



FACT SHEET

PARENT'S RIGHTS IN CANADA

Federal, International and Provincial/Territorial Laws and court judgements that protect your right to be informed of your child's decisions and to make decisions for your minor child.

Learn how to protect your kids from SOGI (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity) and the transgender ideology being taught in our schools.

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Fact Sheets

At Strong and Free Canada we provide tools and information for Canadians to recover and defend their rights. Fact Sheets like this are one of those tools.

Downloadable, shareable and with links to the proofs these Fact Sheets give you the knowledge you need to counter the narrative. In a time when government and mainstream media can't be trusted you need reliable, truthful information. *And you need to be able to verify that information for yourself.*

Throughout this document you'll find links to the proof of every statement we make, so you can confirm it for yourself.

Please share this document with anyone you feel would benefit from this knowledge. There is no greater threat to tyranny than citizens who know the truth, and know their rights.

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Who is Iron Will?

In the summer of 2020, Will Dove (Iron Will), with the help of his wife Valerie, launched StrongAndFreeCanada.org in response to government Covid mandates that were clear violations of our rights. Since then, Will has worked tirelessly to provide his fellow Canadians with tools to defend their rights, to bring them the truth that mainstream media won't report at IronWillReport.com, and most recently, with FreedomComs.org, the means to build local in-person support communities so together we can organize future resistance to violations of our rights, and provide support to the vulnerable members of our communities. Will believes strongly that those who have the *ability* to fight tyranny also have a *responsibility* to do so on behalf of those who do not. He will continue this fight until Canada is once again a free and democratic country.



The Iron Will Suite of Freedom Sites



Empowering Canadians to
Defend Their Rights

● Launched in the summer of 2020, Strong and Free Canada was one of the first organizations to resist government Covid tyranny. Today, SAFC is one of the largest freedom organizations in Canada. We focus on providing Canadians with the tools and knowledge to defend their rights and freedoms.

These Fact Sheets are released at Strong And Free Canada, and we're working on producing a wide variety of them on multiple subjects from law, to science, to politics.

To be notified when we release new Fact Sheets, sign up for our free newsletter at StrongAndFreeCanada.org



Get the Truth

● In 2022 Will Dove (Iron Will) began doing interviews with experts in law, science and medicine to bring Canadians the truth that the government and mainstream media didn't want them to hear. Will continues this campaign to this day with two interviews and one counter narrative news report every week.

Get the truth at IronWillReport.com



Strength in Numbers

● In 2024, Will launched the Freedom Communities and Communications Network. FreedomComs allows you to find and join a local freedom group in your area, *while protecting your privacy*.

The globalists will attack us again. This time we will be ready.

FreedomComs is free to join. Find or build your freedom community at FreedomComs.org

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...from SOGI,
transgenderism and
woke ideology

Protecting Our Children

Schools across Canada are teaching woke ideology and that 'gender is a choice'. In many provinces, teachers and administrators are not allowed to inform parents if their child chooses to change pronouns. Transgender proponents claim that 'parents don't have rights', and in February 2024, NDP MP Randall Garrison proclaimed in the House of Commons that "parents don't have rights". This belief is erroneous.

In Canada, parents have rights to be informed and to make decisions for their children under laws ranging from various provincial Acts, to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and even international laws such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Disclaimer

Nothing in this document should be construed as legal advice. While we had the assistance of lawyers in preparing this document we at Strong And Free Canada are not lawyers and are not qualified to provide legal advice.

The purpose of this document is to inform you of your rights as parents under the law. Every effort has been made to provide complete and accurate information however the onus is on you to verify this information before attempting to use it to defend your children and your rights as a parent. You will find live links to the Acts and court cases throughout this document to assist you in performing your own due diligence.

Extremely Important. Please Read.

While we strongly urge you to take the steps necessary to secure and retain your parental rights, it is important to be realistic in your pursuits. The issue is not so much whether or not laws exist which guarantee your rights as a parent, but whether the courts will uphold them. In many cases, the courts will not.

Your first step should be to use the information in this guide to work with your child's school to guarantee that you will be informed of any transgender messaging and especially if your child chooses to change pronouns. If you must escalate, we urge you to secure the assistance of a lawyer before proceeding to court.

Your Right to be Informed and to Make Decisions for your Minor Children

The Supreme Court of Canada has held, in regard to section 7 of the Charter, that:

“The right to nurture a child, to care for its development, and to make decisions for it in fundamental matters such as medical care, are part of the liberty interest of a parent. The *common law has long recognized that parents are in the best position to take care of their children and make all the decisions necessary to ensure their well-being.”

* Common law, also known as judicial precedent, judge-made law, or case law, is the body of law created by judges through written opinions.



1995, Richard & Beena B. vs The Children’s Aid Society of Toronto and The Attorney General of Canada

See Page 317, Section 7:

<https://www.canlii.org/en/casccdoc/1995/1995canlii115/1995canlii115.html>

Supreme Court
Decision



What this means

*As gender transitioning has serious consequences for both physical and mental health, parents have the right to make decisions for their minor child in this and other matters. **You cannot make these decisions for your child if you are not informed**, therefore a school or school board which does not inform parents when their children choose to use a pronoun other than the one which reflects their actual gender is a contravention of this Supreme Court decision.*

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Your Right to Decide What is Taught to Your Children

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

“Parents have a prior* right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.”

**A ‘prior’ right in law is a right which takes precedence over other rights. In this case, international law supersedes national or provincial laws.*



See the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26, Section 3:

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>



What this means

Parents have a right to choose what their children are taught in schools, including (in some provinces) the right to absent their children from specific classes or course materials which they do not wish to be taught to their children. If the school is teaching your child lessons which you feel are a danger to them, in most provinces you have the right to home school or send your child to a private school.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that:

“The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.”



See the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 18, Section 4:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>



What this means

Parents have a right to choose what messages or lessons their children are exposed to. In the case of religious schools this means that the school’s right to refuse to teach lessons which are in contradiction of the faith of the school supersedes the right of provincial or federal governments to dictate what is taught.

For parents who have no religious beliefs and whose children are attending public schools, they still have a right (in some provinces) to exempt their children from lessons or messages which contradict their moral convictions.

These rights include extracurricular activities as well as sexual and moral education.

Your Right to Decide What is Taught to Your Children (cont.)

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Section 7 states that:

“Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.”



See the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Section 7:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html#a2e>



What this means

Under the Constitution, government may not interfere with parental rights unless the interference is truly necessary to prevent or remedy actual harm to children, for example, in cases of known physical abuse in the home. Parents have a right to make decisions for a child in fundamental matters, including those related to moral upbringing.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Section 2 states that:

“Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: ...2(a) freedom of conscience and religion;”



See the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Section 2(a):

<https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html#a2e>



What this means

Like all rights, parental rights are subject to reasonable limits. For example, parents do not enjoy a constitutional right to require the public school curriculum to align with the cultural, moral, and religious values they desire to pass down to their children. Rather, the right to determine all aspects of a child’s education manifests itself in the right to school choice and the right to be informed.

As provincial school acts should align with the Charter, any school board or school which attempts to prevent parents from being informed of messages or lessons their child is being exposed to is in contravention of a higher law, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. For the right to absent your child from messages or lessons which contradict your religious or moral beliefs, see the individual provincial/territorial laws in this Fact Sheet.

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Rights of the Family

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that:

“The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.”



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 23, Section 1

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>



Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 16, Section 3

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

“The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.”



The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 999 U.N.T.S. 171 states in Article 18(4):

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>



The Supreme Court of Canada in *Loyola High School v. Quebec (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 12 (paragraph 65), affirmed that Article 18(4) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is applicable in Canada.



Loyola High School v. Quebec (Attorney General), 2015 SCC 12 (paragraph 65)

<https://decisions.scc-csc.ca/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/14703/index.do>



What this means

The state has no right to interfere in the workings of the family unit. As you have seen above, parents have the right to make decisions for their minor child and the right to be informed of anything which could impact the physical or mental health of their child. Any provincial or federal laws which attempt to restrict these parent's rights are contraventions of higher laws, that is to say, of prior rights as explained above.

Furthermore, the supreme court of Canada has upheld that Article 18(4) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights applies in Canada.

Legal Force of International Law in Canada

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Section 7 states that:

Canada became a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) on May 19, 1976 and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948.



What this means

As a signatory to these international laws, the Canadian federal government has acknowledged and accepted that these international laws should influence all federal and provincial laws in Canada such that none conflict with the international laws.

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The Oakes Test

Is the violation of parent's Charter rights justified?

There is No Justification for a General Prohibition on Informing Parents

In order to lawfully infringe parental rights to be informed concerning their children, the government is required to pass a stringent test:

The Oakes Test, named after the 1986 case of *R v Oakes*, is a fundamental legal test created by the Supreme Court of Canada to determine whether government actions that infringe on

Charter rights are justified under Section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The test consists of four distinct steps.

If at any step the government fails to meet the requirements of the Oakes Test, the infringement is not justified, leading to potential invalidation of the law or policy as inconsistent with the Constitution of Canada.

1. Objective Explanation

The government must clarify the objective of its law or conduct, which must be pressing and substantial.

Not Met *Governments have not demonstrated that there is a 'pandemic' of teen suicides as a result of not being allowed to transition.*

2. Rational Connection

The government must demonstrate that the law or policy is rationally connected to the pressing objective.

Not Met *There is no proof that transitioning reduces suicide risk for teens. In fact, the statistics show the opposite; that teens who transition are more likely to commit suicide.*

3. Minimal Impairment

The government must show that the law minimally impairs the Charter right, choosing measures that impair the right as little as possible.

Not Met *Completely cutting parents out of the information and decision loop is not a 'minimal impairment'. It is in fact a complete violation of their Charter rights.*

4. Proportionality Requirement

The government must prove that the beneficial effects of the law outweigh its negative effects on the Charter right in question.

Not Met *As mentioned above, the government cannot provide statistics to show that these laws save lives, and conversely to prove that they do not result in severe potential harm to children.*



What this means

*As both international and federal laws, as well as the 1995 *Richard & Beena B. vs The Children's Aid Society of Toronto* Supreme Court judgement show, parents are the best party "to nurture a child...to make decisions for it in fundamental matters such as medical care...and make all the decisions necessary to ensure their well-being." Any laws which attempt to cut parents out of a decision by a child to change genders fail the Oakes Test on all four counts.*

The Rights of Religious Schools (including Catholic)

The Canadian Constitution Act, Section 93.1 states that:

“In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:

1. Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union.”



The Canadian Constitution Act, Section 93.1:

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/Const//page-3.html#docCont>



What this means

While provinces have the right to set curriculum for students, that right is superseded by the right of religious schools not to teach anything which violates the fundamental tenets of their religion. For Christians, for example, the Bible teaches that god made man ‘male and female’; that is to say, there are only two genders. Any curriculum set out by a province which attempts to teach otherwise is a violation of the Section 93.1 of The Constitution Act.

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Court Cases Upholding Parent's Rights

Common Law in Canada



In Canada, law is often determined by judge's decisions. In many cases it does not matter in which province the decision was made. It sets a precedent which can be used in any case in any province.

Charter Right to Make Decisions for Your Child

"[78] When Baby C.P.L. was born, he immediately had the right to the protection of his parents. That includes the right to have them make all the decisions for him with respect to his health and well-being."

"[57] With respect to medical treatment, section 25(b) demands that the Director immediately notify or attempt to notify and consult with the parent or other person in whose care the child was before coming into the care of the Director, and seek the consent of the parent or guardian."



C.P.L., Re (1988), 70 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 287 (NFFC)

[https://justis.vlex.com/#search/jurisdiction:CA/C.P.L.%2C+Re+\(1988\)%2C+70+Nfld.+%26+P.E.I.R.+287/vid/680837493](https://justis.vlex.com/#search/jurisdiction:CA/C.P.L.%2C+Re+(1988)%2C+70+Nfld.+%26+P.E.I.R.+287/vid/680837493)

Inability of Children to Understand When They are Being Manipulated

"the concerns which have motivated both legislative and voluntary regulation in this area are the particular susceptibility of young children to media manipulation, their inability to differentiate between reality and fiction and to grasp the persuasive intention behind the message, and the secondary effects of exterior influences on the family and parental authority."



Irwin Toy Ltd. v. Québec (Procureur général), (1989) 94 N.R. 167 (SCC)

<https://justis.vlex.com/#vid/681797509>

Note: To access the above documents you must register. Registration is free.



What this means

These Supreme Court decisions determine that parents have the right to make decisions for their minor children, that they must be notified and consulted of any medical treatments, and that young children cannot make responsible judgements in regards to possible repercussions of their decisions. Other decisions (not shown) determine that a 'mature minor' may make their own decisions, but that only parents, courts, or a medical/psychological professional can decide whether a child is a 'mature minor'. Schools cannot.

'Mature' Minors

Supreme Court Sets Dangerous 'Mature Minors' Precedent

- Cases where the child is a mature minor, who can make a fully informed decision contrary to parental views, are an exception to the laws laid out above giving parents the right to make decisions for their child. These laws vary by province.

The table below provides details for each province.

The Supreme Court of Canada recognized mature minor doctrine in 2009 in *A.C. v. Manitoba* [2009] SCC 30; in provinces and territories lacking relevant statutes, common law (past court judgements) is presumed to be applied.



Mature Minor's Medical Treatment Decisions: *A.C. v. Manitoba* (Director of Child and Family Services), 2010

https://www.canlii.org/en/commentary/doc/2010CanLIIDocs98#!fragment/zoupio-_Tocpdf_bk_2/

Province or Territory	Minimum age	Notes
British Columbia	None	The Infants Act does not set an age at which a child becomes capable of consent to medical procedures. A child is capable of consenting if they understand the nature and consequences of the treatment, the reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks, and a medical practitioner determines it is in their best interests.
Alberta	None	No statute exists in Alberta dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.
Saskatchewan	None	No statute exists in Saskatchewan dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.
Manitoba	None	People under 16 are presumed to be incapable of giving consent unless proven otherwise. Otherwise, the mature minor doctrine still applies.

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'Mature' Minors (cont.)

Province or Territory	Minimum age	Notes
Ontario	None	The Health Care Consent Act allows all persons capable of informed consent to agree to treatment and presumes all people of being capable of giving consent, unless there is reason to believe to the contrary.
Quebec	14	Minors of the minimum are able to consent to procedures not required for their health. Parental consent is still required for anything that involves serious risks or may cause serious effects to the child.
New Brunswick	None	<p>New Brunswick's Medical Consent of Minors Act provides that the rules governing consent to treatment by adults apply to children who are 16 years of age or older. However, the Act also provides a framework that allows children under 16 to consent in certain circumstances. Section 3(1) states:</p> <p>The consent to medical treatment of a minor who has not attained the age of sixteen years is as effective as it would be if he had attained the age of majority where, in the opinion of a legally qualified medical practitioner, dentist, nurse practitioner or nurse attending the minor,</p> <p>a. the minor is capable of understanding the nature and consequences of a medical treatment, and</p> <p>b. the medical treatment and the procedure to be used is in the best interests of the minor and his continuing health and well-being.</p>
Newfoundland and Labrador	None	No statute exists in Newfoundland and Labrador dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.
Nova Scotia	None	No statute exists in Nova Scotia dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.
Prince Edward Island	None	Comparable to Ontario, all people are presumed capable of consent.

Continued Next Page

'Mature' Minors (cont.)

Province or Territory	Minimum age	Notes
Yukon	None	Comparable to Ontario, all people are presumed capable of consent.
Northwest Territories	None	No statute exists in Northwest Territories dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.
Nunavut	None	No statute exists in Nunavut dictating an age of consent; absent a statute, common law being the mature minor doctrine endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada applies.



What this means

If the school determines that your child qualifies as a 'mature minor', they can use this as an excuse not to inform you of decisions which could affect your child's future, however refer to the Supreme Court Decisions on page 10 to show that a teacher or principal is not qualified nor do they have the legal right to determine if your child is a 'mature minor'.

*Keep in mind that provincial laws should conform with international and federal laws. The 1995 *Richard & Beena B. vs The Children's Aid Society of Toronto* Supreme Court judgement determined that parents are the best party to make decisions for their children. When the school attempts to cut the parent out of the decision structure, they presume to take the place of the parent, which is in direct contradiction to the Supreme Court decision.*

The logic here is simple. If a school decides that a child can make decisions for themselves, they have in fact made a decision for the child, as the child does not have the legal standing under the law to do so on their own, not having reached the age of majority, and so a legal adult must make that decision for them. In making that decision, the school has presumed to take the place of the parent. However, clearly they are not either the parent or legal guardian of the child and are therefore in clear violation of the law, both written and common law.

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British Columbia

B.C. Working to Remove Parent's Rights

Parents in British Columbia should be aware that the province is working to remove parents' rights to make decisions for their minor children in school. See the decisions below from the BC Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada.

The School Act states that public schools must be conducted on strictly secular and non-sectarian principles, meaning they cannot be religiously affiliated. For a case that applies please see *Servatius v Alberni School District No. 70*, 2022 BCCA 421. In this case, a mother claimed that her children's school had violated their religious freedom after an elder performed a smudging demonstration, and a hoop dancer said a prayer while performing at the children's school assembly. The BC Court of Appeal ruled that the demonstrations were not religious ceremonies but public demonstrations for the purposes of building community and teaching students about Indigenous culture, practices recommended by Article 15 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).



Servatius v Alberni School District No. 70, 2022 BCCA 421

<https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/bcca/doc/2022/2022bcca421/2022bcca421.html>



What this means

B.C. more than any other province in Canada, is cooperating with UNDRIP, the United Nations Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a policy that is designed to steal land and resources from Canadians under the guise of equity for indigenous people. In this political environment, anything that appears to be critical of indigenous beliefs or customs is likely to be a target for 'canceling' and persecution.

A B.C. court might use this argument in the context of SOGI or transgenderism to say that children are merely 'observing' lessons that teach there are more than two genders.

British Columbia (cont.)

SOGI (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity)

The Ministry of Education has developed the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) 123 initiative, to guide educators on instruction about sexual orientation and gender identity. The supposed aim of this initiative is to foster inclusion and respect for students who, because of their identity or expression, may face discrimination while attending school. In *Hansman v. Neufeld*, 2023 SCC 14, the Supreme Court of Canada addressed the conflict between freedom of expression and the protection of one's reputation in the context of a critique of SOGI. In this case, Mr. Neufeld, a public school board trustee, made controversial online posts criticizing SOGI. Mr. Hansman, a gay man and teacher, was prominent amongst the dissenting voices and made statements to the media regarding his opposition to Mr. Neufeld's views. Mr. Neufeld subsequently filed a defamation suit against Mr. Hansman. The SCC ruled in favour of Mr. Hansman, writing that "Not only does protecting Mr. Hansman's expression preserve free debate on matters of public interest, it also promotes equality, another fundamental democratic value" (para 9). In this case, the SCC acknowledged that transgender and other 2SLGBTQ+ youth are especially vulnerable to expressions like Mr. Neufeld's that reduces their "worth and dignity in the eyes of society and questions their very identity" (para 9).



Hansman v. Neufeld, 2023 SCC 14

<https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/2023/2023scc14/2023scc14.html>



What this means

B.C. courts are denying people who disagree with the narrative the right to freedom of speech. Any statements which appear to criticize SOGI or the trans agenda may be met with legal action. Proceed with caution.

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British Columbia (cont.)

Consent to Treatment

In Canadian case law, the B.C. courts have found that a minor can consent to treatment as a “mature minor” if that particular person has the mental capacity to understand the nature and risks of that particular treatment

Under the Infants Act, (s 17), a minor can consent to surgical, medical, mental, or dental treatment without the agreement of their parents, so long as the health care provider has:

1. Explained to the minor and has been satisfied that the minor understands the nature and consequences and the reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks of the health care; and
2. Has made reasonable efforts to determine and has concluded that the health care is in the minor’s best interests. This includes requests for birth control advice and products, and for abortions.



British Columbia Infants Act, Section 17

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/Const//page-3.html#docCont>

Order for Treatment

A court of competent jurisdiction may order medical treatment for any child if the court is satisfied that such treatment is required, and that parental consent is being unreasonably withheld. This is part of the inherent parens patriae (guardian of persons under a legal disability) jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and is now codified under section 29 of the CFCSA.

“Child who needs necessary health care

29 (1) If a child or a parent of a child refuses to give consent to health care that, in the opinion of 2 medical practitioners, is necessary to preserve the child’s life or to prevent serious or permanent impairment of the child’s health, a director may apply to the court for an order under this section.”



British Columbia Child, Family and Community Service Act, Section 29(1)

https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96046_01



What this means

While the province may push for a minor child to be allowed transition surgery or drugs, note that it may only do so if “parental consent is being unreasonably withheld”. The known potential harms of transitioning are many and varied. Do your research to find this information. See Appendices.

British Columbia (cont.)

Parent's Right to Be Informed and Make Decisions

However, parents in B.C. do have the right to be informed under the B.C. Family Law Act, and to make decisions for their minor children.

"Section 37 Best Interests of the Child

(3) An agreement or order is not in the best interests of a child unless it protects, to the greatest extent possible, the child's physical, psychological and emotional safety, security and well-being."



British Columbia Family Law Act, Section 37

https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_11025_00_multi#section37

"Section 41 Parental Responsibilities

(d) making decisions respecting the child's education and participation in extracurricular activities, including the nature, extent and location;

(f) subject to section 17 of the Infants Act, giving, refusing or withdrawing consent to medical, dental and other health-related treatments for the child;

(j) requesting and receiving from third parties health, education or other information respecting the child;"



British Columbia Family Law Act, Section 41

https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/00_11025_00_multi#section41



What this means

Under Section 41.j schools are required to inform parents of any and all education being given to their child, which absolutely would include transgender messaging. Under Section 41.d the parents have the right to exempt their child from any lessons or extracurricular activities which teach messages contrary to the parent's religious or moral beliefs and Section 41.f states clearly that parents must give consent for any medical procedure for their minor children (under the age of 16).

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British Columbia (cont.)

Rights of Parents and Students to Information

“Parents have the right to consult with a teacher or administrative officer, as well as having the right to information regarding the attendance, behaviour and progress of their children in school (Section 7(1)(a)). They are also entitled to belong to a parent’s advisory council (PAC or District Parents’ Advisory Council DPAC) (s 7(1)(c)). The councils can be formed by application to the Board or Minister of Education, and can advise the Board and staff of the school (Section 8).”

• *Note that DPAC’s in B.C. have supported and advocated for SOGI inclusive education*



British Columbia School Act

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/legislation-policy/legislation/schoollaw/revisedstatutescontents.pdf>



What this means

In some cases a parent in B.C. may be successful in using these clauses of the School Act to insist they be informed if their child chooses to go by another pronoun or name, however the schools and courts will likely argue that this does not fall under the umbrella of “attendance, behaviour and progress” and that these terms apply to academic achievements only. Refer to Federal and International laws for your rights to be informed.

Alberta

Alberta, along with Saskatchewan is working to protect parent's rights.

Right to be Informed

"s. 21(4)(a) ...each guardian is entitled to be informed of and consulted about and to make all significant decisions affecting the child in the exercise of the powers and responsibilities of guardianship....

s. 21(6) ...each guardian may* exercise the following powers:

(a) to make day to day decisions affecting the child, including having the day to day care and control of the child and supervising the child's daily activities

(c) to make decisions about the child's education, including the nature, extent and place of education and any participation in extracurricular school activities

(l) to receive from third parties health, education or other information that may significantly affect the child"

**In regards to the definition of the word "may" used in s. 21(6) of the Family Law Act, s. 28 (2)(c) of the Alberta Interpretation Act, RSA 2000, c I-8 states:*

In an enactment, "may" shall be construed as permissive and empowering.



Alberta Family Law Act

<https://www.canlii.org/en/ab/laws/astat/sa-2003-c-f-4.5/latest/sa-2003-c-f-4.5.html>



What this means

Schools are required by the Act to inform parents of any messages or lessons which could be detrimental to the child, including those which contradict the parent's religious or moral beliefs. For example, if the child is being taught that 'gender is a choice', and furthermore that they can decide for themselves what pronouns they want to use, this could lead to a life altering decision to transition, which will "significantly affect the child".

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Alberta (cont.)

Rights of Parents to Have Their Child 'Opt Out'

The Preamble to the School Act states:

"WHEREAS parents have a right and a responsibility to make decisions respecting the education of their children;"

Section 50.1 of the Act currently requires that parents be informed of the teaching of sexual material (or religious material) at school and Section 50.2 provides parents with the ability to have their child "opt out".



Alberta School Act

<https://www.canlii.org/en/ab/laws/stat/rsa-2000-c-s-3/latest/rsa-2000-c-s-3.html>



What this means

In Alberta, a school must inform parents of SOGI or other gender identity lessons and parents have the right to have their child opt out of said instruction.

Rights of Parents to Make Informed Decisions

Only Alberta and Saskatchewan have a provincial Bill of Rights, separate from the Canadian Bill of Rights, however in both cases these bills make provision for parent's rights and as such, supersede any other laws in those provinces.

"the right of parents to make informed decisions respecting the education of their children."



Alberta Bill of Rights (see Section 1(g))

<https://www.canlii.org/en/ab/laws/stat/rsa-2000-c-a-14/latest/rsa-2000-c-a-14.html>



What this means

Parents cannot make informed decisions concerning their children's education unless they receive accurate, relevant and comprehensive information from teachers and principals.

Alberta (cont.)

Upcoming Legislation

Not yet enacted at the time of this writing, however in January of 2024 Alberta Premier Danielle Smith announced that in the fall legislation will be passed which will include the following policy changes:

- Top and bottom surgeries will be banned for minors aged 17 and under.
- Puberty blockers and hormone therapies for gender affirmation will not be permitted for children aged 15 and under.
- Youths aged 16 and 17 will be permitted to start hormone therapies for gender affirmation “as long as they are deemed mature enough” and have parental, physician and psychologist approval.
- Parental notification and consent will be required for a school to alter the name or pronouns of any child under age 15. Students who are 16 or 17 won’t need permission but schools will need to let their parents know first.
- Parents will have to “opt-in” their children every time a teacher plans to teach about gender identity, sexual orientation or sexuality. Alberta law currently requires parental notification and gives them the option to opt students out.
- All third-party teaching materials on gender identity, sexual orientation or sexuality will need to be approved in advance by the education ministry.
- Transgender women will be banned from competing in women’s sports leagues. Smith said the government will work with leagues to set up coed or gender-neutral divisions for sports.

Bill 24 (enacted November 2017): “An Act to Support Gay-Straight Alliances”

Repealed, September 2019

Bill 24 enacted a blanked ban on teachers or schools informing parents, however the law was repealed two years later. Note that some teachers or principals may be unaware of this and believe the law is still in place.

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Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan, along with Alberta, is working to protect parent's rights.

Right to be Informed and Make Decisions

In August of 2023, Saskatchewan revised consent policies as follows:

“197.2 (l) be consulted in accordance with section 190 before any medical or dental examination or treatment is provided to the pupil pursuant to that section;

197.2 (m) if sexual health content is to be presented to pupils in the school:

197.2 (i) at least 2 weeks before the sexual health content is presented to the pupils, be informed by the principal of:

(A) the subject-matter of the sexual health content; and

(B) the dates on which the sexual health content is to be presented to the pupils; and

(ii) if the parent or guardian so chooses, withdraw the pupil from the presentation of the sexual health content by giving written notice to the principal;

197.2 (n) in accordance with section 197.4, if the pupil is under 16 years of age, provide consent before the pupil's teachers and other employees of the school use the pupil's new gender-related preferred name or gender identity at school;

197.4(1) If a pupil who is under 16 years of age requests that the pupil's new gender-related preferred name or gender identity be used at school, the pupil's teachers and other employees of the school shall not use the new gender-related preferred name or gender identity unless consent is first obtained from the pupil's parent or guardian.”



The Education (Parent's Bill of Rights) Amendment Act, 2023

<https://docs.legassembly.sk.ca/legdocs/Bills/29L3S/Bill29-137.pdf>



What this means

The Saskatchewan Parent's Rights Act is a nearly iron-clad policy wherein a student cannot go by a different name or pronoun without the parent's written permission (under 16) or without parental notice (16 and older).

Saskatchewan (cont.)

Freedom of Belief

Only Alberta and Saskatchewan have a provincial Bill of Rights, separate from the Canadian Bill of Rights, however in both cases these bills make provision for parent's rights and as such, supersede any other laws in those provinces.

"Every person and every class of persons shall enjoy the right to freedom of conscience, opinion and belief.."



Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, 1947, Section 3

<https://wbrenna.ca/wilson/projects/billofrights/bor.pdf>



What this means

If schools are teaching your children lessons which are in contradiction of your moral beliefs, religious or otherwise, that is a contravention of Section 3.

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Manitoba

Rights of Parents to Request Information

“Unless the court orders otherwise, a parent and any person with parental responsibilities under a parenting order is entitled to request information about the child’s health, education and well-being from

- (a) another person with parental responsibilities; or
- (b) any other person or entity who is likely to have the information.”



Manitoba Family Law Act, Section 45(1)

<https://web2.gov.mb.ca/bills/42-4/b017f.php#A45>

Rights of Parents to Make Decisions

“A person to whom parenting time is allocated has exclusive authority to make all day-to-day decisions affecting the child during the allocated time, unless the court orders otherwise.”



Manitoba Family Law Act, Section 48(3)

<https://web2.gov.mb.ca/bills/42-4/b017f.php#A45>



What this means

These clauses in the Family Law Act are intended within the context of custody rights, however they could be interpreted to also mean that parents or legal guardians have a right to request information from a school (“any other person or entity”) in regards to a child’s health and to make decisions in that regard. As transitioning is a health issue, these clauses could apply. Note that we do not suggest testing this in court as the court would likely decide that the Family Law Act does not apply to education and SOGI, however, these could be used when dealing with school administrators who are not themselves lawyers and likely don’t know that.

No Provisions for the Rights of Parents, but...

The Public Schools Act in Manitoba currently contains no provisions which guarantee the rights of parents to be informed about their children, specifically with regards to gender transitioning, however the Manitoba PC party has promised to enact legislation similar to the Saskatchewan Parents’ Bill of Rights and possibly the more extensive proposed legislation in Alberta if elected. Unfortunately the next election for Manitoba is not scheduled until 2027.

Ontario

Like B.C., Ontario appears to be moving to remove parents' right to be informed about their children's gender choices. We recommend referring to International Laws and your Charter Rights.

Obligation of Teachers to Inform Risk of Harm: *High Risk to Parents!*

"125 (1) Despite the provisions of any other Act, if a person, including a person who performs professional or official duties with respect to children, has reasonable grounds to suspect one of the following, the person shall immediately report the suspicion and the information on which it is based to a society:

5. The child requires treatment to cure, prevent or alleviate physical harm or suffering and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide the treatment or access to the treatment,

6. The child has suffered emotional harm, demonstrated by serious,

- i. anxiety, ii. depression, iii. withdrawal,
- iv. self-destructive or aggressive behaviour, or v. delayed development,

and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the emotional harm suffered by the child results from the actions, failure to act or pattern of neglect on the part of the child's parent or the person having charge of the child.

9. There is a risk that the child is likely to suffer emotional harm of the kind described in subparagraph 6 i, ii, iii, iv or v and the child's parent or the person having charge of the child does not provide services or treatment or access to services or treatment..."



Child, Youth and Family Services Act, Section 125

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/17c14#BK172>



What this means

As transgender proponents claim (falsely) that children who are denied transitioning are at a higher risk for suicide, the above clauses could be used as justification by the government and schools not to inform you of your child's decisions, and even to remove your child from your care if you refuse transitioning in cases where a child is insisting upon it.

If you feel your child is at risk we strongly recommend securing the services of a lawyer.

Child, Youth and Family
Services Act

HIGH RISK TO PARENTS

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Ontario (cont.)

Religious Schooling

We could find no clauses in any of the Acts of Ontario which protect the rights of parents to be informed and to make decisions for their minor children. One option to protect your child may be to enroll them in religious education.

“51 (1) Subject to the regulations, a pupil shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as the pupil’s parent or guardian desires or, where the pupil is an adult, as the pupil desires. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.2, s. 51 (1); 2021, c. 4, Sched. 11, s. 7 (1)”.



Ontario Education Act, Section 51

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e02/v105#BK70>



What this means

You have a right to enroll your child in a religious school, even if you yourself do not practice that religion. You should be aware however, that Catholic Schools across the country are complying with woke ideology and are often no better than public schools in terms of transgender messaging. The only schools which likely will respect your right to be informed and will not teach transgenderism are private religious schools, typically of protestant denominations.

Quebec

Parent's Right to be Informed and to Make Decisions

Preamble to the Youth Protection Act:

"AS, under the Charter of human rights and freedoms and the Civil Code of Québec, every child has a right to the protection, security and attention that his parents or the persons acting in their stead are able to give to him;"

Youth Protection Act, Section 6.1

"Persons having responsibilities towards a child under this Act and persons called upon to make decisions with respect to a child under this Act shall, in their interventions, take into account the necessity

(b) of giving the child and the child's parents an opportunity to present their points of view, express their concerns and be heard at the appropriate time during the intervention."

Youth Protection Act, Section 4.5

"Institutions, bodies and persons having responsibilities towards a child under this Act and persons called upon to make decisions with respect to a child under this Act shall

(a) encourage the participation of the child and the parents, and the involvement of the community"

Civil Code of Quebec, Section 598

"A child remains subject to the authority of his father and mother or of his parents until his majority or emancipation."



Quebec Youth Protection Act

<https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cs/P-34.1>



Civil Code of Quebec

<https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cs/ccq-1991>



What this means

Parents have authority over their minor children and this authority supersedes any authority granted to other parties, such as school officials. Not only do parents have a right to be informed of any decision which could affect the health and well-being of their child, but institutions such as schools are required to not only inform parents but give parents the opportunity to express any concerns.

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New Brunswick

Parental Consent Required for Change of Pronoun or First Name

“Formal use of preferred first name for transgender or non-binary students under the age of 16 will require parental consent. If it is not possible to obtain consent to talk to the parent, the student will be encouraged to communicate with the appropriate professionals to develop a plan to speak with their parents when they are ready to do so.”



New Brunswick Policy 713, Section 6.3.2 (REVISED June 08, 2023)

<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/ed/pdf/K12/policies-politiques/e/713-2023-07-01.pdf>

Be Aware of the Following Loopholes:

Section 6.3.2 continues with:

“If it is not in the best interest of the student or could cause harm to them (physically or mentally) to talk with their parents, they will be encouraged to communicate with professionals for support.”

and Section 6.3.3

“The use of preferred first name for transgender or non-binary students under the age of 16 may be used without parental consent if the student is:

communicating with appropriate professionals in the development of a plan to speak to their parents;

or when communicating one on one with school professionals for support.”



What this means

While Policy 713 makes it clear that parental consent is required for a child under the age of 16 to go by a different name or pronoun, some schools may attempt to get around this by claiming that communicating with the parents could cause mental harm to the child, or use the excuse that ‘professionals’ were still consulting with the child.

Also note that Policy 713 is mostly in support of SOGI and the trans agenda and the government received a great deal of criticism from the left for including the above sections.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Unfortunately, Newfoundland and Labrador have no laws we could find which protect parent’s rights. We recommend you refer to international and federal laws at the beginning of this Fact Sheet.

Parent’s Right to be Informed

“A parent of a student attending school may request that a teacher, the superintendent or, in the case of a French first language school, the director consult with the parent with respect to the student’s education program and that teacher, the superintendent or the director shall comply with that request unless the request is unreasonable in terms of frequency or other circumstances.”



Newfoundland and Labrador School Act, Section 20.2

<https://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/s12-2.htm>



What this means

While this section of the School Act does not address any rights of the parent to be informed re: pronouns, it can be used to determine if the school is teaching SOGI (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity).

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Nova Scotia

Unfortunately, Nova Scotia has no laws we could find which protect parent's rights. We recommend you refer to international and federal laws at the beginning of this Fact Sheet.

Parent's Right to be Informed

"It is the duty of every teacher in a public school under the jurisdiction of a regional centre to...communicate regularly with parents in accordance with policies established by the regional centre"



Nova Scotia Education Act, Section 42(r)

<https://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/s12-2.htm>



What this means

While this section of the Education Act does not address any rights of the parent to be informed re: pronouns, it can be used to determine if the school is teaching SOGI (Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity).

Prince Edward Island

Parent's Right to be Informed

“57(1) A parent of a student attending a school is entitled to be informed of the student’s attendance, behaviour and progress in the school.

Parent may examine student record

60(1) Subject to section 61, a parent may, in accordance with the regulations, examine the student records kept by a school or an education authority respecting the child of that parent.”



PEI Education Act, Sections 57 and 60

https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/e-.02-education_act.pdf



What this means

The key word is ‘behaviour’. You may be able to successfully argue that your child’s use of pronoun or first name is a ‘behaviour’ and therefore you have a right to be informed.

Significant Decisions Affecting Students

“(1) Where a decision of an employee of an education authority significantly affects the education, health or safety of a student, a parent of the student may appeal the decision to the hearing committee of the education authority in accordance with the regulations.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a decision of an employee of an education authority from which an appeal may be taken includes a failure or refusal to make a decision.”



PEI Education Act, Section 55

https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/e-.02-education_act.pdf



What this means

If your school or school board has a policy of not informing parents of gender identity decisions by students, you may appeal this to the hearing committee under the grounds that this decision affects the health and safety of the student.

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Northwest Territories

Parent's Right to be Informed

"A parent of a student is entitled, and has the responsibility, to be informed of the progress, behaviour and attendance of the student and to be involved in making decisions that significantly affect the education, health or safety of the student."



Northwest Territories Education Act, Section 25

<https://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/education/education.a.pdf>



What this means

You have a right to be informed if your child chooses to go by a different pronoun or first name, as this could be a prelude to transitioning, which is definitely a health issue.

Nunavut

Parent's Right to be Informed

Education Act, Section 57

"Under the direction of the district education authority, the principal shall keep parents and the community informed of events and activities at the school."

Education Act, Section 80

"(1) Without restricting any right of access given by the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, a parent or, if the student is an adult, the student, are entitled to examine and copy the student record of the student."



Nunavut Education Act, Sections 57 and 80

<https://www.canlii.org/en/yk/laws/stat/rsy-2002-c-61/latest/rsy-2002-c-61.html>



What this means

You have a right to be informed of lessons at the school, such as SOGI. You also have a right to examine your child's records. A decision to be addressed by a different name or pronoun may be recorded in the records.

Yukon

Parent's Right to be Informed

Education Act, Part 3, Section 18

“(1) Parents of students attending school are entitled

- (a) to be informed of the progress, behaviour and attendance of their children;
- (b) on reasonable notice to the principal and teacher, to observe the instruction of their children if the parental visitation does not impede the instruction of other children;
- (c) to appeal decisions that significantly affect the education, health or safety of their children.”

Education Act, Part 9, Section 168

“Every teacher shall

- (c) report on the progress, behaviour and attendance of students to their parents;”



Yukon Education Act

<https://www.canlii.org/en/yk/laws/stat/rsy-2002-c-61/latest/rsy-2002-c-61.html>



What this means

You have a right to be informed if your child chooses to go by a different pronoun or first name, as this could be a prelude to transitioning, which is definitely a health issue. You also have the right to request observing instruction that your child is receiving. During such observation you may note other students or teachers addressing your child by a different name or pronoun.

References and Additional Info

The Truth About the Risks of Transitioning

Abigail Shrier's book 'Irreversible Damage' details the risks to girls from the trans agenda, and reveals the real science and data which is very different from the false claims of trans proponents.



Irreversible Damage, Abigail Shrier, 2021

https://www.amazon.ca/Irreversible-Damage-Transgender-Seducing-Daughters/dp/168451228X/ref=sr_1_1?crid=3RU9KFT4NM2ZK&dib=eyJ2ljojMSJ9

Unmasking the Transgender Movement

Jon Uhler (see Will's interviews with John on the next page) is the founder of UnmaskingTheTransgenderMovement.com.

Jon K. Uhler is a Licensed Professional Counselor, a Certified Clinical Trauma Professional, a Certified Sex Offender Treatment Provider, and is forensically Certified in the Hare Psychopathy Checklist.

He has provided written and/or oral professional testimony for lawmakers in Canada and Australia, in response to efforts to pass so-called "anti-conversion" therapy. Additionally, he has been an outspoken critic of: the Trans Movement, the push toward normalizing and legalizing pedophilia, the push to legalize prostitution, the push to allow deviant men into women's sports, their private spaces, and the push to house male inmates in women's prisons.



Learn the Truth About the Transgender Movement

<https://unmaskingthetransmovement.com/>

Majority of Canadians Want to be Informed

"Nearly half of Canadians say they support their province using the notwithstanding clause to ensure that schools tell parents if their child wishes to use a different name or pronoun, a new poll suggests, and more people support that idea than oppose it."



Globe and Mail, October, 2023

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-more-canadians-support-using-notwithstanding-clause-in-parental-rights/>

References and Additional Info (cont.)



Trans Agenda Part 1: The Psychology of Evil

Interview with Jon Uhler, founder of Unmasking the Transgender Movement



[Click Here to Watch Now](#)

The transgender movement is not a cultural phenomena. It's an intentional attack upon our children. The proponents of the movement are, almost without exception, male sexual deviants. Some of these people have scientific credentials, and use them to promote a society in which their deviancy will be acceptable.

They are also without exception, sociopaths and psychopaths. People who have neither empathy nor remorse. It's not just that they don't care what happens to the victims of their agenda. Some of the aforementioned deviants with credentials are also known sex offenders. People who enjoy harming others.

Jon Uhler is a Licensed Professional Counselor, a Certified Clinical Trauma Professional, a Certified Sex Offender Treatment Provider, and is forensically Certified in the Hare Psychopathy Checklist.



Trans Agenda Part 2: Profiting from the Maiming of Our Children

Interview with Jon Uhler, founder of Unmasking the Transgender Movement



[Click Here to Watch Now](#)

As recently as the early 2000s, the term 'transgender' did not exist. It was created to normalize the victimization, primarily of women and young girls, by sexual deviants, almost all of them male. Some of these deviants have medical and scientific credentials, and in at least two cases, are also known sex offenders.

In part one of this interview with clinical psychologist Jon Uhler, the founder of UnMaskingtheTransmovement.com, Jon explained the descent that people who born as normal kids take later in life to a point of wanting to victimize others. But that was only the start.

Many organizations and groups, primarily the medical and pharmaceutical industries, are making huge profits from transitioning their victims.

Jon is a Licensed Professional Counselor, a Certified Clinical Trauma Professional, a Certified Sex Offender Treatment Provider, and is forensically Certified in the Hare Psychopathy Checklist.

His professional clinical background spans over 30 years, with clinical specialties dealing with sexual trauma and dissociation, Severely Emotionally Disturbed adolescents, sex offenders, and psychopaths.

In part 2 of this interview, Jon shows the charts and statistics that prove the movement only really took off once the medical community was given permission to charge for trans surgeries. Surgeries which maim their victims for life, leading to severe health issues, and an obscene suicide rate.

They profit. At the expense of the health, future and very lives of our kids.

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References and Additional Info (cont.)



What is SOGI Really?

Tanya Gaw of Action4Canada reveals the truth about SOGI 123.



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Tanya Gaw, Founder of Action4Canada, provides evidence that the SOGI 123 learning resources are 100% incrementally indoctrinating, sexualizing and grooming children. The SOGI 123 lesson plans provide a shocking look at how the education system is being used to break down societal norms and the natural family by confusing children, exploiting their innocence and destroying their natural barriers against predatory behaviour. Tanya reviews the SOGI Toolkit: Teaching Resource and updates to the A4C SOGI/ Wynne notice of liability.



SOGI and Transgenderism, More Information at Action4Canada

<https://action4canada.com/political-lgbtq-activism/>

Did We Miss Something?

If you are aware of any laws or court decisions in Canada which support parent's rights that we missed in this document, please send an email to:

contact@strongandfreecanada.org

Please include a brief summary of the information we missed with a link or links to the proof.