of my rights and freedoms committed against me and my loving father on Wednesday November 19, 2014 by family court judge, Madame Justice Roselyn Zisman at the Ontario Court of Justice at the family court at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto.
 - d) To expose the horrible circumstances of how I was harassed and threatened at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. by CAS workers and police, and then physically arrested at the courthouse, handcuffed and humiliated by being paraded in handcuffs in public by police and then transported against my will to a children's aid society foster home.
 - e) To have my voice heard and to be respected after Madame Justice Roselyn Zisman refused to listen to me when I was in her court on November 19, 2014 after the failure of my lawyer from Ontario's Office of the Children's lawyer to show up to court and to have my voice

heard.

- f) To bring to the attention of everyone, how I (my siblings to) have been subjected to years of physical, emotional abuse and neglect at the hands of my mother since I was a young child. Now that I am older and can understand matters, I can now see how the gross failure of the Children's Aid Society and the Family Court System, which had for years supported my abusive mother, made us children afraid to speak out and discredited my loving father, has caused so much harm to destroy our family and to cause so much family disunity.
- g) To expose the reasons why I, as a young Canadian, has lost significant respect for the justice system in Canada as a result of the failure of the Children's Aid Society and the Family Court System and to some extent police services, who collectively have caused me to be subjected to years of abuse and violated my rights and freedoms when I am not a criminal nor have committed any crime.

I fled the CAS foster home of my own free will

8. On my 16th birthday on Thursday November 27, 2014, I walked out of the children's aid society foster home where I was being forced to stay against my will. I felt very uncomfortable, neglected and not safe in the CAS foster home from the very beginning. I was fully aware of my rights at 16 years of age to leave care and chose to exercise my rights. I left the CAS foster home of my own free will sought refuge with family where I feel safe and cared for.
9. I was not coerced by anyone to leave the CAS foster home. I left the foster home because I objected to my rights and freedoms being trampled upon after being physically forced by Toronto Police to go into the children's aid society foster home.

Use of threats, use of force and unlawful arrest by CAS workers and Toronto Police Officers at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. in Toronto

10. After leaving the courtroom on Wednesday November 19, 2014, I was approached by my children's aid society worker, Karen and another CAS worker who was with Karen at the time. There were two court security officers with her. I felt ganged up on. I tried to move away but the court security officer blocked my movement and sometimes held my hand to prevent my free movement.
11. I tried to see my dad in the hallway of the court but I was blocked from seeing him. With CAS workers and security officers surrounding me and restricting my movement I started to cry and

went to the washroom. A female officer even followed me into the washroom. After I came out of the washroom one of the officers kept telling me to “cooperate” with the CAS and that everything would be OK.

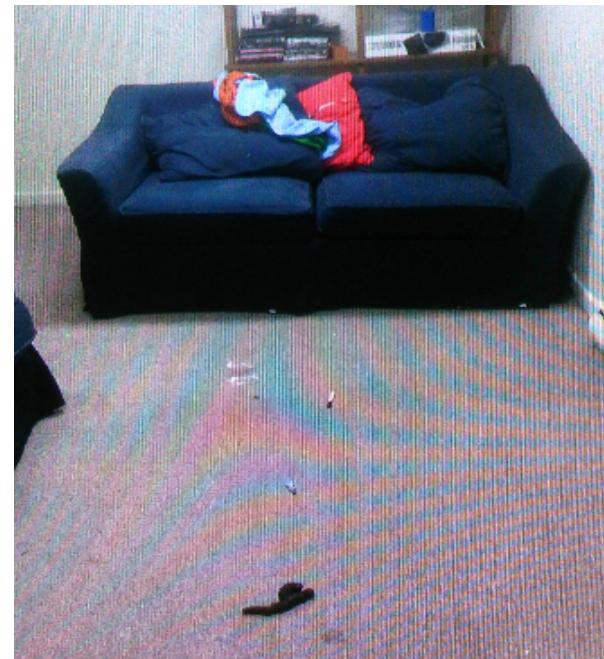
12. My CAS worker, Karen started talking to the court officers about my case. Karen then asked me if I would come with her. I told her no and that I just wanted to go back to my home. A short while later two Toronto police officers from outside the court arrived. The police officers asked me if I was going to “cooperate” with the CAS and to do what I was told. I told the officers that I did not want to go with the CAS workers and that I wanted to simply go back to my home. The police officers told me to stand up and then to my shock grabbed my arms and put them behind my back. It hurt my arms and shoulders. Handcuffs were put on me. The handcuffs were so tight that they hurt my wrists.
13. I was paraded in handcuffs through the court in full view of the public and put into the police car by force. Next I was driven to a CAS foster home in the west end of Toronto at 184 Geoffrey St. in Toronto near High Park. At the time nobody was home so I was left in the police car. At one point I had to go to the bathroom and to get attention of the officers I had to bang my feet on the window to get the officer’s attention they were outside talking to the CAS worker.
14. After I got the attention of the officers, I was driven to St. Joseph Hospital to go to the bathroom. Again, I was paraded in public with handcuffs on and led into the hospital. It was extremely embarrassing to be paraded in public when I was not a criminal. Handcuffs were removed so that I could enter the washroom cubical. Both officers waited outside the washroom cubical. When I came out the handcuffs were again put back on me and I was paraded by the officers to the police cruiser with handcuffs on. We drove back to the foster home.
15. Once we arrived at the CAS foster home, I was taken inside the foster home with the handcuffs still on. Once inside the foster home the police officers told me that if I did not stay in care of the CAS then I would be hunted down and brought back. The police officers clearly were trying to scare me. The foster mother and CAS worker told me that I have better stay and do what I was told or I would be hunted down and brought back.
16. I am not a criminal but was treated by the CAS workers and the police as if I was a criminal. This whole incident involving my arrest and detention by the police was a violation to my reasonable rights and freedoms as a person and nothing but an abuse of power and a total waste

of everyone's time and resources.

Substandard and abusive environment at the CAS foster home

17. I was certainly not impressed with the quality of the living conditions at the children's aid society foster home. Some of my experiences and observations while in care of the CAS were as follows:

- a) The food was substandard compared to what I was used to eating at home with my father. Food was very poor quality and consisted of mostly canned and processed food. There was few fresh fruits and vegetables.
- b) My bedroom was cold. I told the foster mother that my room was cold but nothing was ever done about it. One night I was so cold so I took an extra blanket off another empty bed in my room. I was scolded by the foster mother for taking the blanket of the unused bed.
- c) The foster mother had a dog which sometimes growled at me and made me feel uncomfortable likely because I was a new person in the house. When I asked the foster mother to take the dog to another part of the house so that I would not be bothered, the foster mother told me that this was the dog's home. Clearly the foster mother put her pet dog above the interests of guests.
- d) The foster mother's dog was not trained and was allowed to just poop on the floor. I took a couple of photos with my cell phone and below are two photos of the dog poop in two different locations in the house. It was disgusting to see dog crap around the house. On one occasion the foster mother told me that she would pay me to clean up the dog poop. I told her no thanks.



- e) During the 8 nights which I spent in the foster home I had to wear the same clothes. The CAS workers never offered to allow me to get some of my clothes from my home nor was there any offer to get me new clothes so that I could have a change of clothes at the foster home.
- f) The foster mother would come to my door and constantly tell me that I was not allowed to speak to my father. I was being harassed and questioned as to who I was speaking to often when I was on the phone. The foster mother was like a jail guard spying on me. Even if I was speaking to my own family members, the foster mother would be nagging me to get off the phone.
- g) When I speak to my relatives I usually speak in my family native tongue. Whenever the foster mother heard me speak on the phone in my native tongue she would scold me and tell me that I had to speak English. She was so controlling.
- h) There was at least one time when the foster mother physically took my phone from me when she was angry. One time the foster mother told me to get off the phone. I told her no and that I was only talking to my family. She grabbed my wrist and twisted it and then took my phone away. My wrist was sore as a result of the foster mother assaulting me.
- i) Almost every day, the foster mother would yell and get angry about something. She would threaten to call the police. She would tell me that if I did not do what I was told by the CAS that the police would be called and that I would be taken away and sent up north of town so that I would be far from my family.
- j) One rule that the foster mother established for me was that she expected me to be out of the foster home between 9 am and 5 pm. If I stayed at the foster house then I had to stay in my room except to go to the washroom or to eat. Going into any other parts of the house was not allowed. Staying in the room during the day was a form of punishment if I did not leave the foster home in the morning. Sometimes I went to the local library to occupy my time and to get away from the foster mother.
- k) I told my CAS worker Karen about some of conditions in the foster home but she did nothing as well. It was very apparent from the beginning that the foster mother really did not care about me or about the other children in her care. In my mind the term jail guard would be more appropriate than a foster mother. Based on the way in which I was treated it seemed

that the foster mother was taking care of kids for the money. There was no love, no caring and no real attention and it seemed that the CAS did not care.

18. Overall, the environment and living conditions at the CAS foster home were deplorable in my view. The foster home was not much more than a jail cell where you had a room to stay in with the foster mom being the jail guard for the CAS.

Actions of CAS have disrupted my schooling and education

19. When it came to my school while in foster care I was unable to attend school. I had no change of clothes nor given any fresh clothes by the CAS. I was put at the opposite side of Toronto in the CAS foster home with no transportation to school. I was not offered TTC passes to get to school. I was forced away from my school, my friends and my community and dumped into a completely strange environment and given no help or guidance by CAS workers.

Children's aid society blocked my attempts to live with my dad by refusing to allow me to change schools.

20. In an attempt to live with my father and to get out of my mother's abusive home back in September of 2014, I told the CAS workers that I wanted to live with my father and to go to the school near his home. I would have been so much happier and there would have been far less conflict between my mother and myself. The CAS workers told me that I could not change schools and refused to assist me to get permission to go to the school near my father's home.
21. I cannot understand why the CAS workers would give me such a hard time. Again, this seemed to be part of their position to support my mother and to not support me or my father.

Madame Justice Roselyn Zisman silenced me in her court on November 19, 2014 and in effect obstructed justice

22. On November 19, 2014, I went to the Sheppard Ave. E. court in Toronto in response to the Notice of Motion which the Catholic Children's Aid Society had put into the court asking that I be put into the care of the CAS. I did not want to go in care of the CAS as I had a good home with my loving father and I was happy.
23. For reasons unknown to me, my lawyer from the Office of the Children's lawyer did not show up. Seeing as my lawyer was not there to speak up for me, I stood up and tried to speak to Justice Zisman. I wanted to let the judge know how the CAS was wrong and that there were a lot of lies in their materials.
24. Instead of listening to me, Madame Justice Zisman told me to sit down and to be quiet. It was

very clear that Justice Zisman did not want to hear from me yet I was the one who most knew what the truth was and knew about all the harm that the CAS had done to me over the years.

25. I strongly believe that if Madame Justice Zisman had taken a few minutes to listen to me or to ask me a few questions that she would have never written the unjust order that she did. Her Court Order stripped me from loving father, stripped me from my school and community and resulted in me being arrested, handcuffed, humiliated in public and roughed up by police.
26. In my opinion, Madame Justice Zisman should not be a judge. Her order was not just an error but based on her deliberately refusing to listen to a minor who knew more about the truth than any of the other parties before the court. Madame Justice Zisman was biased and against my father from the very beginning.
27. I went to Madame Justice Zisman's court to seek justice for myself and my family but was turned away by the judge who appeared to listen only to the children's aid society lawyers.
28. Since the court date, I read an article in which it was published that Madame Justice Zisman used to work as a lawyer for the CAS before she was a judge. If this is true, I believe it to be very wrong that Justice Zisman even acted as a judge in my family matter.

Further obstruction by court staff and lawyers to assist me at the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. in Toronto on Monday December 1, 2014

29. On Monday December 1, 2014, I took an affidavit for myself to the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. to have it sworn. I was told that court staff at the courthouse provide this services free of charge for the public. I took my personal identification as required. I first went to the Legal Aid Office on the third floor. I put my name on the waiting list and waited for my name to be called. Eventually I was called in to see a lawyer by the name of Harold Stein.
30. Mr. Stein took my affidavit and read it over. He then turned to me and told me that he could not sign my affidavit as it was too long. Clearly he was outright lying and making up a dumb excuse because the affidavit from the CAS worker was over 100 pages in my court matter and my affidavit was only 30 pages long. I believe he did not want to witness my affidavit because I told about all the bad things that the CAS had done to me and my father. He gave me back my affidavit and I left his office.
31. Next I went to the front counter on the first floor of the court. I spoke to one of the court clerks and asked her for help to get it signed. She looked at my affidavit and read it over. She told me

that she could not help but told me to go to see Harold Stein's supervisor who was a lady by the name of Amy.

32. I went up the elevator to Amy's office. I knocked on the door and Amy asked me to enter. I asked her if she was Harold Stein's supervisor and she said she was. I told her that I wanted an affidavit signed and that Harold would not sign it. She took my affidavit and read it over. After she read my affidavit she told me that my affidavit is too long and that Legal Aid could not provide services to have it witnessed. Amy handed my affidavit back and then I left. She did not refer me to anyone who could help.
33. At this point I really felt let down by the people at the court. I left the courthouse and walked over to Sheppard Ave. and crossed over to the north side of the street. I saw a sign on a building advertising lawyers so I walked into the building and spoke to a receptionist. I was referred to room 12 on the ninth floor where I met a lawyer by the name of Timothy Leahy. I went into his office and he read it over. Mr. Leahy offered his services and witnessed my signature for me.

Justice was denied me at the courthouse when I attempted to get my affidavit signed

34. I went to the courthouse at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. to seek justice and to be able to have my voice heard. I was expecting the workers at the courthouse to help me but instead I was turned away. As a young Canadian I am left with the impression that no one at the courthouse, including the judges, is truly interested in helping children or seeing that justice is serviced.
35. I did some further research on the Internet about the court at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. and came across an article which had a photo published of someone dressed in a kangaroo costume standing in front of the courthouse building with a sign reading, "Corrupt Kangaroo Court". This article reveals that I am not the only one who feels that the court at 47 Sheppard Ave. E. is not delivering justice to the citizens.



Canada·Court·Watch·Report
Published by the Canadian Citizen's Free Press
Website: <http://www.canadacourtwatch.com> — Monday, June 22, 2009



**Kangaroo·protest·against·corruption·and·
cover-up·at·Toronto·courthouse**

Protest-surrounds-claims-from-multiple-parties-of-transcripts-being-altered-
at-the-Sheppard-Ave.-E.-courthouse

By Mike March, Justice Reporter | Section Break (Continuous)



36. Based on my experience at the Sheppard Ave E. courthouse, the term, “Kangaroo Court” would be in my opinion an accurate description. I may be only 16 years of age, but I am mature enough to see when people at the courthouse were lying and trying their best to avoid providing services for me.

Claims by CAS worker that my father has alienating me from my mother are completely wrong and malicious

37. In paragraph 4 of the affidavit of Karen Saligman, she states that my father has alienated me from my mother. Nothing could be further from the truth. I left my mother’s home because the environment was abusive and had been that way for as long as I could remember. My father tried to help by reporting the abuse to the CAS but it seems like the CAS workers use my father’s attempt to help his children as an excuse to blame my father. Just as I am angry at the CAS workers for doing nothing to help when I reported abuse to the CAS, my father is angry and frustrated as well.
38. If anything over the years, it has been my mother who has failed to encourage a good relationship between my father and us children. My mother was the one who badmouthed my father and encouraged us not to see our father. My mother always talked about the money and how she would lose money if any of us children left her.

Years of failure by the Catholic Children’s Aid Society of Toronto

39. Since my mother and father separated, the Catholic Children’s Aid Society has been involved

with our family as a result of the abusive environment at my mother's home.

40. For all the years the CAS has been involved with our family, the CAS has done absolutely nothing to help. If anything, the involvement of the CAS has driven a wedge between my mother and father and further promoted animosity and hatred within our family.
41. For years the CAS workers have fully supported my mother and have been against my father. Yet it has been my mother who has physically and emotionally abused the children and neglected us. Yet the CAS have supported her and made it seem like she is a good mother when the opposite is true. She has physically assaulted me, my siblings and even my father when they were living together.
42. In reality it is my loving father who is the better and most caring of my two parents, yet in all these years the CAS workers have covered up the truth and condoned my mother's abusive behaviours.
43. A search of the internet shows that the Catholic Children's Aid Society has failed other children besides me by putting children back into the care of abusive parents. Below is a copy of the headlines of just one of the many stories one can find on the internet about the Children's Aid Society failing children.



Did Catholic Children's Aid Society fail baby Miguel Fernandes?

CHRISTIE BLATCHFORD

The Globe and Mail

Published Tuesday, Feb. 15 2011, 7:43 PM EST

Last updated Monday, Sep. 10 2012, 10:59 AM EDT

44. In my opinion, the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto have been the cause of abuse as a result of the CAS workers supporting my abusive mother and denying that she is an abusive mother. By supporting my abusive mother, the CAS has only encouraged her to be more abusive and a poor parent. By supporting my abusive mother, myself and my siblings have become afraid to speak out because no one from the CAS appears to be listening to our concerns about our mother. Now that I am older, I am speaking out but my brother still remains terrified to speak out.

My case of my father being abused by the children's aid society is not unique

45. I conducted some research on the internet and found that I am not alone in my experience with the children's aid society. I found the affidavit of a teen who is about my age in Hamilton, Ontario who wrote an affidavit in which he described how the children's aid society in Hamilton abused him and his father in a very similar manner as is happening to my father and I. Like myself, this teen was wrongly arrested by police in an attempt to make him live with his abusive mother or be forced into foster care just like I was.



Photo from a video taken showing two Ontario Provincial Police officers dragging a handcuffed teen away in his sock feet because the children's aid society wanted to force the teen to live with his abusive mother and not with his loving father.

46. Like myself, this boy also reported in his affidavit how the judge in the case tried to silence him as well by not listening to the teen and ordering the police to arrest the teen. I used this boy's affidavit as a template to help make up my affidavit as well.

Attached as "Exhibit A" is a copy of the affidavit of Keeton McFadden

Years of failure of my children's lawyer to represent me properly

47. On November 19, 2014 my lawyer from the Office of the Children's lawyer, Frances Gregory, did not appear in court to represent me. Ms. Gregory did not call me to say that she would not attend court, yet this court was so important as the Catholic Children's Aid Society was asking the court to have me ripped from my home and my father and placed into a CAS foster home. My rights and freedoms were at risk and yet in spite of this, my children's lawyer did not even show up or call me to tell me why she was not going to be there. This is a gross failure of my children's lawyer. She did not even show up to represent my younger brother as well.
48. My children's lawyer, Ms. Gregory, has been involved for about 5 years with me. When I was

younger I really did not understand things but always questioned why the courts and the CAS kept myself and my siblings living in an abusive environment with our mother.

49. All I can say at this point in time and now that I am more mature, is that my children's lawyer, Ms. Gregory, has done absolutely nothing to help me or my siblings in all these past years. Our abusive mother was supported by the CAS and our loving father treated like a criminal. I no longer trust the Office of the Children's Lawyer and don't wish to work with them anymore.

My CAS worker, Ms. Karen Seligman is not registered with the Ontario College of Social Workers

50. In paragraph 4 of the affidavit of Karen Seligman, she makes reference to her "professional opinion", yet she provides no credentials as to her professional qualifications with her name or title in her affidavit. On page 1 of her affidavit she simply states that she "works in Toronto, Ontario". She does not even give her title at the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto.
51. I have come to learn that persons engaged in the practice of social work in Ontario are supposed to be registered as members with the Ontario College of Social Work under the Social Work and Social Service Work Act (1998). I did a check on the College's website registry to see if Karen Saligman was registered. According to the College's registry as of November 29, 2014, Karen is not registered as a professional with the College of Social Workers. Below are two screen shots from the College's registry after I conducted a search of Ms. Saligman's name.

The screenshot shows the Ontario College of Social Workers and Social Service Workers website. The header features the college's logo and the text "Ontario College of Social Workers and Social Service Workers" and "PROFESSIONAL, ETHICAL, QUALIFIED, ACCOUNTABLE". On the left, there is a sidebar with links for "Member Search", "Professional Corporation Search", "Glossary of Terms", and "Frequently Asked Questions". The main content area is titled "REGISTER Member Search". It instructs users to enter information to search for a registered member. A registration number input field contains "123456". Below it, a table shows search results for "Karen Saligman" with fields for "First Name" (Karen), "Last Name" (Saligman), and "Previous Name". A "SEARCH" button is located below the table. To the right, a section titled "How to Find a Member" explains two search options: "By Registration Number" (entering a 6-digit number) and "By Name" (entering either "First AND Last Name", "First OR Last Name", or "Previous Name"). A note states that a minimum of 2 characters is required for a name search.



[Member Search](#)

[Professional Corporation Search](#)

[Glossary of Terms](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Member Search Results

There are no members that match the search criteria provided.

I believe that my mother suffers from mental conditions which are responsible for her abusive behaviours

52. It is a tragedy that my mother's abusive behaviours have caused so much damage within our family. Now that I am older and can better understand the issues and their causes, I do believe that my mother suffers from some sort of mental illness which causes her to be abusive and physically violent at times. Even though she does not work and does not have the pressures of work to deal with, she is seldom a good natured. I have never seen her to be a responsible mother.
53. While I will always recognize and respect that my mother will be my mother, I have come to the realization that not all parents are good parents and that some parents want to cast blame on others as does my mother. This is a reality of the imperfect world we live in. At 16 years of age, it is in my best interest and my mother's best interest that we do not live in the same home as I fully recognize what abuse is and do not want to be exposed to it on a regular basis.

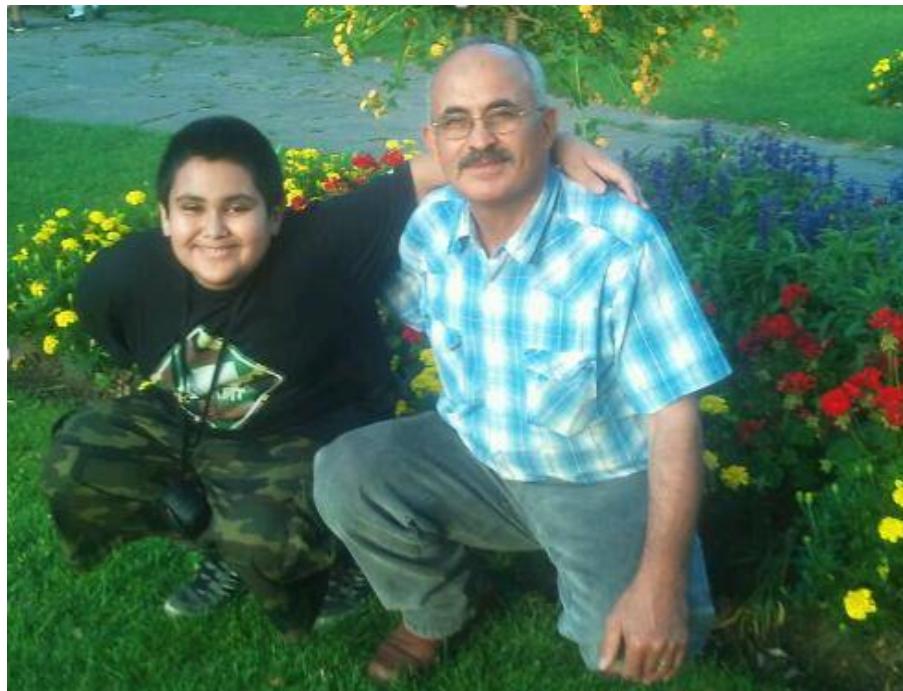
My mother encourages hatred towards me by my sister

54. My mother had created an environment where my own older sister Antram abuses me. My mother speaks badly about me to my older sister. This is one of the reasons why my sister assaulted me and broke one of my teeth while my mother stood by and watched. My older sister has even blocked me from her facebook page.
55. My mother has created an environment where my older sister is allowed to smoke marijuana and do almost anything she wants. Setting no limits on my older sister is how my mother gets my sister to be on her side and to be against me. I don't support my mother's parenting choices

and want out of the home to be with my father where I feel safe and better cared for. My mother is treating me like a traitor just because I want to live with my father and is encouraging my older sister to hate me as well.

My mother's poor parenting encourages my brother to skip school

56. My brother misses a lot of school as outlined in Exhibit E of the affidavit of CAS worker Karen Seligman. Many of the illnesses on the school record are excuses for my brother being too tired to get up in the morning and to go to school.
57. My mother has bought my brother a large flat screen TV for his room, a video game system and a cell phone. My mother leaves my brother alone in his room for hours on end to do whatever he wants to do. My mother puts no limitations on him so as a result he often stays up until late at night playing video games and talking to his friends on the phone. My mother is being irresponsible and as a result of her poor parenting, my brother is often too tired in the morning to go to school. She does not push him to go to school. She does not make him do his homework. My brother is not doing as well as he should a result of my mother's poor parenting.
58. In addition, my brother is not a healthy weight. My mother does not feed him very well and does not cook nutritious meals. I sometimes throw out expired food which my mother has in her home because I don't believe that my mother should be feeding us children with old and outdated food products. Below is a photo of my brother with my father.



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59. I believe that my brother is overweight because my mother does not practice healthy eating habits and does not encourage my brother to be physically active. My brother spends most of his time in his room watching TV and playing computer games. I feel sad about my brother being turned into what people call a couch potato. I love my brother and just want him to be healthy.

My mother encourages my sister's illegal use of marijuana

60. My 18-year-old sister Antram smokes marijuana. I have seen a photo of my sister with a marijuana cigarette in her hand. While that may be my sister's poor choice, what bothers me is that my mother indirectly encourages my older sister to abuse drugs by giving her money which my sister in turn uses to buy her marijuana.
61. My mother is aware of the drugs but just as she does with my brother, allows my sister to do whatever she wants. My mother does nothing to discourage my sister using drugs. My mother is setting a poor example as a parent which ultimately will not be good for my sister.

My mother's claim that I am psychologically delayed are false and I believe motivated to obtain additional money from the government

62. A number of years ago, my mother had me diagnosed by some doctor as being psychologically delayed. I did not understand at the time what was going on but now I believe that my mother did this in order to obtain additional money to add to the money she gets from the government because she does not work. Many times my mother has become angry about me moving out and has made reference that she will lose the money she gets for me. I believe that she is angry for me moving out to live with my father because of the money she will no longer obtain for me from the government.
63. I believe that my mother is also trying to get my brother diagnosed for the same condition. I believe that my mother is doing this for monetary reasons as well.
64. I verily believe that my mother is using the system to get as much money as she can from the government and wants to maintain control of me in her home so that she will continue to receive the money for me. This is not right. What my mother is doing is cheating the system. She is not setting a good example for us children.
65. I do not believe that I am mentally delayed and would like to have myself cleared of this false impairment as I do not want this false diagnosis to affect my future as I begin my own life away

from my mother's control.

My relationship with my mother will improve over time

66. I do believe that living with my father at this stage in my life will help in the rebuilding of a better relationship with my mother. The environment at my mother's home has become too hostile and intolerable for me to live there anymore.
67. Not living in my mother's home I feel will reduce conflict and hopefully allow my mother and I to build some sort of mature relationship over time. Once my mother sees that she can no longer control and abuse me and have the children's aid society workers support her abuse, then she might become less hostile towards me. Why the children's aid society workers could not see this simple solution is almost beyond belief. The children's aid society workers are supposed to be professional yet they seem so incompetent.
68. What I find disturbing is that the children's aid society workers have failed in all these years to properly assess the problem with my mother's bad parenting and mental health and have discounted what us children were saying. The CAS have supported my mother's abusive behaviours while blaming all of the problems at my mother's home on my father. The actions of the children's aid society workers have been so wrong, almost criminal in my mind.

Summary

69. At this point in time, I just want my informed and well thought out choice to live with my loving father respected, to be allowed to visit my mother and my siblings whenever I decide is reasonable and to have the children's aid society stop harassing me and interfering with my relationship with my parents and family. I want to get back to school and to get back to a normal life without the CAS harassing me.
70. I am not at any risk as the unregistered CAS worker, Ms. Karen Saligman claims in paragraph 4 of her affidavit dated October 29, 2014. I feel that the actions of the children's aid society workers to date have caused nothing but hardship and conflict for our entire family and allowed my mother's abuse to continue.
71. I don't mind speaking with the CAS workers if they have reasonable questions but I don't want them bossing me around and telling me where I should live and what I must do with my life. I want the CAS workers to listen to me, not ignore me as has been the case up until now. What I do with my life is my choice, not the choice of any CAS worker, especially an unregistered

CAS worker as is my current worker. I am old and mature enough to take responsibility for my own decisions. I do not want to be treated like a helpless child who is unable to know what is in my best interests as the CAS workers seem to think. The CAS and its workers, especially my worker, Ms. Karen Saligman should just leave me alone and stop bullying me and my family!

72. The people I am most disappointed in are the CAS workers, the police and the family court system. I feel let down by the courts. I am not afraid of my parents and fully capable of handling any issue affecting me which involves my parents contrary to what my CAS worker claim. As a young Canadian I should not have to live in fear of police and CAS workers who claim to be protecting children yet from my own experience seem to do the opposite by bullying and controlling them.
73. Those workers at the CAS who claim to be professionals and claim to help children and families should better listen to what kids have to say and to stop harassing us and to stop intruding into our lives. If anything, the CAS workers, the lawyers and the police they have only made matters worse, not better for me and my family. I do not trust the CAS and my respect for police is greatly diminished for not protecting my rights and freedoms and for bullying me on behalf of the CAS workers.
74. I am willing to speak in person to any judge who wishes to speak to me in regards to the statements I have outlined in this affidavit. I have no problem speaking for myself on my own. I only want justice for myself and my family which sadly the children's aid society workers have failed to provide my family for so many years up until now.

Put a line through any blank space on this page.

Sworn/Affirmed before me at:

.....
Toronto

(municipality)

In Province of Ontario

(province, state or country)

on

9 Dec 2014

(date)


T. E. Kelly
Barrister/Solicitor or
Commissioner of Oaths


Armenia Mouradian

Signature

Armenia Miekhil Mouradian (647) 232-7678
(This form to be signed in front of a lawyer, justice
of the peace, notary public or commissioner for
taking affidavits.)