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The New Dawn

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TRULY INDEPENDENT

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Rep. Yekeh Kolubah

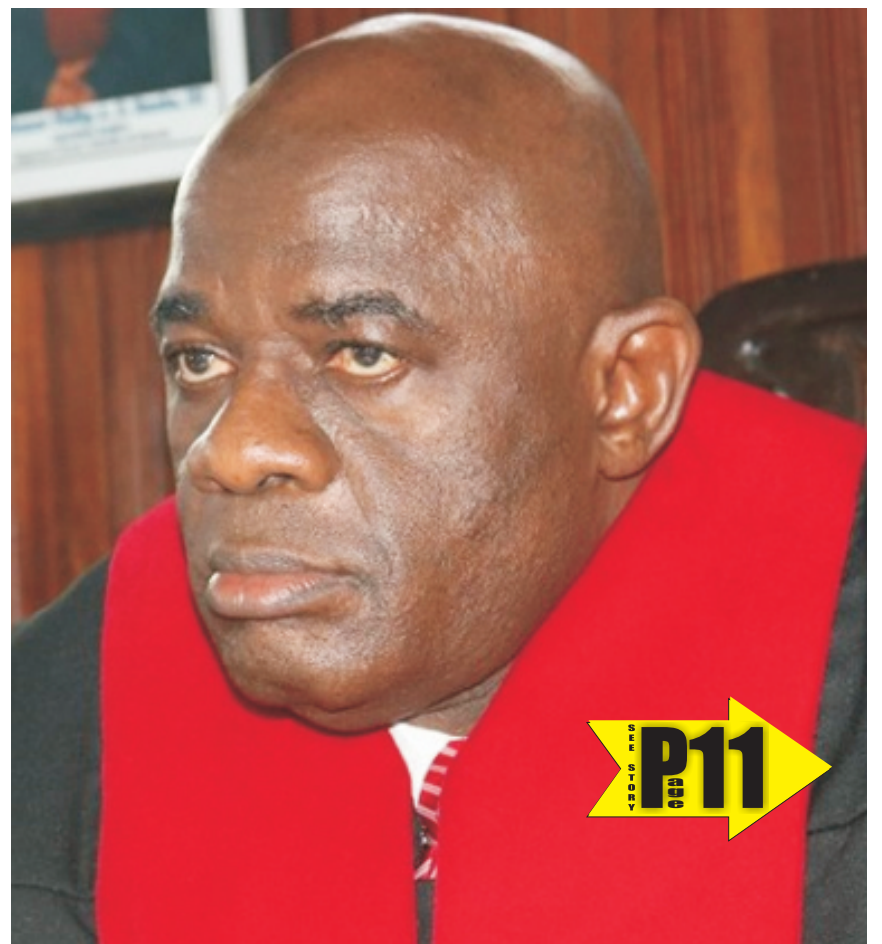


Journalist Philibert Browne

Lawmaker, journalist face probe

-over 16bn comments

House presents tools for impeachment



Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh



Continental News

Uganda orders military to protect Chinese businesses

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has ordered the army to protect Chinese companies following a spate of thefts.

Addressing a group of 120 Chinese investors on Wednesday, Mr Museveni announced increased patrols and CCTV installation in industrial parks.

China has significant investments in Uganda but businesses have lost large sums of money in robberies.

The government is under pressure to increase security amid an increase in violent crime across the country.

"To me, this is a simple problem to solve," President Museveni said, according to an official statement.

He added that any security workers who lose a gun while guarding a Chinese business could face a court martial. There have been

concerns that guards may have facilitated some of the break-ins.

Several comments on the president's official Facebook page questioned why so

much was being done to protect foreign companies and called on the government to instead support local investors.

The BBC's Catherine

Byaruhanga in the capital, Kampala, says Mr Museveni's authority is being undermined by rising levels of crime, including murders and kidnappings as well as armed robberies.

The government has

responded by organising patrols in and around the capital, erecting CCTV cameras and establishing a new civilian militia, known as Local Defence Units (LDUs). -BBC



Image copyright GETTY IMAGES: Troops will be deployed to protect Chinese businesses from robberies

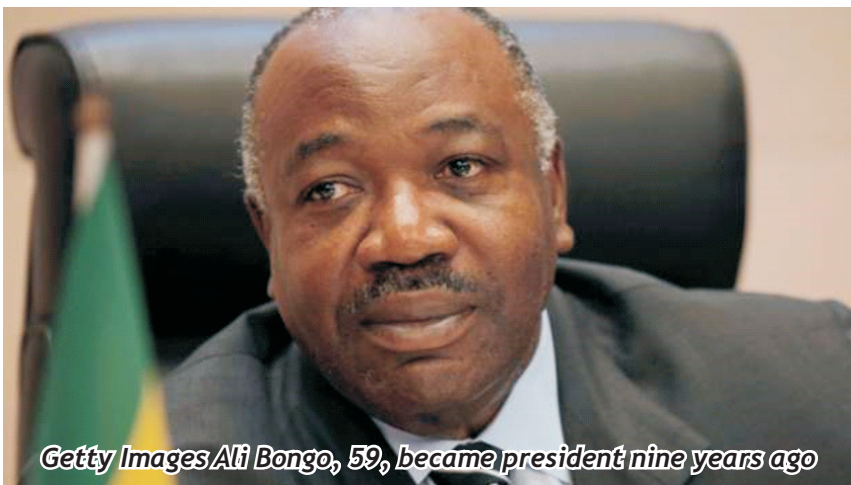
Gabon amends constitution for ill president

Gabon's constitutional court has intervened to avert a political crisis brought about by the ill health of President Ali Bongo.

There have been no government meetings since

move the opposition says is illegal.

Amid speculation that the president had suffered a stroke and some even questioning whether he was still alive, Mr Bongo's office finally admitted on Sunday



Getty Images/Ali Bongo, 59, became president nine years ago

he was taken to hospital in Saudi Arabia last month.

The court has amended the constitution to allow the vice-president or prime minister to run cabinet meetings if the president is temporarily unavailable - a

that he was recovering from surgery.

In 2009 Ali Bongo succeeded his father Omar Bongo who had been president for more than 40 years. -BBC

Ethiopia arrests former top spy

Ethiopia's former deputy intelligence chief has been arrested amid investigations into corruption and human rights abuses committed by the security forces.

Yared Zerihun, the former deputy head of the national

security agency, is one of more than 60 intelligence and military figures arrested since Monday.

Mr Yared has not yet commented on the allegations.

The move has been widely welcomed by human rights

groups.

Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed promised a strong line on corruption and human rights abuses when he came to power in April this year and has passed a string of reforms, including ending a two-decade conflict with neighbouring Eritrea.

Why has he been arrested? It is not clear and he has not yet been charged.

However, attorney general Berhanu Tsegaye has accused "the senior leadership of the national security agency" of involvement in a grenade attack at a rally attended by the prime minister in June, in which two people were killed.

However, he declined to name a suspect.

Who else has been arrested?

So far this week, 27 people have been detained over alleged crimes committed at the Metals and Engineering Corporation (Metec), Ethiopia's military-run conglomerate - including its former head, who was arrested as he tried to flee



Image copyright REUTERS : Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has promised to combat corruption and human rights abuses

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the country.

According to state-affiliated television Fana Broadcasting, police have also arrested the head of the security division at state-owned Ethio Telecom network.

Why now?

On Monday, the attorney general announced that a five-month investigation into the military-run Metals and Engineering Corporation (Metec) had uncovered vast corruption.

Ethiopian state media

then broadcast a documentary alleging that the conglomerate had been involved in illegal arms smuggling, including to Somalia.

BBC Africa Security Correspondent Tomi Oladipo says this week's arrests continues Mr Abiy's pattern of reforms since he took office in April this year.

In August, Metec's contract to build a major new dam on the River Nile was revoked and handed to foreign companies. -BBC

EDITORIAL

VP Taylor appears uneasy

LIBERIA'S VICE PRESIDENT Jewel Howard Taylor keeps assuring and re-assuring President George Manneh Weah of her loyalty firstly, to him, and to the Coalition government. This is strange and seems to indicate the Vice President and President Weah are not working in concert.

FOR THE SECOND time in less than a year, VP Jewel Taylor had gone public, re-assuring President Weah that she is fully cognizant of her role as Vice President of the Republic of Liberia in which she serves as a critical support to the President.

A STATEMENT FROM the Office of Vice President Jewel Howard Taylor issued by her Chief of Office Staff George T. Nimely, as published here in a local daily, notes that in strict consonance with clearly stated constitutional roles and responsibilities of the Vice President, Madam Taylor is fully mindful of her sphere of duties, and accordingly, she wishes to reiterate her awareness that the prime focus of her strategy and intention has always been to lend full support to the agenda and purposes of President Weah, not to pursue a separate end of her own.

THE LATEST ASSURANCE comes amid serious internal fight in Mrs. Taylor's National Patriotic Party (NPP) which is a member of the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change. It is from the NPP while serving as Standard Bearer that then Candidate George Manneh Weah picked her as his running mate in the 2017 elections that saw that ticket ascending to power.

ACCORDING TO THE statement coming from Chief of Office Staff Nimely, Vice President Taylor acknowledges creeping political uneasiness within the NPP, but notes that such scenario is not uncommon in political institutions. However, if that will in any way affect her effective relationship with President Weah, and the Coalition, then we suggest that she should find remedy.

IN PREVIOUS APPEARANCE, Vice President Taylor went on public radio here and apologized to President Weah for her many travels out of the country without informing him as leader of the nation.

WE LIKE TO sound here that there is a vast difference between words and actions. We also wonder why these assurance and re-assurance from Madam Taylor to President Weah. Where does this seeming mistrust come from?

RATHER THAN RE-ASSURING constantly, we call on VP Taylor to conduct her office in a trustful manner and then she would have no reason to keep re-assuring President Weah about her loyalty. Loyalty is demonstrated thru actions, not words.

WE BELIEVE IF VP Taylor is in close consultation with the President on almost everything, there should no reason for her to keep re-assuring him. But this seems not to be the case as the unfolding development indicates.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the President and the Vice President move on the same path and promote the same agenda for the sake of smooth governance or leadership. What is coming to the public seems to present the contrary, which is not politically healthy.

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Tel: +231-0886484201, +231-0777007529, +231-0886551057

E-mail: info@thenewdawnliberia.com; www.thenewdawnliberia.com

COMMENTARY

By M Niaz Asadullah , Antonio
Savoia & Antonio Savoia

How Can Countries Reduce Poverty Faster?

While the total number of impoverished people worldwide is declining, the rate of progress is not as fast as it needs to be to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030. To increase the pace of poverty reduction, lessons from the recent past can help.

KUALALUMPUR and MANCHESTER - Can the world end poverty by 2030, the target set by the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development? The UN General Assembly recently reaffirmed this deadline but conceded that meeting it will require "accelerating global actions" to tackle poverty's causes. As the international community explores new solutions, lessons from the past could be instructive.

Poverty reduction has been central to development policy for decades. During the 15 years of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the predecessor to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the percentage of people living in poverty - defined as less than \$1.90 a day - declined significantly, from nearly 27% in 2000, when the MDGs began, to about 9% in 2017.

At first glance, the rate of poverty reduction in the first few years of the SDGs has also been impressive. Between January 2016 and June 2018, an estimated 83 million people were lifted out of extreme poverty. And yet, to remain on track to meet the 2030 target date, about 120 million people should have escaped poverty during that period. Despite the welcome gains, the pace of progress has been less than satisfactory.

In a recent paper co-authored for the journal World Development, we examined what factors drive successful poverty reduction. Using poverty statistics from developing countries during the MDGs era, we assessed whether countries with higher levels of income poverty - that is, more people living on less money - experienced faster reductions in their poverty rates than economies with lower income-poverty levels. Using limits of \$1.25 and \$2 per person per day, we found that poverty tended to decrease faster in countries that started out poorer.

But these findings, while positive, tell only part of the story. In many countries, the end of poverty remains a distant goal. For example, at the current pace of poverty reduction, we estimate that Mali, where 86% of the population lived on less than \$1.25 a day in 1990, will require another 31 years to eradicate extreme poverty altogether. But even in Ecuador, where only 7% of the population lived on less than \$1.25 a day in 1990, eliminating poverty will take at least another decade.

The differing experiences of countries in

Africa and Asia illustrate that while adoption of the MDG agenda did accelerate poverty reduction, the degree of progress has varied widely. In the early 1990s, poverty levels in Nigeria, Lesotho, Madagascar, and Zambia were similar to those in China, Vietnam, and Indonesia. But by the time the MDGs ended in 2015, the Asian countries had reduced levels of poverty dramatically; the African countries had not.

This divergence continues. Today, extreme poverty is mostly contained to Africa; according to the World Bank's 2018 Poverty and Shared Prosperity report, 27 of the world's 28 poorest countries are on the continent, and each has a poverty rate above 30%. In fact, at current rates of poverty reduction, more than 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa will still be poor in 2030.

Many factors have contributed to the shifting geography of poverty. In Africa, weak economic performance - fueled by conflict, ineffective policies, ethnic fragmentation, and external shocks - has made it more difficult for countries to fund poverty-alleviation programs. But the most important factor may be state capacity. After all, weak state institutions cannot effectively deliver public goods and services.

Of course, this leads to another question: what factors determine a state's capacity? In general, states work better when ruling elites are bound by limits on their power. But administrative experience also plays a role. China, with a slightly longer period of modern statehood than most of its younger African counterparts, may simply have developed a greater ability to administer its territory.

And yet, whatever the reason for the variation, there is no doubt that state capacity is one of the key ingredients for successful poverty reduction. We found that during the MDGs, high-poverty countries with strong state institutions were able to reduce poverty twice as fast as countries with feeble capacity, and were more likely to achieve the MDGs' target of halving poverty by 2015.

Poverty eradication remains a top priority for the 193 governments that have adopted the SDGs. But as the international community learned from the MDGs, goals do not guarantee progress. To ensure that the 725 million people who remained in poverty at the end of MDGs period can escape requires investing in programs that aim at building effective states. Otherwise, an end date for poverty will remain elusive.



Lord, they say, Daboo say, she can't remember anything about money?

Dear Father:

Have you heard the latest news about our village money business? They say Daboo says she is too old to remember anything.

Aha, my son, this one da geese oo. It too heavy for my mouth sef. Oh, they say the other day the people who looking into our "missing" village money went to Daboo, to ask her what she knew about the ongoing money saga.

They say the Old Lady said she already 80 years old, so she can't remember anything again. And in fact, she never took any document from the mansion, she left everything there, so they should go and ask the Country Giant for the papers, everything they want to know is inside.

Tell me something my son!

Oh, Father that fire! The Old Lady says, she too old to remember anything about our village money. Da one, da na gossip oh.

Wait which one of the investigators she was telling that one to so? They say da the other group the Country Giant put together and not the one from Uncle Sam's village oo. You know the ones from Uncle Sam's village just arrive in town so we don't know if the Old Lady would be given some membrane pills to be able to talk to them, since they are from Uncle Sam's village na.

But have you also heard the news concerning the ones from Uncle Sam's village?

No, my son.

Oh, but wait oo, then you are really behind time oo. I heard and they say our Paramount Chief from the Traditional Council says nobody will go before them to answer any question.

You don't mean it!

Ah, Father da what I heard oo. They say our man was very serious in saying that. The man say nobody moh talk anything.

But my son, you think the people serious to really know what happen to this money?

Father, the way things are going, I think that short man like myself and those two people from the Traditional Council who signed those letters have plenty explaining to do oo.

Who short man, you mean the former Big Man from your Village Money House?

Yes, Father, from the way I am looking at things-the Old Lady says she can't remember, the Chiefs are talking about bearing gee, the only people who can really tell us what went on are the two people from the Traditional Council and my short friend. Ah my name oo!

So what about the Town Criers?

Oh, I heard the Blue Uniform people have sent for one of our friends to meet with them tomorrow. But we are listening with all ears as to why they want him to go and meet with them.

But overall how are things in your village?

Aah, Father, hmmm, to tell you the truth it na easy. This money palaver na make everybody to see us as some kina common criminal so it na easy. Then our pro poor agenda working too so its na easy.

Worthy Brother Daniel P. M Kwabo State Grand Knight, Liberia State Council Noble Order of the Knights of Marshall



The Liberia State Council and Court of the Noble Order of the Knights and Ladies of Marshall of the Roman Catholic Church will this Saturday hold its Annual Dinner and Ball in support of its Lay Apostolate Works mainly serving and evangelizing the world with the Catholic Faith. The event is expected to be graced by hundreds of Marshallans, other Catholics and the Public.

The Dinner and Ball will be held at the St. Maria Goretti Institute Hall, Upper Caldwell, Monrovia on Saturday, November 17, 2018 at 7:30PM. Tickets are on sale - Ordinary US\$15.00; Single Patron US\$30.00 and Double Patron US\$50.00.

The Dinner and Ball will be preceded by football and kickball activities among the Junior Order on Saturday November 17, 2018 at the SOS Village in Maltadi.

The Noble Order of the Knights of Marshall, a Catholic Fraternal Society, was so named to revere the memory of Sir. James Marshall, B.L., K.C.S.G., an English Catholic, who during the second half of the 19th century, worked in the Gold Coast, now Ghana as Chief Justice.

James Marshall was in his lifetime an outstanding practicing Catholic, and lamenting the lack of Catholic priests in the Lord's vineyard in Gold Coast of his day, strenuously and tirelessly campaigned to have that spiritual vacuum filled.

His labours were rewarded when the first two Catholic priests, Rev. Fathers Augustine Mureau and Eugene Murat arrived at Elmina, Gold Coast in 1880 to commence Catholic re-evangelization in the Colony.

The Noble Order was instituted at Sekondi, Gold Coast, West Africa, on 18th November, 1926 and consequent upon its approval by His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Ernest Hauger, Bishop of the then Vicariate of the Gold Coast, on 1st May, 1929, received the following ecclesiastical attestation. The motto of the Order is Unity Charity and Fraternity.

In Liberia, the Noble Order is divided into three Regional Councils; namely the Southern Regional Council, the Central Regional Council and the Southeastern Regional Council. In the entire Country, there are 19 Councils and 18 Courts. The Councils refer to the Men and the Courts refer to the Women.

There are 11 Junior Councils and Courts; 7 in the Southern Regional Council, 2 in the Central Regional Council and 2 in the Southeastern Regional Council.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Analysis of the Tale of Liberian Media: The High Price Journalists Paid For Press Freedom in Liberia

By: Josephus Moses Gray
Email: graymoses@yahoo.com

The Liberian media has a daunting and challenging history dating back from its formation to present, with journalists paying a high price from the brutal hands of successive authoritarians. The media in some countries, especially the ones in which the leaders feared the media, for example, will not exercise the same influence as those in opened societies, the ones in which the media exercise its responsibilities and function as a free press. The media is considered as "mirror" of the modern society, in unarguably it is the media which shapes our lives and served as a conduit between the government and the people.

The role of media is complex and varied, sometimes, media is viewed positively by society, although it is considered overbearing and obnoxious other times. *I leave you with these lines from a great United States statesman- Thomas Jefferson's preference for "newspapers without government" over "government without newspapers" (1787). But if freedom of the press is sacrificed in the name of combating societal ills, one has allowed small groups of troublemakers to destroy one of the basic foundations of a democratic society.*

This article is also gives the vivid picture of the history, development, increasing complexity and successes of the Liberian media, and in other instances discusses the globe media. There is also the belief that the media hold a large amount of power and wield it in an effective manner to direct and manipulate the development of the society.

The Liberian civil war has come and gone but the cruelties of the perpetrators of the war still remain fresh in the minds of journalists, most especially those who tasted wraths of these belligerent forces. The ordeals of Liberian journalists and their foreign colleagues can be told in different experience but similarities are much closed. Liberian journalists or media houses were no exception, they all suffered different forms of brutalities, leaving the unlucky ones dead while others faced with life time injuries.

At present, it would be unimaginable for any Liberian security officers or officials operating under the orders of their bosses to lawlessly close down or burn newspaper offices or radio station, as was the case under previous regimes. While 2016 was a throbbing year for Liberia media in general, the year saw the unprecedented death toll of journalists in the country, as the casualties of journalists in the hand of deadly Ebola cannot be matched with other years.

During the heat of the civil war, journalists were divided into two groups as the former belligerent forces through fierce battles succeeded splitting the country, set-up defacto governments, without reference to the Liberian constitution. The role of the Liberian media in the Liberian Civil War cannot be overemphasized, the media stood the test of time and paid a greater price, leaving dozens journalists killed, while large numbers of journalist family members were killed and properties destroyed.

To do justice to this article, this research analysis presents a description of callousness journalists have suffered in the hands of ex-rebel fighters during the 14-year civil war and under successive regimes including the NDPL, NPP and UP led-governments. Besides, gross violations against journalists were perpetrated by disbanded rebel groups including LURD, LDF, ULIMO-K/J, MODEL and LPC, while in some instances violations against journalists were carried out by solders of West Africa bloc- ECOMOG. This article is based on dozen of reports published by both local and international newspapers, journals, human rights institutions and TRC witnesses, amongst others publications; however, some of these publications are subject to further inquiries for accuracy.

The press freedom took a nose-dive during the administration of President William V.S. Tubman (1944-1971) when the "strict sedition, libel and slander laws that protected government officials from most forms of criticism constrained the independent press as editors and reporters were jailed and or banned from time to time. Tuan Wreh (Read his book: *The Love Of Liberty*) was jailed by the Tubman Administration and made to parade through the principals' streets of Monrovia with fusils on his head. In 1945 the Tubman government jailed one journalist for 15 years, the longest term for any in our country.

Just like Tubman, President Charles D.B. King inflected

rusticity sty against the Liberian media but was challenged by one critic who remained a thorn in the flesh of the Tue Whig Party leadership and the military government was that "inveterate" Pamphleteer, Albert Porte (1906-1986) who from time to time sold his pamphlets on the sidewalks of the streets, attacking issues of current significance. After the passage of the 1924 law, Albert Porte clashed with King in 1929 for using government funds to build himself a private mansion.

There was some degree of press freedom under this provision until the administration of President Charles D.B. King (born in Freetown, Sierra Leone) when the National Legislature passed an anti-press freedom law on February 8, 1924 making it a criminal libel. Law makes it illegal to criticize the President of Liberia and "even if the publication were true, it could not hold water in court and therefore, the individual or publication was still guilty of libel.

"It can be recalled that the enactment of this law coincided with King's exportation of native Liberians as slaves to work on plantations on the islands of Fernando Po. The investigation of this scandal by the League of Nations forced King out of office since slavery had earlier been abolished in the settlements.

Any person to malicious make, publish, expose for sale or to public view any writing, printing, engraving, drawing or effigy charging the President of Liberia or the Diplomatic Representatives of any foreign government with the commission of any act which, if true, would warrant a criminal prosecution against such official, with the intent in so doing to defame, degrade, revile or expose to public hatred, ridicule and contempt for any of the aforesaid officials, or to disturb the peace and friendship between any foreign government and our own.

This law, which is in contravention of the 1847 Constitution, provides a fine of \$300-\$1000 and imprisonment ranging from six months to two years for any person convicted of said offense. Best adds that this law makes it illegal to criticize the President of Liberia and "even if the publication were true, it could not hold water in court and therefore, the individual or publication was still guilty of libel."

Media practitioners and journalists operated in a risky circumstance since journalist were accused of being biased to any of the belligerent forces or the peace keepers. Liberian journalists found it difficult to operate freely for fears of stray bullet or shot intentionally, as lawlessness became very high. While journalists were battling risks posed by rebel forces, they were also encountering confrontation from some civilians, apparently owing to their dissatisfaction for certain publications. **The Liberian media has a daunting and challenging history dating back from its formation to present, with journalists paying high price from the brutal hands successive dictators including former presidents Samuel K. Doe and Charles G. Taylor. Both men have gone down in history for inflating severe injuries and uncompromising actions against journalists and media institutions.**

TORTURES AND BRUTALITIES

To begin with, while all eyes were anxiously glued to the mayhem and other dangerous treatments inflicted on journalists (Liberian) by the known NPFL, there were even much more gruesome and dreadful acts carried out by the LPC, INPFL, ULIMO-J and K, MODEL and LURD. For example, during the invasion and subsequent fall of Taylor's Gbarnga stronghold, ULIMO-K captured alive a renowned broadcast Journalist of the Gbarnga -ELBC Radio Station, chopped out his fingers and was later reportedly found dead. LPC which was also in a fierce contest with ULIMO-K for the control of Gbarnga captured the Bassa Vernacular Announcer Philip Yogar of the very radio station



The Author

while escaping the bullets and wrath of the advancing armed bandits when he fell in an LPC's ambush.

He was searched and the station's ID card was found with him and for that, his head was placed on a solid rock and smashed to death with an axe. Again, a journalist from Gbarnga who came to Monrovia to print his newspaper, was seized by the INPFL and placed in a sealed container to be blown up with an RPG round, but through the grace of Providence, a rescue team from the NPFL's Representatives stationed in Monrovia rushed to the scene and was released upon serious negotiation.

Due to the tactical strategy adopted from the NPFL wherein journalists picked up in conflict besieged areas were incorporated into their public relation network thereafter while providing protection and some items to feed on, are used to provide coverage for their activities as well as promulgating the usefulness of their missions. These embedded journalists, especially when LURD and MODEL collectively mounted the war theater (battlefield) purposely to capture Charles Ghankay Taylor or to see his back were very mindful not to cross the thin red line in order to avoid being branded enemy journalists or spies.

As a result, violations of their rights or encroachment on their security or wellbeing remain a faraway untold story due to little or no information simmering from those two warring factions. But let it also be made emphatically clear here that this does not mean in any way that it was all bread and butter or honeymoon for those journalists trapped in those two factions' web because while some were operating against their will, others had to swallow the bitter pills and often remain mute in the face of psychological threats just to save their own lives or those of love ones, relatives and friends.

JOURNALISTS' DILEMMA

Reporting in conflict zone is very difficult and dangerous because as a journalist, the side you find yourself in either rebel or government controlled, well expected you to report in their favor, report only good happening, and not the ugly side. Anything on the contrary, you will be hunted. Also if you are reporting form one group controlled area and that side is overrun by the other side is a gun battle, if you are caught in the web, you either be killed or severely manhandled.

For instance, in 1994 when Charles Taylor's NPFL former stronghold of Gbarnga fell to another rebel group, there was killing even where, a local journalist was captured and all his fingers were cut off. He was forced to commit suicide. Unlike in the Western world, rebel fighters and ill-regular forces that participated in the war in Liberia do not subscribe to Geneva Convention. This poses a serious impediment for journalists to operate and report unbiased in hot spot.

Both ill-regular forces and government soldiers are in most instances feel uncomfortable with journalist because they fear for international reprisal. Government usually engages in several tactics to force journalist to report in it favor by libeling the jargon "Yellow Journalism". The world (Yellow Journalism" is being so misused by state authorities to the extent it become a household word. In a conflict area, when a journalist report the actual story of happenings, that journalist is the labeled and referred to as enemy" by the group the report is against. Sometimes, the public "lash out at journalists just the journalist do not reported exactly what they want to hear.

TO BE CONT'D

MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

16 hospitalized; 100 relocated

Starts from back page

critical because she has a swollen foot and was unable to run during the pollution of the undiluted chlorine in the community.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says concentrated chlorine gas leaked out of a tank, causing the pollution.

But the NPHIL and the EPA are calling on residents of Chicken Soup Factory to be calm as the situation is under control.

The NPHIL's Blake says the incident occurred at 3:30 AM on Wednesday, but there was no death reported.

According to Blake, 15 persons were taken to the Barbara - Ann Memorial Health Center in Gardnerville while the other lady that is critically ill was rushed to Redemption Hospital in New Kru Town, Bushrod Island.

The EPA's Rafael Nyumba says they arrived on the scene at 8:20AM upon hearing of the incident, nearly five hours following the pollution.

According to Mr. Nyumba,

concentrated chlorine gas leaked out of a tank, adding that the undiluted chlorine was found in the compound of a scrap company named North Star that is situated in the Zinc Camp Community.

Mr. Nyumba continues that many people, including women and children were seen fleeing their homes and

holding their noses to avoid the polluted odor of the chlorine.

He explains teams from the EPA, NPHIL the Liberia National Police (LNP) and nurses from the Ministry of Health were able to relocate the container from the affected area to Disco Hill Community in Margibi County.



Harmful chemical liquid rolls from within the company's fence into the community

Meanwhile, Mr. Nyumba says residents of the Disco Hill Community too were afraid that they could be affected in similar manner as those in Chicken Soup Factory in Montserrado County.

However, he says the responding team has assured residents of Disco Hill that the container no longer poses any threat to human lives, as its content has been defused.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nyumba says the EPA will be sending its team to the affected area to test all the wells there to know if any of it got affected.

He notes that if there is a problem with any well, it will be handled.

At the same time there is a threat of lawsuit in the tune of US\$2m to be filed at the Gardnersville Magisterial Court against the management of the North Star Scraps Company situated in the National Transit Authority (NTA) Zinc Camp community for its alleged illegal disposal

of harmful chemical substances.

Locals say it affected a little over 20 persons, including women and children.

Some of the victims are identified as Fatu Newton, Juleh Johnson, Elizabeth Kular, Darous Newton, Dennise Tonpoh and Tumu, among others.

They are hospitalized due to the effect of the harmful and dangerous chemical substance which pollutes the air of the community.

Zinc Camp Community Chairlady Madam Nancy Wlue says the decision to sue the North Star Scraps Company is unanimously reached at the end of mass meeting held on 15 November.

But she denies report that over one hundred residents were relocated from the community, contradicting government's account.

She says everyone who fled their homes returned, except those under critical conditions.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*

Bong authorities violate Budget Law?

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Bong County authorities are being criticized for what appears to be a total violation of the budget law of Liberia, following the appointment of a county comptroller instead of an election.

The Budget Law says

During the County Council Sitting on Monday, 12 November, Bong County Senator and Chairman of the Council Sitting Henry Yallah announced Abraham Kollie as the new comptroller for Bong County.

But many observers described the appointment as stage - managed.

Kollie, a knowledgeable man reading MBA, to take charge as acting comptroller until we drag the next sitting to legitimize that," Yallah announced at the Sitting.

But his justification was rejected by Lawrence Plator, the former chair of the county's project management committee who claimed that he expressed interest in the position through a written application.

Mr. Plator says he was shocked to hear the senator announcing that no one had applied for the job.

Plator says he is doing some consultations to decide his next course of action against the county.

"The whole budget law was hijacked today; in fact, I was surprised to have heard the chairperson of the Caucus saying no one applied for the job," Plator says.

"It is false and misleading. I have my document with me. They just decided to manipulate the process," he continues.

The former head of the Bong County Civil Society, Stephen Mulbah, was elected as chair of the project management committee, while John Mc'joe, reportedly the agriculture coordinator for Jorquellah District Two, was elected as treasurer.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*



Sen. Henry Yallah

delegates attending the county council sitting should "elect a three-member project management committee once every three year, comprising a chairperson, a treasurer, and a comptroller."

However Sen. Yallah claims that no one applied for the position, leaving the county's leadership with no option but to appoint Kollie to fill in the void.

"Having said that, we will appoint Mr. Abraham Jutonue

McGill gets LEADS

Starts from back page

President George Manneh Weah prominently participated in entrenchment of a robust system, pioneering Africa's quest for robust development with manifold achievements, consolidating on her mandate in all ramifications to achieving the Liberian government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, thereby marrying patriotism with experiential erudition in the trend of globalization.

"Hence, all stakeholders and indeed, all people of Africa shall no longer count their blessing in terms of Mr. McGill's strides one by one but by tens," it points out.

LEADS named Dr. Chris Kolade, former Nigerian High Commissioner to United Kingdom, Brig. General Paul Boroh, Special Assistant to Nigerian President on Niger Delta and Inspector of Police of Rwanda, Emmanuel Gasana, as those who shared the crystal marble award for 2018.

The group vows to always be in the vanguard of projecting and engaging in activities that would bring pride to everyone associated with LEADS-Africa as member.

"We shall find salient areas of partnership with your distinguished personality and

this office; we shall also continue to organize and plan training programmed to build members' capacity and as such, require facilities for enhanced logistics that would enable us contribute much more to our quest to achieve our mandate."

Meanwhile, LEADS-Africa commends the Liberian government through President Weah for declaring tuition-free higher education here, noting that free education shows the unwavering commitment of President Weah's leadership to access an inhibited access to well funded higher education in Liberia, worthy emulation by other states of Africa.

In response, Minister McGill expresses gratitude to the group for the global recognition, and lauds President Weah for affording him the opportunity to serve his country.

The honoree stresses that development and achieving the Pro Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development is the prime focus of President Weah, and that the President is working around the clock to ensure roads are connected and livelihood of the Liberian people are improved. -*Editing by Jonathan Browne*

#Stop prioritizing foreign businesses over Liberian businesses!#

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Fire Service to introduce mobile clinic

By Ethel A. Tweh

Liberia National Fire Service (LNFS) Director Alex K. Dickson says with the help of the Berlin National Fire Service, the LNFS will

nine months ago, there have been 111 fire outbreaks of which 11 persons died.

But Dickson says 61 firemen were trained last week by nurses from America to treat first aid cases in order to

According to him, President George Manneh Weah made his house available for inspection two weeks ago.

For his part, Dassin Seaward, a firefighter, says the country needs more preventive measures, calling on Liberians to be fire safety compliant. Mr. Seaward says there will be training for taxi drivers and car owners to learn how to use the fire extinguisher, as he explains that fire victims are rescued from the disaster before extinguishers are used whenever fire occurs.

Mr. Seaward is encouraging everyone to buy extinguisher for their homes and cars and learn to fight fire when it occurs before the fire team comes.

Meanwhile Mr. Seaward says there are certain businesses that are accredited to bring and sell extinguishers in the country, and cautions that fake extinguishers have been sold in the country by other people.

He warns that if those who are not to bring extinguishers into the country are caught, they will be fined with US\$500.00 and will be jailed for 60 days. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**



introduce a mobile clinic to help fire victims in the country.

Addressing a press briefing Thursday, 15 November at the Information Ministry, Director Dickson said since he took over

operate the mobile clinic here.

Mr. Dickson announces that the LNFS is about to carry on a massive awareness, fire drill and inspection of homes from 21 November to make sure homes are protected.

KD Short Film to empower Liberian producers

By Ben P. Wesee

Despite the movie industry in Liberia thriving to get on par with others in Africa, Liberia's international movie star Korto Davis is on the move to empower Liberian producers through her KD short film festival award.

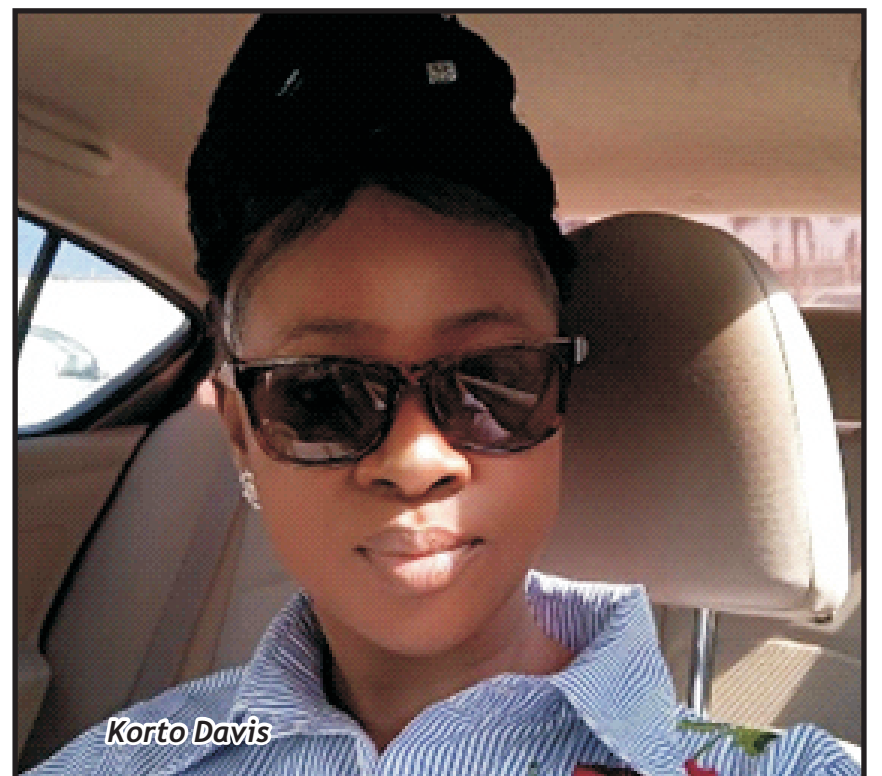
The award winning actress notes in an exclusive interview with the New Dawn that after lots of achievements internationally, she has returned to help in improving the Liberian movie industry by empowering producers thru cash award and training.

Korto further explains: "I always have the passion for Liberia; I grew up with passion for movies, went to school and study theater act though I

of the art equipment used in their film production, adding that it is against such backdrop she decided to return home in order to help with her own experience, so that Liberian movies will once again have some taste.

"Once we do this competition, it will enable our Liberian producers to do better film with the mindset that they are in competition with each other, even next year, we are trying to open it up to other countries and we are not only giving the money but also going to open workshop after this first edition to teach them the do's and don'ts of film making", Korto Davis.

According to her, the



Korto Davis

studied in Ghana but I always know that Liberia has lot of hidden talents; the only thing I believe is that they don't have the opportunity to do what others are doing, like people coming to teach them or even build movie school here for them."

She says for so long she has noticed the Liberian public has lost interest in watching home movies due to poor quality and lack of standard equipment to shoot a movie that could be screened internationally.

She discloses that Nigerian and Ghanaian movies are ahead of Liberia's due to state

competition will enable producers to produce short films that will be evaluated by judges and only six will make it to the grand show at the Monrovia City Hill on Friday, 16 November when three out of the six will be announced as winners.

Ms. Davis says the KD short film festival award night will be characterized by an old school night, featuring top Liberia artists, government officials, including Vice President Jewel Howard Taylor, who will deliver the keynote address. --**Editing by Jonathan Browne**

Locals unhappy over allotment to Phebe Hospital

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan
in Bong

Several citizens of Bong County have expressed serious frustrations over the manner in which Phebe Hospital was treated in the just ended county council sitting in Gbarnga.

Recently at the County Council Sitting, locals say Phebe Hospital was not prioritized in the allotments on grounds that it is receiving funding from government.

Phebe Hospital was allotted US\$79,000.00, while the office of the Superintendent was allotted a total of US\$96,000.00.

The decision by the county authorities to leave out Phebe Hospital has drawn the attention of citizens in the County.

Speaking in separate interviews with our Bong County correspondent recently, the aggrieved citizens say Phebe Hospital has and continues to provide adequate health services to them despite the numerous challenges it faces.

Those interviewed agree that it is true that the county

has a lot of projects that should be completed through funding allotted from the county council sitting.

However, they equally believe that Phebe Hospital needs to be prioritized.

According to them, the action of the county to deny

too much.

At the county sitting, US\$50,000.00 was allotted for the renovation of the Superintendent's Compound while another \$46,000.00 was allotted for administrative expenses, totaling US\$96,000.00.

Our correspondent says locals are suggesting that portion of this amount should



Phebe Hospital its share of funding from the county council sitting is a sign of neglect on their part to improving the health condition of the citizens.

According to the citizens, the US\$96,000.00 allocated to office of the superintendent is

have been directed to the Phebe Hospital to operate in the interest of the sick.

According to report, Phebe Hospital is currently out of essential drugs to cater to patients seeking medical attention at the health facility.

The situation is said to be

posing serious threats to the professional works of health workers at Phebe Hospital.

In response to the citizens' calls, Bong County Project Specialist Thomas Cisco says though the name of the hospital was not mentioned at the sitting, US\$79,000.00 was later allotted to the health center.

He says based on the citizens call, they later decided to allot the amount for the hospital.

His response has received mixed reactions from citizens, many of whom see the allotment as something done out of "gentlemen agreement" by lawmakers. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**

Français

L'avocat public de Nimba déteste le processus de sélection des membres du jury

L'avocat public du comté de Nimba est déçu du processus de sélection des membres du jury dans le comté. Me Robertson P. Mahn dit déplorer la sélection des étudiants comme des membres du jury. Ces derniers, selon lui, rendent le travail plus difficile.

S'exprimant le 13 novembre, à l'occasion de la rentrée judiciaire pour le mois de novembre à Sanniquellie, dans le comté de Nimba, l'avocat a déclaré que la plupart des membres du jury sont des étudiants qui ont du mal à comprendre leur rôle et la manière de procéder dans les tribunaux.

Me Mahn doute de la capacité des étudiants à faire la part des choses en matière de justice et à déterminer qui dit la vérité. Cela, selon lui, est loin d'être anodin, d'autant plus qu'il est indispensable pour leur jugement. Il insiste sur la nécessité d'inviter des personnes compétentes

capables de faire la part des choses et de rendre un jugement équitable et sain dans les tribunaux.

Pour sa part, le président du 8ème tribunal itinéraire de

Sanniquellie a appelé les magistrats du comté à agir de manière à redonner confiance aux justiciables. Le juge Yarmie Qua-qua Gbeisaye a appelé les agents

de l'appareil judiciaire à adopter un comportement juste susceptible de créer un climat de confiance dans le système judiciaire.

Il a ajouté que les magistrats ne devraient pas compter uniquement sur

leurs fonctions dans les tribunaux pour subvenir à leurs besoins, mais de s'impliquer aussi dans l'agriculture et d'autres activités productives afin de nourrir leur famille.



CPI : pour la défense de Blé Goudé, « le procureur n'a pas d'affaire »

A la Cour pénale internationale où leur client est jugé avec l'ex-président ivoirien Laurent Gbagbo pour crimes contre l'humanité pour son rôle présumé dans les violences post-électorales de 2010-2011, les avocats de Charles Blé Goudé ont déclaré ce mercredi que le dossier de l'accusation ne tenait pas.

Emmitoufflé dans un large pagne jaune, une tresse sur la tête, Charles Blé Goudé apparaît confiant et serein. Me Knoop, son avocat principal, prend alors la parole : « Le procureur n'a pas d'affaire », lance-t-il au juge-président de la chambre d'accusation. Charles Blé Goudé esquisse un sourire de satisfaction. Dans la galerie vitrée qui surplombe la salle d'audience, le public pousse un soupir de soulagement.

Puis l'avocat entre dans le vif du sujet. Me Knoop livre une série d'arguments juridiques pour démonter la démarche de l'accusation, avant d'aborder le fond du dossier. Pour lui, le procureur n'est pas parvenu à présenter le moindre témoin capable d'attester que Charles Blé Goudé faisait bien partie d'un cercle d'initiés ayant commis des violences en 2010-

2011, afin de se maintenir au pouvoir.

La procureur de la CPI accuse notamment l'ex-leader des Jeunes patriotes d'avoir attisé la division à travers des discours et d'avoir appelé à des actes de violences contre les militants d'Alassane Ouattara durant la crise post-électorale.

« A quel plan fait-on allusion ? » s'interroge l'avocat, qui s'attaque à une faille du dossier déjà soulevée par ses confrères : la solidité des preuves. La majorité des accusations sur des faits de violences soumises par le procureur s'appuient sur des rapports d'ONG qui font référence à des sources anonymes. Impossible de vérifier ces témoignages, s'emporte l'avocat. Impossible donc, de prouver la responsabilité de son client. Là encore, la défense remet en question la crédibilité de l'enquête menée par le procureur.

L'ancien président ivoirien Laurent Gbagbo et l'ex-leader des Jeunes patriotes Charles Blé Goudé sont poursuivis pour crimes contre l'humanité, pour les violences commises pendant la crise post-électorale de 2010-2011. Leur procès a débuté le 28 janvier 2016.

L'ONU met fin à neuf ans de sanctions contre l'Erythrée

Le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations unies a levé ce mercredi 14 novembre toutes les sanctions contre l'Erythrée. Une décision adoptée à l'unanimité.

Embargo sur les armes, interdictions de voyage, gels

d'avoirs : pour l'Erythrée, ces sanctions en vigueur depuis neuf ans appartiennent désormais au passé.

Le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies accusait Asmara de soutenir les islamistes shebabs en Somalie, ce que

l'Erythrée a toujours démenti. Et jusqu'à présent, aucune preuve de ce soutien présumé n'a jamais été trouvée.

Pour l'ONU, cette levée des sanctions est une façon de saluer le récent réchauffement des relations entre l'Erythrée et l'Éthiopie. En juillet, les deux pays ont signé un accord de paix historique qui a permis de mettre fin à plusieurs décennies de conflit.

Dans son texte adopté ce mercredi, le Conseil de sécurité demande à l'Erythrée et Djibouti de poursuivre leurs efforts. Les relations entre les deux pays se sont récemment apaisées, alors qu'un différend frontalier sur la zone stratégique de Ras Doumeira les oppose depuis 2008.

Toujours dans cette perspective d'apaisement entre l'Erythrée et Djibouti, l'ONU appelle Asmara à fournir des informations sur le sort de soldats djiboutiens

disparus après des heurts il y a 10 ans.

Changement d'attitude des Américains

C'est un pari sur l'avenir que les diplomates ont fait, celui de voir l'Erythrée menée une transition démocratique rapide et que cette ouverture se traduise en opportunités économiques pour toute la Corne de l'Afrique.

L'Erythrée ne disparaît pas pour autant de l'agenda du Conseil, rapporte notre correspondante à New York, Marie Bourreau. Sous la pression de la France, principale alliée de Djibouti où elle dispose de bases militaires, Asmara devra régler son différend

frontalier avec Djibouti ainsi que la question des prisonniers de guerre. Les progrès seront évalués mi-février, puis tous les 6 mois dans le cadre d'un rapport écrit du secrétaire général.

Mais c'est surtout le changement d'attitude des Américains qui aurait permis la levée de ces sanctions. Le conseiller à la sécurité nationale John Bolton se serait personnellement impliqué sur ce dossier. Et cela d'autant plus que l'Arabie saoudite et les Emirats Arabes Unis, qui ont utilisé l'Erythrée comme base arrière à leurs opérations militaires au Yémen, ont activement parrainé le rapprochement entre les deux pays.



Français

Éditorial

La vice-présidente Taylor a-t-elle des choses à se reprocher ?

La vice-présidente Jewel Howard Taylor ne cesse de rassurer le président George Manneh Weah de sa loyauté, non seulement envers lui, mais aussi envers la coalition pour le changement démocratique.

Pour la deuxième fois de suite en moins d'un an, la vice-présidente Jewel Taylor a réitéré publiquement son rôle en tant que vice-présidente de la République du Libéria et son soutien indéfectible au président Weah.

Dans une déclaration du bureau de la vice-présidente rendue publique par son chef de cabinet, George T. Nimely, et relayée par un quotidien local, Mme Jewel Howard Taylor s'est dite pleinement consciente de sa responsabilité en stricte conformité avec le rôle et la responsabilité constitutionnels clairement énoncés pour le poste de la vice-présidence. Elle a par conséquent tenu à réaffirmer que l'objectif principal de sa stratégie et de ses actions a toujours été de soutenir honnêtement l'agenda et les objectifs du président Weah, et non son propre agenda.

La vice-présidente a renouvelé son soutien au président Weah alors que son Parti patriotique national (NPP), membre de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir, est en proie à un conflit interne. Elle était porte-étendard du NPP lorsque le candidat George Manneh Weah la choisissait comme sa colistière aux élections de 2017 sur le billet de la coalition qui détient aujourd'hui les rênes du pouvoir.

Cet Nième renouvellement de loyauté est étrange et semble indiquer que la vice-présidente et le président Weah ne travaillent pas ensemble.

Selon la déclaration rendue publique par son chef de cabinet, la vice-président Taylor a reconnu le malaise politique qui s'est emparé de son parti, tout en ajoutant que c'est un phénomène qui est récurrent dans toutes les institutions politiques.

Cependant, nous pensons que, si ce malaise politique est susceptible d'affecter de quelque manière que ce soit sa relation avec la présidente Weah et la Coalition, la vice-présidente n'a d'autre choix que de trouver le plus tôt possible une solution.

Il y a à peine quelques mois, la vice-présidente Taylor présentait ses excuses au président Weah sur les ondes pour ses nombreux voyages hors du pays à l'insu de ce dernier.

Nous aimerions préciser ici qu'il existe une grande différence entre les mots et les actions. Nous nous demandons également pourquoi ces réaffirmations de loyauté de Mme Taylor envers le président Weah. D'où vient cette méfiance ?

Nous demandons à la vice-présidente Taylor d'agir de manière à inspirer confiance dans le cadre de l'exercice de ses fonctions. Elle n'aura ainsi aucune raison de continuer à rassurer la présidente Weah de sa loyauté. La loyauté se démontre par des actions et non par des mots.

Nous pensons que si la vice-présidente Taylor collaborait étroitement avec le président sur presque tout, elle n'aurait aucune raison de continuer à le rassurer. Mais cela ne semble pas être le cas.

Il est important que le président et la vice-présidente s'engagent dans la même voie et promeuvent le même programme dans l'intérêt de la bonne gouvernance ou du bon leadership. Mais, ce à quoi nous assistons aujourd'hui ne semble pas le cas. C'est dommage.

COMMENTAIRE

Par M Niaz Asadullah , Antonio Savoia & Antonio Savoia

Comment les pays peuvent-ils réduire la pauvreté plus rapidement ?

KUALA LUMPUR et MANCHESTER — Le monde peut-il mettre un terme à la pauvreté d'ici 2030, l'objectif fixé par l'Agenda pour le développement durable de l'Organisation des Nations Unies ? L'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a récemment confirmé cette date butoir, mais a concédé à cette réunion qu'il faudra « accélérer les actions mondiales » pour lutter contre la pauvreté. Alors que la communauté internationale explore de nouvelles solutions, les leçons du passé pourraient nous être utiles.

La réduction de la pauvreté est un élément crucial des politiques de développement depuis des décennies. Durant les 15 années des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD), le prédécesseur des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD), le pourcentage de personnes vivant dans la pauvreté, définie comme moins de 1,90 dollar par jour - a considérablement baissé, passant de près de 27 % en 2000, lorsque les OMD ont débuté, à environ 9 % en 2017.

À première vue, la réduction du taux de pauvreté dans les premières années des ODD a également été impressionnante. Entre janvier 2016 et juin 2018, d'un environ 83 millions de personnes sont sorties de la pauvreté extrême. Pourtant, pour rester sur la bonne voie pour atteindre l'objectif de 2030, environ 120 millions de personnes devraient avoir échappé à la pauvreté durant cette période. En dépit des avancées, le rythme des progrès a été moins que satisfaisant.

Dans un document récent co-écrit pour la revue World Development, nous avons examiné les facteurs de succès de réduction de la pauvreté. À l'aide des statistiques sur la pauvreté des pays en développement au cours de l'ère des ODD, nous avons évalué si les pays aux niveaux de pauvreté de revenus supérieurs - c'est à dire, où davantage de personnes vivent avec moins d'argent - ont connu des réductions plus rapides dans leurs taux de pauvreté que dans les économies aux niveaux de pauvreté de revenus inférieurs. En utilisant les limites de 1,25 \$ et 2 \$ par personne et par jour, nous avons constaté que la pauvreté a eu tendance à diminuer plus rapidement dans les pays qui ont commencé par être plus pauvres.

Mais ces résultats, bien que positifs, ne disent pas tout. Dans de nombreux pays, la fin de la pauvreté reste un objectif lointain. Par exemple, au rythme actuel de réduction de la pauvreté, nous estimons que le Mali, où 86 % de la population vivait avec moins de 1,25 dollar par jour en 1990, aura besoin de 31 ans de plus pour éliminer l'extrême pauvreté. Mais même en Équateur, où seulement 7 % de la population vivait avec moins de 1,25 dollar par jour en 1990, l'élimination de la pauvreté prendra au moins une autre décennie.

Les différentes expériences des pays en Afrique et en Asie montrent que, bien que l'adoption de l'ordre du jour des OMD ait bien accéléré la réduction de la pauvreté, le degré

de progrès a largement varié. Au début des années 1990, les niveaux de pauvreté du Nigeria, du Lesotho, de Madagascar et de la Zambie ont été similaires à ceux de la Chine, du Vietnam et de l'Indonésie. Mais au moment où les OMD ont pris fin en 2015, les pays asiatiques ont réduit les taux de pauvreté de manière spectaculaire ; les pays africains ne sont pas dans le même cas.

Cette divergence se maintient. Aujourd'hui, l'extrême pauvreté se limite la plupart du temps à l'Afrique ; selon le rapport de 2018 de la Banque mondiale sur la pauvreté et la prospérité partagée, 27 des 28 pays les plus pauvres du monde sont situés sur ce continent et chacun a un taux de pauvreté supérieur à 30 %. En fait, au taux actuel de réduction de la pauvreté, plus de 300 millions de personnes en Afrique subsaharienne seront encore pauvres en 2030.

De nombreux facteurs contribuent à cette modification de la carte de la pauvreté. En Afrique, la faible performance économique - alimentée par les conflits, les politiques inefficaces, la fragmentation ethnique et les chocs externes - a compliqué le financement des programmes de lutte contre la pauvreté. Mais le facteur le plus important reste peut-être la capacité de l'État. Après tout, la faiblesse des institutions publiques ne peut fournir efficacement les biens et services.

Bien sûr, cela conduit à une autre question : quels sont les facteurs qui déterminent la capacité d'un État ? En règle générale, les États fonctionnent mieux lorsque les élites dirigeantes sont liées par des limitations de leurs pouvoirs. Mais l'expérience administrative joue également un rôle. La Chine, qui a une période un peu plus longue de régime d'État moderne que la plupart de ses homologues africains plus jeunes, a peut-être simplement développé une plus grande capacité d'administration de son territoire.

Pourtant, quelle que soit la raison de cette variation, il ne fait aucun doute que la capacité de l'État est l'un des ingrédients clés pour la réussite de la réduction de la pauvreté. Nous avons constaté qu'au cours des OMD, la pauvreté des pays dotés de solides institutions publiques ont été en mesure de réduire la pauvreté deux fois plus vite que les pays à faible capacité et qu'ils étaient plus susceptibles d'atteindre l'objectif des OMD de réduire de moitié la pauvreté d'ici 2015.

L'éradication de la pauvreté reste une priorité absolue pour les 193 gouvernements qui ont adopté les ODD. Mais comme la communauté internationale l'a appris des OMD, les objectifs ne garantissent pas le progrès. Pour s'assurer que les 725 millions de personnes qui sont restées dans la pauvreté à la fin de période des OMD puissent y échapper, il faut investir dans des programmes qui visent à créer des États efficaces. Sinon, une date de fin pour la lutte contre la pauvreté restera hors d'atteinte.

CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT



With Ben Polee Wesee

Full listing of Liberian artists at Davido Concert

DAVIDO
LIVE IN LIBERIA

TICKETS LOCATIONS

ABI JAUDI SUPERMARKET
RANDALL STREET, MONROVIA LIBERIA

ABI JAUDI SUPERMARKET
16TH STREET SINKOR, MONROVIA LIBERIA

RIVERSIDE RESORT & VILLAS
ST. PAUL BRIDGE COMMUNITY, MONROVIA LIBERIA

ALL ORANGE STORES & POS IN
MONROVIA || KAKATA || HARBEL || BUCHANA

PRE-SALE TICKETS AVAILABLE UNTIL NOVEMBER 20TH

VVIP - USD\$100 | AROUND VIP - USD\$25
STADIUM WING - USD\$15 | AROUND THE FIELD - USD\$5

Logos: LE PIERRE H&S, LEYLA, 30 BILLION GANG, THE PLUG, DJECOOL, orange

The organizers and sponsors of the Nigerian international artist Davido release the full list of Liberian artists to perform at the Davido's concert in Liberia slated for the Samuel K. Doe Sports Complex in Paynesville on 29 November, a National Holiday here. November 29th is the birth anniversary of Liberia's 18th President, William V.S. Tubman.

1. Cjay
2. Killerbeatz

3. Christoph The Change
4. J Slught
5. Nasseman
6. Chiller Coolnanee
7. Deng
8. Acecape
9. Stunna
10. Da Vero
11. Anitram
12. Ameko
13. Kobazzie

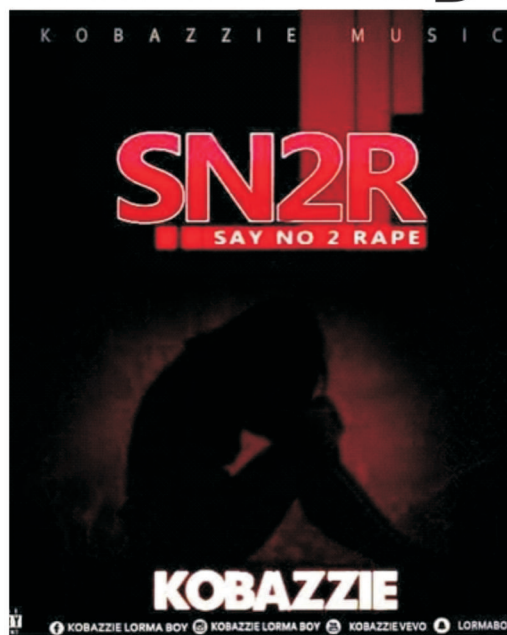
Stunna, CIC, and Double-H leave for the EcoFest in Sierra Leone

Top musicians from seven West African countries namely; Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria, Liberia, and Senegal are converging today, November 16, 2018 at the Sierra Leone National Stadium in Freetown to showcase their talents and represent their respective countries in a live concert.

Stunna, CIC, Speedo, and Jslught are set to represent Liberia. Lately, we spotted a picture from Entertainment Mogul Double-H, Sensational Artist Stunna, and MTN Brand Ambassador CIC on their way for the festival.

The Ecofest is the reloaded version of Ghana Meets Naija and every artist brought in is a household name in West Africa. *Credit- Diamond online*

Coming soon: Kobazzie's latest effort "Say No To Rape"



artist Kobazzie has joined the campaign to stamp out rape in Liberia.

In his upcoming song, he is urging everyone to SAY NO TO RAPE; this song may sound slightly different from Kobazzie's normal output with a slightly spooky sound and mid-tempo Beatz. The artist stresses "Real Men don't take it by force" and rape shouldn't be compromised.

In a country where artists produce songs and videos just for commercial value, it's rare to see likes of Kobazzie.

Kobazzie deserves commendation for spreading the word on Sexual Abuse. Together, we can conquer this; Let's Say No to Rape.

**#To empower
Liberians, enforce
the exclusive
Liberians business
act. #**

With one of the evil menaces (rape) that are affecting Liberia today, there has been a popular demand for Liberian musicians to use their art to speak on issues negatively affecting the Liberian society and lifestyle.

Lately, we came across a sexual violence and gender-based song from one of Liberia's musical gurus, Christoph, cautioning the public against gender and sexual violence.

As the saying goes, one tree can't make a forest. Sensational



Lawmaker, journalist face probe

By Bridgett Milton

Liberian journalist Philibert Browne and Montserrado County District #10 Rep. Yekeh Kolubah will face separate Legislative inquiries following their utterances relating to ongoing alleged missing 15.5 billion Liberian Dollars.

Journalist Browne is due to face the House of Representatives on Monday, 19 November, following his comment on local broadcaster OK FM on Wednesday, 14 November that more than 15 lawmakers were bribed to authorize the printing of 15.5 billion Liberian Dollars.

And Rep. Kolubah is due to face investigation at the House for alleging that one of the missing money containers is at the house of President George Manneh Weah.

The calls for the investigations of the two figures were contained in two communications addressed to the House by Nimba County District #5 Representative Samuel Kogar on Thursday, 15



Rep. Yekeh Kolubah



Journalist Philibert Browne

November.

While the lawmakers may be acting swiftly against Browne and Kolubah to protect their image and that of the president in the 15.5 billion allegation, similar action is yet to be taken by the Legislature against Senator Prince Yormie Johnson, a former rebel leader

who threatens to massively resist establishment of war crimes court and go after its supporters and the chairman of the ruling CDC, Mr. Mulbah Morlu who said he saw two pick up loads of money leaving the Central Bank of Liberia compound to an unknown destination.

Prince Johnson in the 1990s controlled the dreaded breakaway rebel faction Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), and many here including some of his kinsmen in the Legislature that he threatens to go after for their support for war crimes court, see his threats as treasonable and want him to face state security investigation.

However, the House on Thursday summoned Mr. Browne, the Managing Editor of local daily Hot Pepper Newspaper to provide some evidence regarding his claim that some lawmakers allegedly took bribes for the printing of 15.5 billion Liberian Dollars.

In a communication requesting the House to invite journalist Browne, Rep. Kogar complains that the journalist on Wednesday revealed that there are pieces of evidence to show that more 15 lawmakers allegedly received bribes on two separation occasions.

According to Kogar's communication, Mr. Browne alleged that the bribes were offered the lawmakers at the T-Five Academy School in Paynesville and the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) car parked respectively.

"He furthered that said bribe was intended to give authorization for the printing of the Five Billion Liberian

Dollars (5 Billion) and additional 10.5 Billion Liberian dollars banknotes (currency)," the communication continues.

Regarding Rep. Kolubah's comments, Rep. Kogar writes the House, requesting that he craves Plenary's indulgence to subject the Montserrado District #10 Representative to investigation by the Rules, Order and Administration Committee of the House of Representatives.

Rep. Kogar says Rep. Kolubah's revelation that one of the missing money containers is at the house of President Weah warrants an impeachment if it is found to be true.

He says Rep. Kolubah needs to provide all evidence in his possession to the investigation.

Further, Rep. Kogar says the request to investigate Rep. Kolubah is in connection to statement made by the lawmaker on OK FM on 14 November, telling journalist Browne to go to the Plenary and he (Kolubah) will protect the journalist.

Kogar is offended by Kolubah's remark that nobody will do anything to journalist Browne, arguing that Kolubah spoke as if the Plenary is in the habit of intimidating or harassing citizens or public officials appearing before it.--

Edited by Winston W. Parley

House presents tools for impeachment

By Winston W. Parley

The Impeachment Managers of the House of Representatives has presented to the Liberian Senate, instruments intended to be used to impeach Associate Justice Kabineh M. Ja'neh, in spite of two separate challenges against the process at the Supreme Court.

The Senate which is clothed with power to conduct impeachment trials, is already being challenged by four of its members at the Supreme Court of Liberia for amending Rule 63 of its Standing Rules to pave the way for Senators to go ahead and impeach Ja'neh since the Legislature did not prescribe rules for impeachment.

"We now therefore want to present these instruments to

the Senate through its authorized authority as ... the instruments brought forward to you to be used for the impeachment of the Associate Justice as named herein," the Chairman of the Committee, Gbarpolu County Rep. Cllr. Kanie Wesso reported Thursday, 15 November.

He says the Committee went to work and brought a report, followed by a resolution and came up with the impeachment bill.

Rep. Wesso presented instruments in the hands of the Managers for the purpose of impeaching Associate Justice Ja'neh, who is accused by ruling party CDC Representatives Moses Acarous Gray and Thomas Fallah of alleged proved misconduct and abuse of judicial description, among others.

In the wake of the speeding legislative process to impeach Ja'neh, the accused Justice is still looking up to the Supreme Court for its decision in his petition for a writ of prohibition against the lawmakers' action that precedes the request filed by the four senators to stay impeachment.

Rep. Wesso says the Managers have a resolution setting up the rules to govern the impeachment of president, vice president, members of the Supreme Court, judges of standing courts and ad - hoc civil officers as well.

Additionally, he says the Managers have in their possession the report of the special ad - hoc committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the petition filed by "our colleagues."

Further, he says they have the impeachment bill that was drawn up and passed by the House, and copies of the amended petition that was filed by Reps. Thomas Fallah and Moses Acarous Gray. -
Editing by Jonathan Browne

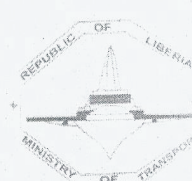


Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

CAREY & WARREN STREETS
MONROVIA, LIBERIA



PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

November 15, 2018

The Ministry of Transport wishes to notify the general public that in collaboration with the Liberia National Police (LNP) and the Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA) will commence phase two of a vigorous joint inspection and enforcement exercise for verification of vehicle, motorcycles, tricycles registration documents, insurance and driver's licenses. This exercise will commence on Tuesday, November 20, 2018 in Monrovia and its environs.

All are encouraged to kindly proceed to the Ministry of Transport to have their vehicles, motorcycles, tricycles registration documents and driver's licenses updated to avoid unwarranted embarrassments.

Vehicles found not to be in compliance will be impounded until all formalities are completed. Please take note that an impoundment fee will be paid before the impounded vehicle is released.

Signed:

Samuel G. Barjibo, Sr.
DIRECTOR OF PRESS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

McGill gets LEADS-Africa's award



L league of African Development Students or LEADS-Africa, an advocacy group based in Nigeria flowers Liberia's Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Chief of Staff in the Office of President, Nathaniel Fallo McGill for his tireless and strong advocacy in Liberia and Africa at large.

Minister McGill is former

national chairman of President George Weah's Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) party.

The group, which visited Liberia for the presentation of the crystal marble award and certificate to Minister McGill at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has an impressive and exemplary antecedence in public service per excellence, having had a vibrant, dynamic

and remarkable career in the unflinching quest for the much desired change in Liberia even then while still in opposition thereby championing the cause of Africa's true democracy development.

LEADS-Africa notes that such strides come with the rest of the world in attaining the status imperative for Africa's quest for self-reliance and development to thrive, since no meaningful development can ever be attained without a robust development strategy as a germane approach to national progress and development.

The late U.S. Civil Rights Leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once noted, "Our life begins to end the day we become silent about things that [affect us]," the group indicates.

According LEADS-Africa, Minister McGill has alongside his indefatigable colleagues and other stakeholders in the presidency under the sterling leadership of



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16 hospitalized; 100 relocated

-Following pollution in Chicken Soup Factory

By Lewis S. Teh & Emmanuel Mondaye

The National Public Health Institute of Liberia (NPHIL) says 16 persons have been hospitalized and 100 others relocated from Chicken Soup Factory Community along the Somali Drive following an incident of undiluted chlorine pollution in the area

Wednesday morning, 14 November.

Addressing a press briefing at the Ministry of Information Thursday, 15 November NPHIL Deputy Director General for Administration, Henry A. Blake, says one of the 16 persons that were hospitalized is



This is the corner of the fence of North Star Scraps company where the pollution started



Harmful chemical liquid rolls from within the company's fence into the community

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