



E-Newsletter

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THE NATIONAL COALITION PARTY OF CANADA (NCPC) E-NEWSLETTER

IN THIS ISSUE

The Benefits of a Free Post-Secondary Education System for Canada

by Raphael Louis

In 2006, Germany started charging students for college and university tuition. The cost went up to about \$630 a year when students were forced to take out loans to pay for tuition and living expenses. There were large protests, but Germany kept the policy.

Canada has some of the highest costs in the world for university and college education according to the Education at a Glance 2015 report. Student Loan debt in Canada cripples many graduates, especially those who are having a difficult time finding work.

Proposed Solutions to Youth Economic Disparities and Unemployment Challenges

It's time we have a clear and serious conversation in Canada on job creation for youth. Youth unemployment remains very high in Canada: 13.3 per cent according to the latest job report. If government is serious about growing the economy and helping youth, more government spending is not the answer. Education without the burden of debt is the only means that can open up the doors that lead to employment, a better quality of life and prosperity.

Greater socioeconomic advantage focusing on learning

Although scholarships are intended for the disadvantaged few, the disadvantaged aren't

just few. Scholarships help only a handful, for others providing free education would come as a great relief. Providing free education would enable students to concentrate on learning and gaining more through the education, instead of struggling with the payment of tuition fees and meeting basic survival expenses. When the focus shifts to learning, it leads to empowerment of the youth to work towards an increasingly intellectual and a well-educated society and a prosperous nation as a whole.

More educated people would mean better governance from the grassroots, local, to the national level. Educated people would make better choices in electing their representatives and are better equipped to face life challenges. Therefore, education is not only the solution for socioeconomic disparities, but also the remedy for the societal dysfunctional that plagues our administration and governments. Free education opens the doors of opportunities to these talented people. Through free education, we can ensure that the talented and intelligent can gain the assurance of a better tomorrow.



NCPC Education Reform

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

Nelson Mandela





NCPC Ambassador for Healthcare Reform Dr. Parvin Zarrin Doctorate of Integrative Medicine, Doctor of Humanitarian service, Homeopath and Nutritionist runs her private clinic in Toronto (ON) for over 20 years.

She is a professional member of the Board of Orthomolecular & Integrative Medicine (BOIM). Dr. Zarrin is a professor at the Canadian College of Humanitarian Medicine and World Organization of Natural Medicine (WONM).

She has conducted intensive research on Homeopathy for her PhD and also received the homeopathic Academic Excellence Award by WONM. She is also an educator, humanitarian and well known for treating hundreds of difficult acute and chronic illnesses around the world successfully. The testimonials are available on her website at:

www.homeopathynutrition.com

As NCPC Ambassador for Healthcare Reform, Dr. Zarrin plays a vital role in helping raise awareness on healthcare reform and how everyone can speak out and take action on these fundamental constitutional issues; she acts as a Leader in public health reform issues and helps build future Health Leaders and Ambassadors in local and national communities, and educate the public and Governments on Integrative Medicine to help strengthen and consolidate the NCPC Healthcare Reform Policy capacities to respond and prepare for all manner of Health Reform that impact people's health, sustaining the delivery of an all-inclusive integrative medicine healthcare system.

Our Strategic Initiatives

Our mission on Healthcare is to transform our Canadian healthcare into a high-performance system by finding proven solutions that improve quality and lower costs, and accelerating their adoption on a national scale. We collaborate with key thought leaders and stakeholders across the healthcare industry, including providers, payers, employers, and patient groups.

Health care costs in Canada

Healthcare spending in Canada (in 1997 dollars) has increased each year between 1975 and 2009, from \$39.7 billion to \$137.3 billion, or per capita spending from \$1,715 to \$4,089. In 2013 the total reached \$211 billion, averaging \$5,988 per person. Figures in National Health Expenditure Trends, 1975 to 2012, show that the pace of growth is slowing. Modest economic growth and budgetary deficits are having a moderating effect. For the third straight year, growth in healthcare spending will be less than that in the overall economy. The proportion of Canada's gross domestic product will reach 11.6% in 2012 down from 11.7% in 2011 and the all-time high of 11.9% in 2010.

Many Canadians and commentators in other countries lauding Canada's government-dominated approach to health care refer to Canadian health care as "free." If health care actually were free, the relatively poor performance of the health care system might not seem all that bad. But the reality is that the Canadian health care system *is not free*, in fact, Canadian families pay heavily for healthcare through the tax system. That high price paints the long wait times and lack of medical technologies in Canada.

Health care spending in Canada reached \$160 billion, or 10.6% of GDP, in 2007 and \$171.9 billion in 2008, or \$5,170 per person. There is considerable variation across the provinces/territories as to the extent to which such costs as outpatient prescription drugs, physical therapy, long-term care, home care, dental care and even ambulance services are covered. We support common-sense public health care reforms that will lower costs, ensure quality health care; an all inclusive Health Care based on Prevention and Integrative Medicine and less dependency on crisis medicine, medications and surgery. This will reduce our health care costs and make us the leading nation in preventive medicine. This is the medicine of the future where we can reward people to become healthier and follow proper balanced life style, exercise and taking full responsibility for healthy living.

This is a timely event since most Canadians do favor the focus on prevention instead of intervention and which will result in a more cost effective health care system by encouraging all health care professionals including medical doctors, integrative doctors, natural doctors, nurses, chiropractors, acupuncturists, nutritionists, dietitians and other allied professionals to get paid only when their client becomes healthy and not to push medications on them for life. By 2020 we will have a demographic shift that will require the focus on preventing diabetes, hypertension and obesity to avoid bankrupting our current health care system that will fail to cope with the ageing of the population.

For more information about our healthcare reform initiatives; please visit our website at:

<http://www.ncpc-pcnc.ca/>

Contact us at: info@ncpc-pcnc.ca



There exists another scenario that poses an imminent threat to the United States and Canada known as the "scud in a bucket."



Missile defense is a system, weapon, or technology involved in the detection, tracking, interception, and destruction of attacking [missiles](#). Originally conceived as a defense against [nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missiles](#) (ICBMs), its application has broadened to include shorter-ranged non-nuclear [tactical](#) and [theater](#) missiles.

FAST FACTS

The [United States](#), [Russia](#), [China](#), [India](#), [Israel](#), and [France](#) have all developed such air defense systems. Learn about these "thermometer charts" in the article at right.

In the United States, missile defense was originally the responsibility of the [U.S. Army](#). The U.S. [Missile Defense Agency](#) has developed maritime systems and command and control that will eventually be transferred to the Navy and Air Force for operation and sustainment. Cras ut blandit diam. Suspendis quis urna semper aliquam.

Why Canada Should Join the U.S. Missile Defense Program: Ballistic Missiles Threaten Both Countries

By [Michaela Dodge](#)

Canada and the United States have shared a special relationship for decades. Cooperation between these neighbors has resulted in one of the most successful international partnerships in history. A significant amount of this relationship has involved security cooperation, with Canada participating in the North American Aerospace Defense Command. Despite the many accomplishments in collaborative national security measures between the U.S. and Canada, one area still falls short: Meaningful missile defense cooperation has been rejected by the Canadian government on several occasions, most recently in 2005. Canada and the U.S. could greatly benefit from a missile defense partnership. Increasing threats of a ballistic missile attack from North Korea and Iran necessitate more robust missile defense mechanisms in order to protect the North American continent. Collaborating on this issue would permit the two nations' leaders to alleviate some of the burdens that missile defense programs entail and provide them with another means of protecting their citizens. Canada should recognize the threat, and benefits, and participate in U.S. long-range missile defense programs.

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Canada and the U.S. could greatly benefit from a missile defense partnership. Increasing threats of a ballistic missile attack from states such as North Korea and Iran necessitate more robust missile defense mechanisms in order to protect the North American continent.

Cooperation between the two nations could take many forms. For example, Canada contributes to the U.S. Ground-based Midcourse Defense system, which protects the U.S. from North Korean and Iranian ballistic missiles.



The NCPC Global Security Council (GSC)

The National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC) *Global Security Council (GSC)* is created as a Think Tank focusing on Global Security and Canada's international engagement in all its forms whereas diplomacy, the military, foreign aid and trade security. Established in 2015, GSC's vision for Canada is to have a sustainable and influential voice in the international arena based a sound comprehensive foreign policy, which expresses our national interests, political and social values, military capabilities, economic strength and willingness to be engaged with action that is timely, efficient, sustainable and credible.

<http://www.ncpc-pcnc.ca/>



Good Governance and Human Rights

Depending on the context and the overriding objective sought, good governance has been said at various times to encompass: full respect of human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

However, there is a significant degree of consensus that good governance relates to political and institutional processes and outcomes that are deemed necessary to achieve the goals of development. It has been said that good governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law.

The true test of "good" governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The key question is: are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security?

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Key attributes of good governance

The concept of good governance has been clarified by the work of the former Commission on Human Rights. In its resolution 2000/64, the Commission identified the key attributes of good governance:

- transparency
- responsibility
- accountability
- participation
- responsiveness (to the needs of the people)

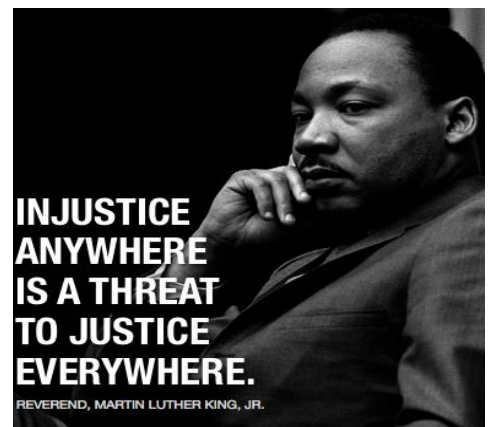


Good governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing. Human rights principles provide a set of values to guide the work of governments and other political and social actors. They also provide a set of performance standards against which these actors can be held accountable. Moreover, human rights principles inform the content of good governance efforts: they may inform the development of legislative frameworks, policies, programs, budgetary allocations and other measures.



Good governance, human rights and development

The interconnection between good governance, human rights and sustainable development has been made directly or indirectly by the international community in a number of declarations and other global conference documents. For example, the Declaration on the Right to Development proclaims that every human person and all peoples "are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development" (article 1)



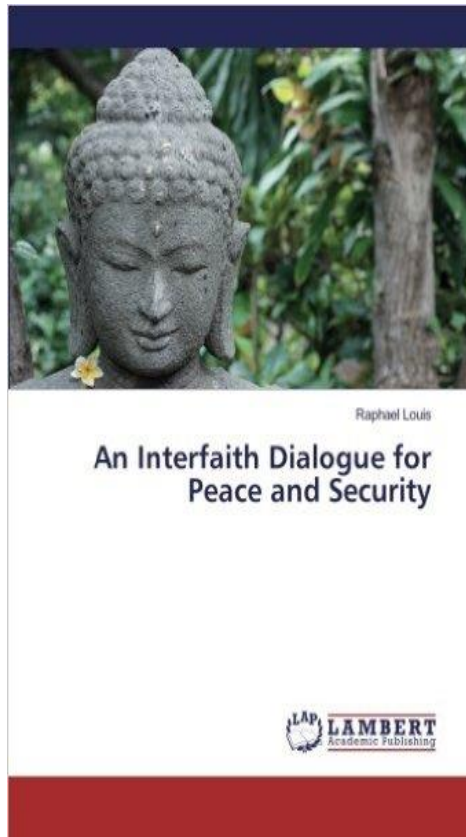
Recommended Book

"An Interfaith Dialogue for Peace and Security" is a milestone in interfaith research and teaching. It brings acceptance and more in-depth understanding of various religious, spiritual and philosophical beliefs. My hope is that we can promote respect and tolerance towards people of differing religious and philosophical views and practices. This publication also serves as a reference material for doctoral student, professors, scholars, academic institutions, teachers; and anyone interested in furthering understanding of world religions.

The Book is available on all major on line bookstore worldwide. Dispatched from and sold by Amazon. Gift-wrap available.

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Raphael Louis: Author

About the Author

The 'Ambassador ICLGEM' Hon. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis grew up as a child in the most impoverished communities in Haiti. His life as a youth was deeply impacted by various socio-cultural, artistic, spiritual, environmental and political phenomena within Haitian societies. He arrived in the United States of America (U.S.A) in May of 1992, and immigrated in Canada in September of 1993 as a refugee, for having co-produced a movie-documentary, while working at a local television station.

Hon. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis holds two Honorary Doctorate Degrees in Community Development at Saint Peter and Saint Paul College and University for his lifetime humanitarian achievement, and Doctor of Humanitarian Services (Honoris Causa) at the World organization of Natural Medicine (WONM), Certificates in E-Government and Knowledge Management in Government from the United Nations (UN); and is a Keynote Speaker, Civil Rights, Human and Minority Rights Expert; Leader, President/CEO, acclaimed Prime Minister of Canada Candidate for 2020, and appointed Ambassador of InterNations for Victoria, whereas a global expat community based in Europe. H.E. Sir. Dr. Raphael Louis is also a globally renowned Expert in various sociopolitical fields from numerous global reputable institutions.

http://www.international-council.eu/Louis_Raphael.html

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About the NCPC

The emergence of a Popular Nationalism Political Movement is taking place in Canada through the National Coalition Party of Canada (NCPC). There are two main perspectives on the origins and basis of nationalism. One is the primordial perspective that describes nationalism as a reflection of the ancient belief perceived by evolutionary tendency of humans and citizens to organize into distinct groupings. The other is the modernist perspective that describes nationalism as a recent political phenomenon that requires the structural conditions of modern society and sustainable government reform through the democratic political process.

In terms of historical political development; inconsistency between institutional governmental system, the people civil societies have resulted in a situation of anomie that nationalists and nationalism seek to resolve, correct, change, and reform for the purpose of the well-being and greater good of the people within the nation in which they live and abide. Our Party is the only Party in Canada which main platform is established on the principles of individual freedom, social responsibility, equality, social justice, economic opportunity for everyone, humane principles; people-caring through civil rights and human rights. The party is strongly and amazingly continuing to gain a significant amount of national and international support as it continues to achieve its political mission.

The Party's ideology combines freedom with responsibility and democracy. Our basic and fundamental values are centered on education, fiscal balance, healthcare reform, employment, tolerance, youth leadership, fairness, gender equality, indigenous inclusiveness; rewarding and caring, private business, civil and corporate society. The party also values multiculturalism and diversity. Our political mission has been shaped by ideas of social reform and social justice which have all contributed to the current ideology. The party's Women's agenda also works to strongly bring women together and focuses on improving gender equality in Canada and around the world. It believes that women and men must have the same opportunities and rights to come to life, grow up, receive education, and participate freely in public and global affairs.

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