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# The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

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Deputy Minister Fahngon in handcuff

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# Snowe changes Fahngon's sleeping place

**-Declared non-governmental material**

# Senator PYJ summersaults



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# Continental News

## Morocco bans forced marriage and sexual violence

**M**orocco's law criminalising violence against women has come into force.

The law includes a ban on forced marriage, sexual harassment in public places, and tougher penalties for certain forms of violence.

It has been criticised by Human Rights Watch for not explicitly criminalising marital rape and lacking a precise definition of domestic violence.

A government survey found that 63% of women between the ages of 18-65 had been victims of violence.

Samira Raiss, one of the main Moroccan campaigners for a law criminalising violence against women, said: "We will not stop here. This law is an asset but it has shortcomings that we have to work on."

The law - known as the Hakkaoui law after Women's Minister Bassima Hakkaoui, who drafted it five years ago -

has been criticised for requiring victims to file for criminal prosecution to obtain protection.

"We lack the appropriate tools to implement this law," Ms Raiss said.

"In case of marital violence it is difficult to provide proof and we don't even have

shelters for victims."

Human Rights Watch said the law has some positive aspects, "such as a definition of violence against women to mean 'any act based on gender discrimination that entails physical, psychological, sexual, or economic harm to a woman'."



Image copyright GETTY IMAGES: Bassima Hakkaoui first drafted the law in 2013

But it contains "major gaps and flaws that leave women at risk of domestic violence, including a lack of provisions to finance the reforms," HRW says. Bouthaina Karouri, a member of the parliamentary committee that drafted the law, says the law can be changed in the future to remedy any oversights.

"No law is perfect" Ms Karouri said.

"Its effectiveness will depend on the approach adopted by the police and the judicial body. As it goes into effect, it is normal to discover some gaps but they can be

amended in the future."

The law comes into effect following last month's massive outcry over the alleged rape, torture and kidnapping of a 17-year-old girl named as Khadija.

Many went on social media, sharing the hashtag #JusticePourKhadija to describe their disgust and horror and calling on the authorities to take action.

In 2014, Morocco's parliament amended an article of the penal code that allowed rapists of underage girls to avoid prosecution by marrying their victims. -BBC

## Kenya banks fined over \$78m corruption scandal

**K**enya's Central Bank has fined five commercial banks linked to an alleged \$78m (£59m) corruption scandal involving the National Youth Service (NYS).

The missing funds were allegedly stolen in a scheme involving senior government

The NYS is an initiative by the government to train young people in life and business skills. It was part of President Uhuru Kenyatta's plan to fix Kenya's high youth unemployment.

BBC Africa Business's Hudheifa Aden says Kenya's director of public prosecution



The multi-million dollar scandal was brought to light by suppliers who had not been paid Image caption: The multi-million dollar scandal was brought to light by suppliers who had not been paid

officials and ghost suppliers.

Standard Chartered, Equity Bank, KCB Bank, Co-operative Bank and Diamond Trust Bank were collectively fined just under \$4m. They are accused of being conduits of fraudulent payments to suppliers of the NYS.

is expected to determine the criminal culpability of the accused banks.

NYS boss Richard Ndubai, who was arrested in May, is among 20 officials already facing charges over the scandal. -BBC

## Zambia ex-VP avoids jail thanks to church

**F**ormer Zambian Vice-President Nevers Mumba has avoided prison after pleading that as a pastor, his congregation would suffer if he went to jail.

The cleric and politician was convicted on two counts

of abuse of the authority of office by the Lusaka Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The charges relate to his time when he served as Zambia's ambassador to Canada between 2009 and 2011.

He was found guilty of awarding a contract to a Canadian company to do electrical works at the official residence of the high commissioner.

He was also found guilty of not following the correct procedure in the awarding of another contract for electrical and carpeting work, as well as the construction of a desk at the same residence.

After his guilty verdict was announced, Mumba pleaded in mitigation that his church members could not do without him.

The magistrate accepted this and Mumba, who served as vice-president between 2003 and 2004, will not serve any sentence as he was granted an absolute discharge.

Mumba is still involved in politics, and is now a faction leader of the former ruling party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD).

But the state-owned Zambia Daily Mail paper says the conviction will mean he may not be able to run for president. -BBC



Zambia's vice-president Nevers Mumba served 17 months as Zambia's vice-president Image caption: Nevers Mumba served 17 months as

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# EDITORIAL

## The war crimes bill before U.S. Congress

THE UNITED STATES Government for the very first time sends a very strong signal on growing calls for the establishing of a war crimes court for Liberia by the introduction of Resolution 1055 in the 2nd Session of the 115th Congress, seeking a war crimes tribunal for Liberia to prosecute suspected perpetrators of war and economic crimes here.

**THE RESOLUTION WAS** introduced in Congress on Friday, September 7, 2018 by U.S. Lawmaker Daniel M. Donovan Jr., a Republican from New York, and Co-sponsored by Congressman Hank Johnson, a Democrat from Georgia.

**THE ACTION BY** Congress comes at the time when officials in Liberia are providing variant interpretations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) process in the country which calls for prosecution of people, who committed heinous crimes during the civil war as contained in its final recommendation.

**SOME MEMBERS OF** the 54th Liberian Legislature, including Speaker Bohfa Chambers and Senator Prince Johnson are vehemently against war crimes court, with the Speaker calling for restorative justice instead, while Sen. Johnson, a former rebel leader, is claiming amnesty from prosecution.

**BUT IN THEIR** joint resolution, both Representative Donovan, Jr. and Congressman Johnson remind that the Government of Liberia has not fully implemented the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Agreement to date, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal, noting the TRC listed individuals, corporations, and institutions recommended for further investigation and prosecution, among other recommendations.

**THE BILLS BEFORE** the U.S. Congress seems to strongly indicate that America wants an end to impunity in Liberia, and those who think it is business as usual, should rethink now.

**EVEN LIBERIANS THEMSELVES** are calling for justice. Too often, they have been threatened and misled by people who plunged their lives in misery to believing if they entrusted them with state power the country will be better. But that's an illusion.

**AS LONG AS** warlords and their political advisors and financiers continue to parade the corridors of power in our nation despite their past deeds, this nation will continuously swim in a vicious circle of fragile peace and violence.

**WE CAN BUT** only hope the Weah administration will exercise wisdom and good leadership for the sake of the hundreds of thousands of our fellow compatriots, including women, children and elders were forced to their graves thru the barrel of the gun, by heading the call from the U.S. Congress and Liberians both at home and abroad for the establishment of a war crimes tribunal to stamp out impunity.

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# COMMENTARY

By Mariana Mazzucato

## Who Really Creates Value in an Economy?

*Ten years after the global economic crisis, profits have recovered, but investment remains weak. Ultimately, the reason is that economic policy continues to be informed by neoliberal ideology and its academic cousin, “public choice” theory, rather than by historical experience.*

**L**ONDON - After the 2008 global financial crisis, a consensus emerged that the public sector had a responsibility to intervene to bail out systemically important banks and stimulate economic growth. But that consensus proved short-lived, and soon the public sector's economic interventions came to be viewed as the main cause of the crisis, and thus needed to be reversed. This turned out to be a grave mistake.

In Europe, in particular, governments were lambasted for their high debts, even though private debt, not public borrowing, caused the collapse. Many were instructed to introduce austerity, rather than to stimulate growth with counter-cyclical policies. Meanwhile, the state was expected to pursue financial-sector reforms, which, together with a revival of investment and industry, were supposed to restore competitiveness.

But too little financial reform actually took place, and in many countries, industry still has not gotten back on its feet. While profits have bounced back in many sectors, investment remains weak, owing to a combination of cash hoarding and increasing financialization, with share buybacks - to boost stock prices and hence stock options - also at record highs.

The reason is simple: the much-maligned state was permitted to pursue only timid policy responses. This failure reflects the extent to which policy continues to be informed by ideology - specifically, neoliberalism, which advocates a minimal role for the state in the economy, and its academic cousin, “public choice” theory, which emphasizes governments' shortcomings - rather than historical experience.

Growth requires a well-functioning financial sector, in which long-term investments are rewarded over short-term plays. Yet, in Europe, a financial-transaction tax was introduced only in 2016, and so-called patient finance remains inadequate almost everywhere. As a result, the money that is injected into the economy through, say, monetary easing ends up back in the banks.

The predominance of short-term thinking reflects fundamental misunderstandings about the state's proper economic role. Contrary to the post-crisis consensus, active strategic public-sector investment is critical to growth. That is why all the great technological revolutions - whether in medicine, computers, or energy - were made possible by the state acting as an investor of first resort.

Yet we continue to romanticize private actors in innovative industries, ignoring their dependence on the products of public investment. Elon Musk, for example, has not only received over \$5 billion in subsidies from the US government; his companies, SpaceX and Tesla, have been built on the work of NASA and the Department of Energy, respectively.

The only way to revive our economies fully requires the public sector to reprise its pivotal role as a strategic, long-term, and mission-oriented investor. To that end, it is vital to debunk flawed narratives about how value and wealth are created.

The popular assumption is that the state facilitates

wealth creation (and redistributes what is created), but does not actually create wealth. Business leaders, by contrast, are considered to be productive economic actors - a notion used by some to justify rising inequality. Because businesses' (often risky) activities create wealth - and thus jobs - their leaders deserve higher incomes. Such assumptions also result in the wrong use of patents, which in recent decades have been blocking rather than incentivizing innovation, as patent-friendly courts have increasingly allowed them to be used too widely, privatizing research tools rather than just the downstream outcomes.

If these assumptions were true, tax incentives would spur an increase in business investment. Instead, such incentives - such as the US corporate-tax cuts enacted in December 2017 - reduce government revenues, on balance, and help to fuel record-high profits for companies, while producing little private investment.

This should not be shocking. In 2011, the businessman Warren Buffett pointed out that capital gains taxes do not stop investors from making investments, nor do they undermine job creation. “A net of nearly 40 million jobs were added between 1980 and 2000,” he noted. “You know what's happened since then: lower tax rates and far lower job creation.”

These experiences clash with the beliefs forged by the so-called Marginal Revolution in economic thought, when the classical labor theory of value was replaced by the modern, subjective value theory of market prices. In short, we assume that, as long as an organization or activity fetches a price, it is generating value.

This reinforces the inequality-normalizing notion that those who earn a lot must be creating a lot of value. It is why Goldman Sachs CEO Lloyd Blankfein had the audacity to declare in 2009, just a year after the crisis to which his own bank contributed, that his employees were among “the most productive in the world.” And it is also why pharmaceutical companies get away with using “value-based pricing” to justify astronomical drug-price hikes, even when the US government spends more than \$32 billion annually on the high-risk links of the innovation chain that results in those drugs.

When value is determined not by specific metrics, but rather by the market mechanism of supply and demand, value becomes simply “in the eye of the beholder” and rents (unearned income) become confused with profits (earned income); inequality rises; and investment in the real economy falls. And when flawed ideological stances about how value is created in an economy shape policymaking, the result is measures that inadvertently reward short-termism and undermine innovation.<sup>1</sup>

A decade after the crisis, the need to address enduring economic weaknesses remains. That means, first and foremost, admitting that value is determined collectively, by business, workers, strategic public institutions, and civil-society organizations. The way these various actors interact determines not just the rate of economic growth, but also whether growth is innovation-led, inclusive, and sustainable. It is only by recognizing that policy must be as much about actively shaping and co-creating markets as it is about fixing them when things go wrong that we may bring this crisis to an end.



## O-PED

By Peter Singer

# The Trial of the Century

**P**RINCETON - Next month, a judge in Oregon will begin hearing a case brought against the United States government on behalf of 21 young people, supported by the non-profit organization Our Children's Trust, who allege that the authorities' active contributions to the climate crisis violate their constitutional rights. The government defendants have repeatedly tried - so far without success - to have the case thrown out or delayed, and the trial is currently scheduled to start on October 29.

In principle, governments, not courts, are best placed to decide which policies will best solve environmental and social problems. In 1992, countries, including the US, China, India, and all European states (and a total of 189 by 2006) accepted responsibility for addressing climate change. Meeting at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, they agreed to stabilize greenhouse gases "at a low enough level to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

The agreement did not specify what level is low enough to prevent such dangerous interference with our climate, but the scientific consensus is that to allow the global temperature to rise to an average of more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels is to risk catastrophe. The basis of this conclusion is that warming of this magnitude may make much more warming inevitable.

When the Arctic Ocean warms, it contains less sunlight-reflecting ice and more dark water that absorbs the sun's heat. Similarly, as the frozen Siberian earth thaws, it releases methane, a powerful greenhouse gas that accelerates global warming.

Even a rise of 1.5°C will clearly be dangerous. Scientists predict that exceeding that lower limit will cause low-lying Pacific island states to disappear beneath the rising seas, and will lead to unprecedented drought, wildfire, and flooding. To preserve safe climate conditions, we need to hold the global temperature increase to no more than 1°C.

Yet, with very few exceptions, governments have failed to take sufficient action to halt climate change, and most exacerbate the danger by continuing to support the use of fossil fuels. Hence activists in Belgium, Colombia, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are seeking to use the courts to gain what they cannot obtain through political action.

The first climate litigation to win a positive decision was Urgenda Foundation v. The State of Netherlands, in which a Dutch court ruled, in 2015, that the government must ensure that the country's emissions are cut by one quarter within five years. In response, the Dutch government did step up its actions to reduce emissions, but it also appealed the judgment. In October, The Hague Court of Appeals will deliver its verdict on that appeal.

Important as Urgenda has been, Juliana v. United States is by far the most significant climate case to date. If ever a case has deserved to be called "the trial of the century," this is it. Its outcome has ramifications for everyone who will live on Earth during the remainder of the twenty-first century and perhaps for several centuries beyond.

The US is the world's second-largest greenhouse-gas emitter, and its per capita emissions are about twice those of the largest emitter, China. If we take the view that every person on this planet is entitled to an equal share of the atmosphere's capacity to absorb our greenhouse-gas emissions, then the US is emitting 3.5 times its fair share. The US emits more greenhouse gases than India, for example, although it has only one-quarter of the population. Moreover, the principle of equal per capita emissions is generous to the old industrialized countries, because it ignores their historical responsibility for the past emissions that have led to the situation we face today. In not sharply reducing its greenhouse-gas emissions, the US arguably is acting contrary to international law, for it is violating the most basic human rights guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international covenants.

Plausible as this argument may be, it is not the basis of the plaintiffs' case in Juliana. The lawyers working pro bono on the case understand that to win, they will ultimately have to persuade the conservative-dominated US Supreme Court that the government's failure to act is a clear violation of its constitutional responsibilities.

The plaintiffs claim that their government's active contribution to climate change has violated their constitutional rights to life, liberty, and property. When the government sought to prevent the case from being heard, the federal district court of Oregon issued a historic ruling that "the right to a climate system capable of sustaining human life is fundamental to a free and ordered society."

When Juliana v. United States is appealed to the US Supreme Court, as seems inevitable, the question may no longer be whether the preservation of the plaintiffs' constitutional rights requires "a climate system capable of sustaining human life"; it undeniably does. Instead, the Court will have to decide whether it is willing to heed the scientific evidence that the actions of the US government are indeed jeopardizing the survival of human life on our planet. If it is, even the most conservative justices will find it difficult to escape the conclusion that the government is in violation of the US Constitution.

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## OPINION

By Benjamin Franta

# Global Warming's Paper Trail

**S**TANFORD - One day in 1961, an American economist named Daniel Ellsberg stumbled across a piece of paper with apocalyptic implications. Ellsberg, who was advising the US government on its secret nuclear-war plans, had discovered a document that contained an official estimate of the death toll in a preemptive "first strike" on China and the Soviet Union: approximately 300 million in those countries, and double that globally.

Ellsberg was troubled that such a plan existed; years later, he tried to leak the details of nuclear annihilation to the public. Although this attempt failed, Ellsberg would later become famous for leaking what came to be known as the Pentagon Papers - the US government's secret history of its military intervention in Vietnam.

America's amoral military planning during the Cold War echoes the hubris exhibited by another cast of characters gambling with the fate of humanity. Recently, secret documents have been unearthed detailing what the energy industry knew about the links between their products and global warming. But, unlike the government's nuclear plans, what the industry detailed was put into action.

In the 1980s, oil companies like Exxon and Shell carried out internal assessments of the carbon dioxide released by fossil fuels, and forecast the planetary consequences of these emissions. In 1982, for example, Exxon predicted that by about 2090, CO2 levels would double relative to the 1800s, and that this, according to the best science at the time, would push the planet's average temperatures up by about 3°C.

Later that decade, in 1988, an internal report by Shell projected similar effects, but also found that CO2 could double even earlier, by 2030. Privately, these companies did not dispute the links between their products, global warming, and ecological calamity. On the contrary, their research confirmed the connections.

Shell's assessment foresaw a 60-70cm rise in sea level, and noted that warming could also fuel the disintegration of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, resulting in a worldwide rise in sea level of "five to six meters." That would be enough to inundate entire low-lying countries.

Shell's analysts also warned of the "disappearance of specific ecosystems or habitat destruction," predicted an increase in "runoff, destructive floods, and inundation of low-lying farmland," and said that "new sources of freshwater would be required" to compensate for changes in precipitation. Global changes in air temperature would also "drastically change the way people live and work." All told, Shell concluded, "the changes may be the greatest in recorded history."

For its part, Exxon warned of "potentially catastrophic events that must be considered." Like Shell's experts, Exxon's scientists predicted devastating sea-level rise, and warned that the American Midwest and other parts of the world could become desert-like. Looking on the bright side, the company expressed its confidence that "this problem is not as significant to mankind as a nuclear holocaust or world famine."

The documents make for frightening reading. And the effect is all the more chilling in view of the oil giants' refusal to warn the public about the damage that their own researchers predicted. Shell's report, marked "confidential," was first disclosed by a Dutch news organization earlier this year. Exxon's study was not intended for external distribution, either; it was leaked in 2015.

Nor did these companies ever take responsibility for their products. In Shell's study, the firm argued that the "main burden" of addressing climate change rests not with the energy industry, but with governments and consumers. That argument might have made sense if oil executives, including those from Exxon and Shell, had not later lied about climate change and actively prevented governments from enacting clean-energy policies.

Although the details of global warming were foreign to most people in the 1980s, among the few who had a better idea than most were the companies contributing the most to it. Despite scientific uncertainties, the bottom line was this: oil firms recognized that their products added CO2 to the atmosphere, understood that this would lead to warming, and calculated the likely consequences. And then they chose to accept those risks on our behalf, at our expense, and without our knowledge.

The catastrophic nuclear war plans that Ellsberg saw in the 1960s were a Sword of Damocles that fortunately never fell. But the oil industry's secret climate-change predictions are becoming reality, and not by accident. Fossil-fuel producers willfully drove us toward the grim future they feared by promoting their products, lying about the effects, and aggressively defending their share of the energy market.

As the world warms, the building blocks of our planet - its ice sheets, forests, and atmospheric and ocean currents - are being altered beyond repair. Who has the right to foresee such damage and then choose to fulfill the prophecy? Although war planners and fossil-fuel companies had the arrogance to decide what level of devastation was appropriate for humanity, only Big Oil had the temerity to follow through. That, of course, is one time too many.

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# MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## Another demonstration at CARI

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Workers have staged another demonstration at the Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), in Bong County in demand of salaries.

More than 30 CARI laborers demonstrated Wednesday, 12 September due to the institution's alleged refusal to pay their salaries.

Some of the employees are demanding salaries for July and August, while others are only demanding pay for August alone.

The aggrieved workers blocked CARI's main entrance, threatening to beat anyone who would resist them.

The NewDawn's Bong County correspondent says the aggrieved workers are not only demanding salaries from executives of the institute, but they are seriously demanding salaries increment as well.

Others went a step further by calling on President George Manneh Weah to dismiss the institution's Director General

Dr. Marcus Jones with immediate effect.

The employees alleges that Dr. Jones' administration is the worst administration ever at CARI.

workers are to plant rice, drive birds, clean grass from the rice, among others.

Our correspondent observes that those in the demonstrations had been part

Jones' administration.

The workers insists that for normal activities to continue at the government research institute, President Weah should quickly dismiss Dr.

serious pain from my back especially in the night."

In spite of the difficulties, she says their bosses continue to delay their pay.

This latest demonstration comes after Research Assistants at CARI recently expressed serious bitterness over the institution's alleged refusal to increase their salaries.

The Research Assistants also threatened a peaceful demonstration to draw the attention of other government officials.

When contacted by our Bong County correspondent, CARI Director General Dr. Marcus Jones stated that he feels for the aggrieved workers.

But he says authorities at the Ecobank in Ganta, Nimba County are saying that their checks have not been mature withdrawal.

"I was told that we needed to wait until two to three days before our check can be matured, that's why we have not given their salaries," Dr Jones adds.

Concerning salaries increment for laborers, Dr. Jones says he doesn't have the right to decide the salaries of workers at the entity.

He says their concern will be taken to the Board members of the institution.

"I can't tell them that their salaries will be increased because I am just the Director. Before taking any decision, it needs to be agreed upon by the Board. So for the salaries issue, I will firstly reach it to the Board and will latter inform them," he concludes.--**Edited by Winston W. Parley**



According to them, Dr. Jones only cares for those that have earned Degrees at the entity, but not those that are doing laborer jobs.

The duties of the aggrieved

of similar protest during the tenure of former CARI Director Dr. Walter Wiles for salaries.

However, they now claim that Dr. Wiles' administration was far better than the Dr.

Jones.

According to them, the delay in paying their salaries is causing serious problem for them, complaining that some of them have not yet bought any school material for their children.

"For me I am a widow, and I only depend on what CARI gives me on a monthly basis to feed my children and send them to school. But for now, I have not been able to even buy a single copy book for my children because of the delay in our payment," Gormah Baysah, a mother of four children told our correspondent.

According to her, the job they are doing is very difficult, adding: "I sometimes feel

## Finance Ministry holds validation W/shop

By Lewis S. Teh

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) conducts a one-day assessment validation workshop for various stakeholders in the country.

Officials of the ministry say the exercise aims to generate views from participants in order to launch final reports that will work in line with the government's developmental plans.

Addressing participants from various line ministries, agencies, and commissions in the Paynesville City Hall,

Paynesville City, Assistant Finance Minister for Development Planning, Benedict Kolubah says the focus is to review past assessment and make meaningful recommendations that would lead to launch of the final report.

"Today, we all gather here for this important meeting that fields into our national development plan; the issue of state fragility has become a national concern for the G-7 nations". The Assistant Minister notes.

He says programs have been developed over the years to

assess state capacity or fragility of the state, or to look at issue that underpins national development when they are not addressed.

Kolubah notes in every national development planning process, "if you ignore the issue that underpins national development, you can do all of the roads, and schools if the issues of state building are not addressed or incorporated into national development plans, such plans will fail."

He says it is against such backdrop the Ministry hired a consultant in line with various ministries access to safe capacity or the fragility of the state, noting that pillar three of the national development plan that talks about peace, and security, one of the outcomes is to end fragility.

"We want our country to move from that fragile state, so the pro-poor agenda is concern about those indicators, and those elements that continue to make Liberia a fragile state."

He says the report done by the consultant will help how to end fragility in Liberia, because the country must move from said state to a safer state, as President George Weah has recommitted to ending anything that will undermine the state. -**Editing by Jonathan Browne**



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## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## World Bank launches CPIA report -ranks Liberia at 3.1 percent

By Ethel A. Tweh

The World Bank Chief Economist for Africa Albert Zeufack launches the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment or CPIA report here, ranking Liberia at 3.1 percent.

He says the review reveals unchanged quality of policies and institutional performance in Africa.

Speaking Wednesday, 12th September during the launch at the World Bank Office in Congo Town outside Monrovia, Chief Economist Zeufack notes that Rwanda continues to lead

deterioration observed in the previous years", he explains.

Chief Economist Zeufack says the report covers 38 countries and describes the progress those countries are making in improving the quality of their Policies and Institutions, explaining that countries are rated on a scale of one, meaning low to six, which is high for 16 dimension, reflecting four pillars.

According to him, the pillars are: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social

increase in concessional financing from the World Bank, but also because it's an excellent tool for policy formulation and monitoring purposes.

"Our countries should pay more attention to this important tool and use it accordingly," Zeufack urges Africa countries.

Lead economist and lead author of the report Puman Chuhan-Pole recalls in 2017, Africa had a more favorable global environment that provided them with space to implement reforms. "According to our analysis, nearly 30 percent more countries strengthened their policies and institutional qualities in 2017, compared to 2016. This is an encouraging trend", she notes.

She also observes the favorable global economic conditions supported a turnaround of economic activity in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017, easing pressure on weak policy frameworks, saying that the Country-level Policy and Institution Quality varied widely across the region.

Therefore, the World Bank's IDA program established in 1960, helps the world's poorest countries by providing grants and low to zero interest loans for projects and programs that boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve poor people's lives.

It is also one of the largest sources of assistance for the World's 75 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. Resources from IDA bring positive change to the 1.5 billion people who live in IDA countries. Since 1960, it has supported development works in 113 countries, while annual commitments have averaged about \$18 billion over the last three years, with about 54 percent coming to Africa. -

Editing by Jonathan Browne



Mr. Albert Zeufack

both at the regional and global levels with a CPIA score of 4 percent.

He details that other countries that were at high end of the regional score range include Senegal, 3.8 percent, closely followed by Cape Verde, Kenya and Tanzania that all scored 3.7 percent, respectively.

"The average quality of Policies and Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa was broadly unchanged in this 2017 report; this is a shift from the

Inclusion and Equality, and Public Sector Management and Institutions.

He notes in 2017, Liberia's regional Country Policy and Institutional score was 3.1 percent, and that the average score for Sub-Saharan Africa remains slightly below the average of 3.2 for other International Development Association (IDA) countries.

He stresses the CPIA is important for African countries not only because a better score leads to an

## LNCRF demands justice in Varney Jarsey case

By Sally Gaye

The Liberian National Children's Representative Forum (LNCRF) formerly Liberia National Children Parliament calls on the Government of Liberia to speedily arrest and investigate rape suspect and former student leader Varney Jarsey.

The accused allegedly raped a 13-year-old girl in 2013 at his residence in Mamba Point, Monrovia.

The speaker of the LNCRF Jutomue Doetein recalls that Varney Jarsey was released from jail on Medical bail since April this year, and after that he has been found in social gathering and roaming around

mandates governments around the world to protect children from sexual abuse.

"We like to be clear that there were people in prison for similar action long before Varney entered the prison, but now he is moving around like an ordinary Liberian, while people he met in prison are still in prison, sick", Doetein adds.

He says suspect Varney Jarsey is not better than any of his friends in prison, and that he (Varney) is not above the Constitution, which is against his alleged action.

He wants the justice system to take serious action to



the country very healthy.

Speaker Doetein claims that suspect Jarsey is planning to also play an active role in the upcoming election for the Liberia National Student Union or LINSU.

He says the Forum strongly condemns the alleged act of rape terms it as a violation of human rights in Liberia, especially the children's law of Liberia Article 3, Section 21.1 which says every child shall have the right to be protected from abuse and exploitation as well as Article 34 of the simplified version of the United Nations Convention on the Right of a Child, which

ensure the betterment of trust justice under the current administration which every Liberian will appreciate rather than to have a system dispensing injustice.

According to Speaker Doetein, the decision to free Varney on a prolonged medical bail is a strategy to compromise his case.

"We are calling on the Liberian government through the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court to have Varney re-arrested in 72 hours to send him to court to exonerate himself from the crime. -

Editing by Jonathan Browne

## DHL Liberia, Ltd. apologizes to government

The Management of DHL Liberia, Ltd expresses regret for the unfortunate incident, which occurred at its Head Offices in Monrovia, between a staff of the Ministry of Justice and its customer service staff during the processing of the Ministry's shipment from Monrovia to Abuja, Nigeria.

In a press release, Management apologizes for what it describes "the unbecoming conduct of its staff against the representative of the Ministry

of Justice, which brought DHL Liberia Ltd into public glare", noting that such incident is not condoned by the Management of DHL Liberia.

Management promises that said act will not be repeated; as the necessary administrative steps had been put into place to avoid a reoccurrence of such behavior towards its customer(s), explaining that the parcel in question has already been dispatched and received at its intended destination as of September 11, 2018.



DHL Liberia therefore, denounces in strong terms said incident and assures the Government of Liberia and its many customers that it remains committed to enhancing the cordial relationship it enjoys in the country for over 30 years of its existence. -Press Release

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# MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## Supreme Court halts Tyron's case

By Winston W. Parley

Late journalist Tyron Browne's murder case remains halted for days in the wake of the Supreme Court's notice that it will hear argument in a petition for a writ of certiorari requested by defense counsels.

Three State witnesses, including neighbors of principal defendant Jonathan

State lawyers to appear on Friday, 14 September at 9:00 a.m. to show cause why defense lawyers' petition for the writ of certiorari should not be granted.

The writ of certiorari is a writ or order by which a higher court reviews a decision of a lower court.

The lower court and prosecutors are instructed to

a.m., citing them to be present for the hearing.

The petition for the writ of certiorari is prayed for by the counsels representing co-defendants Alice Youtey and Edwina Youtey who face a charge of hindering law enforcement in the case drawn from Tyron's brutal murder.

This paper does not have the details on issues raised by the defense in their request for the writ of certiorari, but their move came after the lower court denied their request for separate trial, and questioning of its authority to hear a charge of hindering law enforcement.

Regarding separate trial, Judge Willie stated that the indictment says co-defendants Alice and Edwina acted in conspiracy with principal defendant Williams to conceal the discovery of murder as alleged.

As such, the court determined that they court not be tried separately.

In response to defense's argument that the crime of hindering law enforcement on its own merit has been conferred on the jurisdiction of the magistrate court, Judge Willie also ruled that the higher offense, in this case, murder, takes precedent.

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



The late journalist Tyron Browne

Williams have testified in the case at Criminal Court "A" before the case came to a halt pending the hearing and outcome of a writ of certiorari prayed for at the Supreme Court by defense lawyers.

Associate Justice in Chambers Sie - A - Nyene G. Yuoh on 10 September instructed Criminal Court "A" Judge Roosevelt Z. Willie and

file their returns to this Writ [Certiorari] in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court on or before Friday, 14 September.

Further, Justice Yuoh notifies parties in journalist Tyron's murder case that the Supreme Court will hear argument in the cause (petition for writ of certiorari) on 17 September at 11:00

## Teen girl raped and arm robbed

By Winston W. Parley

Police here have sent to court armed robbery suspect Matthew Fallah who allegedly forced a 19-year-old girl to suck his penis (nut), and took away her phone and cash while threatening to harm her with cutlass if she alarmed.

Police say defendant Fallah took the teen in an unfinished building and forced her to suck his penis (nut) on 6 September at about 22:00 hours in Gaye Town, Old Road in Sinkor, Montserrado County.

In addition to allegedly raping the victim, police say defendant Fallah also took away her black Tecno C-8 phone valued US\$150 and cash of US\$20.00 under cutlass point.

The victim told police that she was raped in the community around public owned Goodridge School under threat of cutlass by Fallah

while she was returning from buying meat to eat her dried rice at about 22:00 hours on Thursday, 6 September.

Defendant Fallah, 21 and the 19-year-old rape victim are both residents of Gaye Town at Old Road where the incident occurred, according to police.

Defendant Fallah (alias Ricky) was arrested the next day, 7 September for rape and armed robbery.

Police say they retrieved from defendant Fallah the cutlass that he allegedly used in executing his rape and armed robbery operation.

He allegedly admitted

voluntarily to the crimes of armed robbery and rape, police say.

They say they established that the accused was armed with cutlass and he assaulted the victim in the process of raping and armed robbing her.

He allegedly confessed that he took one cutlass from his bedroom and he had gone out to patrol in the community. He allegedly said he took the amount of L\$600.00.

Based on his alleged confession and the victim's testimony, police have charged Fallah with armed robbery and rape, pending court trial.

## Global Fund Partnership says it has Saved 27 Million Lives

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria released a report today demonstrating that 27 million lives have been saved by the Global Fund partnership. The report shows tremendous progress that has been achieved by efforts to end the epidemics, while highlighting new threats.

The Results Report 2018 includes key annual results achieved in countries where the Global Fund invests:

- 17.5 million people received antiretroviral therapy for HIV.
- 5 million people tested and treated for TB.
- 197 million mosquito nets distributed to prevent malaria.

The progress has been achieved with support from many countries and partners, including France - a founder and the second largest donor to the Global Fund. The report is being launched in Paris today at an event led by Jean-Yves Le Drian, French Foreign Affairs Minister. France will host the Global Fund's Sixth

addition, progress against malaria has stalled. In 2016, there were 5 million more cases of malaria than 2015. With growing resistance in drugs to treat malaria and in insecticides for mosquito nets, efforts to control malaria are at stake.

The results underscore the Global Fund's strategic areas of focus as it seeks to accelerate the fight against the diseases. The Global Fund is boosting investments in programs that support HIV prevention for key populations such as men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers, people who inject drugs as well as among vulnerable populations such as young women and girls.

The Global Fund is also expanding efforts to find more missing cases of TB, and increasing support to programs that aim to eliminate malaria. Broadly, the Global Fund is investing more in building resilient and sustainable systems for health - a strategic pillar in efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal



**The Global Fund**  
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Replenishment Conference on 10 October 2019 in Lyon.

"The numbers in this report show how far we have come. We have in our sights, but not yet firmly in our grasp, the prospect of freeing communities from the burden of HIV, TB and malaria," said Peter Sands, Executive Director of the Global Fund. "Together, we can end these epidemics, but achieving this goal will require change - increased investment, accelerated innovation, even more effective partnerships and a relentless focus on impact."

The progress comes against the backdrop of new threats to global health. Having reduced sharply since the peak of the epidemic, global HIV infection rates are now declining more slowly, and remain extremely high among key populations in some countries. Tuberculosis is now the leading cause of death from infectious diseases, with 1.7 million deaths per year, and the world is missing 4.1 million cases of TB every year - cases that go undiagnosed, untreated and unreported. In

3, which aims to guarantee healthy lives and well-being for all. Building strong health systems is also a fundamental element of Global Fund's efforts to deliver universal access to quality health care for people around the world, while ensuring global health security.

The report also highlights how the Global Fund, a leading international funder of HIV, TB and malaria programs worldwide, is focused on finding solutions to new threats in the fight against HIV, TB and malaria. Reaching people left behind in prevention and treatment of the diseases, combating drug resistance and overcoming emerging threats to global health security are all essential.

"We should not let the scale of the challenges before us diminish the achievements we have made, nor should we let our successes blind us to the serious threats we must overcome," said Sands. "With strong global solidarity, we can end these epidemics." -Press release

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# Français

## Le Libéria signe un accord de 2,5 milliards de dollars

**L**e gouvernement du Libéria vient de signer un accord de 2,5 milliards de dollars américains pour un échange de minéraux naturels.

A en croire le ministre libérien des finances et de la Planification du développement, Samuel D. Tweah, la Facilité d'échange des ressources naturelles est un cadre conclu entre la Coopération chinoise des routes et les ponts et le Gouvernement libérien.

S'exprimant lors d'une conférence de presse conjointe le mardi 11 septembre au ministère de l'Information avec les ministres des Travaux publics, de l'Information et du Commerce, le ministre Tweah a expliqué que les 2,5 milliards de dollars américains sont destinés au développement du Libéria pour les cinq prochaines années, ajoutant que



l'argent est destiné à la construction des infrastructures prioritaires telles que les routes et l'électricité, entre autres.

Le président George Manneh Weah a récemment

conduit une délégation de haut niveau en Chine pour participer à l'édition 2018 du Forum sur la coopération Chine-Afrique (FOCAC). Le gouvernement du Libéria y a signé diverses concessions.

Le ministre Tweah a indiqué que le gouvernement a également conclu un autre accord pour la production d'environ 500 000 à 1 000 000 de tonnes de riz par an. « Le riz est l'aliment de base des Libériens et cet accord pourra résoudre le problème du riz », s'est-il réjoui.

Selon le ministre, il existe un autre accord avec une entreprise chinoise, PPIC, qui consiste à la fourniture des feux tricolores et de signalisation à énergie solaire. Il a souligné cependant que les deux principales priorités sont les routes et l'électricité, car le pays ne peut se développer sans avoir préalablement résolu ces deux questions majeures.

A en croire le ministre des finances, la Banque mondiale a annoncé sa détermination à travailler avec le gouvernement du Libéria en mettant en sa disposition 500 millions de dollars américains pour le financement des infrastructures. « Nous discuterons avec nos autres partenaires internationaux et les banques pour que nous collections des fonds pour le développement. Les 500 millions de dollars américains seront un prêt de concession », a-t-il expliqué.

## Satisfaction après l'arrestation en France d'un homme soupçonné de crime contre l'humanité

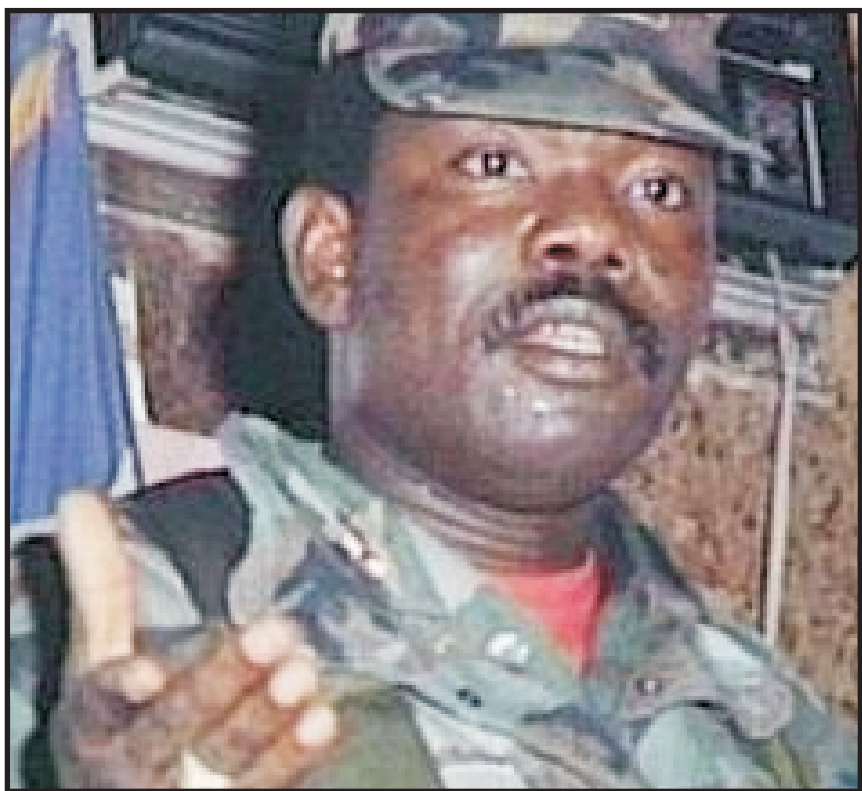
**U**n responsable d'ONG et des citoyens libériens ont salué mardi l'arrestation récente en France d'un homme soupçonné de crimes contre l'humanité au Liberia dans les années 1990, durant la guerre civile qui a déchiré ce pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Kunti K., ressortissant libérien naturalisé néerlandais, a été interpellé

le 5 septembre en région parisienne. Cet homme né en 1974 "aurait été commandant au sein de l'ULIMO (United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy), faction de trois groupes armés" s'opposant au mouvement de l'ancien président libérien Charles Taylor, le Front national patriotique du Liberia, NPFL, qui avait déclenché la guerre

civile au Liberia fin 1989, selon une source judiciaire. Inculpé et écroué en France, il est soupçonné d'actes de torture, d'utilisation d'enfants soldats, de meurtres, d'actes de cannibalisme et de mise en esclavage, entre 1993 et 1997.

"J'espère que ce gouvernement continuera à soutenir de telles initiatives car il n'est pas impliqué dans la guerre civile", a déclaré mardi à l'AFP le directeur de l'association Global justice and research project au Liberia, Hassan Bility, en évoquant le nouveau président libérien, l'ancienne star du football George Weah. "Nous espérons un engagement (du pouvoir) à amener devant la justice tous les auteurs" de ces crimes, a-t-il ajouté.

L'instauration d'un tribunal pour les criminels de guerre est un sujet ultra-sensible au Liberia, où de nombreuses personnalités impliquées dans la guerre civile occupent toujours des postes économiques et



politiques importants. "Quand nous apprenons que quelqu'un a été arrêté en France pour des crimes de guerre commis au Liberia, nous ressentons du soulagement, parce que tout le monde parle en ce moment de créer un tribunal pour crimes de guerre", explique Hannah Hassan, 41 ans, qui affirme avoir perdu trois frères pendant la guerre civile.

"On en a besoin. On ne peut pas simplement tuer et rester libre", a-t-elle ajouté. "Quand je vois des criminels de guerre déambuler en liberté, en profitant de l'argent des contribuables de ce pays, cela me blesse. Que la France et les pays occidentaux viennent ici au Liberia pour arrêter ceux qui ont tué nos enfants, nos pères, nos mères et nos

sœurs", estime le sociologue Abraham Siah.

La guerre civile au Liberia (1989-1995), l'un des plus atroces conflits du continent africain, a fait quelque 250.000 morts entre 1989 et 2003. Elle a été marquée par des atrocités : massacres commis par des combattants souvent drogués, mutilations, actes de cannibalisme, recrutement forcé d'enfants soldats... Charles Taylor, chef de guerre pendant la guerre civile au Liberia, élu à la présidence en 1997, a été condamné par le Tribunal spécial pour la Sierra Leone (TSSL) en 2012 à 50 ans de prison pour crimes contre l'humanité et crimes de guerre commis dans ce pays voisin du Liberia.

Articles traduits

Par Valéry G. Guhéna

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# Français

## Éditorial

### Crimes de guerre et impunité au Libéria : le Congrès américain se saisit du dossier

Le gouvernement des États-Unis envoie pour la première fois un signal très fort en faveur de la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria par la résolution 1055 prise lors de la deuxième session du 115e Congrès afin de poursuivre les auteurs présumés des crimes de guerre et de crimes économiques dans notre pays.

La résolution a été présentée au Congrès le vendredi 7 septembre 2018 par le député américain Daniel M. Donovan Jr., républicain de New York, et co-parrainé par le député Hank Johnson, démocrate de Géorgie.

L'action du Congrès intervient au moment où les autorités libériennes proposent des interprétations variées des recommandations de la Commission Vérité et Réconciliation (CVR) qui appelle pourtant clairement à la poursuite en justice des personnes qui sont soupçonnées d'avoir commis des crimes odieux pendant la guerre civile dans le pays.

Certains membres de la 54e législature libérienne, y compris le président de la chambre des représentants Bohfa Chambers et le sénateur Prince Johnson, sont fermement opposés au tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria. Le patron du parlement propose plutôt une justice réparatrice, tandis que le sénateur Johnson, ancien chef rebelle, réclame une amnistie.

Mais dans leur résolution commune, les représentants Donovan Jr. et Johnson rappellent que le gouvernement du Libéria n'a pas pleinement mis en œuvre les recommandations de la Commission vérité et réconciliation, dont la création d'un tribunal pénal extraordinaire, les entreprises et les institutions recommandées pour d'autres enquêtes et poursuites, entre autres recommandations.

Les projets de loi soumis au Congrès américain semblent indiquer clairement que les États-Unis veulent mettre fin à la culture d'impunité qui règne au Libéria, et que ceux qui pensent que c'est seulement une question de routine devraient réfléchir une seconde fois dès maintenant.

Même les Libériens eux-mêmes réclament justice. Trop souvent, ils ont été menacés et induits en erreur par des personnes qui ont plongé leur vie dans la misère en leur faisant croire que s'ils leur confiaient le pouvoir de l'État, le pays serait meilleur. Mais c'était une illusion.

Tant que les seigneurs de guerre et leurs conseillers politiques et financiers continueront de déambuler librement dans les couloirs du pouvoir malgré leurs actions passées, cette nation nagera continuellement dans un cercle vicieux de paix fragile et de violence.

Nous ne pouvons qu'espérer que l'administration Weah fera preuve de sagesse et de bonne foi au nom des centaines de milliers de nos compatriotes, y compris des femmes, des enfants et des personnes âgées, qui ont été soit tués, endeuillés, paralysés ou forcés à l'exile, en écoutant le Congrès des États-Unis et les Libériens, aussi bien du pays que de la diaspora, pour procéder afin à la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre et mettre afin un terme à l'impunité.

Articles traduits

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## COMMENTAIRE

By Mariana Mazzucato

### Qui crée vraiment de la valeur dans une économie ?

LONDRES - Après la crise financière mondiale de 2008, un consensus s'est dégagé : le secteur public avait la responsabilité d'intervenir afin de renflouer les banques d'importance systémique et de stimuler la croissance économique. Mais ce consensus a été de courte durée et bientôt les interventions économiques du secteur public ont été considérées comme la cause principale de la crise. Il a donc fallu inverser ces dernières interventions. Ceci s'est avéré être une grave erreur.

En Europe, en particulier, les pouvoirs publics ont été fustigés pour leurs dettes élevées, quoique la dette privée - et non pas les emprunts publics - aient causé l'effondrement. De nombreuses personnes ont reçu l'ordre de mettre en place l'austérité, plutôt que pour stimuler la croissance par des mesures anticycliques. Entre temps, on s'attendait à ce que l'État poursuive les réformes du secteur financier qui, accompagnées d'une renaissance des investissements et de l'industrie, étaient censées rétablir la compétitivité.

Mais trop peu de réformes financières ont réellement eu lieu et dans de nombreux pays l'industrie ne s'est toujours pas rétablie. Tandis que les bénéfices ont rebondi dans de nombreux secteurs, les investissements restent faibles, à cause d'une thésaurisation d'argent liquide et d'une financiarisation accrue, avec des rachats d'actions - pour relancer les cours des actions et par conséquent des options sur actions - qui connaissent également des taux records.

La raison est simple : l'État, dont on a dit beaucoup de mal, n'a été autorisé à poursuivre que des réponses politiques timides. Cet échec reflète dans quelle mesure la politique continue d'être informée par l'idéologie - spécifiquement, par le néolibéralisme, qui préconise un rôle minimal de l'État dans l'économie et son cousin universitaire, la « théorie des choix publics », qui insiste sur les défauts des gouvernements - plutôt que par l'expérience historique.

La croissance nécessite un secteur financier fiable, dans lequel des investissements à long terme sont récompensés à court terme. Cependant, en Europe, une taxe sur les transactions financières n'a été introduite qu'en 2016 et les prétendues « finances patientes » restent insatisfaisantes presque partout. En conséquence, l'argent qui est injecté dans l'économie, par soulagement, par exemple, la détente monétaire, retourne dans les banques.

La prédominance de la pensée à court terme reflète des malentendus fondamentaux au sujet du rôle économique approprié de l'État. Contrairement au consensus post-crise, les investissements actifs stratégiques du secteur public sont essentiels à la croissance. C'est pourquoi toutes les grandes révolutions technologiques - dans la médecine, les ordinateurs, ou l'énergie - ont été rendues possibles par un État qui jouait le rôle d'un investisseur de premier recours.

Pourtant nous continuons à nous faire des idées sur les acteurs privés dans des industries innovatrices, en ignorant leur dépendance à l'égard des produits des investissements publics. Elon Musk, par exemple, a non seulement reçu plus de 5 milliards de dollars en subventions du gouvernement des États-Unis ; mais ses entreprises SpaceX et Tesla ont été construites sur le travail de la NASA et du Ministère de l'énergie, respectivement.

La seule manière de rétablir nos économies exige que le secteur public reprenne son rôle central d'investisseur stratégique à long terme orienté vers sa mission. À cet effet, il est indispensable de démystifier les récits biaisés au sujet de la façon dont la valeur et les richesses sont créées.

L'hypothèse communément admise est que l'État facilite la création de richesses (et redistribue celles qui sont créées), mais ne crée pas réellement de

richesses. Les dirigeants d'entreprises, en revanche, sont considérés comme des acteurs économiques productifs - une notion utilisée par certains pour justifier la montée des inégalités. Puisque les activités (souvent risquées) des entreprises créent des richesses - et donc des emplois - leurs dirigeants méritent de gagner des revenus plus élevés. De telles hypothèses ont également pour conséquence l'utilisation biaisée des brevets, qui ces dernières décennies ont bloqué plutôt qu'ils n'ont motivé l'innovation, puisque des tribunaux bien disposés à l'égard des brevets leur ont permis de plus en plus souvent d'être appliqués trop largement, en privatisant les outils de recherches plutôt que seulement les résultats en aval.

Si ces hypothèses étaient vraies, des incitations fiscales stimuleraient une augmentation des investissements des entreprises. Au lieu de cela, les incitations de ce genre, telles que les réductions d'impôt sur les sociétés américaines, promulguées en décembre 2017 - réduisent les recettes du gouvernement, au final - et contribuent à générer des bénéfices records pour les entreprises, tout en produisant peu d'investissements privés.

Ceci ne devrait pas nous choquer. En 2011, l'homme d'affaires Warren Buffett a précisé que les impôts sur les plus-values n'empêchaient pas les investisseurs de faire des investissements, ni ne minaient la création d'emplois. « Un total net de presque 40 millions d'emplois a été ajouté entre 1980 et 2000, » dit-il. « Vous savez ce qui s'est produit depuis lors : des taux d'imposition plus bas et des créations d'emplois encore plus basses. »

Ces expériences s'opposent aux croyances forgées par la « Révolution Marginale » au sein de la pensée économique, quand la théorie de valeur de travail classique a été remplacée par la théorie moderne et subjective de la valeur des prix du marché. Bref, nous supposons que tant qu'une organisation ou une activité vaut un certain prix, elle produit de la valeur.

Ceci renforce la notion, qui tend à la normalisation des inégalités, selon laquelle que ceux qui gagnent beaucoup d'argent doivent créer beaucoup de valeur. C'est pourquoi le PDG de Goldman Sachs, Lloyd Blankfein, a eu la témérité de déclarer en 2009, seulement un an après la crise à laquelle sa propre banque a contribué, que ses employés étaient parmi « les plus productifs au monde. » C'est également pour cela que les entreprises pharmaceutiques s'en tirent à bon compte quand elles utilisent la « tarification fondée sur la valeur » pour justifier des hausses astronomiques du prix des médicaments, même si le gouvernement américain dépense plus de 32 milliards de dollars par an sur les liens à haut risque de la chaîne d'innovation, dont ces médicaments sont le résultat.

Quand la valeur est déterminée non pas par des paramètres spécifiques, mais plutôt par le mécanisme de l'offre et de la demande du marché, la valeur devient simplement « une question de point de vue » et les loyers (revenu du capital) sont alors confus avec les bénéfices (revenu salarial) ; les inégalités augmentent et les investissements dans l'économie réelle chutent. Et quand les positions idéologiques défectueuses sur la façon dont la valeur est créée dans une économie contribuent à façonner l'élaboration des politiques, il en résulte des mesures qui récompensent malencontreusement la vision à court terme et qui minent l'innovation.

Une décennie après la crise, la nécessité de trouver une solution aux faiblesses économiques demeure. Cela signifie, en premier lieu, d'admettre que la valeur est déterminée collectivement, par les entreprises, les travailleurs, les institutions publiques stratégiques et les organismes de la société civile. La manière dont ces divers acteurs interagissent ne détermine pas simplement le taux de croissance économique, mais également le fait que la croissance est stimulée par l'innovation, inclusive et durable. Ce n'est qu'en reconnaissant que la politique doit être autant une affaire de mise en forme et de création active des marchés, que de les réparer quand les choses tournent mal, que nous pourrions mettre un terme à cette crise.



## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

# NAC capacitates local journalists

By Lewis S. Teh

The National Aids Commission or NAC, in partnership with the Anti-AIDS Media Network (AAMN) is holding a three-day capacity building training for scores of local journalists.

According to the NAC-AAMN collaboration, the exercise is aimed at building the capacity of Liberian journalists and providing them clear understanding of how to report on HIV and Aids in the country.

The program director for NAC, Sandei Cooper says the training is to build up journalists' capacity by providing them adequate knowledge on reporting AIDS.

"We invited you today to widen your knowledge, as to how you go about reporting on the HIV and AIDS, especially to avoid stigmatizing people that are living with the virus", he says.

The training is being held at the Monrovia City Hall, bringing together journalists from various media outlets, including print, electronic, and TV stations.

Mr. Cooper says the commission is currently working on strategic plans,



"where we have 90 percent of those that knows their status, and those are living with the virus, and to do this, the role of the media can't be overemphasized, the media plays a pivotal role by conveying messages to the public."

He continues that with the discovery of the virus in Liberia, there has been serious challenge in cutting the disease, saying "now we want the media to help in spreading the message that

people with the virus can live a better healthy life while diagnosed of the virus.

According to him, the best way to reduce the number of people living with the HIV virus is thru acceptance, after which patient will be placed on treatment to suppress the virus. "The essence of suppressing the virus low is to stop you from transmitting the virus to others."

Also speaking at the opening of the training, the President of the Press Union of

Liberia or PUL, Charles Coffey lauds the NAC and AAMN for the initiative in training journalists on how to report on the subject.

Mr. Coffey notes thousands of people are infected with the virus, saying "the best we can do as a country to cut this

disease from spreading, and taking more lives is to educate and create awareness.

The PUL boss cautions if nothing were done to control the disease, its widespread would affect the younger generation, and the country would enter into a situation like in other countries.

"As we speak, our attention is on developing our economic potential, rehabilitating roads, education system but the deadly disease that has the propensity to undermine growth and development will affect our nation", he adds.

He notes that because of the Ebola outbreak in 2014, attention on HIV/AIDS was limited, noting that doing the period of the fight against Ebola, HIV was rapidly creeping in the society. "This virus is in every county, and yet citizens are moving over the places not knowing their status, but the best we can do is to know our status and carry on awareness."

-Editing by Jonathan Browne

## CU president blames economic constraints for poor enrollment

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Cuttington University president Dr. Hermon Browne has attributed drop in enrollment at the University to the current economic situation in the

Country. behind attacks against his administration by faculty and students.

But in an interview with our Bong County correspondent recently, Dr. Browne stated

financial policy at the University can also be attributed to the decline in enrollment.

But he says the decline in enrollment has not been huge, adding that at the level of the graduate school, enrollment dropped just by five percent.

Dr. Browne indicates that the major problem has been at the undergraduate program in Suakoko where there has been some significant decline in enrollment.

According to him, since he took over at the junior college, enrollment has increased by 30 percent.

Some students and faculty members claimed that the reason for low enrollment was that Dr. Browne denied scholarship Donors' request to accept their students and make payment later.

They claimed that it included some lawmakers especially from Bong County who had huge number of students under the administration of former CU president Dr. Henrique Flomo Tokpa, now Bong County Senator.--Edited by Winston W. Parley



Dr. Hermon Browne

Country.

Dr. Browne's Administration has seen huge decline in enrollment at the University especially at its Suakoko campus, one of several reason

that many of the students are not able to cope with the economic constraints that are currently in the Country.

He, however, admits that the introduction of tough

## Liberians urged to learn First Aid

On World First Aid Day, Saturday, 8 September, the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRCS) encouraged the public to take interest in learning first aid to help reduce the number of injuries and deaths in road accidents in Liberia.

According to a release issued in Monrovia Tuesday, 11 September, the World First Aid Day was celebrated under the theme "First Response to Road Crashes."

Around 1.25 million people worldwide lose their lives yearly as a result of road traffic accidents with an estimated 1,585 deaths recorded in Liberia in 2017, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

In addition, the Red Cross says tens of thousands are injured each year, often with life-changing outcomes.

The Secretary General of the LNRCS Madam Sayba Tamba urges that as road users, whether pedestrians, riders, drivers or passengers, "we all stand at risk but can reduce exposure to injuries and deaths."

"One of the best ways to prevent these tragedies and reduce casualties is to learn to apply first aid while awaiting medical assistance," she continues.

In nearly every country in

the world, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are leading providers of first aid and first response training.

In Liberia, the LNRCS has been providing first aid training and kits across the country for decades, teaching techniques and actions necessary for preparedness and immediate response to assist casualties.

From January to August 2018, the Liberian Red Cross has trained over 138 persons across the country and remains prepared and ready to deliver First Aid training and services to anyone or institution.

"Our first aid training is open to all, and we look forward to working with individuals, groups and communities to help make our roads safer for everyone," the LNRCS says.

These trainings are intended to enhance knowledge and skills among the general population including drivers, passengers and pedestrians, enabling them to provide immediate assistance to people injured on roads.

Madam Tamba adds: "The loss of the life of a single person is as a tragedy, which can be avoided. We encourage road users to take advantage of the LNRCS first aid training to help save lives."--Press release



# PYJ summersaults

By Ben P. Wesee

Amidst pressure from all walks of life for the establishment of a war crimes court for Liberia to prosecute war and economic crimes perpetrators, former rebel leader Senator Prince Yormie Johnson is instead, calling on Liberians to forget about the past.

Speaking via mobile phone Tuesday, 11th September on a local radio station in Monrovia, the leader of the disbanded rebel group INPFL says he's entitled to amnesty.

"You know two weeks ago, there was a talk show and a young man called and said 'that foolish man (he called me a foolish man) who called himself pastor, if he lacks sermon, let him preach from John 3:16' so I thought to preach that on Sunday and preach on the theme amnesty to the cross."

Senator Johnson continues that he then brought the gospel to Liberia, talking about Liberians coming together, putting the past behind them and walking towards newness of life and forgetting the past.

"People are calling for justice, and I said, we are a country of law, not men and that everyone of us should

subject ourselves to justice; we want justice; now in seeking justice, the 51st Legislator for the sake of peace

vote for you) so the whole country voted overwhelmingly for a democratic leader and under his regime there was an



and stability of our country, the 51 legislators under Mr. Taylor (don't forget 1997, you killed my ma, you killed my pa, I will

act passed into law, granting amnesty to all factions and their leaders for everything they did during the conflict," Senator Johnson narrates.

He recalls that from 1990 to 2003 the act was passed into law and printed into handbill, noting that it is currently in the archives of the Liberian Senate and the House, respectively including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"So in the face of the amnesty law, like the law that PRC passed when they were in power, the PRC also passed a law and it was printed into hand bill, granting PRC members amnesty for whatever they did when they were in office, so in the face of this law, you cannot go after PRC people for executing 15 people on the poles, you can't go after anybody who was a faction leader doing the crises when there is a law," Senator Johnson argues.

He also explains the TRC was commissioned by seven members and out of the seven, four commissioners differed with the three on the final report.

The Government of Liberia

actually appointed 10 members on the commission with Cllr. Jerome J. Verdier as chairperson, Dede Dolopei, vice chairperson; Oumu K. Syllah, treasurer, Bishop Arthur F. Kulah, member; Sheikh Kafumba F. Konneh, member; Cllr. Pearl Brown Bull, member; Gerald B. Coleman, member, John H. T. Stewart, member, Massa Washington, member, and Henrietta Joy Abena Mensa Bonsu member.

"Dolopei, Rev. Coleman, Sheikh Konneh and Pearl Bull differed with John Steward, Massa Washington and Bonsu because they also wrote their own descending position to the National Legislature, we get all that copy; they excused the three for picking names for prosecution, that they didn't generally make determination on; there was no evidence to put those people on trial according to the letter written, 'selective justice.'" They also said that there were people that were invited to the TRC and didn't show up, but nothing was done to them," Sen. PYJ details.

## Snowe changes Fahngon's sleeping place

By Bridgett Milton

Lawmakers here have taught combative Deputy Information Minister Eugene Fahngon some hard lessons that he will probably never forget if he must ever confront another lawmaker again in a street fight like he did to Rep. Edwin Melvin Snowe.

Based on overwhelming decision by members of the House of Representatives, Fahngon was jailed at the Liberia National Police Headquarters on Wednesday night, 12 September and

declared non-governmental material.

He will be transferred to Central Prison on Thursday to complete his two night's jail term there.

He has been disgraced by the lawmakers for insulting and loosely indicting Bomi County Representative Edwin Melvin Snowe.

Fahngon was disgracefully hand cuffed on the orders of lawmakers and placed in common jail following several hours of contempt hearing Wednesday.

His first night in jail was at

the police headquarters because the Monrovia Central Prison had already closed before the lawmakers concluded with the disgraced deputy minister.

The House of Representatives took the decision due to Fahngon's refusal to speak when he and his boss, Information Minister Eugene Nagbe appeared Wednesday.

Fahngon insisted that he was not speaking on the issue between him and Representative Snowe because his lawyer was not around.

He argued that he was asked by the lawmakers to appear with his lawyer at 11am which he claims to have done. But that he waited till 1pm in vain just to learn later that his lawyer had to rush somewhere else.

He insists that his lawyer was not around when he was being asked to speak, which is why he had earlier declined.

After an Executive Session, the House reached a decision that he should call his lawyer within 30 minutes.

Yet he told members of the House of Representatives that according to Article 21 (C), he could not speak to the issue except his lawyer.

But the Speaker of the



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House of Representatives Bhofal Chambers informed Fahngon that his lawyer was only there to advice and not to speak for him.

The drama between Snowe and Fahngon was just a street fight that ensued when the lawmaker attempted making intervention in a case in which Fahngon had jailed a Capitol Building worker Kelvin D.J. Matadi.

Fahngon had invited agents of the National Security Agency (NSA) and police officers against Matadi over suspicion that the latter was photographing him (Fahngon) while dancing at an entertainment center.

The officers jailed Matadi

at a police depot and Snowe came in the picture to make intervention to be aggressively engaged by the deputy minister.

Fahngon made his own video recording of the drama in which he is seen pointing his finger at the face of the lawmaker, damning and insulting him for allegedly violating the law.

He disowns Snowe as lawmaker in the video, and urges his arrest and detention if he attempts to repeat violation of the law.

Fahngon shared the video on social media, and accuses Snowe of tearing a police commander's T-shirt.--**Edited by Winston W. Parley**



## Pres. Weah leads Liberia in politics and on the pitch at the age of 51



**G**eorge Weah dusted off his boots and made one final appearance for Liberia on Tuesday night, all of 15 years after retiring.

The Ballon d'Or winner, who is now president of the country, was given the chance to wear his preferred No 14 shirt one last time in a friendly match with Nigeria.

Although sporting a little

extra weight than in his playing days, the 51-year-old still showed some fleet-footedness and managed 80 minutes before leaving the field to a standing ovation.

A surprisingly strong Nigeria squad found themselves 2-0 up at half-time with Henry Onyekuru and Simeon Nwankwo scoring the goals.

Liberia then pulled one back from the penalty spot in

the 89th minute, but the result seemed unimportant as Weah wandered back onto the pitch after full-time to suck in the adulation one last time.

Although a footballing legend in Liberia and, indeed, Africa, Weah is now the leader of his country after winning 60 per cent of the popular vote in December's election.

With the help of his political power, his former manager Arsene Wenger was invited to the country and inducted into Liberia's Order of Distinction as a Knight Grand Commander of the Humane Order of African Redemption — the highest honour bestowed by the country — for his services to African football.

Wenger, who left Arsenal last year, spotted Weah's talent whilst Monaco manager all of 30 years ago and brought him the principality in 1998. He would later move to PSG, where he would become the one and only African player to win the Ballon d'Or in 1995.

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## Cristiano Ronaldo to open 'CR7' hotel in Paris

**T**he luxury accommodations will be the sixth outpost of the Juventus star's chain, a co-venture with Portuguese group Pestana.

Cristiano Ronaldo has announced he will open the sixth edition of his "CR7" hotel chain in Paris in 2021.

Currently the Portuguese superstar has two "CR7" hotels open: one in Lisbon and one in Funchal, his hometown and capital of the island of

Madeira.

The two Portuguese hotels, which opened in 2016, are set to be joined by three new outposts in 2020: Madrid, New York and Marrakech.

And the Juventus star's empire will grow the following year with a 210-room hotel in Paris, set to be located on the "Left Bank" of the city on the southern side of the Seine River.

Like the other five hotels, the €60 million (£53m/\$70m) venture in Paris will be a 50-50

investment between Ronaldo and the Portuguese hotel group Pestana.

"It is quite expected that the Pestana CR7 brand will move to Paris, one of the most visited cities in the world," Ronaldo said in a press release.

Before he moves into the business world Ronaldo has plenty left to achieve on the field, with the Juve star recently earning the joint-top rating in the soon-to-be-released video game FIFA 19.



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