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Editor's Desk

March 8 was the sad anniversary of those who were vanished on March 8, 2014. That day is forever marked the lives of families around the world as Malaysia Airlines Flight MH370 swallowed by the skies, leaving a void that time has not healed. Today, as we reflect upon the relentless passing of time, our hearts ache for those who are still awaiting news of their loved ones. In this deeply emotional moment, we stand hand in hand with the families of those boarded MH370, offering solace, understanding, and an unwavering commitment to finding the truth.

About a decade is slipped through our fingers since that fateful day, when families kissed their loved ones goodbye, blissfully unaware that they were bidding farewell to the last moments of normalcy. Our hearts break as we imagine the anguish of those who have been living in limbo, carrying the weight of hope and grief since that unforgettable March morning.

Days Turn into Weeks, Weeks into Years: The passage of time has brought countless tears and sleepless nights for those left behind. Each day has been an emotional battleground, as questions echo

in their minds, begging for answers. The rhythm of life has continued, but their hearts remain frozen in a moment of uncertainty. The weight of absence grows heavier with each passing day, reminding us of the profound impact this tragedy has had on so many lives.

Shared Tears, Shared Strength: To the families of MH370, we share your tears and embrace you in a collective embrace of strength and compassion. Our words may not ease the pain, but our empathy knows no bounds.

Today, as we mark the 9th anniversary of MH370's disappearance, we pause to remember each person who boarded that plane with dreams in their hearts.

We remember the laughter, the love, and the light they brought into the lives of those around them. They are not forgotten, for their spirits live on in the memories etched in our souls.

We implore governments, authorities, and the international community to continue the search, to exhaust every avenue of investigation until the truth is unveiled. The families of MH370 deserve closure, and we must never falter in our pursuit of justice and resolution.



Long Live *the* King

By Charles Hughes

Elegantly, *King Charles III* is now coronated and has become the new monarch of *England*. Like the last accession that *took place in 1952* when *Queen Elizabeth* was coronated, close to *200 privy counsellors*, which is a group of senior political figures who advise the monarch, attended the ceremony in addition to *2,000 dignitaries*. *Prime Minister Trudeau* was one of the attendees with his wife *Sophie Trudeau*.



The coronation took place in Westminster Abbey - William the Conqueror was the first monarch to be crowned, and King Charles III is the 40th. Touching little bit about William the conqueror, he was born around 1028, William was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert I of Normandy, and Herleve (also known as Arlette), daughter of a tanner in Falaise. Known as 'William the Bastard' to his contemporaries, his illegitimacy shaped his career when he was young. On his father's death in 1035, William was



recognized by his family as the heir - an exception to the general rule that illegitimacy barred succession. However, he continued serving the country and finally was crowned in 1066, (www.royal.uk).

King Charles III has automatically become head of the Commonwealth, an association of 56 independent countries and 2.5 billion people. For 14 of these countries, namely, Australia,



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Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, St Christopher and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu.

Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament.

Talking about the British Monarchy, Egbert (Ecgherht) was the first monarch to establish a stable and extensive rule over all Anglo-Saxon England. Anglo Saxon term means any member of Germanic people who, from the 5th century CE to the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), inhabited and ruled territories that are today part of England and Wales. After returning from exile at the court of Charlemagne in 802, he regained his kingdom of Wessex. Following his conquest of Mercia in 827, he controlled all of England south of the Humber. After further victories in Northumberland and North Wales, he

is recognised by the title Bretwalda (Anglo-Saxon, “ruler of the British”). A year before he died aged almost 70, he defeated a combined force of Danes and Cornish at Hingston Down in Cornwall.

Talking about the Charleses, Charles, Charles I was disastrous; as a man, he faced his death with courage and dignity. His trial and execution were the first of their kind. Perhaps this is the reason Charles wanted to change his name.

His lack of empathy and refusal to consider opposing views led to his increasing unpopularity. Determined to maintain absolute power, Charles was out of step with the changing times.

Charles I became heir when his brother Henry died in 1612. Charles had many admirable personal qualities, but he was painfully shy and insecure. He also lacked the charisma and vision essential for leadership. His stubborn refusal to compromise over power-sharing finally ignited English civil war.

Seven years of fighting between Charles' supporters and Oliver Cromwell's Parlia-



mentarians claimed the lives of thousands, and ultimately, of the King himself. Charles was convicted of treason and executed on the 30th January 1649 outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall.

After Charles I's execution at Whitehall on 30 January 1649, at the climax of the English Civil War, the Parliament of Scotland proclaimed Charles II king on 5 February 1649. However, England entered the period known as the English Interregnum or the English Commonwealth, with a government led by Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell defeated Charles II at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651

Charles II spent 9 years in exile but two years after Cromwell's death the monarchy was restored

and on his 30th birthday 1660 he became the ruler. Charles attempted to introduce religious freedom for Catholics and Protestant dissenters with his 1672 Royal Declaration of Indulgence, but the English Parliament forced him to withdraw it. In 1679, Titus Oates's fabrication of a supposed Popish Plot sparked the Exclusion Crisis when it was revealed that Charles's brother and heir presumptive, James, Duke of York, had become a Catholic. The crisis saw the birth of the pro-exclusion Whig and anti-exclusion Tory parties. Charles sided with the Tories, and after the discovery of the Rye House Plot to murder Charles and James in 1683, some Whig leaders were executed or forced into exile. Charles dissolved the English Parliament in 1681 and ruled alone until his death in 1685.

What the monarchy means to Canadians and is it widely accepted throughout the country; the answer is yes. The King personifies the state and is the personal symbol of allegiance, unity and authority for all Canadians. Legislators, ministers, public services and members of the military and police all swear allegiance to The King. It is for this reason that all new Canadian citizens swear allegiance to The King of Canada. Few months ago it used to be "The Queen of Canada".



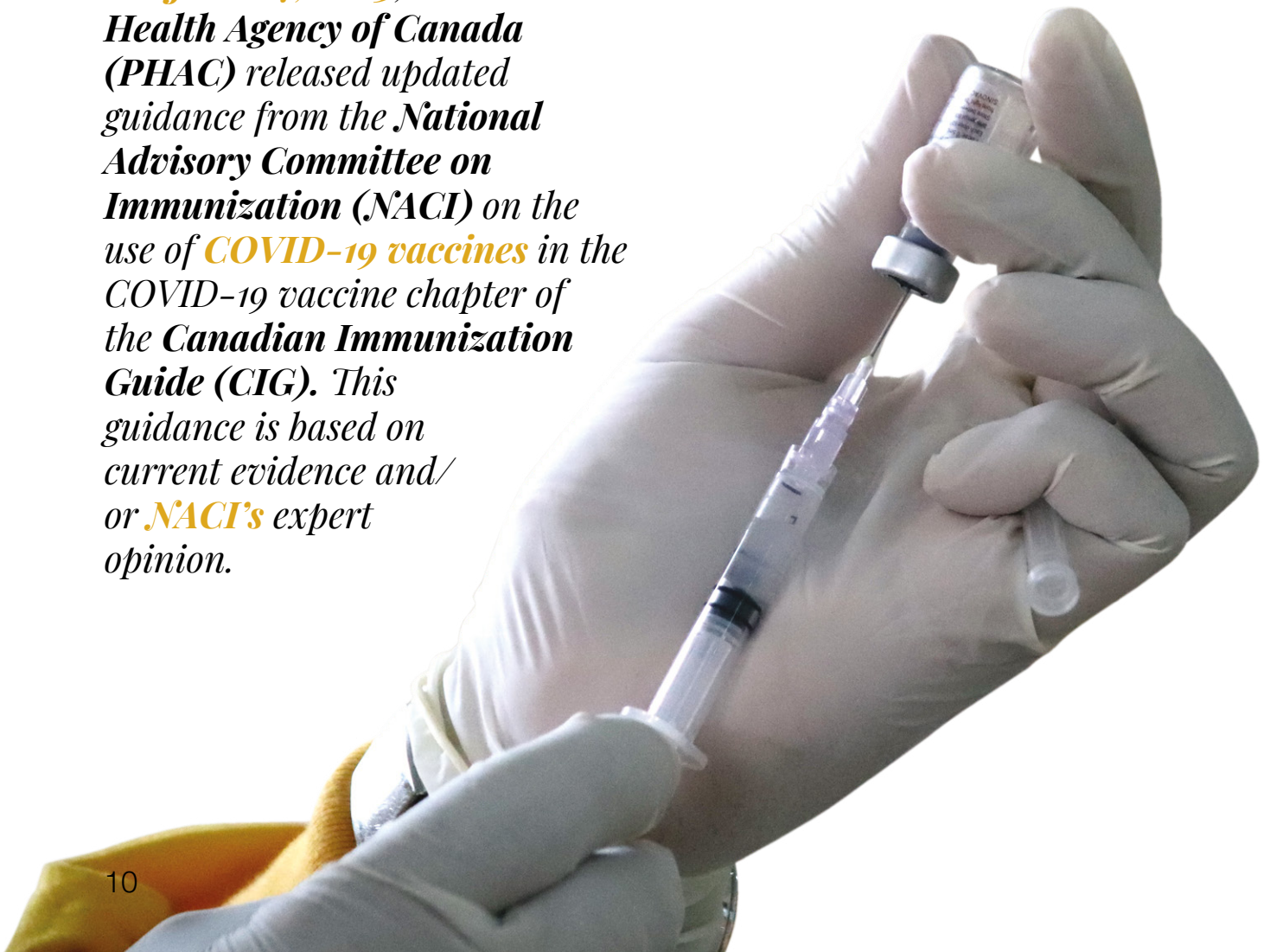
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COVID-19

2023 *New Canadian Guidelines*

by Ottawa Correspondent

*On **June 27, 2023**, the **Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)** released updated guidance from the **National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI)** on the use of **COVID-19 vaccines** in the COVID-19 vaccine chapter of the **Canadian Immunization Guide (CIG)**. This guidance is based on current evidence and/or **NACI's** expert opinion.*



Two guidelines to be noted. First guidance on the use of Moderna bivalent BA.1 and BA.4/5 as a booster dose in individuals 6 to 17 years of age, and 2nd is on the use of Novavax Nuvaxovid COVID-19 vaccine as a primary series in individuals 12 years of age and older and as a booster dose for adults 18 years of age and older.

While there were no direct clinical data on the use of Moderna Spikevax® Bivalent COVID-19 vaccines in individuals 6 to 17 years of age, indirect evidence from adult populations has been summarized in earlier NACI statements. Emerging evidence suggests the vaccine effectiveness of bivalent boosters is at least as good, and possibly better than that of original vaccines, although data on the duration of protection are limited. Post-market safety data have shown comparable safety profiles between the original and bivalent formulations of the Moderna Spikevax® COVID-19 vaccine as booster doses.

NACI has also recommended that individuals receiving a booster dose can receive either a Moderna Spikevax® (6 years of age and older) or Pfizer Comirnaty® (5 years of age and older) mRNA COVID-19 vaccine product. Bivalent vaccines continue to be the preferred product for booster doses at this time.

NACI reviewed additional data on the risk of myocarditis and/or pericarditis following the use of the original and bivalent formulations of the Moderna Spikevax® COVID-19 vaccine. Evidence



from bivalent and original mRNA COVID-19 vaccines across different age groups show that the risk of myocarditis is lower following booster doses compared to dose 2 of the primary series, and that no product-specific difference in the risk of myocarditis has been identified following a booster dose at this time. However, while these observations included adolescents 12 to 17 years of age, the use of Moderna Spikevax® COVID-19 vaccines has been limited in children and adolescents 5 to 17 years of age. NACI will continue to monitor post-market safety surveillance data as it emerges and update its recommendations as needed.

This guidance was approved by NACI on March 7, 2023. The Moderna Spikevax Bivalent COVID-19 vaccine (Original/Omicron BA.4/5) was authorized as a booster dose for individuals aged 6 years and older on May 18, 2023.

The updated recommendation on primary series is based on clinical trial evidence on a primary series with Novavax Nuvaxovid in adolescents 12 to 17 years of age, and indirect post-market vaccine effectiveness and safety data in adults.

The updated booster recommendation is based on clinical trial evidence on the immunogenicity and safety

of Novavax Nuvaxovid as a homologous booster dose following a primary series with Nuvaxovid and as a heterologous booster following a primary series with another COVID-19 vaccine, as well as post-market evidence on booster dose effectiveness and safety.

The continued preferential recommendation for the use of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines over Novavax Nuvaxovid is due to the availability of substantially more data regarding the benefits and risks of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines compared to the amount of data yet available for Novavax Nuvaxovid. Novavax Nuvaxovid remains a strong option that should be offered as recommended to those who are not able or willing to receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine.



When we are **IN POWER**

By Denise Donohue

Former **US President Donald Trump**, even before becoming **US president** remained in the limelight through a famous reality show, **“The Apprentice”**. It was created by **Mark Burnett** and first aired in 2004. Nowadays, he is in the news again globally facing indictment for possession of sensitive and highly classified documents he should not have. **On June 13, 2023**, he is finally indicted though he pleaded “not guilty” in all the charges. The indictment read, “endeavored to obstruct the FBI and grand jury investigations and conceal retention of classified documents.” The case is in the court, and it may take several months to decide the fate of the president, that maybe after the next US elections.



PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP AND VICE PRESIDENT MIKE PENCE AUGUST 22, 2017
HISTORY IN PHOTO BY UNISPLASH.COM



tem in the United States by addressing issues such as sentencing disparities and providing opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. The bipartisan legislation received support from both sides of the political spectrum and was seen as a significant step towards criminal justice reform.

The First Step Act included provisions to reduce mandatory minimum sentences for certain nonviolent offenses, allowing judges more discretion in sentencing. It also sought to expand rehabilitative programs within federal prisons to support prisoners' successful re-entry into society.

Furthermore, the act introduced measures to address the "three strikes" rule, which had led to lengthy prison terms for some nonviolent offenders.

Advocates of the First Step Act argue that it was a positive step towards a fairer and more effective criminal justice system. They believe that the legislation provided opportunities for rehabilitation, reduced prison overcrowding, and contributed to lowering recidivism rates. The act also enjoyed support from organizations and individuals across the political spectrum, including criminal justice reform advocates, faith-based groups, and law enforcement professionals.

Since e v e r y - one is discussing, printing, and televising the negative things about him let us talk some positive things about the legacy of this president. The truth is that he is responsible fixing the economy, creating jobs and, and bringing lots of manufacturing back to US. He articulated to bring unprecedented confidence to the US stock market that rose to 56%, that means 11.8% annualized gain.

it should also be attributed to Donald Trump's presidency that he signed the First Step Act in 2018. The First Step Act aimed to reform the criminal justice sys-

The bipartisan support and the enactment of the legislation marked a positive development towards criminal justice reform.

Talking about 5 other things that he did, here they are:

Populist Movement: Trump's presidency marked a rise in populist sentiment, tapping into the frustrations and concerns of many Americans who felt left behind by globalization and the political establishment. His unconventional communication style and ability to connect with his base resonated with a significant portion of the population, leading to a surge in grassroots support.

Economic Policies: Trump's administration implemented a range of economic policies, including tax cuts, deregulation, and trade protectionism. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 reduced corporate tax rates and provided tax relief to individuals, which proponents argue stimulated economic growth and job creation. However, critics point out that the benefits of these policies were skewed towards the wealthy and may have contributed to income inequality.

Foreign Policy Shifts: Trump adopted an "America First" approach to foreign policy, challenging international agreements and alliances. His administration pursued renegotiations of trade deals, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) becoming the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). Trump also pursued a more confrontational stance with China, implementing tariffs and engaging

in a trade war. These actions were intended to protect American industries and jobs but drew criticism for their potential negative impact on global relations.

Judicial Appointments: A significant part of Trump's legacy lies in his impact on the judiciary. He appointed three Supreme Court justices and numerous conservative judges to federal courts, reshaping the ideological composition of the judiciary. This has the potential to influence legal interpretations and decisions for years to come, with conservatives viewing this as a significant achievement.

Political Polarization: Trump's presidency exacerbated political divisions in the United States. His confrontational style and controversial policies contributed to an increasingly polarized political landscape, with stark ideological differences and intense partisan battles. The deep divisions within the country have continued beyond his presidency, shaping the current political climate and impacting subsequent administrations.

Talking about committing mistakes everyone does but everyone doesn't face unbearable consequences. People look at the mistakes minutely and work briefly. His supporters often point to his ability to shake up the status quo, champion economic growth, and prioritize American interests. Critics, on the other hand, emphasize concerns over his rhetoric, policies, and impact on democratic norms. One don't know what the historians would write about him but most commonly, we think we are doing everything right when we are in power.

Lessons from **GREECE**

By William Ferguson

Greece's current **political and economic status** reflects a complex landscape shaped by various factors. *The country has made significant strides in recovering from the severe economic crisis that began in 2010, implementing austerity measures, structural reforms, and receiving bailout packages.* However, challenges persist, and the political and economic situation remains closely intertwined. *Greece's posted growth was 8.3 percent in 2021 and 5.9 percent in 2022.*



Recent former Prime Minister Kyriakos who First elected to parliament in 2004, became leader of New Democracy in 2016 and became PM in 2019, is going for re-election though his New Democracy party came first in last month's general election. He says that the numbers are not enough to form a majority government and, he is not prepared to work with a minority government. Greece operates under a parliamentary republic system. The major political parties in Greece include New Democracy, SYRIZA, and KINAL. Kyriakos's government had prioritized economic stability, attracting investment, and implementing reforms to stimulate growth.

From an economic perspective, Greece has shown signs of recovery in recent years. After a prolonged period of contraction, the country experienced modest economic growth. Key drivers of growth include the tourism sector, which has rebounded strongly, as well as improved exports and investments. The Greek government has focused on promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and green initiatives to diversify the economy and foster sustainable development.



However, challenges remain in Greece's economy. Public debt levels are still high, and unemployment, particularly among the youth, remains a significant issue. The COVID-19 pandemic did strain the economy, leading to a contraction in GDP and an increase in public spending but trends are positive now. The Greek government has implemented measures to support businesses and individuals affected by the pandemic, including financial aid and employment support programs.

Greece continues to work toward attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and improving the business environment. Efforts have been made to simplify regulations, reduce bureaucracy, and enhance transparency. The government aims to capitalize on Greece's strategic location, skilled workforce, and natural resources to position the country as an attractive investment destination.

Furthermore, Greece is actively pursuing energy diversification and sustainability. The country has invested in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind



power, and aims to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Efforts to develop interconnections with neighboring countries for energy transmission and enhance energy efficiency are also underway.

In terms of international relations, Greece plays a significant role in the European Union (EU) and has been an active participant in regional cooperation. The country has engaged in discussions and negotiations regarding issues such as migration, border security, and economic policies within the EU framework. Additionally, Greece maintains close ties with neighboring countries and actively participates in regional initiatives to promote stability and economic cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Greece's current political and economic status reflects a mix of progress and challenges. The government's focus on economic stability, attracting investment, and implementing re-

forms has contributed to the country's recovery. However, further efforts are needed to address long-standing issues such as public debt and unemployment. The Greek government's commitment to diversification, sustainability, and international cooperation will be critical in shaping the country's future trajectory.

Greece's public debt-to-GDP ratio declined sharply in 2022 largely driven by the increase in nominal GDP. The ratio is expected to decline further to 160.2% of GDP in 2023 and 154.4% in 2024, helped by primary surpluses and economic growth. The fiscal outlook remains subject to upside and downside risks.



Middlemen Face New Challenges

By Jennifer D'Costa

*The **digital age** has brought about **transformative changes** in various industries, disrupting traditional business models and paving the way for innovative solutions. **One significant phenomenon** that has emerged is the invention and deletion of the middleman. **The middleman**, once an essential intermediary, is now being reimagined and, in some cases, *entirely eliminated*. This shift is *reshaping industries, creating new opportunities, and transforming the way businesses and consumers engage with products and services*. In this article, we explore this fascinating trend and its implications for the future.*



Traditionally, the middleman played a crucial role in connecting producers with consumers. They acted as intermediaries, facilitating transactions, providing distribution channels, and adding value through services like marketing, logistics, and customer support. However, with advancements in technology and changing consumer behaviors, the role of the middleman has evolved significantly.

One of the key drivers behind the **invention of new models is the rise of digital platforms and online marketplaces. These platforms have created direct connections between producers and consumers, bypassing the need for traditional middlemen. Companies like Amazon, Alibaba, and Airbnb have revolutionized their respective industries by providing direct access to products, services, and accommodations.**

The deletion of the middleman, known as disintermediation, has empowered consumers in unprecedented ways. With access to information and a wide range of options, consumers can now make informed decisions, compare prices, and interact directly with businesses. This shift has not only increased transparency but has also put pressure on businesses to offer competitive pricing and exceptional value.



In addition to empowering consumers, the removal of middlemen has resulted in increased efficiency and cost savings. By eliminating layers of intermediaries, businesses can streamline their operations, re-



duce overhead costs, and optimize supply chains. This efficiency often translates into better prices for consumers, creating a win-win situation for both parties.

While the invention and deletion of the middleman bring many benefits, they also pose challenges. Some industries, particularly those heavily reliant on intermediaries, may face disruption and resistance to change. Additionally, the absence of middlemen raises concerns related to trust, quality assurance, and customer support. Businesses need to adapt by embracing technology, building direct relationships with customers, and offering value-added services to differentiate themselves.

The trajectory of the middleman in the digital age is fascinating. As technology continues to advance, we can expect further innovations that challenge existing business models. Blockchain technology, for example, has the potential to decentralize transactions and eliminate the need for intermediaries in various industries.

The invention and deletion of the middleman mark a significant shift in the business landscape, driven by technological advancements and changing consumer expectations. While the role of traditional intermediaries may diminish in some sectors, new opportunities emerge for businesses to connect directly with consumers and offer innovative solutions. Embracing this new era requires adaptability, creativity, and a focus on delivering value to empowered consumers. As we navigate this transformative landscape, one thing is clear: the concept of the middleman will continue to evolve, shaping the future of commerce and reshaping industries along the way.

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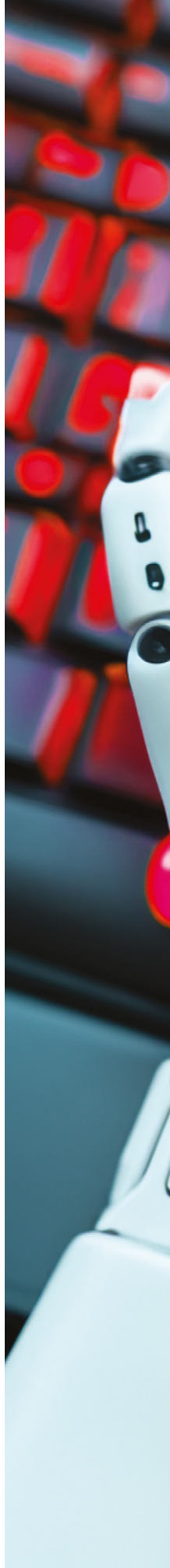




The Potential Dangers of Chat GPT

Introduction

Few days ago, *Geoffrey Hinto's exit from Google* triggered a question globally as how serious a threat of *artificial intelligence (AI)* is. Though not 100% accurate in outcome yet, the rapid advancements in AI have given rise to powerful models like *ChatGPT*. While these models have undoubtedly *revolutionized human-computer interactions*, it is crucial to recognize and address the potential dangers associated with their deployment. In this article, we will explore the dark side of *ChatGPT* and shed light on the *risks it poses to privacy, misinformation, and manipulation*.





Privacy Concerns

One of the primary concerns surrounding ChatGPT is the potential breach of privacy. As these models process and store vast amounts of user data, there is a risk that sensitive personal information may be compromised. The collection of data during conversations can lead to the accumulation of personal details, preferences, and behavioral patterns, which could be exploited for targeted advertising, identity theft, or other malicious purposes. Proper safeguards must be in place to ensure the responsible handling and protection of user data.

Misinformation and Disinformation

ChatGPT's ability to generate human-like responses comes with a significant challenge: the potential for misinformation and disinformation. If the training data contains biased or inaccurate information, ChatGPT may inadvertently produce misleading or false responses. Malicious actors could also exploit this vulnerability by deliberately feeding the model with false information to spread misinformation, manipulate public opinion, or even engage in social engineering attacks. It is crucial to implement robust fact-checking mechanisms and content verification processes to minimize the propagation of misleading information.

Manipulation and Social Engineering

ChatGPT's persuasive capabilities raise concerns about its potential for manipulation and social engineering. With its ability to emulate human conversation, the model can be used to deceive individuals into divulging sensitive information, making financial transactions, or engaging in harmful activities. Malicious actors could exploit the trust and vulnerability of users, leading to identity theft, fraud, or other harmful consequences.

Safeguards, such as user education, improved authentication processes, and transparent disclosure of the AI's involvement, are essential to mitigate these risks.

Unintentional Bias and Discrimination

AI models like ChatGPT are trained on large datasets, often reflecting the biases present in society. This can result in unintentional biases in the responses generated by the model. If not adequately addressed, these biases can perpetuate stereotypes, reinforce discrimination, or marginalize certain groups. Developers must actively work towards reducing biases and ensuring fairness, inclusivity, and diversity in the training data to mitigate the risk of discriminatory outputs.

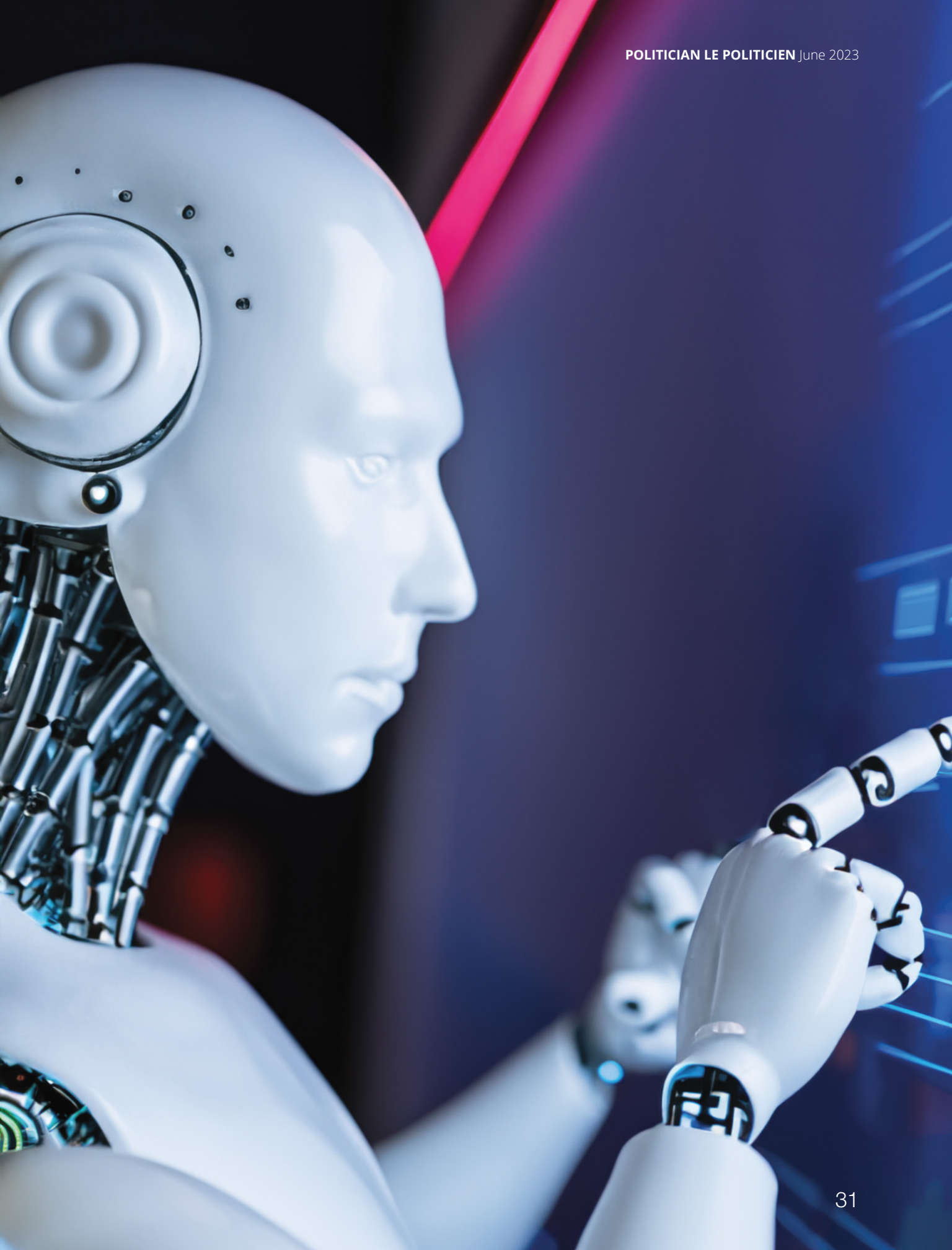
Overreliance and Diminished Human Interaction

The convenience and capabilities offered by ChatGPT may lead to overreliance on AI-powered conversational systems, diminishing genuine human interaction. Excessive dependence on AI for critical decision-making or emotional support can erode interpersonal relationships and undermine human connection. It is vital to strike a balance between

leveraging AI for efficiency and maintaining authentic human connections in various domains, such as customer service, education, and personal interactions.

Finally, while ChatGPT and similar conversational AI models have the potential to enhance various aspects of our lives, it is crucial to approach their deployment with caution and awareness. Privacy concerns, misinformation, manipulation, biases, and the erosion of human interaction are genuine risks that require proactive measures and responsible use. By addressing these dangers, engaging in ongoing research, and implementing appropriate safeguards, we can harness the full potential of ChatGPT while mitigating its negative impacts, ultimately creating a safer and more beneficial AI-driven future.







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