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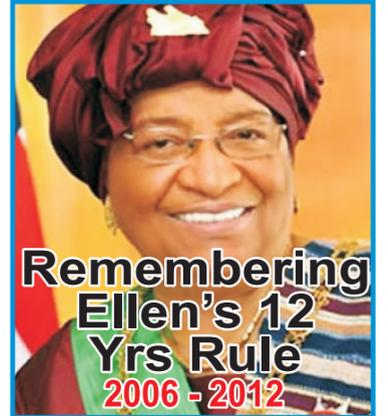
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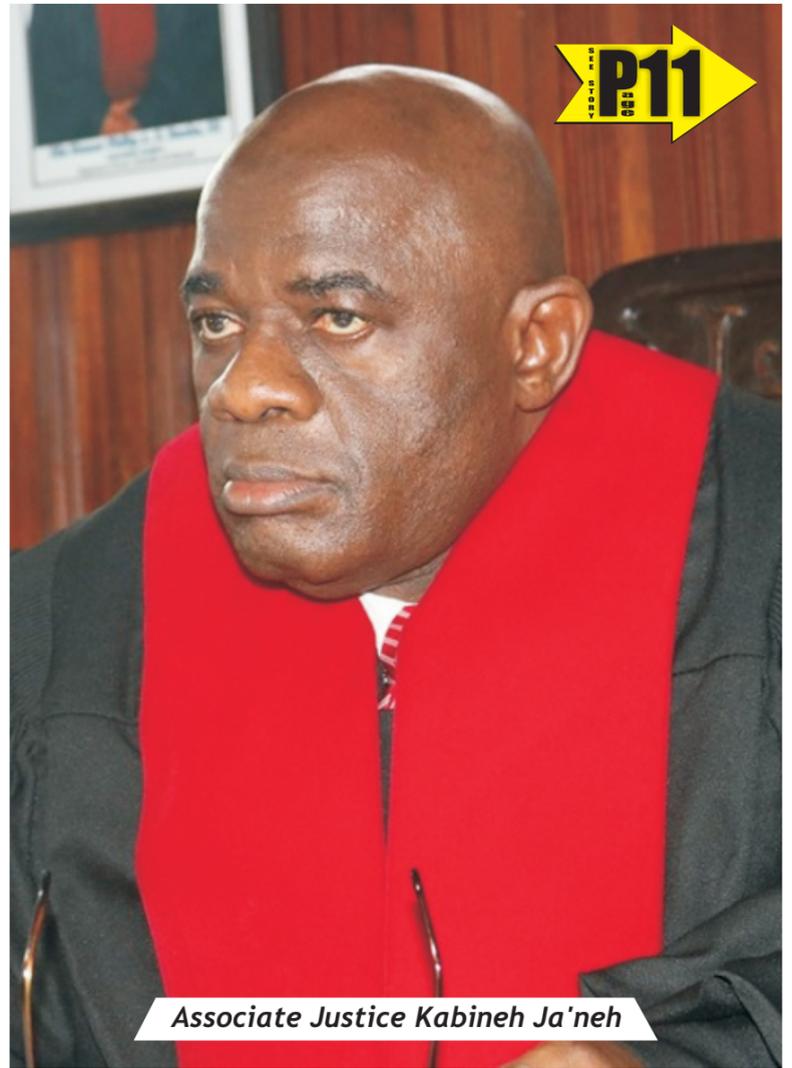
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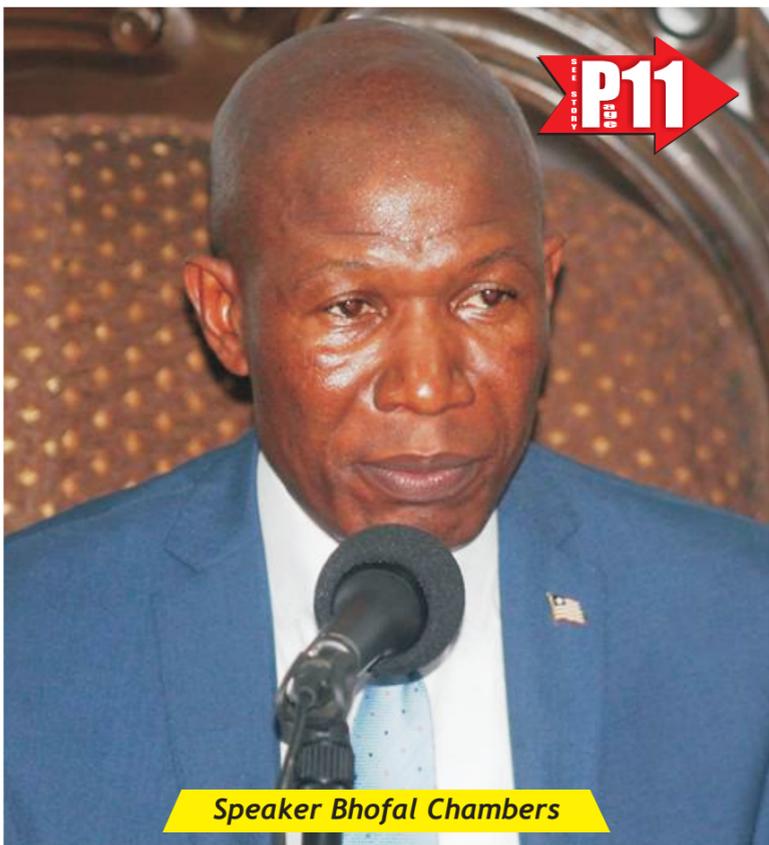
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Senate reviews Impeachment bill



Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh



Speaker Bhofal Chambers

Plot to remove Speaker?



Continental News

Nigeria hits MTN with \$2bn tax bill

Africa's largest mobile phone operator, MTN, says it has been hit with a \$2bn (£1.5bn) tax bill by Nigeria just days after the country's central bank slapped the company with an \$8bn fine.

As a result of MTN's woes in its most lucrative market, the company's shares have dropped by about 20% in under a week.

MTN says the office of Nigeria's attorney general calculated that the company owes \$2bn in taxes related to the imports of equipment and payments to suppliers done over the last 10 years.

The company disputes the amount and said it has already settled the bill with a \$700m payment.

MTN's tax issues were revealed in a statement outlining the background of the \$8.1bn Nigeria's Central Bank said had been taken out of the country illegally.

The central bank says that if MTN returns the money, the mobile phone operator will



receive a refund in Nigeria's currency, the naira.

The South African company was previously hit with a \$5bn

fine by Nigeria's telecommunications regulator in 2015 for failing to comply with a government order to

disconnect five million unregistered numbers.

The fine was later cut to \$1.7bn.

MTN has over 50 million Nigerian customers and the country accounts for over 30% of the company's business. -BBC

South Africa's economy in recession

The South Africa economy is in recession for the first time since 2009 following two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth.

So it seems that

Ramaphosa - the positive wave brought by President Cyril Ramaphosa's ascension to power in February - appears to be officially over.

The news has come as a surprise to many analysts as they expected the economy

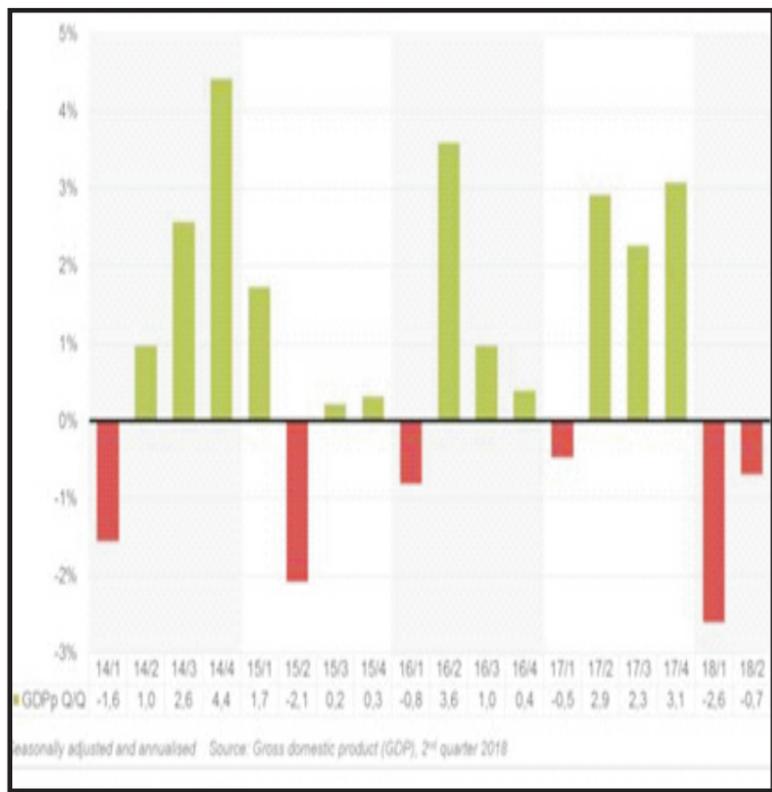
to narrowly avoid a second quarter of decline.

The second largest economy in Africa is reeling: rising fuel prices, increased cost of living and an unemployment rate close to 30% is a stark indicator of how much work President Ramaphosa will have to do to rescue the country from a cliff edge.

Statistics South Africa said the economy contracted at an annualised rate of 0.7% in the second quarter, and this follows a 2.6% negative growth in the previous three months. The biggest contributor to South Africa's recession has been a massive 29% decline in agricultural output.

The president told parliament last month that his cabinet was working on a stimulus package for the economy; and South Africa is seeking \$100bn (£78bn) investments from international investors.

Statistics South Africa had said in 2017 that the economy was in recession, but its figures have since been revised. -BBC



Kenyan schoolgirls spend night in field over bad grades



34 GIRLS of Nasokol Secondary in West Pokot chased away from school over alleged poor academic performance; camp at Kitale show ground.

Parents are outraged after more than 30 girls from a Kenyan boarding school had to spend cold night out in a field.

The girls, who attend Nasokol Secondary in West Pokot, were allegedly thrown out by their headmistress for poor grades, according to local

reports. Many of the girls are on a football scholarship programme which had previously taken a relaxed approach to the payment of school fees and academic performance, the Kenyan Daily Nation reports.

But the school's new principal has allegedly taken issue with the poor results of some girls and scrapped her predecessor's policy, causing the group of 15 to 17 year-old girls to be thrown out of school on Monday evening.

EDITORIAL

The shortage of Liberian Dollars

A CENTRAL BANK regulation here seems to be strangulating commercial banks and denying customers the opportunity to withdraw the amount of Liberian Dollars they want from the banks due to shortage of local currency.

THE CENTRAL BANK of Liberia has been mopping excess liquidity in circulation, in an attempt to strength the Liberian Dollar with the official exchange rate in the forex market currently at 152 LRD for US\$1.00.

AMONG SEVERAL AUSTERITY measures instituted by President George Weah's Economic Management Team include infusion of US\$25 Million to mop out excess Liberian Banknotes in the market.

DUE TO THE exercise, employees at some government ministries going at commercial banks to receive monthly salaries, were being restricted to withdraw specific amount of money even at their inconvenience.

THE SHORTAGE OF Liberian Banknotes is even exacerbated by another instruction to commercial banks not to issue the old banknote (printed under the administration of former President Charles Taylor) to the public.

INSTEAD, BANKS ARE mandated to issue only banknotes that were printed by the administration of former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. Printed in the People's Republic of China, the actual amount of new money brought into the country by the former administration is shrouded in secrecy with various accounts.

THE ECONOMY SEEMS to be slipping to recession much faster than had been imagined amid soaring prices.

THE QUAGMIRE HAS prompted Nimba County District #6 Representative Dorwohn T. Gleekia to call on the House to invite the Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia Nathaniel Patray to explain reasons for the alleged limited disbursement of Liberian Dollars to commercial banks.

WE THINK WHILE there may be good intentions by monetary authorities at the CBL to salvage the economy from total collapse, care should be taken or else, policies could boomerang with adverse unintended consequences.

WINDING THE ENTIRE economy down in the short-run may not be the most prudent way to proceed, especially, when there are two competing local currencies, and abruptly withdrawing one from circulation could lead to vulnerability as the case seems to be presently.

New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

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COMMENTARY

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

Trump's Policies Will Displace the Dollar

The benefits that the US reaps from having the world's main international currency are diminishing with the rise of the euro and renminbi. And now President Donald Trump's misguided trade wars and anti-Iran sanctions will accelerate the move away from the dollar.

NEW YORK - Back in 1965, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, then France's Minister of Finance, famously called the benefits that the United States reaped from the dollar's role as the world's main reserve currency an "exorbitant privilege." The benefits are diminishing with the rise of the euro and China's renminbi as competing reserve currencies. And now US President Donald Trump's misguided trade wars and anti-Iran sanctions will accelerate the move away from the dollar.

The dollar leads all other currencies in supplying the functions of money for international transactions. It is the most important unit of account (or unit of invoicing) for international trade. It is the main medium of exchange for settling international transactions. It is the principal store of value for the world's central banks. The Federal Reserve acts as the world's lender of last resort, as in the 2008 financial panic, though we should recognize too that the Fed's blunders helped to provoke the 2008 crisis. And the dollar is the key funding currency, being the major denomination for overseas borrowing by businesses and governments.

In each of these areas, the dollar punches far above America's weight in the world economy. The US currently produces around 22% of world output measured at market prices, and around 15% in purchasing-power-parity terms. Yet the dollar accounts for half or more of cross-border invoicing, reserves, settlements, liquidity, and funding. The euro is the dollar's main competitor, with the renminbi coming in a distant third.

The US gains three important economic benefits from the dollar's key currency role. The first is the ability to borrow abroad in dollars. When a government borrows in a foreign currency, it can go bankrupt; that is not the case when it borrows in its own currency. More generally, the dollar's international role enables the US Treasury to borrow with greater liquidity and lower interest rates than it otherwise could.

A second advantage lies in the business of banking: The US, and more precisely Wall Street, reaps significant income from selling banking services to the rest of the world. A third advantage lies in regulatory control: The US either directly manages or co-manages the world's most important settlements systems, giving it an important way to monitor and limit the flow of funds related to terrorism, narco-trafficking, illegal weapons sales, tax evasion, and other illicit activities.

Yet these benefits depend on the US providing high-quality monetary services to the world. The dollar is widely used because it has been the most convenient, lowest-cost, and safest unit of account, medium of exchange, and store of value. But it is not irreplaceable. America's monetary stewardship has stumbled badly over the years, and Trump's misrule could hasten the end of the dollar's predominance.

Already back in the late 1960s, America's fiscal and monetary mismanagement led to the breakdown of the dollar-based Bretton Woods pegged-exchange rate system in August 1971, when President Richard Nixon's administration unilaterally renounced the right of foreign central banks to redeem their dollars in gold. The breakdown of the dollar-based system was followed by a decade of high inflation in the US and Europe, and then an abrupt and costly

disinflation in the US in the early 1980s. The dollar turmoil was a key factor motivating Europe to embark on the path toward monetary unification in 1993, culminating in the launch of the euro in 1999.

Likewise, America's mishandling of the Asian financial crisis in 1997 helped to convince China to begin internationalizing the renminbi. The global financial crisis in 2008, which began on Wall Street and was quickly transmitted throughout the world as interbank liquidity dried up, again nudged the world away from the dollar and toward competing currencies.

Now Trump's misbegotten trade wars and sanctions policies will almost surely reinforce the trend. Just as Brexit is undermining the City of London, Trump's "America First" trade and financial policies will weaken the dollar's role and that of New York's role as the global financial hub.

The most consequential and ill-conceived of Trump's international economic policies are the growing trade war with China and the reimposition of sanctions vis-à-vis Iran. The trade war is a ham-fisted and nearly incoherent attempt by the Trump administration to stall China's economic ascent by trying to stifle the country's exports and access to Western technology. But while US tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers may dent China's growth in the short term, they will not decisively change its long-term upward trajectory. More likely, they will bolster China's determination to escape from its continued partial dependency on US finances and trade, and lead the Chinese authorities to double down on a military build-up, heavy investments in cutting-edge technologies, and the creation of a renminbi-based global payments system as an alternative to the dollar system.

Trump's withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal and the re-imposition of sanctions against the Islamic Republic could prove just as consequential in undermining the dollar's international role. Sanctioning Iran runs directly counter to global policies toward the country. The UN Security Council voted unanimously to support the nuclear deal and restore economic relations with Iran. Other countries, led by China and the EU, will now actively pursue ways to circumvent the US sanctions, notably by working around the dollar payments system.

For example, Germany's foreign minister, Heiko Maas, recently declared Germany's interest in establishing a European payments system independent of the US. It is "indispensable that we strengthen European autonomy by creating payment channels that are independent of the United States, a European Monetary Fund, and an independent SWIFT system," according to Maas. (SWIFT is the organization that manages the global messaging system for interbank transfers.)

So far, US business leaders have sided with Trump, who has showered them with corporate tax cuts and deregulation. Despite soaring budget deficits, the dollar remains strong in the short term, as the tax cuts have fueled US consumption and rising interest rates, which in turn pull in capital from abroad. Yet in a matter of several years, Trump's profligate fiscal policies and reckless trade and sanctions policies will undermine America's economy and the role of the dollar in global finance. How long will it be before the world's businesses and governments are running to Shanghai rather than Wall Street to float their renminbi bonds?

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O-PED

By Joseph S. Nye

The Two Sides of American Exceptionalism

CAMBRIDGE - In July, I joined 43 other scholars of international relations in paying for a newspaper advertisement arguing that the US should preserve the current international order. The institutions that make up this order have contributed to “unprecedented levels of prosperity and the longest period in modern history without war between major powers. US leadership helped to create this system, and US leadership has long been critical for its success.”

But some serious scholars declined to sign, not only on grounds of the political futility of such public statements, but because they disagreed with the “bipartisan US commitment to ‘liberal hegemony’ and the fetishization of ‘US leadership’ on which it rests.” Critics correctly pointed out that the American order after 1945 was neither global nor always very liberal, while defenders replied that while the order was imperfect, it produced unparalleled economic growth and allowed the spread of democracy.

Such debates are unlikely to have much effect on President Donald Trump, who proclaimed in his inaugural address that, “From this day forward, it’s going to be only America First, America First [...] We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world - but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first.”

But Trump went on to say that “we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example.” And he did have a point. This approach can be called the “city on the hill” tradition, and it has a long pedigree. It is not pure isolationism, but it eschews activism in pursuit of values. American power is, instead, seen as resting on the “pillar of inspiration” rather than the “pillar of action.” For example, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams famously proclaimed on Independence Day in 1821 that the United States “does go not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own.”

But the soft power of inspiration is not the only ethical tradition in American foreign policy. There is also an interventionist and crusading tradition. Adams’s speech was an effort to fend off political pressure from those who wanted the US to intervene on behalf of Greek patriots rebelling against Ottoman oppression.

That tradition prevailed in the twentieth century, when Woodrow Wilson sought a foreign policy that would make the world safe for democracy. At mid-century, John F. Kennedy called for Americans to make the world safe for diversity, but he also sent 17,000 American military advisers to Vietnam. Since the end of the Cold War, the US has been involved in seven wars and military interventions, and in 2006, after the invasion of Iraq, George W. Bush issued a National Security Strategy that was almost the opposite of Trump’s, promoting freedom and a global community of democracies.

Americans often see their country as exceptional, and most recently President Barack Obama described himself a strong proponent of American exceptionalism. There are sound analytical reasons to believe that if the largest economy does not take the lead in providing global public goods, such goods - from which all can benefit - will be under-produced. That is one source of American exceptionalism.

Economic size makes the US different, but analysts like Daniel H. Deudney of Johns Hopkins University and Jeffrey W. Meiser of the University of Portland argue that the core reason that the US is widely viewed as exceptional is its intensely liberal character and an ideological vision of a way of life centered on political, economic, and social freedom.

Of course, right from the start, America’s liberal ideology had internal contradictions, with slavery written into its constitution. And Americans have always differed over how to promote liberal values in foreign policy. According to Deudney and Meiser,

“For some Americans, particularly recent neo-conservatives, intoxicated with power and righteousness, American exceptionalism is a green light, a legitimizing rationale, and an all-purpose excuse for ignoring international law and world public opinion, for invading other countries and imposing governments [...] For others, American exceptionalism is code for the liberal internationalist aspiration for a world made free and peaceful not through the assertion of unchecked American power and influence, but rather through the erection of a system of international law and organization that protects domestic liberty by moderating international anarchy.”

Protected by two oceans, and bordered by weaker neighbors, the US largely focused on westward expansion in the nineteenth century and tried to avoid entanglement in the struggle for power then taking place in Europe. Otherwise, warned Adams, “The frontlet upon her brows would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre the murky radiance of dominion and power.”

By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, America had replaced Britain as the world’s largest economy, and its intervention in World War I tipped the balance of power. And yet by the 1930s, many Americans had come to believe that intervention in Europe had been a mistake and embraced isolationism. After World War II, Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman - and others around the world - drew the lesson that the US could not afford to turn inward again.

Together, they created a system of security alliances, multilateral institutions, and relatively open economic policies that comprise Pax Americana or the “liberal international order.” Whatever one calls these arrangements, for 70 years it has been US foreign policy to defend them. Today, they are being called into question by the rise of powers such as China and a new wave of populism within the world’s democracies, which Trump tapped in 2016, when he became the first candidate of a major US political party to call into question the post-1945 international order.

The question for a post-Trump president is whether the US can successfully address both aspects of its exceptional role. Can the next president promote democratic values without military intervention and crusades, and at the same time take a non-hegemonic lead in establishing and maintaining the institutions needed for a world of interdependence?

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OPINION

By Filippo Grandi

The Missing Link of Refugee Response

GENEVA - In early July, I traveled to the Kutupalong refugee settlement in Bangladesh, which is now host to hundreds of thousands of Rohingya who have fled horrific violence in Myanmar. With the monsoon rains hammering on the roof, I watched girls and boys learn the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic for just two hours a day. After that, it was time to hand the room over to the next group of children.

It was heart-rending to witness this faint semblance of proper schooling - all the more so because the children clearly valued their education. Without it, their future, and that of their communities, will be irreparably damaged.

More than half of the world’s refugees are children; yet, among school-age refugees, more than half are not getting an education. All told, four million young minds are not receiving the schooling that they need to realize their potential. And, worse still, the number of out-of-school refugee children has increased by 500,000 in the last year alone. If current trends continue, hundreds of thousands more refugee children will be added to the ranks of the educationally deprived.

Clearly, there is an urgent need for more investment in refugee education. As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations member states pledged to promote “lifelong learning opportunities for all.” And in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, governments pledged to share responsibility for the world’s refugees, and to improve access to education for refugee children. These were important commitments. But they will ring hollow until young refugees have the same opportunities as others to go to school.

Acts of violence and persecution that drive people from their homes, destroy stable family lives, and force many into poverty can also damage children’s physical and psychological well-being. As the world’s refugee crises deepen and multiply, children are often the worst affected.

But children are extraordinarily resilient. By learning, playing, and exploring, they find ways to cope. And if given the opportunity, they can even thrive. That is why we at the UN Refugee Agency regard education as a fundamental part of refugee response. Because displaced populations now spend years and even decades in exile, a refugee child could live out his or her entire childhood before returning home.

Moreover, young refugees tend to be displaced several times before they cross a border. For children whose lives have been disrupted in this manner, school is often the first place where they start to regain a sense of security, friendship, order, and peace.

Regardless of their nationality or legal status, or that of their parents, refugee children have the right to the formal lessons that will enable them to prosper. But two hours per day is not enough. Children need a proper curriculum all the way through primary and secondary school, so that they can acquire the qualifications needed for university or higher vocational training.

For that to happen, refugee children must be included in their host countries’ national education systems. In Bangladesh, many Rohingya girls and boys are going to school for the first time. This is welcome progress. But the lack of trained teachers and formal curricula will severely limit their future prospects.

Of course, the power of education runs deeper than academic qualifications. Learning can help young people heal and revive entire countries. Refugee children who are afforded a proper education will grow up to contribute both to their host societies and to their homelands whenever peace allows them to return.

This long-term potential makes education a key tool for solving the world’s crises. We have watched young refugees who receive an education go on to become surgeons, pilots, lawyers, statisticians, journalists, community leaders, molecular biologists, and the teachers of the next generations.

But we have also seen too many young refugees’ dreams be thwarted. Less than one-quarter of the world’s refugees make it to secondary school, and just 1% progress to higher education. The problem is that 92% of the world’s school-age refugees are hosted by developing countries with woefully underfunded schools. Some governments are already trying to integrate refugee children into their national education systems. But to succeed, they will need far more support to expand the necessary infrastructure.

The solution to the refugee education problem cannot be to shunt children into a parallel system of schooling that relies on outdated materials, makeshift classrooms, or untrained teachers. Improvised education will never be good enough.

That is why humanitarian organizations, governments, and the private sector must come together to increase funding for education, and to design innovative and sustainable programs to support refugees’ particular educational needs. We must build on the promise of the New York Declaration and start turning words into deeds.

Later this year, the UN General Assembly will adopt the Global Compact on Refugees, which outlines a framework for achieving the New York Declaration’s goals of improving refugees’ self-reliance and easing the burden on host countries.

To that end, any effort to transform the lives of refugees must include a concerted push for more educational opportunities and resources. That is the only way to restore refugees’ futures - and one of the best ways to ensure a better world for us all.

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FROM WHERE I SEE PRESIDENT WEAH'S GOVERNMENT

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Justice Min. Dean, where is Your Legal Forbearance?

The Liberian Presidency is a sacred, inscribed and intricated civic democratic institution. However, the presidency can easily be ruined at the mercy of some opportunistic presidential appointees who may be potentially and indirectly antagonistic to President Weah, purposely to advance the concept of a rule of law, efficiency, effectiveness, pragmatism and or political stopgap, since President Weah is a proportionately a pubescent political actor in the Executive Mansion.

President Weah has not been fortunate to fully comprehend the dynamics and the political sophistication of the Liberian presidency that would enforce his political might in the direction of him making a critical independent assessments and informed judgement taking into consideration all the enormous technical facts that are directly embedded within the ambit of the Liberian presidency since the cradle of Liberia's second democratic dispensations in sequence. But pieces of political experiences have unearthed that the Liberian presidency is virtually a symbol of perpetual African prestige, enormous wealth accumulation vehicle, a well-calculated affluence festivity, and the crafting of a rich developmental resume in pursuant of a presidential aggrandizement as means of suppressing perpetual poverty throughout the president's lifespan.

Since President Weah is still adventuring around the inner workings and the ramifications of the Liberian presidency, he will for the next three years be vulnerable to political thieves, betrayers, falsehood, detractors, pretenders, pathological liars and doubled standard personalities among and between his political appointees' orbit. President Weah will be duped and hoodwinked a thousand times during his presidency to even affix his signatures on many papers. He will welcome multiple unwise economic and security decisions unknowingly to himself that could eventually plunge his presidency into perpetual political crises beyond his control.

One such political hoaxed come from the deceptive decision made by President Weah's Justice Minister Dean when he placed a ban on authorized public assembly in any manner and form quoting an Act Requiring the "Obtaining of Permits for Public Marches and Demonstrations, approved February 10, 1975, and Section 22 of the Liberia National Police Act of 2015, any person or group of persons wishing to stage a march or demonstration must first obtain a permit from the Ministry of Justice before staging such a demonstration."

Justice Minister Dean's decision is a dangerous game intended to betray President Weah, especially where the minister willfully kept his silence on the Liberian constitution which clearly stipulated in Article 17 "All persons at all times, in an orderly and peaceful manner, shall have the right to assemble and consult upon the common good, to instruct their representatives to petition the Government or other functionaries for the redress of grievances and to associate fully with others or refuse to associate in political parties, trade unions and other organizations"

Minister Dean is vehemently aware that the Liberian constitution takes precedence over the Justice Ministry and the LNP's versions on demonstration. The Minister however by his false and advanced intentions to fool President Weah that the Liberian constitution doesn't count in this particular scenario. It is the Justice Ministry and the LNP versions that counts, contrary to the interpretations provided for by the Justice Ministry and of the LNP which betrays President Weah.

To prove further that Minister Dean wants to destroy the Weah's Presidency, he has prompted Weah to believe that Section 10.1 of the Code of Conduct, entitled, "Declaration of Assets and Performance Bonds" is not compulsory for President Weah. This is a clear indication of how President Weah is being thrown under the bus by Minister Dean. Minister Dean has also ignored the fact that Liberia is highly fragile with 16000 ex-rebels' fighters and their warlords living side-by-side in Liberia waiting for the least crisis to happen for them to be in motion once again. The Justice Minister is aware of this type of fragility is affecting Liberia's security network, yet he is making a crisis decision to put the Weah's government into perpetual crisis thus betraying the very government he is working for.

Sources closed to the Justice Ministry revealed that foreigners are smuggling arms and ammunition into the country and nothing is done about that, yet the minister is making a terrible crisis decision to mess President Weah's government. It has also been revealed in security circles in Liberia that 9 out of 10 LNP recruits are former ex-rebel fighters and 50% of the so-called 4000 Liberian soldiers are former rebels who are pretending to be loyal to President Weah when they are not, yet in the midst of these fragilities, the Justice Minister is making dangerous decisions for a potential crisis that would jeopardize the Weah's government.

Ironically, the Justice Minister once lived in the U.S. and in England for many years. The Minister is in acknowledgment that citizens of those countries assembled freely, expressed their opinions freely, conduct peaceful demonstration without any permit, not even one from Jesus Christ the son of God. Cllr. Dean once served as Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General from July 1996 to February 1997 and knows that Liberia is highly fragile since the 16-years civil wars were not persecuted yet he is making crisis decision to destroy the Weah's government.

Mister Dean where were you when on September 7, 1984, the late Doe's Justice and Defense Ministers Jenkins Z.B. Scott and Gray D. Allison ordered the flogging, stripping, raping and the killing of over 60 University students on UL campuses because they violated the so-called Justice Ministry and LNP permit to freely assembled against the fundamental principle provided for under Liberia constitution? Which was basically wrong. Do you know the aftermath of such a crisis decision like the one you have just signed? The late Doe's regime fell. Minister Scott died like a pet on garbage site and Allison died dishonorably? Where were you when those events unfolded in 1984? You need to ask your former boss President Sirleaf and Dr. Amos Sawyer who lived with those bad memories—Put on your thinking cap Minister Dean.

Furthermore, be educated that constitutional laws are a fundamental bear rock of any society that believes in the tenets of democracy. President Weah cannot claim to be a law-abiding democrat but vehemently and willfully undermines the laws of Liberia and at the peril of presidential power and are the same time ignoring all those blatant violations of the laws by President Weah and at the same time compelled Liberians to abide by a demonstration laws of Liberia that is wrongly being interpreted. This is a doubled standard and a lip-service to Mama-Liberia, especially at the time when Liberia is at a severe security risk from within.



University of Liberia

Capitol Hill
Fendall campus
Louisiana, Liberia

Section I. INVITATION FOR BIDS FOR THE PROCURMENT OF GOODS (Printing and Delivery of Diploma Covers) IBF No: UL/NCB/003/18/19

1. The University of Liberia has allotted portion of it internally generated revenue for the fiscal year 2018/2019 towards the printing and delivery of diploma covers for its 99th commencement convocations in Louisiana, Fendall campus, University of Liberia.
2. The University of Liberia now invites sealed bid from eligible bidders for the printing and delivery of the diploma covers.
3. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the Public Procurement and Concessions Act (PPCA), 2010 and approved by the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC), and are open to all eligible bidders in the country.
4. Specifications and quantity:

ITEMS NO.	Description	quantity	Unit of measure
1.	Printing and delivery of Diploma Covers	5,000	pieces

5. Eligibility and qualification requirements includes:
 - i. Valid Government of Liberia Business Registration
 - ii. Valid Government of Liberia tax clearance
 - iii. Must be registered with the PPCC vendor registrar
 - iv. Past performance records in the last 4 years for similar job including the names and contact details of at-least three (3) clients.
 - v. Current Bank Statement
 - vi. Bid must be duly signed by the Bidders or person authorized on behalf of the bidder.
 6. Interested eligible bidders may obtain copy of the bidding document from the procurement Department, Administrative Complex Building, Fendall Campus, ACI-09, University of Liberia for a non-refundable fee of USD\$50.00 (Fifty United States Dollars) beginning August 20—September 19, 2018, between the hours 10:00a.m to 4:00p.m Mondays to Fridays and **inspect sample of the Diploma Cover.**
 7. All bids must be accompanied by a bid securing declaration duly signed by the bidder or person authorized on behalf of the bidder.
 8. Sealed bids must be delivered to the address below on or before 2:00p.m, September 19, 2018 and bids will be open in the presence of bidders or representatives who choose to attend on September 19, 2018, at the hour of 2:00p.m. in the Administrative Conference Room, Administrative Complex Building, AC-01, Fendall Campus, University of Liberia. All bids should be addressed as follow:
"SEALED BID FOR THE PRINTING AND DELIVERY OF DIPLOMA COVERS"
REF: IFB NO: UL/NCB/003/18/19
- Below the bid reference number, print the bidder's address
- In the middle of the envelope, print the address below:
Procurement Department
Administrative complex Building
Fendall Campus
Louisiana, Liberia
9. Note that electronic bids will not be accepted, and that late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.

Signed: _____
Fatu Ruth Tipoteh (Mrs.)
DIRECTOR

Signed: _____
Atty. Norris Tweah
Vice president, UL

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Lawmaker wants CBL appears -over shortage of LRD

By Bridgett Milton

Nimba County District #6 Representative Dorwohn T. Gleekia is calling on the House of Representatives to invite the Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) to explain reasons for the alleged limited disbursement of Liberian Dollars to commercial banks.

According to him, the CBL is executing certain regulations that are causing serious economic inconveniences for citizens and residents here.

Representative Gleekia wants the House to address the issues with a high level of urgency.

He complains that there is a CBL regulation instructing all commercial banks within the country to convert and pay into Liberian Dollars 25% of monies sent to Liberia through moneygram or western union.

Worst of it all, the Nimba County lawmaker observes that the CBL has again instructed the commercial banks here not to give out the old bank notes, even though it is not supplying these commercial banks with the required Liberian bank notes to fully implement these regulations.

According to Representative Gleekia, this is resulting into the refusal of the commercial banks to pay

Liberian dollar available.

He says these regulations are causing serious economic inconveniences for citizens and residents and must be

even within the corridors of the Legislature because what affects the people also affects their leaders.

He says he appreciates the

Meanwhile the House has sent the communication to the Committee on Banking and Currency and Ways, Means and Finance to investigate and report next Tuesday, 11



monies sent from overseas to citizens and residents here on grounds that there is no

addressed by the House with a high level of urgency.

According to him, this issue sparked up some debates here

effort of the CBL in executing its statutory functions, but he is equally concerned about the end result.

September.--Edited by Winston W. Parley

MNG Gold dismisses 32 employees

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Report reaching the New Dawn says Turkish mining company MNG Gold has dismissed 32 employees in Bong County.

According to the report, the company's decision to layoff

company to employ members of their security firm instead of getting security from nearby communities.

The dismissed employees are said to be planning protest against the company to claim the attention of Bong County

An official of the company who prefers not to be named states however that it is important for the dismissed employees to talk about their monthly salaries and benefits, instead of questioning the company about their dismissals.



the 32 employees results from a recommendation from Senator Henry Willie Yallah and Electoral District #1 Representative Albert Hills.

There are claims that the two lawmakers want the

authorities.

There are suggestions that the Community Liaison Officer of MNG Gold Keith Gboe is dissatisfied over the action of the company to have dismissed the workers.

It can be recalled that recently Senator Henry Yallah and Representative Abert Hills, Jr., trained several men in David Dean Town in Kokoyah Statutory District to take over the MNG Gold security

department.

But executives of the Turkish mining company were said to have earlier rejected the two lawmakers' decision.

Our correspondent says the dismissal of the MNG Gold employees has brought total mixed feelings among citizens in Bong County.

Many of the dismissed

workers have threatened to take legal action and say they will seek Labour Ministry's intervention to address their benefits.

When contacted, Senator Yallah and Representative Hills say they will clarify in the soonest possible time.--Edited by Winston W. Parley

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MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Serene Mobile provides free medical service to over 500 residents

By Ethel A. Tweh

Over 500 residents of Cheesemanburge and its environs over the weekend benefited from a free medical treatment rendered by Serene Mobile for All Mobile Clinic.

Serene Mobile is a volunteer medical group headed by a Liberian nurse Mema Pelham. The group is involved in providing free medical care for Liberians by taking the service to the people by means of mobile.

Over 500 residents from Cheesemanburge got treated by the group when a team of Doctors, Physician Assistants (PA), Nurses and the Serene Mobile crew set up their tanks in Quenyondee Town to provide free treatment.

Quenyondee is a little town in Cheesemanburge, Bomi County about 15 miles from Monrovia.

With the population of over 1500 residents, the town and its environs lack basic medical health facilities and safe drinking water.

Residents of the town and its environs in Cheesemanburg were seen in long queues to benefit from the free medical service with women and men

in separate lines while children and older people had separate line as well.

There were doctors, nurses and PAs being recruited from the John F. Kennedy Memorial

Mema Paye Pelham says she is working with the health teams in the counties to provide medical services for the people.

But Pelham says the lack of

We want to thank those who donated to us. As you can see their money is being used for the right purpose," she says.

One of the residents who benefited, Madam Tonia

Morris says he could not sleep when he heard that there was a free medical team on their way to the town.

Morris says he was glad to have been treated by the Serene Mobile team, saying "If I had my own will, this team of doctors will always be here to give us free treatment since government is not prepared to bring clinic here."

Doctor Elton Fayiah Gbollie from the JFK was one of the volunteers seen treating people in Cheesemanburg.

"Giving back to the community is something that I always wanted to do, so when I was engaged by Serene Mobile to join the team for an outreach, I didn't hesitate but to come and contribute," he explains.

For his part, the Township Commissioner of Cheesemanburg, Thomas Cassell says since the establishment of the town, there has been no clinic there.

"We have not been treated fairly in this Town. Since the establishment of this town, government has been unable to construct a single health facility here," he says.

The Commissioner says he is grateful to Serene Mobile team for their hard work towards the people.--Edited by Winston W. Parley



(JFK) Hospital, the Redemption and other medical facilities by Serene Mobile to provide voluntary service to the people.

The Head of Serene Mobile,

funding is impeding her work.

"Right now, all the medicine you see here are bought from monies we generated during our fund-raising program in November.

Jallah, 60, was seen smiling as she took her baby along for the service.

"Anytime I go to hospital outside my town I cannot get such medicine. I am happy for everything that I got here today," she notes.

Another beneficiary, Abel

Bong Supt. pledges media support

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Bong County Superintendent Madam Esther Nyamah Walker says she will lobby with ministries and agencies here for support to community radio stations in Bong.

to be independent.

The dialogue brought together media executives in Bong, reporters and announcers on Sunday at the Gbarnga Administrative Building.

Some of the media

the News Newspaper, and Liberia News Agency, among others.

Addressing the media at the end of the meeting, Madam Walker described the media as major tool for development in any society.



Superintendent Madam Esther Nyamah Walker

During a recent meeting with journalists in Bong County which aimed to strengthen relationship between her office and the media, Madam Walker said such support will enable various radio stations

institutions that attended the meeting included Kwatekeh Radio, Radio Gbarnga, Radio Totota, Super Bongese Radio, Radio Palala, Radio Salala, Insight Newspaper, Front Page Africa, New Dawn Newspaper,

She maintains that journalists are friends of public servants, stating that working in collaboration with media institutions is a sine-qua-non for the enhancement of national unity and

development.

According to her, such collaboration affords a greater opportunity to inject practical ideas that drive a positive change toward the overall economic transformation of the county.

She says the views and ideas of media workers are germane for the development of Bong County and Liberia at large.

The Bong County Superintendent assures that

her administration is committed to promoting peace and unity in order to ensure that the county remains stable for all.

Madam Walker has also debunked speculation that her meeting with journalists was intended to silence the media on reporting critical issues in the county. "My office is opened to the journalists to criticize me, but it should be done constructively," she says.--

Edited by Winston W. Parley

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Français

Une plainte contre le sénateur Johnson adressée au président Weah

Un homme qui prétend avoir été victime de l'invasion sanglante du Liberia en 1989 a écrit au président George Manneh Weah pour demander justice pour le meurtre présumé de sa mère et le retour des biens de sa famille à Ganta, dans le comté de Nimba.

Dans sa lettre qui date du 25 mai 2018, Mohammed F. Kromah a écrit : « Votre Excellence, j'écris pour attirer votre attention sur une situation qui remonte à avril 1990 et qui s'est manifestée en avril 2018. Ma mère biologique et 27 autres membres de ma famille ont été massacrés à Kahnplay, Tappita et Ganta, dans le comté de Nimba. Ce qui est déconcertant à propos de leur mort, c'est que c'était des gens qui ne savaient rien de la guerre civile. Ils n'ont jamais été des employés de l'Etat, pourtant ils ont été tués sous le commandement du général Prince Y. Johnson,



qui est maintenant sénateur. Il a choisi de massacrer ces innocents dans le sang-froid.

Ce qui est triste, selon Mohammed, l'ancienne présidente Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, qui, à un moment donné, a été associée au

groupe rebelle qui a commis ces atrocités, est finalement devenue présidente du Liberia et le général Prince Y. Johnson est devenu sénateur du comté de Nimba. Ils n'ont montré aucun remord pendant ces douze années au pouvoir et,

pendant qu'ils étaient au pouvoir, ils ont oublié qu'ils ont tué des parents et des proches de leurs compatriotes.

La plainte qui a été adressée au président Weah fait l'objet d'un débat sérieux ici et parmi les Libériens de la diaspora. L'on insiste sur la nécessité de créer un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour traduire en justice les auteurs de crimes odieux, y compris les crimes contre l'humanité.

Ce quotidien a fait de grands efforts le lundi 3 septembre pour extirper quelques réactions du sénateur Johnson par rapport aux allégations soulevées dans la lettre de M. Kromah, mais sans succès. Ce quotidien est cependant déterminé à faire tout possible pour recueillir ce qu'il pense des accusations portées contre lui.

La semaine dernière, plus précisément le jeudi 30 août, le journaliste libérien Hassan Bility, un militant de Global Justice and Research Project, a déclaré à la commission des représentants que si l'Etat du Libéria n'approuvait pas la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre, il y'aura des actes d'accusation scellés d'ici décembre à l'encontre de certains auteurs clés du pays.

« Nous espérons que l'année prochaine, il y'aura plus d'actes d'accusations scellés dans les aéroports, les postes frontaliers et d'autres zones résidentielles contre les auteurs de la guerre qui, bien qu'elle soit terminée depuis 2003, reste encore visible », a dit Bility.

Les actes d'accusation scellés sont utilisés pour poursuivre des individus ou

des réseaux criminels dans les cas où la révélation des noms pourrait amener ces individus ou ces suspects à fuir ou à détruire des preuves.

Il a comparu devant le Comité mixte de la Chambre des représentants pour justifier la nécessité de rédiger et de légiférer le projet de loi sur l'établissement d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre, conformément au chapitre 12 des recommandations de la Commission vérité et réconciliation (CVR).

Dans sa lettre adressée au président Weah, Mohammed s'est identifié comme étant l'un des frères aînés de feu Morris Kromah, un militant du CDC tué par balles au siège du parti le 7 novembre 2011 lors d'un affrontement avec des éléments de la police nationale du Libéria.

« Monsieur le Président, ma mère a connu une mort douloureuse à cause du désir de pouvoir d'un homme égoïste. Ses enfants sont déplacés. Je vous supplie de bien vouloir intervenir dans cette affaire afin que notre mère, ses enfants et ses petits-enfants puissent retourner dans leur pays natal », conclut la lettre.

Les responsables de l'Administration Weah, y compris le sénateur Prince Y. Johnson, qui est visé par cette plainte officielle, s'opposent à la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre. Ils exhibent le spectre de la guerre au cas où un tel tribunal s'établirait dans le pays.

Le sénateur Johnson a dit à la congrégation de son église récemment lors d'un culte que des appels pour un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria finiraient par ne rien donner, mais un fiasco.

Le président Bhofal Chambers, autrefois un fervent défenseur des tribunaux économique et des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria,

a mordu la langue récemment, rejetant fermement la création d'un tel tribunal dans le pays.

Il préconise plutôt une justice réparatrice. Selon lui, le Libéria ne peut parvenir à la paix sans une véritable réconciliation. Il estime donc que la justice réparatrice est la seule voie pour parvenir à une paix et une stabilité durables.

Mali : les difficultés de l'accord de paix entre Dogons et Peuls de Koro

Signé fin août, l'accord de paix entre les communautés dogon et peule du cercle de Koro au centre du Mali, où les conflits intercommunautaires se sont multipliés, a fait long feu. Plusieurs parties ont dénoncé formellement lundi cet accord au moment où on note un regain de tension dans la région.

Sur papier, l'accord de paix était parfait. En dix pages, il scelle la paix entre communauté dogon et peule du cercle de la localité de Koro, situé dans le centre du Mali. Par exemple, les causes des attaques meurtrières sont situées dans le document, le partage

des ressources pastorales

entre éleveurs peuls et agriculteurs dogons consacré.

Mais voilà, d'un côté l'aile militaire du groupe d'autodéfense dogon, communément appelé Da Na Amassagou, rejette l'accord et désavoue l'aile politique du même mouvement. La raison : pour l'état-major de Da Na Amassagou, ce n'est pas l'heure de déposer les armes, il faut continuer de protéger les populations.

Une nouvelle attaque De l'autre côté, Tabital Pulaaku, une importante association peule du Mali, rejette également l'accord. Son président Abdoul Aziz Diallo explique : « Nous n'avons pas été associés aux négociations.

Nous voulons plus de garanties pour nos populations. Surtout que les attaques se poursuivent ».

Selon Tabital Pulaaku, ce week-end, dans le centre du Mali, des civils ont été encore une fois attaqués par des hommes armés. Au moins cinq personnes auraient été tuées.



Français

Une odeur nauséabonde au palais de l'Assemblée nationale du Libéria

L'aille de la Chambre des représentants du palais du parlement bicaméral du Libéria est envahie par une odeur fétide. Cette puanteur qui devient de plus en plus inquiétante ne permet à personne de s'aventurer au siège du premier pouvoir de l'Etat.

L'odeur puante qui émane des salles de bains a attiré l'attention de certains législateurs et visiteurs. La situation embarrassante est due à un manque d'entretien approprié et la malpropreté des salles de bains est devenue le sujet principal de toutes les conversations à Capitol Hill.

Les législateurs qui s'étaient présentés à la session du jeudi 30 août dernier n'ont pas pu utiliser les salles de bains. Certains d'entre eux ont dû utiliser les installations du Sénat pour se mettre à l'aise.



C'est le cas du représentant de la circonscription électorale No 8 du comté de Montserrado, Acarous Moses Gray, qui a été contrainte de se présenter dans les salles de bains du Sénat pour se mettre à l'aise.

Tandis que certains législateurs tentent d'avalier la pilule, le représentant du comté de Rivercess, Byron Ziaway, a dit en avoir marre, menaçant d'uriner dans l'enceinte du palais du peuple si les dirigeants ne font rien.

Même la nouvelle annexe qui a récemment été construite par le gouvernement chinois est également touchée par la mauvaise gestion des toilettes. Des taches sont visibles sur les murs de l'annexe récemment peints.

S'adressant à ce quotidien au sujet des salles

de bains, l'étudiante Nora Holder, qui travaille comme bénévole au palais du parlement, a déploré la situation, indiquant que cela est embarrassant pour tout le monde, en particulier les femmes.

« Cette situation a maintenant atteint une proportion alarmante dans la mesure où les membres du personnel sont le plus souvent obligés de se précipiter chez eux pour se mettre à l'aise. Et le plus embarrassant, nos invités ou visiteurs sont également soumis à cette même situation », regrette Holder.

Les employés ont été vus le lundi 3 septembre en train d'uriner près de la clôture à l'intérieur de l'enceinte.

Un visiteur de sexe masculin, qui a été pressé et tenté d'utiliser les toilettes, s'est vu refuser l'entrée au

motif que les salles de bains sont verrouillées.

M. Folley Kenneth a exprimé ses frustrations et note qu'il est décevant que le Président Bhofal Chambers, qui a vivement critiqué l'ancien Président Alex Tyler, ait sous ses yeux des toilettes mal gérées comme par le passé.

Dans une communication qui date du 19 avril 2013 et adressée à la Chambre des représentants, le Président de la Chambre a suggéré à ses collègues à l'époque de fermer tout le Capitole en raison de son état dangereux.

La situation à la Chambre a persisté d'une direction à l'autre, non pas à cause du manque d'argent pour les services de conciergerie, mais de la pure négligence et du manque de leadership. Ceci discrédite le premier pouvoir de l'Etat.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Jeffrey D. Sachs

Les politiques de Trump vouées à affecter le rôle du dollar

NEW YORK - En 1965, le ministre français des Finances Valéry Giscard d'Estaing qualifiait dans une formule célèbre de « privilège exorbitant » les avantages conférés aux États-Unis grâce au statut du dollar en tant que principale monnaie de réserve à l'échelle mondiale. Ces atouts diminuent aujourd'hui avec la montée de l'euro et du renminbi chinois. Et voici désormais que les guerres commerciales malavisées et sanctions contre l'Iran menées par le président américain Donald Trump sont vouées à accélérer la prise de distance par rapport au dollar.

Le dollar l'emporte sur toutes les autres monnaies dans l'apport des fonctions de devise nécessaires aux transactions internationales. C'est l'unité de compte (ou de facturation) la plus importante pour le commerce international, le principal moyen d'échange pour le règlement des transactions internationales, et la première réserve de valeur pour les banques centrales de la planète. La Réserve fédérale est un prêteur de dernier recours à l'échelle mondiale, comme lors de la panique financière de 2008, bien qu'il faille également admettre que les maladresses de la Fed ont contribué à provoquer cette crise de 2008. Le dollar se démarque enfin comme la principale monnaie de financement, en tant que dénomination majeure pour les emprunts étrangers des entreprises et des États.

Dans chacun de ces domaines, le dollar combat dans une catégorie bien au-delà du poids de l'Amérique dans l'économie planétaire. Les États-Unis représentent environ 22 % de la production mondiale mesurée aux prix du marché, et près de 15 % en termes de parité de pouvoir d'achat. Le dollar représente cependant au moins la moitié des factures, réserves, règlements, liquidités et financements transfrontaliers. La monnaie américaine a pour principal concurrent l'euro, puis le renminbi dans une moindre mesure.

Les États-Unis tirent trois avantages économiques majeurs du rôle clé du dollar sur plan monétaire. Un premier avantage réside dans la capacité à emprunter à l'étranger en dollar. Lorsqu'un État emprunte dans une devise étrangère, il peut risquer la faillite ; ce n'est pas le cas lorsqu'il emprunte dans sa propre monnaie. Plus généralement, le rôle international du dollar permet au Trésor américain d'emprunter avec un plus haut degré de liquidité, et des taux d'intérêts moins élevés, que cela aurait été le cas dans une autre situation.

Un deuxième avantage réside dans l'activité bancaire : les États-Unis, et plus précisément Wall Street, tirent un revenu significatif de la vente de services bancaires au reste du monde. Le troisième avantage se situe au niveau du contrôle réglementaire : l'Amérique gère soit directement, soit conjointement, les plus importants systèmes de règlement de la planète, ce qui lui confère la possibilité majeure de contrôler et limiter les flux de financements liés au terrorisme, au trafic de stupéfiants, à la vente illégale d'armes, à l'évasion fiscale et à d'autres activités illicites.

Ces avantages n'existent cependant que si les États-Unis fournissent des services monétaires d'excellente qualité au reste du monde. Si le dollar est largement utilisé, c'est parce qu'il se démarque comme la devise la plus pratique, la moins coûteuse, et comme l'unité de compte, le moyen d'échange ainsi que la réserve de valeur offrant le plus de sécurité. Le dollar n'est toutefois pas irremplaçable. La gestion monétaire américaine a sérieusement flanché au fil des années, et les mauvais choix de Trump pourraient bien précipiter la fin de la prédominance du dollar.

Dès les années 1960, la mauvaise gestion budgétaire et monétaire américaine a conduit à la rupture en 1971 du système de Bretton Woods caractérisé par un taux de change rattaché au dollar, lorsque l'administration du président Richard Nixon a unilatéralement mis fin au droit des banques centrales étrangères d'échanger leurs dollars en or. Cette désintégration du système fondé sur le dollar a été suivie par une décennie d'inflation élevée aux États-Unis et en Europe, puis par une désinflation soudaine et coûteuse en Amérique au début des années 1980. La tourmente du dollar a constitué un facteur clé de motivation pour l'Europe sur le chemin de

l'unification monétaire de 1993, qui a culminé avec le lancement de l'euro en 1999.

De même, les erreurs dans l'Amérique dans la gestion de la crise financière asiatique en 1997 ont contribué à convaincre la Chine d'amorcer l'internationalisation du renminbi. La crise financière mondiale de 2008, qui est apparue à Wall Street puis s'est rapidement propagée au monde à mesure de l'assèchement des liquidités interbancaires, a elle aussi éloigné un peu plus le monde du dollar, au profit de monnaies concurrentes.

Aujourd'hui, les guerres commerciales et mesures de sanction inconsidérées du président Trump sont quasi-certainement vouées à accentuer cette tendance. De même que le Brexit met à mal la City londonienne, les politiques commerciales et financières trumpiennes de « l'Amérique d'abord » annoncent l'affaiblissement du rôle du dollar, et celui de New York en tant que centre financier planétaire.

Les choix économiques internationaux de Trump les plus malavisés et les plus lourds de conséquences résident dans la guerre commerciale menée à la Chine, et dans la réimposition de sanctions vis-à-vis de l'Iran. Cette guerre commerciale est une tentative maladroite et presque absurde de l'administration Trump destinée à retarder l'ascension économique de la Chine, en s'efforçant d'asphyxier les exportations du pays et son accès aux technologies occidentales. Mais s'il est possible que les barrières commerciales douanières et non douanières écorchent la croissance de la Chine à court terme, elles ne changeront pas de manière décisive sa trajectoire ascendante sur le long terme. Il faut davantage s'attendre à ce qu'elles renforcent la détermination de la Chine à s'affranchir de sa dépendance partielle et continue aux finances et aux échanges commerciaux avec les États-Unis, et à ce que les autorités chinoises redoublent d'efforts dans leur renforcement militaire, leurs investissements massifs dans les technologies de pointe, et dans la création d'un système mondial des paiements basé sur le renminbi en tant qu'alternative au système du dollar.

Le retrait de Trump hors de l'accord de 2015 sur le nucléaire iranien, et la réimposition de sanctions contre la République islamique pourraient bien engendrer des conséquences tout aussi importantes dans le déclin du rôle international du dollar. Sanctionner l'Iran s'inscrit en contradiction directe avec la politique mondiale menée à l'égard du pays. Le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies a voté à l'unanimité le soutien à l'accord nucléaire et le rétablissement des relations économiques avec l'Iran. Les autres pays, conduits par la Chine et l'UE, œuvreront désormais activement pour contourner les sanctions américaines, notamment en court-circuitant le système des paiements en dollar.

Le ministre allemand des Affaires étrangères Heiko Maas a ainsi récemment fait valoir l'intérêt de l'Allemagne dans l'établissement d'un système européen des paiements, indépendant des États-Unis. Il est « indispensable que nous renforçons l'autonomie de l'Europe en créant des canaux de paiement indépendants des États-Unis, un Fonds monétaire européen, et un système SWIFT distinct », a déclaré Maas (SWIFT est l'organisation qui gère le système de messagerie mondial pour les transferts interbancaires).

À ce jour, les chefs d'entreprise américains soutiennent Trump, qui les comble de déréglementations et baisses d'impôts sur les sociétés. Malgré des déficits budgétaires, le dollar demeure solide à court terme, les réductions d'impôts ayant alimenté la consommation américaine et élevé les taux d'intérêt, ce qui attire le capital étranger. Néanmoins, dans les prochaines années, les politiques budgétaires coûteuses ainsi que les mesures commerciales et sanctions aventureuses de Trump affecteront l'économie américaine et le rôle du dollar dans la finance mondiale. Combien de temps s'écoulera-t-il avant que les entreprises et gouvernements de la planète se ruent vers Shanghai plutôt que Wall Street, pour émettre désormais leurs obligations en renminbi ?

FEATURE ARTICLE

The China-Africa Forum: A Unique Opportunity for President Weah to Present Liberia's Socio-economic and Development Agenda

By: Josephus Moses Gray
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When the leaders of China and Africa sit together in Beijing on Monday-Tuesday next week to map out the bloc's future development and new way forward, much of the world's attention will shift from the ongoing protectionism and tariffs war to the platform of south-south cooperation for the greater good of China-Africa's friendship. This year's FOCAC reflects the importance of mutual support for China and African countries and the overall future development of the African continent in the areas of industrialization and innovation based on shared values and respect for basic principles.

There is an old Chinese saying: It is better to teach somebody how to fish than simply give him the fish. In order to help African countries in the areas of socio-economic and political "management", industrialization, innovation and capacity building, the two-day Forum on Africa-China Cooperation (FOCAC) in Beijing should principally teach African Presidents and Heads of Governments how to fish than simply give them the fishes and milks. China and Africa have since then become all-weather friends that understand, support and help each other. Fifty-one of the continent's fifty-three countries on the continent have established diplomatic ties with China.

With the swift rise of overall strength of developing countries and the increase of South-South Cooperation, FOCAC has momentarily advanced into a new platform for China and African countries to strengthen bilateral discussions for win-win cooperation. FOCAC has recognized the continent's growing standing in the global community of principles and shared humanity, its development potential for China and Africa.

However, this article which comes on the eve of next week Monday' and Tuesday's FOCAC discusses in-depth several issues while at the same time analyzes the pros and cons of Liberia's participation in FOCAC, and suggests the way forward if Liberia is to remarkably benefit from China's foreign aid assistance and investment comparable to the Southern and Eastern African countries like South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Burundi and Southern Sudan where China is undertaking Billions of United States Dollars' worth investment and has helped to create about ten million jobs in South Africa, not to mention other Southern African countries.

For instance, China has One Billion United States Dollar investment in Ghana and over Twelve Billion United States Dollar investments in South Africa. The presents an exceptional opportunity for President George Mannah Weah to step on the world's stage to adequately showcase areas of investment in Liberia and the country's priority needs in the face of complex domestic and international economic situation and the growing pressures from the nation's economic downturn. The forum which is expected to together about 54 African presidents and heads of state and the Chinese President Xi Jinping and other key officials of the Chinese Communist Party, would possibly turned into a milk and honey for Liberia, if the country's high-powered delegation adequately take advantage of FOCAC by projecting the government pro poor.

The Chinese government has captured the attention of many African countries including Liberia due primarily to Beijing's reasonable approaches towards socio-economic and infrastructural development, and the ways in which the Chinese government practices win-win diplomacy and its foreign aid's policy towards Africa. Beijing's "win-win" diplomatic style has featured greater accommodations with several African states, governments and leaderships including Liberia. But what the importance FOCAC and what does the continent anticipate from its diverse political leaders when they meet on Monday and Tuesday with their

counterparts from China in a mutual discussions for the future of both China and Africa's growth?

It is also expected that the forum will produce a remarkable result of win-win cooperation and will farther strengthen the bonds of friendship, boost concrete benefits between China and African states including Liberia. However, this rests on the adequate preparation of a particular African President to profoundly engage his Chinese counterpart with a development blue print, mopping out areas of national needs, being mindful of the new international dynamism of protectionism and zero sum game that make its way into contemporary power politics. It very important to understand that the world is increasingly confronted with the willful acts of high power politics of the superiority state have over other states, and the increasing instabilities and uncertainties in international political economic domains, but will out doubt, China seems to be the path for Liberia's socio-economic development and the Weah's administration pro poor agenda.

Unlike the Western donors who tend to impose Western values like democratic ideas on Africa, China invest and provide aid without much preconditions and interference in their internal affairs, therefore, it is not unimaginable that China is regarded by Africa as a more cooperative and valuable partner to the West. Besides providing loans, China also invests in infrastructure development and many high-visibility projects, that the African leaders generally in favor. Physical infrastructure constructions have been long neglected if not avoided, by Western donors.

But many experts argue that China's policies of 'non-interference and no political strings' have resonated so strongly among African countries which have become so wearied of those sanctimonious clichés about democracy, human rights, and good governance being proposed by the united States and its western partners. However, during this year July 3-5 China-African Think Tank Forum held in Beijing, the over 350 Chinese-African scholars' speeches provided a cool and composed contrast to Western journalists' blustery demeanor and perception of China-Africa's ties.

Generally, the African scholars in a rightly condemnation of Western journalists propaganda against Beijing, offered a subtle yet sharp rebuke of global media's antiquated, anti-China economic growth and lack of conditionality toward aid to African governments and states. Interestingly, the strength of unity and mutual trust and respectability, among the Chinese and African scholars was unique, respecting each other's chosen paths, shared values, innovation and accommodated each other's core interests, ideas and concerns regarding FOCAC's ten plans.

But considering the level at which new administration in Liberia is accelerating and intensifying its efforts to address and improve the nation's socio-economic growth, road construction, energy generation and infrastructure development across the country, the government should diplomatically knock on the doors of Chines financial institutions including the Bank of China, while at the same time put the leadership in Beijing in the position



The Author

to increase its foreign aid assistance and investment in Liberia. Other African states including South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, Uganda, Mauritius, Tanzania, Ghana, Ethiopia, Burundi and Southern Sudan, are vastly benefiting from China's investment and foreign aid assistance.

If Liberia is to greatly benefit from Chinese government foreign aid assistance just like Southern African countries, officials of government charged with the necessary responsibility should profoundly explained Liberia's shared values and principles to their counterparts in Beijing, keeping in minds of the nation's dire needs of jobs creations, human and infrastructure development and other priority needs.

The Liberian delegation should stress the urgent needs of Liberia's socio-economic growth, infrastructure, industrialization, road, and human resource development. Those that are on the delegation should effectively showcase areas of investment in Liberia, present a workable blue-print developing areas for Beijing support; this will pave the way for the realization of the government pro poor agenda. The delegation should avoid being addressees, instead should make sure that there are no weak link, loopholes, or hidden peril in propose projects.

It is also very important that members of the delegation be practical in their negotiations with their Chines counterparts, focusing on issues that most concerned the people that can help improve the standards of living and accelerate economic growth in tandem by increasing employment and promoting entrepreneurship, developing social undertakings, and achieving success in abject poverty alleviation. Let us remember that improving the wellbeing of the Liberian population and development will never end, but there are always new starting points for every administration.

As a reflection, the Chinese President, Xi Jinping, in his recent book: The Governance of China, II, p. 598, paragraph two discloses that from 1950 to 2016, China has provided foreign countries with over RMB400 billion in aid and will continue to increase assistance. According to President Jinping, China contributes on average over 30 percent of global growth each year and revealed that in the coming years, China is expected to import US\$8 trillion worth of goods, attract US\$600 billion in foreign investment, and made US\$750 billion in outbound investment.

While the Deputy Administrator of the State Administration of China Foreign Exchange, Mr. Lu Lei recently told the China-Africa Think Tank Forum in Beijing that China is undertaking US\$14 Billion investments in Africa. Mr. Lu Lei also disclosed that the Chinese government has earmarked addition US\$110 million for development for African states for 2018. Without doubt, Liberia can benefit through well defend unique projects that are in conformity with principles and shared values shielded by mutual understanding for a win-win cooperation. **TO BE CONT'D**

Senate reviews Impeachment bill

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Despite intellectual fight among senators on the impeachment bill submitted by the House against embattled Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh, the Liberian Senate Tuesday, 4th September voted and subsequently sent the document in committee to advice plenary within one week.

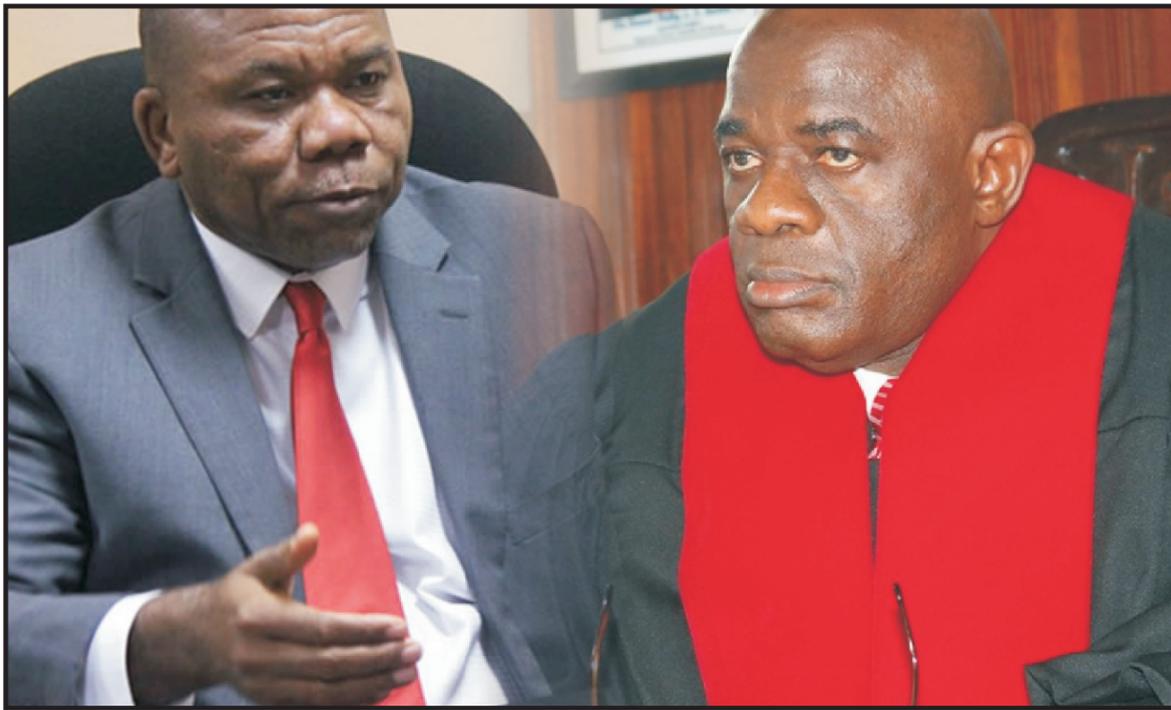
The decision came as a surprise to many, who had gathered in the chambers of the senate to witness contrary position against the House's move.

Members of the Liberian Senate in a heated debate voted yea and nay to commence the impeachment proceedings of embattled Associate Justice Ja'neh.

Senators bitterly argued Tuesday about procedural errors by the House in preparation of the bill, while others said the senate will research whether any precedence does exist.

Last week, senators, including Conmany Wesseh of Rivergee County, Daniel Naatehn of Gbarpolu County and others strongly argued there is no impeachment bill before the plenary.

But strangely, Senate President Pro-Tempore Albert



Chie, over turned the decision and instead, ruled that the leadership of the senate will take charge of the document.

Following few days of consultations and negotiation with senators, the Albert Chie leadership reported to plenary that the impeachment document be turned over to the Senate Committee on Judiciary with additional three senators added to the already seven-member committee.

Rivercess County Senator Dallas Gueh moved that the report from the committee be

accepted, which was bitterly argued by Presiding Officer Chie adding that the term of reference of the Judiciary Committee are proposed as follows; review any rule of the senate on impeachment and related matter; and complement the senate rules with other rules and procedures to ensure adherence to the principle of due process as enshrined in the 1986 Liberian Constitution and other laws of the land.

The motion states that the Judiciary Committee headed

by Grand Cape Mount County Senator Varney Sherman, who looks very comfortable with the impeachment proceedings, prepares a matrix of activities with timeline for the trial of the impeachment, and that the committee report to plenary of the Liberian Senate through the leadership within a week of the endorsement of the briefing by plenary.

On 28th August during the 52nd day sitting of the 54th Liberian Legislature, the House voted to pass a Bill of Impeachment against Associate Justice Kabineh Mohammed Ja'neh.

After more than 20 minutes of intense arguments, which resulted to a break-in over the incompleteness of the sheets that contain the "Bill of Impeachment," and the annulment of a "yea and nay voting," for head-count voting, 23 members of the House of Representatives finally voted for the passage of the Bill.

On July 17, a petition seeking the immediate impeachment of Justice Kabineh M. Ja'Neh, was submitted to the House Plenary by Montserrado County Representatives Thomas Fallah of District #5 and Acarous M. Gray of District #8, respectively.

They, among others, charge that Justice Ja'neh "committed a serious official misconduct by engaging in a wanton and unsavory exercise of his judicial discretion, far exceeding the bounds of elementary judicial interpretation of issues simply to satisfy his personal ego."

They also want him impeached for "Proved misconduct, gross breach of duty, inability to perform the functions of his office by allowing justice to be served where it belongs no matter the status of the party affected."

Justice Ja'neh is however fighting back, terming the lawmakers' proceeding as illegal. -Editing by Jonathan Browne

Plot to remove Speaker?

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Amid speculations about ongoing plot in the House to unseat Speaker Bhofal Chambers for alleged poor managerial skills, the media advisor to the Speaker, Bobby Addison confirms to this paper that there is internal plot to remove the speaker.

Speaking to the NEWDAWN Tuesday morning 4 September via mobile phone, Addison, who tried to clarify a story published in the paper under the banner 'Stinks take over House' advised the New Dawn

Management not to be used, as some lawmakers are seeking the removal of Speaker Chambers, his boss.

Chambers, who had been a strong critic of the administration of former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and ex-Speaker Alex Tyler on governance, corruption, uncontrollable waste of state's resources, among others, has himself come under increased criticism, including his recent opposition to calls for the establishment of war crimes court for Liberia.

Due to poor maintenance of

toilets at the House, all such facilities there have remained closed about a week, owing to their unhealthy condition.

The Maryland County Representative, who had previously campaigned for the coming of war crimes court, is now instead, calling for retroactive justice.

He decried waste of state's resources during the administration of Madam Sirleaf, but since his ascendancy to the Office of Speaker, his official motorcade and pilot car are never off from his arrival at the Capitol till departure after working hours.

In the Tuesday's edition of this paper, it was reported that smell of bathrooms at the House of Representatives and their continued closure has claimed the attention of some lawmakers and visitors.

The offensive smell of the bathrooms is due to lack of proper maintenance, and has become topic for discussion on Capitol Hill.

Last Thursday, August 30, lawmakers who had gone to session could not use the bathrooms attached to the plenary of the House of Representatives, as some were seen using the bathrooms in the Liberian Senate instead. Editing by Jonathan Browne



Read The NewDawn Online Daily

8 jurors selected

Starts from back page

Youtey who are also charged with hindering law enforcement.

All of the three defendants have pleaded not guilty to their various charges, placing the burden of proof on government to prove the allegations of murder and hindered law enforcement.

The indictment says Alice, Edwina and Williams lived in the same compound where journalist Browne had gone to visit when he was brutally murdered by defendant Williams to the full knowledge of the co-defendants.

According to the indictment, when defendant Williams and Caesar Kennedy conspired and killed journalist Browne on 15 April this year, co-defendants Alice, Edwina, Massa Kennedy and Juana Bracewell watched and were in full knowledge of the incident.

But they were indicted along with principal defendant Williams because prosecutors say they all remained mute and concealed the murder from the police and all law enforcement personnel.

According to the indictment, defendants Williams and Caesar Kennedy killed journalist Browne in the Kingdom Care Community of Duport Road, Paynesville.

Defendant Williams allegedly used a knife and inflicted grievous bodily injuries on diverse parts of journalist Browne's body, rendering the victim unconscious.

Defendants Williams and Caesar allegedly conspired and transported victim Browne's injured body in Williams' Infiniti jeep marked A63505 and dumped the victim at the roadside at Kingdom Care Community in Duport Road.

The indictment says journalist Browne remained there until he expired. Passers-by discovered the body later, according to the indictment.

After dumping journalist Browne's body, the defendants washed the vehicle and burned the plastic they wrapped him in with the sole purpose of concealing and destroying all traces of evidence. -Edited Othello B. Garblah

8 jurors selected in Tyron Browne's case



The late journalist Tyron Browne

By Winston W. Parley

Eight jurors have been selected so far at the start of jury selection process Tuesday, 4 September in the brutal murder trial of late journalist Tyron Browne.

The Criminal Court "A" at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia needs a total of 15 jurors to complete the jury panel, but many of those forwarded to the court did not qualify during screening by lawyers to get the case

started.

Seven more jurors must be selected to complete the panel of 15 jurors needed to sit as judges of facts in the murder trial of late journalist Browne.

The selection of jurors will continue Wednesday morning, 5 September at 9:30 a.m.

Judge Roosevelt Willie observes that the poll of jurors was empty following the selection of the first batch of eight jurors.

He says he has spoken to the jury manager about it and the jury manager has informed the court that he would make prospective jurors available by Wednesday morning, 5 September.

The judge announced that selected jurors were to be sequestered on Tuesday. For those that were not selected, Judge Willie told them to proceed to Criminal Court "C" to the jury management office.

Defendant Jonathan Williams is standing jury trial for the alleged murder of late journalist Tyron Browne in April this year.

He had declined a jury trial, but Judge Willie denied the request saying that "In all cases except where a sentence of death may be imposed, trial by a jury may be waived by a defendant who has the advice of counsel or who is himself an attorney."

He is being tried for murder along with Alice M.K. Youtey and Edwina Promise



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Jose Mourinho handed prison sentence for tax fraud

Manchester United boss Jose Mourinho has reportedly accepted a one-year prison sentence as part of a plea bargain deal with prosecutors accusing him of a £2.9million (£3.3m) tax fraud.

The Old Trafford manager has accepted a six-month jail sentence for each of the two financial crimes he was accused of after accepting wrongdoing as part of the agreement with prosecutors, respected Spanish

newspaper El Mundo said on Tuesday.

The investigating court in Madrid which has led the criminal probe into Mourinho – Pozuelo de Alarcon Court Number four – is expected to be informed about the deal in the coming days.

El Mundo reported the 55-year-old, whose future at United has been called into question after a disappointing start to the season, had also agreed to pay a fine totalling £1.78m (€1.98m) representing 60 per cent of the

amount defrauded.

Prosecutors and court officials could not be reached early on Tuesday morning for comment.

First-time offenders in Spain do not normally serve jail sentences of two years or less - meaning the one-year jail term Mourinho has reportedly accepted for two counts of tax fraud will almost certainly be suspended at a later date after the investigating court has been officially informed of the situation.



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