



MTN MoMo

You can now pay your WAEC fees with MTN Mobile Money.

Liberia's leading Network and the West African Examination Council (WAEC) have collaborated to make fees payment easier with MTN Mobile Money.

To pay your fees, simply dial *156# and follow the prompts.

everywhere you go



The New Dawn

French Version Inside

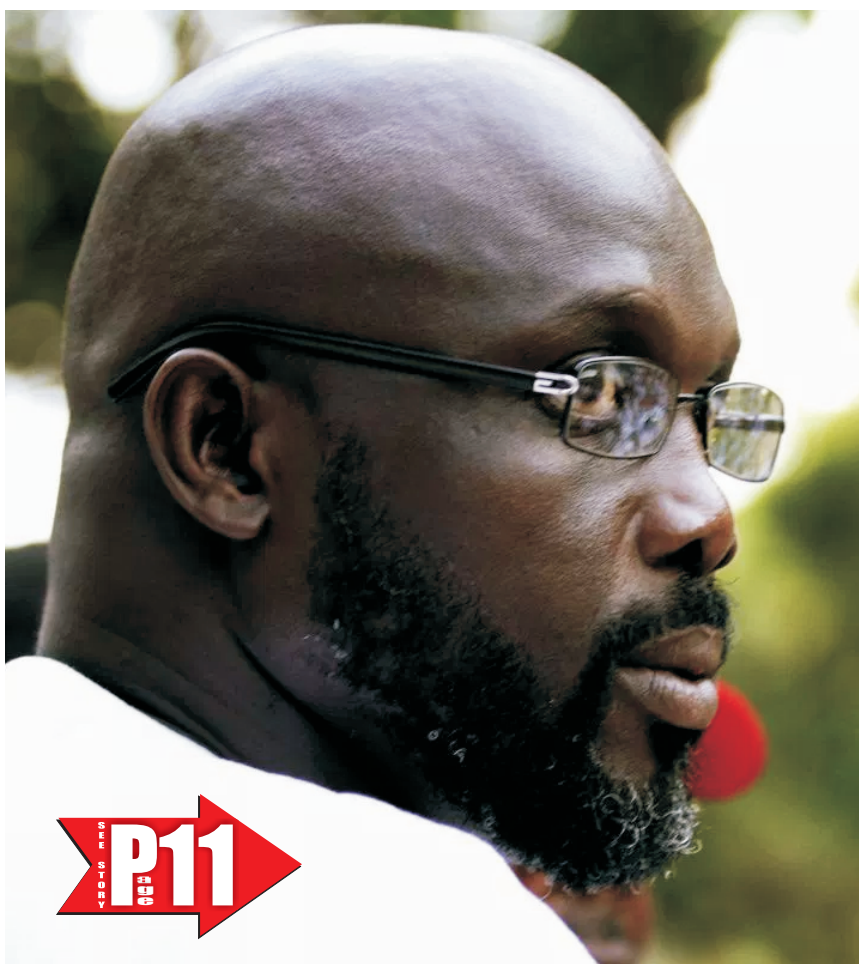
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Advertize
Here For
Low Rate

VOL. 8 NO. 208

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2018

PRICE LD\$40.00



P11

Plot to strangle Weah's gov't

-As US based Liberians mount pressure for sanction

Marketers boycott District#13 by-election



P11





Continental News

Nigeria's Abubakar promises to boost oil investment, cut subsidies if elected

Nigeria's main opposition candidate Atiku Abubakar said on Monday he will boost oil sector investment, cut costly fuel subsidies and double the size of the economy by 2025 if he wins next year's presidential election.

The businessman and former vice president portrayed himself as a champion of the private sector as he released his manifesto and set out his plans to stop incumbent Muhammadu Buhari securing a second term in February.

There are few reliable opinion polls in Nigeria, Africa's largest oil producer. But Abubakar is seen as a substantial challenger to Buhari, a former military leader who has suffered a run of defections, overseen a stumbling economy and struggled to contain militant violence in the northeast.

The opposition People's Democratic Party (PDP)

candidate is, like Buhari, a northerner - but analysts say his business background, in port logistics among other ventures, has won him supporters among the southern business elite.

"I will be proactive in attracting investment and supporting the 50 million small and medium scale enterprises across Nigeria for the purpose of doubling the size of our GDP to \$900 billion by 2025,"

Abubakar said in a video message.

"These investments will create a minimum of 2.5 million jobs annually and lift at least 50 million people from poverty in the first two years," he added.

In the manifesto, Abubakar said he would privatise government-owned crude refineries, issue new licenses for greenfield investments in refineries and consider re-introducing bidding rounds for marginal fields and oil blocks.

The plan, the manifesto said, would make sure Nigeria refined half its current crude output of roughly 2 million barrels per day by 2020.

Nigeria remains largely dependent on sales of oil, which make up roughly two-thirds of government revenues. But it refines almost none of its crude, instead exporting what it produces and paying to import refined products - a large drain on the country's wealth.

Abubakar said he would eliminate subsidies on imported fuel and let the market determine the price, a potentially risky strategy in a country where even rumours of

price hikes have triggered violence.

The candidate also vowed to invest \$90 billion in infrastructure annually over the next five years, and set up a \$20 billion infrastructure debt fund with private backing to finance projects.

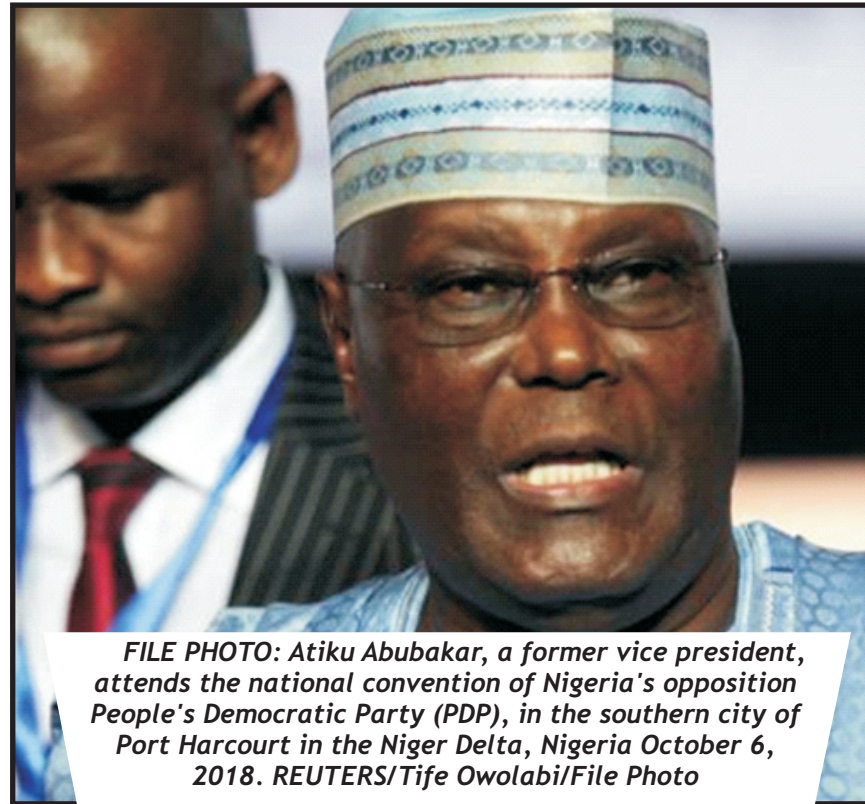
He said he would sign the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. Buhari has up to now kept out of the continent-wide pact, saying he wants to carry out wider consultations.

Abubakar's manifesto reiterated his plan to partially privatise state oil firm Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

Buhari's government has tried to keep tight control of exchange rates as the naira weakened in the face of global oil price declines.

Abubakar's manifesto said the exchange rate controls were an issue. But it stopped short of saying whether he would end them.

Buhari - who in 2015 became the first opposition candidate to oust a president through the ballot box - has promised to keep up his campaign against corruption. Reuters



FILE PHOTO: Atiku Abubakar, a former vice president, attends the national convention of Nigeria's opposition People's Democratic Party (PDP), in the southern city of Port Harcourt in the Niger Delta, Nigeria October 6, 2018. REUTERS/Tife Owolabi/File Photo

Uganda 'moves to end fibre optic cable duplication'

New investors in telecommunications in Uganda will have to rent capacity from existing fibre optic cables, rather than lay their own to avoid duplication and try to lower internet costs in the country, the CEO of the industry regulator Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), told news agency Reuters.

"We need infrastructure sharing, if we already have cables in an area, don't put [in] another one so that we don't duplicate these things," Godfrey Mutabazi said.

He said that an exemptions would be given to firms that invest in sparsely populated areas as this would help increase internet access.

Uganda has about 12,000km (7,400 miles) of fibre-optic

cable laid, according to the government. The largest telecoms operator, MTN Uganda, has a cable network that lies alongside those of Bharti Airtel, and US technology giants Google and Facebook. The government also operates a national broadband internet cable network. There are about 24 million mobile phone subscribers in Uganda and an estimated 17 million internet users, according to the UCC.

Kyle Spencer, executive director of Uganda Internet Exchange Point (UIXP), a non-profit organisation, told Reuters the new policy stance was retrogressive and would create monopolies.

"The system is not broken and the reason that [price decline] has happened is because there's been significant amounts of competition in infrastructure and service."

He said bandwidth costs in Uganda had declined from \$5,000 (£3,800) per megabyte per second in 2009 to the current \$10 per megabyte per second.

"The market has worked," he said. -BBC



Uganda has about 24 million mobile phone subscribers in Uganda and an estimated 17 million internet users

Arusha forex raids 'follow money-laundering probe'



The Central Bank of Tanzania has said that the closure of forex exchange (forex) bureaux in the northern city of Arusha comes as a result of a six-month investigation into businesses that had been operating illegally.

It found an increase in businesses operating without a licence, and some involving money laundering, the bank's governor, Florens Luoga, said in a statement.

Mr Luoga said the country's various investigative units took part in an a coordinated operation.

Army officers had been involved in the raids because a majority of the police force

had been providing security at schools during the examination period, he said.

Those found to have broken the law would be prosecuted and their licences revoked - if they had them, the central bank governor said.

He added that no new licences would be given to operate forex bureaux until new rules to regulate the money exchange shops were agreed. Meanwhile, tourists and tour firms have been struggling to change money in Arusha as the forex shops remain closed.

The town is a gateway for those visiting Mount Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti national park. -BBC

EDITORIAL

Good start towards War Crimes Tribunal

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS Committee of the United States House of Representatives in its 115th Congress, Second Session took a giant step last Tuesday, 13 November by passing House Resolution 1055, calling for the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.

THE IS THE first concrete effort by the United States Government to make war criminals in Liberia account for their actions during the country's 14 years civil war besides arresting, deporting and prosecuting former warlords who committed heinous crimes and crimes against humanity here, including arming child soldiers.

AMONG OTHERS, THE U.S. House of Representatives upholds its commitment to maintain and foster the enduring relationship between the people and the Governments of the United States and Liberia, while urging the Government and people of Liberia to support the truth and reconciliation process through full implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal.

IT ALSO SUPPORTS efforts by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to advance Liberian efforts toward national reconciliation through continued support for the rule of law, effective governance, and the robust role of civil society.

WHILE MOST ORDINARY Liberians are supportive of the formation of a war tribunal that would see key actors of the country's darkest period account for their deeds, others in government and sympathizers think this is an attempt to target individuals unnecessarily, arguing that the past is now behind us, and we should move ahead, howbeit, compromising impunity.

BUT THE UNITED States of America, Liberia's traditional and historical friend, and rest of the international community firmly believes it's time to keep impunity in check.

THE DRAFTER OF Resolution 1055, former Republican Lawmaker Daniel Donovan says wounds from atrocities such as rape, murder, amputation, massacres, among others cannot be healed without justice for victims. Moreover, he notes, this lack of accountability is leading Liberia into a slow creep backwards towards the murderous mayhem of its civil war days.

HE FEARS THAT without justice, Liberia risks further violence and turbulence. And the writings are on the wall here with vicious individuals, some of them ex-warlords threatening to initiate renewed violence.

INDEED, WE AGREED with former Congressman Donovan that, unless we as a nation, allow the rule of law to take its course, Liberia would continue to wallop in a vicious cycle of violence. Once, there is no measure of deterrence in place, former and new groups could take up arms and jump in the bush again under the pretext of liberation.

NEIGHBORING SIERRA LEONE and other countries on the Continent such as Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo yielded to war crimes courts; Liberia should not be an exception.

COMMENTARY

By Angel Gurriá &
José Graziano Da Silva

Food Security Rests on Trade

Food production will suffer some of the most immediate and brutal effects of climate change, with some regions of the world suffering far more than others. Only through unhindered global trade can we ensure that high-quality, nutritious food reaches those who need it most.

PARIS - From farm to fork, the international community is facing growing challenges in eradicating hunger and malnutrition. And yet while some parts of the world are obviously better endowed than others in terms of climate, soil, water, and geography, there is plenty of food to go around. So why is food insecurity a problem for so many people in so many countries?

What is missing are conditions ensuring that healthy and nutritious food can reach those who need it. Surplus countries need to be in a position to supply deficit countries, and all the more so now that climate change is undermining the conditions for food production in many parts of the world.

Simply put, ensuring that all households have access to the quantity, quality, and variety of nutritious foods that are necessary for a healthy and fulfilling life requires open, predictable, non-discriminatory, and fair trade. And that, in turn, can only be assured by the global rules agreed upon at the World Trade Organization - rules that have already underpinned a 270% increase in global trade in food and agriculture products since 1996.

To be sure, the current global trade system is not free of problems, and some countries do not always play by the rules. Moreover, there are important gaps with respect to disciplining export restrictions (which are meant to reduce uncertainties for import-dependent countries) as well as market-distorting subsidies and trade barriers. In 2017, the latter amounted to \$330 billion worldwide. Trade rules need to be updated to reflect the market and policy shifts that have occurred - particularly the increasing importance of emerging economies - since the WTO was established in 1995.

Critically, we need to ensure that agricultural trade reforms are on the agenda. Such reforms should be part of a larger integrated strategy that includes a range of other domestic policies and investments (backed by international assistance where needed). The goal should be to ensure that more people can benefit from new opportunities in the global economy, and that help is available for those who need it most.

The international community needs to do three things to harness the benefits of trade in food and agriculture products. First, governments should help farmers (especially family farmers) become more efficient. That means investing in infrastructure (including digital) and

education, enforcing land registration and property rights, and supporting research to preserve scarce resources, combat climate change, and improve sustainability and resilience to shocks. Each is a necessary ingredient for enabling farmers to earn a decent living. But they might not prove sufficient. In many cases, governments will also need to design food-security programs such as social-insurance schemes and direct transfers that target the poor.

The second task for governments is to move away from market-distorting, environmentally damaging interventions in the agricultural sector. Many governments try to improve farmers' incomes by setting high prices domestically and erecting trade barriers to keep out imports. But such measures ultimately raise prices for consumers, aggravate resource pressures, undermine biodiversity, and contribute to an increase in greenhouse-gas emissions.

Finally, governments need to anchor these reforms in global rules so that everyone can have confidence that domestic measures will stick. Whatever shape they take, international rules should be written in such a way that they encourage and reward good national-level policies and investments in agriculture.

The failure to shift agriculture policies more rapidly in the direction outlined above has been costly - to the sector itself and to the international community. Still, important steps taken by governments toward banning export subsidies show that progress is still possible.

Looking ahead, the top priority should be to tackle the outstanding issues with everyone at the table, leaving taboos at the door. Policymakers should give a fresh look to domestic support in light of current market and policy conditions. Moreover, we need to improve market access, and convince countries to commit to a stronger enforcement regime for export-competition issues and export restrictions.¹

Eradicating hunger, ending food insecurity, and ensuring sustainability are global priorities that call for collective action. We need to strengthen, not weaken, international cooperation. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the OECD will both continue to support efforts at the WTO to facilitate trade in food and agricultural goods. And we will intensify our efforts to help countries enact the policies they need for inclusive productivity growth and food security for all.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2018. www.project-syndicate.org

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc., Crown Hill-Broad Street,
Adjacent Afriland Bank Monrovia-Liberia.

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

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

O-PED

By Paulo Artaxo

The Bleak Fate of the Amazon

SÃO PAULO - Last month, a deeply divided Brazil voted to elect its next president. Faced with a choice between Fernando Haddad of the leftist Workers' Party and the right-wing extremist Jair Bolsonaro, Brazilians chose the extremist - an outcome that will have far-reaching consequences for the environment, among other things.

With solid backing from the wealthiest 5% of Brazilians and rural landowners, Bolsonaro secured broader popular support by playing on people's prejudices and fears. In his campaign, he targeted vulnerable groups and pledged to reduce or eliminate protections for minorities, women, and the poor. Meanwhile, he intends to loosen Brazil's restrictive gun laws, claiming that allowing average citizens to arm themselves will stem rising crime.

As for the environment, Bolsonaro's plans can be summed up in one word: exploitation. For starters, he wants to reduce or eliminate environmental protections in the Amazon, the world's largest tropical rainforest. And he intends to reduce substantially the protection of indigenous lands belonging to the descendants of the Amazon's original inhabitants. He will ease environmental restrictions on the use of pesticides and on licensing for infrastructure development.

"Where there is indigenous land," Bolsonaro once said, "there is wealth underneath it." With that in mind, he has declared that no more indigenous reserves will be demarcated, and existing reserves will be opened up to mining.

Bolsonaro's agenda will hasten environmental degradation dramatically. Imazon, a Brazilian NGO, reported 444 square kilometers (171 square miles) of clearing this past September, an 84% increase over September 2017. The 12-month total amounts to 4,859 square kilometers, the highest level since July 2008. Brazil's national space research agency, INPE, also reports an uptick in deforestation - about 50% year on year in September.

As it stands, many of the farmers or loggers who exploit the Amazon do so illegally, risking fines or sanctions. The expectation that the new government will not enforce laws prohibiting such activities is probably already emboldening them to intensify their activities. Once those laws are weakened or abolished, deforestation can be expected to accelerate considerably. The government's apparent inclination to boost activities like gold mining in the Amazon will only make matters worse.

There is little reason to believe that Bolsonaro will not be able to follow through on his destructive environmental agenda. After all, far-right representatives allied with powerful business lobbies dominate Brazil's new congress.

To make destroying the environment even easier, Bolsonaro has pledged to merge the environment and agriculture ministries, though he has since backtracked on this issue. He is now looking for an environment minister who is allied with the ruralistas, or large landowners, and has appointed a minister of agriculture who wants to lift restrictions on the use of dangerous chemical products in agriculture.

Bolsonaro also promised during the election campaign to withdraw Brazil from the 2015 Paris climate agreement. Though he has since backed away from that pledge, he has just appointed a climate-change-denying, anti-science diplomat as foreign minister. That will present certain difficulties for Brazil's bid to host the UN Climate Change Conference (COP25) next year.

Beyond increasing the vulnerability of Brazil's natural resources to commercial exploitation, the inevitable cuts to the environmental budget under Bolsonaro's leadership will undermine the country's ability to respond to disasters like forest fires. Brazil has already had an uptick in such fires - and fire-related destruction - owing to the expansion of agriculture, weaker oversight and surveillance, and the dismantling of fire brigades. Bolsonaro's plans will exacerbate the problem.

And this is not the only problem that Bolsonaro's agenda will worsen. Socioeconomic inequality will increase. As the government hands more power over the rainforest to large business owners, ordinary citizens - including smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers - are bound to suffer.

But Brazil's ecosystems matter for more than just that country - it is the guardian of the planet's largest tropical rainforest, a repository of ecological services for the entire world, where most of the Earth's biodiversity is concentrated. The Amazon is home to more species of plants and animals than any other terrestrial ecosystem on the planet, and its rainfall and rivers feed much of South America. Moreover, its hundreds of billions of trees store massive amounts of carbon.

Over the past 100 years, Brazil has reduced the Atlantic Forest by more than 90%, and cleared 50% of the Cerrado and almost 20% of the Amazon. At a time when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is warning that we need to make urgent progress in reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, Bolsonaro's plans will achieve just the opposite. Unfortunately for Brazil and the rest of the world, there is no reason to believe that he cannot or will not implement them.

OPINION

By Lee Jong-Wha

Saving South Korea's Economy

SEOUL - Since taking office in May 2017, South Korean President Moon Jae-in has worked hard to secure a détente on the Korean Peninsula. He has met with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un three times this year, and agreed to convert the Korean Armistice Agreement into a full peace treaty, improve inter-Korean exchange and cooperation, and work toward "complete denuclearization" on the peninsula. On the economic front, however, Moon has been less successful. And that weakness is increasingly undermining his leadership.

South Korea's economy is struggling because its dependence on exports leaves it vulnerable to rising risks in major external markets - in particular, the United States, with its protectionist policies, and China, where growth continues to decelerate. Already, major export industries - including shipbuilding, steel, automobiles, and even mobile phones - are rapidly losing competitiveness vis-à-vis Chinese producers. Domestic industries are also hampered by weak productivity growth, inadequate labor-market efficiency, and the gulf between the country's chaebols (family-owned conglomerates) and smaller firms.

Rather than address the structural problems afflicting South Korea's economy, however, Moon has focused on redistribution. His signature economic policy, "income-driven growth," aims to use minimum-wage hikes - 16.4% in 2018 and 10.9% in 2019 - to boost domestic consumption by channeling more money to low-income households.

But this sharp wage increase hit small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed businesses hard. Despite government subsidies and cheap loans, soaring labor costs proved too much to bear amid the economic downturn, and these companies were forced to reduce hiring.

Given that SMEs employ 88% of private-sector workers, and that more than 25% of South Korea's workers are self-employed, it should come as little surprise that the economy added only 17,000 new jobs in the third quarter of this year. In the third quarter of 2017, the economy added 279,000 jobs.

Employment continues to decline in the manufacturing sector and traditional service industries, such as wholesale and retail trade, accommodation, and food service. The unemployment rate, especially among young people, has risen. Meanwhile, Moon's approval ratings have declined, from 79% in June to 58% today.

Moon's administration has also been eager to increase social-welfare expenditure. The government's proposed 2019 budget would be 9.7% larger than in 2018, with welfare programs receiving the largest share of funds (34%).

South Korea does need to strengthen its social safety net for the vulnerable and increase investment in childcare and education. But spending more on, say, public-sector jobs would bring only temporary benefits; in the long term, such spending would weaken work incentives and undermine corporate investment, which is already on the decline.

Moreover, while South Korea can afford to increase public spending today, raising expenditure without paying careful attention to resource allocation will eventually undermine fiscal sustainability. After all, South Korea already has major new expenses on the horizon, beginning with rising health-care and pension costs, owing to a rapidly aging population.

Projects supporting inter-Korean economic cooperation will also carry considerable costs. Moon has agreed to build transport and energy links between North and South Korea, as well as provide financial assistance for the North's economic development. Without substantial aid from other developed countries and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, South Korea's government will have to foot the bill.

Of course, the private sector could - and should - also be engaged. But chaebol leaders made clear during a visit to Pyongyang in September with Moon that they are reluctant to get involved, given the lack of legal and institutional safeguards for foreign investment. It does not help that the US embassy in Seoul has reportedly warned these conglomerates against violating international sanctions on the North.

According to Moon, the costs will be more than worthwhile, because inter-Korean economic cooperation could kick-start economic growth, with North Korea serving as a new market for South Korean businesses. But, for this to happen, the North must capitalize on the combination of its natural resources and cheap labor with South Korean money and technology to secure strong growth. Given how difficult the economic-reform process will be, South Korea may not experience net economic gains from cooperation with the North for many years.

Moon has attempted to pursue one other economic objective: "innovative growth." But significant progress has yet to be made, owing partly to excessive business regulations and labor-market inefficiencies. South Korea's smaller, more efficient firms are still at a huge competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis the country's long-dominant conglomerates.

What South Korea needs are policies to improve service-sector productivity, strengthen SMEs, and increase labor-market efficiency. Only with such an approach can Moon hope to boost the economy's growth potential, create decent jobs, reinforce the economy's fundamentals, and bolster resilience to external downside risks.

Moon seems to be putting most of his eggs in the North Korean basket. But achieving lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula will not be easy. Polls show that a majority of South Koreans remain skeptical about denuclearization. Moon's conciliatory approach toward the North is relentlessly criticized by opposition parties in the National Assembly, and has caused tension with the US government.

In any case, South Koreans are currently focused less on developments in North Korea and more on their own economic concerns. Addressing those concerns - and thus ensuring continued support for inter-Korean cooperation - will require practical solutions to structural problems, not more redistributive policies.

ARTICLE

Paper to the Legislators

By Kunkunyon Welh Teh

The use of children in warfare is disturbing. Children are often involved in conflicts worldwide as combatants, messengers, porters, cooks, and otherwise. Historically, children under the age of fifteen have been recruited in Sierra Leone and have been used to guard the mines from which “blood diamonds” were extracted to finance the war, and some cases being used as shields to commit atrocities. The use of the children constitutes active participation in the hostilities - because guarding the mines from which blood diamonds were extracted to fund the war is a qualified military activity and such activity exposed them to danger. Thus, the use of the children to “actively participate” is not limited to the battlefield.

The United Nations (UN) has attempted to prevent the use of children in hostilities. However, a robust international law response against this practice is still needed. One such response was the International Criminal Court (ICC)’s first ever Appeals Chamber decision to convict Mr. Thomas Lubanga of two war crimes for enlisting and conscripting children under the age of fifteen years and using children to participate actively in hostilities. Like, the conflict analyzed in the Lubanga’s case, the Sierra Leonean conflict in which they used the children was an armed conflict not of an international character. The Lubanga’s decision discussed the phrase ‘participate actively in hostilities’ in Article 8 (2) (e) (vii) of the Rome Statute (Statute). Thus, those who used the children in Sierra Leone are liable for using children to participate actively in hostilities.

Despite the effort made, the Lubanga’s decision raised concerns. There is a tension between the broad approach taken by the ICC in Lubanga and the general understanding of ‘direct’ participation in hostilities at international humanitarian law (IHL), which is quite narrow. ‘Direct’ participation in hostilities at IHL has traditionally related to the protection of civilians from being legitimately targeted during hostilities; that is, the parties may not target civilians who are not directly participating in hostilities. Moreover, both ‘active’ and ‘direct’ are viewed synonymously at IHL. The Statute’s aim to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and thus that to contribute to the prevention of such crimes would not be realized. A clear law can be



more efficiently used to prosecute and deter criminal conduct.

Traditionally, ‘active’ and ‘direct’ were interpreted synonymously at IHL according to the principle of distinction. Commentators recognize that persons will not lose their status as protected civilians if they indirectly participate in hostilities. However, the scope of activities constituting direct participation in Article 77(2) of Additional Protocol I is unclear, as the provision aims to prevent children from participating in hostilities both directly and indirectly. Article 38(2) of the CRC, which also uses ‘direct’ to qualify participation in hostilities, has a similar purpose, despite its apparent allowance for children to indirectly participate in hostilities. Therefore, there is a tension between a broad interpretation of the phrase and the more traditional, narrow interpretation. Article 4(3)(c) of AP II, moreover, comprehensively prohibits all use

of children under fifteen years of age in non-international armed conflict.

To conclude, in armed conflict of international character, the enlistment or conscription of children in the national army is a crime. While in armed conflict not of international character, enlistment or conscription of children in armed forces is a crime. These distinctions came into effect after the inception of the Rome Statute. However, the use of children in hostilities in both a national army and armed group may also lead to rendering criminal liability to both government actors and actors on the side of a military group.

Those who use the children in Sierra Leone to guard the mines from which “blood diamonds” were extracted are probably subject to prosecution for using them to participate actively in the hostilities in Sierra Leone consistent with the Lubanga’s decision.

Read The
NewDawn
Online Daily
Visit
www.thenewdawnliberia.com

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

AFL soldier worries about terrorism spill into Liberia

A senior officer of the Armed Forces of Liberia expresses fear that terrorists in neighboring countries may spillover into Liberia.

In an exclusive interview with the Voice of America, Command Sgt. Maj. Karmoh Duke Freeman says the "worrisome" terrorism developments outside Liberia must be deterred with additional forces.

"We asked our partners to get involved immediately so that we'll curtail the situation," Freeman said, "because we need more than what we have at our border points."

He says the AFL of about 2,000 forces was built "from scratch," after the last rounds of hostilities ended in 2003.

The VOA notes that U.N. peacekeeping mission that helped develop Liberia's military formally withdrew earlier this year, potentially leaving the nation vulnerable



to threats.

Sergeant Major Freeman recommends routine military patrols around the border, along with recruitment expansions for military, police and immigration officers.

Liberia also receives support from the United States and African countries such as Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana and Benin.

"We're there to help coach, teach, assist, advise and let

them know we have their back. We're not going away. We're going to be there even in crisis," U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Michael Stone, the commanding general for the Michigan National Guard's military police, told a small group of reporters Friday at the Pentagon.

Michigan National Guard has partnered with Liberian forces since 2009, as part of the National Guard's State Partnership Program.

The state has sent military police to conduct specialized training, as well as provided engineers for construction. National Guardsmen teach critical military skills like marksmanship, Stone said, but they also go a step further, providing Liberian forces with the knowledge of how to transport a unit to a range and run a range properly.

He adds that Liberia's forces have come a long way since the Michigan-Liberia partnership began, growing from a force of a couple of hundred to a couple of thousand. Liberia's military's commander was not even a Liberian until 2014.

"They weren't professional enough, and there was such a fear because of the civil war,

there was such a distrust ... that they took a while to get a professional military where a Liberian officer could be vetted, trained, and have enough respect where the president was comfortable," Stone explains.

While Freeman describes the Liberian military as an "offspring" of the U.S. military, the Chinese military is spreading influence in the country via contributions in logistics support. The acting command sergeant major conceded that China was a logistics "partner" and educator, but denies the Liberian military was cooperating further.

"No, we don't work with the Chinese military," Freeman insists. "We need the American military most."

Stone notes the Chinese and the U.S. have very different approaches in Liberia, with the Chinese focusing on economic connections, while the Americans focus on personal connections.

"They'll [the Chinese] offer economic assistance to build something, but there's no sustainment model. There's no ongoing relationship," he adds. VOA

Peace Liberia teaches conflict resolution

By George Kimbahl/ Maryland

Peace Liberia, a local group trains several youths in Harper and Pleebo, Maryland County, on peacebuilding, conflict resolution, mediation, public speaking and communication skills, respectively.

Executive Director Ruchlue Morlue, says the aim is to make sure young people take initiative in society that would promote peace and transparency.

Speaking in an interview with The New Dawn in Harper City, Maryland County, he notes that participants are expected to return to their respective communities after the training to serve as peace ambassadors and set up

community peace committees that will mitigate conflict at the community level.

Morlu pledges his organization's commitment to developing the minds of young people in Maryland to enable them serve as agents of positive change in society.

He says gone are the days when people thought the youths are only capable of creating problems through violence, a serotype he underscores, people must do away with.

"Life and death lies in the power of the tongue; these young people are your sons and daughters, so if you say nothing good is to come out of them, it might follow them and you parents will become the

losers. Negative saying to your children should stop" he cautions.

However, he lauds the Eric Giko Foundation, Team Rise and Professional Services International for providing financial support for the training exercise, which he says will transform lives of the country's future leaders.

Dorris Cheechea and Bryan Diah, Jr. - participants from Pleebo and Harper thank Peace Liberia for the training and promise to put in practice knowledge acquired. They stress that if Liberia must develop and be like other nations in West Africa, young people should take the lead, because they are the ones to take over leadership from the current generation.

The regional coordinator of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission or JPC based in the county, pledges his entity's support to Peace Liberia initiatives in the county, but challenges the organization to extend the training to other parts of the county.

He says there is need for such program to be extended to Barrobo and Karluway, and other areas because these places are far from the county capital, because if young people in villages are trained and can manage their conflicts at community levels, the county will remain peaceful, which will foster growth and development in Maryland. Editing by Jonathan Browne



Read The
NewDawn
Online Daily
Visit
www.thenewdawnliberia.com



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
LIBERIA IMMIGRATION SERVICE (LIS)
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
MONROVIA



CONFIRMATION CLEARANCE

This is to confirm the fact that Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / TROKON NANYUN BOYOU of Monrovia, Montserrado County, Monrovia, reported to the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) reference his missing Liberian passport with number: **L-182514**; issued in Monrovia. As an attestation, please see (Interpol Confirmation Clearance). We at LIS have inserted said information into our stolen/lost passport database.

In view thereof, this is for your official information and constitutes our official attestation of the above mentioned fact and request that you render him any assistance as it relates to his missing passport.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th. Day of November A.D. 2018, in the City of Monrovia, Republic of Liberia.

Hon. MOSES K. YEBLEH, Sr.
ACTING COMMISSIONER GENERAL / LIS/ R. L.



MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Nimba to raise money for PYJ's defence

--Says Rep Samuel Kogar

By Winston W. Parley

In the wake of growing pressure on President George Manneh Weah's regime for the establishment of a war crimes court, Nimba County Rep. Samuel Kogar says citizens of Nimba will mobilize money to hire lawyer in defense of Sen. Prince Yormie Johnson.

"If you accuse our citizen and he is not guilty, it is incumbent upon the citizens to mobilize money and hire lawyer to plead on behalf of the person," he told OK FM Monday, 19 November in Monrovia.

Rep. Kogar says if a citizen from Nimba County is accused of committing atrocities in Liberia, one of the assistances that citizens of that county can provide for the accused "is to hire a lawyer."

During the civil war, Sen. Prince Yormie Johnson, popularly known as PYJ, allegedly killed or ordered several people killed, including sitting President Samuel Doe and some of Johnson's kinsmen from Nimba.

Sen. Johnson is just one of many Liberian rebel fighters

that might stand trial if a war crimes court is established here, but he remains the key outspoken opponent against campaign to end impunity for war crimes here.

He has overwhelmingly won a nine - year term senatorial seat twice in Nimba, but he remains on record for controlling a dreaded breakaway rebel faction, the Independent National Patriotic

Front of Liberia (INPFL) in the 90s, an offshoot of imprisoned former President Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

His kinsman

The war crimes court campaign has an international backing, mainly from the US whose citizens were among the victims too.

However, Rep. Kogar argues that Sen. Johnson is presumed innocent until proven guilty, saying citizens in Nimba will

mobilize money to hire lawyer in defense of their senator.

"But when they go to court, we will make sure, we will find, we'll hire lawyer and the lawyer will appear and then he explains his side of the story and then those who have evidence against him present it," he adds.

Kogar says if any citizen from Nimba county is accused of being involved into atrocities in Liberia, the law will take its course and they will go through the due process. He says he is speaking as one of the leaders of Nimba, and he is playing a leadership role because one of the citizens of his constituent is being accused. Meanwhile, Rep. Kogar's account may not win the support of some of his kinsmen, given Nimba District #8 Rep. Larry Younquoi's recent statement that Sen. Johnson has to account for his

killings.

Rep. Younquoi says Sen. Johnson killed an enterprising young man from his (Rep. Younquoi's) home, vowing that he would sign up to the war crimes court document when it is presented to the Legislature.

The Nimba County Senator remains persistently uncomfortable with war crimes court campaign, and he has gone on the extreme of even threatening its campaigners, specifically his kinsmen who support this campaign. About 250,000 people died during the civil war, forced several into exile in the 90s before another rebellion to oust imprisoned ex-President Charles Ghankay Taylor in 2003 witnessed another mass bloodshed with thousands more Liberians murdered.



Rep. Samuel Kogar

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



NATIONAL PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)

BEHIND TOTAL GAS STATION, TARR TOWN, OLDEST CONGO TOWN
Monrovia, Liberia

Tel: 0880-081-967
0779-012-070

Office of the Director of Press and Propaganda

Public Service Announcement

The National Patriotic Party is pleased to inform the Public, that consistent with its By-Laws and Constitution, specifically Article 3, section 3.2b, which states that there shall be a Biennial Convention, which shall be held every alternate year commencing the second Saturday of December, for the purpose of exercising its constitutional duty. In keeping with the aforementioned, the NPP will hold its 7th National Biennial convention in the City of Gbarnga, Bong County on the second Saturday of December of this year, which will fall on the 8th of December, 2018.

The National executive committee of the NPP along with Counties Executive Committee, consistent with Article 3.2b count 11, under the functions of the National Executive Committee (NEC) has instructed that every constituency will be represented by three (3) officials including the coordinator while the County leadership will be represented by five officials of the county including the Chairperson of the county.

Meanwhile, the arrival date of delegates from across the Country is slated for Friday, December 7, 2018.

All concerned local officials are asked to observe the date and time and act accordingly.

Signed: *Boakai A. Cooper*

Boakai A. Cooper

Director of Press and Propaganda -NPP

Above all else, THE PEOPLE

PACA accuses Weah, others

By Emmanuel Mondaye

A local pro-democracy group, Patriotic Consciousness Association of Liberia or PACA, accuses President George Manneh Weah and some of his officials of allegedly using government vehicles to campaign for the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change candidate in Montserrado County electoral district #13, John Weah.

Speaking to reporters in Monrovia on Monday, 19 November PACA executive director E. Frederick Baye, notes President Weah and his officials had criticized the government of former President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of violating the code of conduct, which prohibits use of government vehicles among others for political campaign purposes.

The pro-democracy group maintains that while it supports President Weah's Pro-Poor Agenda, equally so it strongly detests in the strongest terms the use of government properties to campaign for a party's candidate.

PACA cautions that if care were not taken now, Liberia may have an imperial government where anybody who bears the name Weah, would get public office.

It stresses that President Weah should realize electorate of district #13 are free to independently choose who they want as their representative, and not to bow to pressure coming from the President.

Mr. Baye explains the usage of government vehicles by President Weah, Monrovia City Mayor Jefferson Kojii and others last Saturday, 18 November was a clever attempt by the government to intimidate opposition candidates and their supporters.

He demands an apology from President Weah and his officials for the action, adding that PACA is taken aback that since the bloody riot on Saturday between supporters of Candidate John Weah and opposition candidate Mrs. Cornelia Kruah-Togba of the Unity Party left dozens of people seriously wounded, the President is yet to condemn the violence.

Meanwhile, PACA frowns on the National Elections Commission (NEC) and the Liberia National Police (LNP) for not commenting on what transpired in electoral district #13.

It notes that the NEC, which has oversight of elections in Liberia, deliberately failed to assign police officers to the contesting candidates to ensure that they were restricted to their respective areas of demarcation, which did not happened thereby, resulting to bloody hostility.

Mr. Baye expresses sympathy to individuals who sustained injuries as a direct result of the poor arrangement by the NEC, demanding compensation for the wounded from the bloody clash.

Editing by Jonathan Browne

Français

Un officier de la garde présidentielle ouvre le feu sur un soldat de l'AFL et cinq autres

Le Complexe sportif Samuel Kagnan Doe a été le théâtre d'un affrontement sanglant entre des éléments des forces armées du Libéria et de la garde présidentielle ce dimanche, tôt le matin. Il a fallu l'intervention de l'appareil sécuritaire de l'Etat pour éviter le pire. C'est un officier du service de la protection exécutive (EPS) qui a ouvert le feu sur un soldat à bout portant lors d'une échauffourée. Plusieurs autres personnes ont été légèrement blessées.

L'incident s'est produit à peine un jour après la violence électorale qui s'est produite le weekend dernier à Gardnerville, où plusieurs personnes ont été grièvement blessées.

Selon des témoins oculaires, tout a commencé lorsque des soldats des forces armées du Libéria (AFL) affectés au stade quelques heures avant le coup d'envoi du match



opposant le Libéria au Zimbabwe ont tenté d'empêcher un officier de l'EPS d'entrer dans le stade avec son pistolet.

Les témoins oculaires ont déclaré qu'un soldat de l'AFL, apparemment le commandant sur place, est intervenu et a désarmé l'officier de l'EPS. Cela n'a pas été du bon goût pour

l'agent de la garde présidentielle qui s'empara de son AK-49 et ouvrit le feu à bout portant sur l'officier de l'AFL qui a été atteint au ventre. Plusieurs autres personnes ont été blessées dans la bagarre qui a suivi.

A en croire d'autres témoins oculaires, l'officier de l'EPS faisait partie d'une équipe déployée avant

l'arrivée du président George Weah au stade.

Un communiqué du gouvernement a confirmé l'incident survenu dimanche tôt le matin. Il a aussi confirmé qu'un soldat de l'armée et cinq autres personnes blessées sont en train d'être soignées.

Le gouvernement a en outre déclaré que six des agents de l'EPS impliqués dans la bagarre avec les soldats ont été désarmés et placés en garde à vue à des fins d'enquête.

« Un soldat de l'AFL a reçu une balle dans le ventre et 5 autres ont été légèrement blessés. Un agent d'EPS a également été blessé. Le soldat blessé par balles est actuellement soigné à l'hôpital John F. Kennedy », a déclaré le gouvernement dans un communiqué publié

dimanche.

Selon la déclaration autorisée par le ministre de l'Information, Eugene Nagbe, les forces de sécurité ont pu maîtriser la situation et ramener le calme et n'a eu aucun effet sur le match prévu dans l'après-midi.

"Un tel incident est totalement injustifié et le gouvernement souhaite rassurer le grand public que les coupables feront face à la loi", a ajouté le communiqué.

Le gouvernement a ainsi encouragé les populations à vaguer à leurs occupations habituelles, y compris ceux qui avaient précédemment envisagé de se rendre au stade pour encourager l'équipe nationale.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement a indiqué que la police nationale du Libéria (LNP) enquêtait sur l'incident de violence électorale qui avait fait des blessés dans le district 13 de Montserrado le samedi 17 novembre et qu'une déclaration préliminaire serait rendue publique très prochainement.

Selon des informations, des partisans de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC) au pouvoir auraient tué un supporter de Cornelia Krua-Togba, candidate du Parti de l'Unité (UP), et blessé beaucoup d'autres dans une violence électorale.

Burkina Faso : Le CDP plaide pour le retour de Blaise Compaoré au pays

Au Burkina Faso, le Congrès pour la démocratie et le progrès (CDP), l'ex-parti au pouvoir, a effectué sa rentrée politique ce dimanche à Ouagadougou par un grand rassemblement à la maison du peuple. L'occasion

pour les militants de réclamer le retour du fondateur du parti, l'ex-président Blaise Compaoré, en exil en Côte d'Ivoire. Le parti et ses alliés entendent mener le combat pour une véritable réconciliation nationale en

vue de favoriser le retour des exilés politiques.

« Le CDP réclame le retour de Blaise Compaoré », c'est l'inscription qu'on pouvait lire sur la majorité des banderoles imprimées à l'occasion de cette rentrée politique de l'ex-parti au pouvoir. Dès l'entame de son discours, Eddie Komboïgo, l'actuel président du parti, a demandé aux militants « de vous lever tous pour que nous fassions un standing ovation au créateur de notre parti. J'ai nommé le président Blaise Compaoré ».

Réconciliation nationale

Pour lui, il faut une réconciliation nationale afin que l'ex-président et tous les exilés politiques reviennent au Burkina Faso : « Le retour du président Compaoré tant souhaité par le CDP, c'est une œuvre de tous les partis, toutes les associations qui souhaitent lier une réconciliation sérieuse. Et le CDP est certainement ouvert à toutes les propositions de

compromis sans compromission ».

En vue des élections de 2020, le Congrès pour la démocratie et le progrès et d'autres partis de l'opposition entendent s'accorder sur une plateforme politique consensuelle. « Nous continuerons de nous battre pour que la loi

discriminatoire sur le vote des Burkinabè à l'étranger soit revue et corrigée ».

Les hausses du prix de l'essence condamnées par le CDP

Le président du CDP a fustigé la gestion du pays par l'actuel gouvernement et condamné les récentes hausses du prix de l'essence et du gasoil à la pompe.



Articles traduits

Par Valéry G. Guhéna

E-mail: valeryghn10@yahoo.com

Tel: 076 589 44 0881483394

Français

Violences pré-électorales : plusieurs blessés à New Georgia

La police nationale du Libéria a confirmé que plusieurs personnes avaient été blessées le samedi 17 novembre, lors d'un violent affrontement entre des partisans de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC) au pouvoir, dirigés par le président de la ligue de la jeunesse et maire de Monrovia, Jefferson Kojee, et des partisans de Mme Cornelia Kruah - Togba, candidate du parti de l'unité (opposition) à l'élection législative partielle dans la circonscription électorale N0 13 du comté de Montserrado.

Selon les premières informations, au moins une personne aurait été tuée lorsque M. Kojee et son groupe, armés de machettes et d'armes à feu, auraient ouvert le feu sur la foule.

Mais cette information a été démentie par la police. Selon elle, personne n'a été tué, mais une jeune femme a été grièvement blessée et elle est traitée au centre médical John F. Kennedy.

La violente confrontation entre les deux partis intervient à quelques jours de l'élection législative partielle dans le district 13, dans la banlieue de Monrovia. Ce siège a été laissé vacant par Saah Joseph après sa victoire à l'élection Sénatoriale partielle de Montserrado au mois de juillet dernier.

Dans une précédente publication en direct sur Facebook le samedi 17 novembre, Mme Kruah - Togba a dit avoir été informée de la mort présumée d'un de ses supporters qui aurait été poignardé à l'estomac à l'arme blanche par des hommes prétendument dirigés par Kojee.

"Jefferson Kojee et ses voyous ont attaqué nos partisans qui ne faisaient qu'exercer leur droit constitutionnel de se réunir et de soutenir notre parti politique. Ils ont tué l'enfant de quelqu'un", a déclaré Cornelia en larmes.

Cornelia s'est dite déçue à plus d'un titre du fait que le président George Manneh Weah, en dépit de

l'incident, continuait de faire campagne pour son candidat John J. Weah comme si rien n'était, comme la mort d'un citoyen tué par des éléments de son parti n'était rien de grave.

« Bien qu'il ait appris que ses hommes nous ont attaqués et quelqu'un a été tué, il se trouve actuellement sur le terrain à Iron Factory en train de faire campagne pour John Weah », a dénoncé Cornelia.

Le meeting du parti de l'opposition se tenait pourtant à Nigeria Shop Field à New Georgia, loin, très loin d'Iron Factory où le parti au pouvoir s'était rassemblé pour soutenir son candidat.

La sénatrice Nyonblee Kangar Lawrence, leader politique du LP, a expliqué pour sa part avoir vu Jefferson Kojee et des hommes en uniforme s'introduire dans la foule avec des armes blanches et agresser beaucoup de gens, détruire tout l'équipement de campagne de l'opposition et perturber l'ensemble du meeting.

« Ce sont les habitants de la communauté qui m'ont porté secours. Ils m'ont cachée dans une maison pendant deux heures. Ils ont dû verrouiller la porte pour assurer ma sécurité », a raconté la sénatrice du comté de Grand Bassa.

Même son véhicule et celui de son équipe ont été escortés par des hommes jusque sur une route arrière menant à Diggsville afin d'avoir la vie sauve, a-t-elle fait savoir.

« C'était très choquant et vilain à voir ! Nous condamnons cet acte de brutalité avec notre dernière énergie et nous nous battons pour que justice soit faite », a ajouté la sénatrice Lawrence, avant de souhaiter prompt rétablissement à tous ceux qui ont subi des blessures lors de l'attaque, sans oublier de dire merci à ceux qui l'ont sauvée. « Et ma gratitude va à l'endroit des habitants de la communauté qui m'ont sauvée. À Dieu soit rendue la gloire ! Tant de vies dépendent de ce que nous faisons. - Je reviendrai dans la communauté lundi », a-t-elle conclu.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Angel Gurriá & José Graziano Da Silva

La sécurité alimentaire est liée au commerce international

PARIS - De la ferme à l'assiette, les défis auxquels la communauté internationale est confrontée dans ses efforts pour éliminer la faim et la malnutrition sont de plus en plus nombreux. Pourtant, même si certaines régions du monde sont à l'évidence mieux dotées que d'autres en termes de climat, de sol, d'eau et de situation géographique, la nourriture ne manque pas. Pourquoi l'insécurité alimentaire est-elle alors un problème pour tant de personnes dans un si grand nombre de pays ?

Elle tient au fait que les conditions pour que tous ceux qui en ont besoin puissent avoir accès à des aliments sains et nutritifs ne sont pas remplies. Il est indispensable que les pays excédentaires puissent approvisionner les pays déficitaires, et ce d'autant plus que les dérèglements du climat perturbent aujourd'hui la production alimentaire dans de nombreuses régions du monde.

En d'autres termes, s'assurer que tous les ménages puissent accéder à une alimentation suffisante, nutritive et variée, leur permettant de mener une vie saine et active, nécessite un système commercial ouvert, prévisible, non discriminatoire et juste. Condition qui ne peut à son tour être garantie que par l'application des règles internationales convenues dans le cadre de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) - règles qui ont déjà permis une augmentation de 270 % des échanges mondiaux de produits alimentaires et agricoles depuis 1996.

Certes, le système commercial actuel n'est pas parfait, et certains pays ne respectent pas toujours les règles du jeu. En outre, il y a des lacunes importantes dans l'encadrement des restrictions à l'exportation (dont le but est de réduire l'incertitude pour les pays tributaires des importations) de même que dans l'encadrement des subventions faussant les équilibres de marché et des obstacles au commerce. En 2017, ces obstacles ont été chiffrés à 330 milliards de dollars à l'échelle mondiale. Les règles commerciales ont besoin d'être revues et adaptées aux évolutions économiques et stratégiques ayant eu lieu - en particulier en conséquence de la montée en puissance des économies émergentes - depuis la création de l'OMC en 1995.

Le plus important est de faire en sorte que les réformes du commerce agricole soient à l'ordre du jour. Ces réformes devraient s'inscrire dans le cadre plus large de stratégies nationales intégrées comprenant un ensemble de politiques domestiques et d'investissements (appuyés au besoin par l'aide internationale). L'objectif doit être que l'économie mondiale bénéficie le plus largement possible à la population et que des aides soient disponibles pour ceux qui en ont le plus besoin.

La communauté internationale doit faire trois choses pour tirer parti des avantages que présentent les échanges de produits alimentaires et agricoles. Les gouvernements doivent d'abord aider les agriculteurs (en particulier les exploitations familiales) à devenir plus efficaces. Cela implique d'investir dans les infrastructures (y compris numériques) et l'éducation, de tenir des registres fonciers et

de faire respecter les droits de propriété. Mais cela implique aussi de soutenir la recherche en vue de préserver les ressources, de lutter contre le changement climatique, d'améliorer la durabilité environnementale et de renforcer la résilience face aux chocs. Chacun de ces éléments est indispensable permettant aux agriculteurs d'atteindre un niveau de vie décent. Mais ce n'est pas tout. Il faut aussi, dans de nombreux cas, des programmes de sécurité alimentaire, tels que des systèmes d'assurance sociale et des transferts directs, spécialement destinés aux pauvres.

La deuxième tâche des gouvernements est de renoncer aux interventions qui faussent le marché et qui nuisent à l'environnement dans le secteur agricole. Afin d'améliorer le revenu des agriculteurs, beaucoup de pays maintiennent des prix élevés sur leur marché intérieur. et érigent des barrières commerciales pour se protéger des importations. Or, à terme, de telles mesures ont pour effet d'augmenter les prix payés par les consommateurs, d'accentuer les pressions sur les ressources, de réduire la biodiversité et d'entraîner une hausse des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Enfin, les pouvoirs publics doivent ancrer ces réformes dans un système de règles établi au niveau mondial apportant de la certitude quant à la solidité des mesures nationales. Quelle que soit leur forme, les règles internationales doivent être conçues et formulées de manière à encourager et à récompenser les bonnes politiques et les investissements judicieux dans le secteur de l'agriculture.

L'incapacité à rapidement réorientées en ce sens les politiques agricoles s'est révélé coûteux pour le secteur mais aussi pour la communauté internationale. Cela dit, certains gouvernements ont pris d'importants engagements en vue d'interdire les subventions à l'exportation montrant que des progrès sont encore possibles.

Désormais, la première des priorités devrait être de régler les questions en suspens en mettant tous les acteurs autour de la table pour une discussion sans tabou. Dans les conditions actuelles du marché et compte tenu des politiques en vigueur, les responsables gouvernementaux auraient intérêt à revoir d'un nouvel œil le soutien interne qu'ils accordent au secteur. D'autre part, il faut améliorer l'accès au marché et convaincre les pays de défendre l'application de règles plus strictes en matière de concurrence à l'exportation et de restriction des exportations.

Éliminer la faim et venir à bout de l'insécurité alimentaire tout en garantissant une utilisation durable des ressources naturelles sont des priorités qui appellent une action collective au niveau mondial. Il est donc plus que jamais nécessaire de renforcer la coopération internationale. L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture et l'OCDE continueront l'une et l'autre à appuyer les efforts déployés à l'OMC pour faciliter le commerce agro-alimentaire. Et elles feront tout leur possible pour aider les pays à mettre en œuvre les politiques dont ils ont besoin afin d'assurer une croissance inclusive de la productivité et de garantir la sécurité alimentaire pour tous.

ARTICLE

Building a Community of Shared Future for a Poverty Stricken Liberian Society and a New Era of Sustaining Peace and Economic Growth

By: Josephus Moses Gray, PhD

At Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

The people-centered policy of building a community of shared future for a poverty-stricken society like Liberia entails several concepts but precisely demonstrates a duty to resolve political, economic, social and cultural problems which served as obstacles to prosperity for mankind. The concept focuses on industrialization and innovation based on win-win cooperation, sincerity, teamwork, fairness, and respect for basic principles of good governance, mutual partnership and rule of law and justice, with the establishment imbued with maximum common interests of all countries involved. If effectively carried out, undeniably, will lead to socio-economic growth, safeguard world peace and promote an era of a common development and the implementation of Belt and Road.

This consists of my critical way of thinking and discusses a wide range of global issues reflects on my work which affords the public the opportunity and insight of my speech delivered on November 15 at the ongoing International Academic Symposium held at the Mohammed V University in Rabat, the capital of the Kingdom of Morocco. This speech has been prepared as a reflective work and my thoughts and reactions to the theme of this symposium. I tried to be as specific as possible as this speech is a persuasive work arguing on behalf of myself, country, value, and institution.

I am very pleased to be with you here today at the Mohammed V University in Rabat, the Kingdom of Morocco to fully participate in this Conference of scholars from Twenty-six Countries representing three continents-Africa, Asia and Europe, with 17 Ph.D. holders, and Nine double masters' degree holders including 13 scholars with full professorship and 12 other scholars holding associate professor title while the rest were senior researchers and senior academics. Each of the 26 scholars presented precisely on a specified topic for 30 minutes before an audience at the Mohammed V University. I'm pleased because this symposium is always a unique opportunity to share a few convictions and an understanding of the topic and its importance, in which we must collectively present our ideas, must meet our expectations, and jointly share our ideas and show courtesy to each other.

My distinguish scholars, please allow me to reflect on the critical role of the United Nations; the central reason for the formation of the United Nations as entrenched in the UN Charter primary responsibility is: To tirelessly main international peace and security and to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the equal rights of large and small nations, to ensure fairness and respect of international law, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

The oath is reflective in this year's General Assembly 73rd Debate under the Theme: Making the United Nations Relevance to All people of the world". If we take our respective time and critically digest the theme; one question that comes up is how the UN can be relevant to all mankind when the world's body lacks geographical and regional balance, and powers only concentrated in the hands of just five states-the Five Permanent members of the Security Council?

My distinguished scholars, I am delighted to be present here today in this North Africa's historical city of Rabat to join distinguished professional individuals of acclaimed and rich academic credentials. As a scholar with a wealth of rich credentials who have been involved with contemporary issues of national and international concerns for many years, I have cherished the insightful feelings being displayed at this week-long international academic seminar by delightful speeches and displayed of intellectualism.

Our presence here bears a very great responsibility because we are representing our beloved countries, our history, the ideals and with high demands and determination to introduce a new dynamism into international relations. Here we represent the strength and the role of our nations, governments, institutions

and states; suggesting and implementing an ambitious policy focusing in three areas: Safeguarding world peace, promoting a new era of a common development and belt and Road and the construction of a Community of a Shared Future for Mankind. It is my conviction that this ambition will give rise and lead to the realization of the objective of this conference.

Indeed, I believe that the new world order can be significantly better regulated if all nations subscribe to the principles of building Belt and Roads, and the construction of a Community of a Shared Future for Mankind; with respect to common development based on innovations and industrializations. However, the issue of inequality is a major concern for countries from developed to under-developed, and if not address adequately will endanger world peace; we have a historic role to play in this by promoting a robust, pro-active policy.

Before deliberating further, kindly permit me to provide equilibrium on "peace, development and belt and road"; the three are interconnected and provide light for human surviving but the key to them is peace in the content of harmony and intimacy; in the absence of a safeguarded peace, there will always be obstacles along the way to development which can pose a serious threat to the successful achievement of Belt and Road, not to mention Building a Community of Shared Future for Mankind.

As we all are aware, roughly seventy-three years ago, in San Francisco's "the founding fathers" of the United Nations laid down on the negotiating table the basis of new interstate relations under which a political dialogue and cooperation had come to replace the policy of expansion and "civilized war of all against all"; in an effort to safeguard world peace and create a unique forum of goodwill and unattainable goals. The unification of the society and mankind depend on the maintenance and safeguards of global peace and stability, which are the direct opposite of conflict and war, since peace promotes and helps to unify individual rights and collective rights, and keeps the society integrated and saved, where love and care are shown to inhabitants of community of a shared future for mankind.

I am of the opinion that this journey cannot be complete nor can it win this battle by simply theory without being practical and decisive in our deeds and actions. Our presence here demonstrates our commitment to finding an international response to these challenges that stand or tend to stand in the way of the belt and Road and Building of a Community of a Shared mankind. We must firmly uphold the spirit of this gathering and successfully achieve the goal for which we are here. In order to promote an era of common development and the implementation of the Belt and Road, peace should be safeguarded since belt and road requires stability.

The phenomenon of war is as old as history; throughout recorded history political governance has never been there to serve as domain of the civil authorities; history, ancient and modern, furnishes ample proof of Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Garibaldi, Mao, Ataturk, Castro, Franco, Spinola, George Washington and the American Rebels, Lenin and the Bolsheviks, the Sandinistas, the Greek Colonels, and countless military coup-makers in Africa and Latin America. The only continents that have-not experienced a coup d'état are North America (USA, Canada) and Australia. For instance, in France, First Consul (President) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte carried out a coup d'état in 1802, dismissed the French Assembly and proclaimed himself Consul (President) for life. His new dictatorship was approved by an overwhelming plebiscite. Just two years later, in 1804, he abolished the French Republic that he headed, proclaimed the French Empire and literally crowned himself Emperor. Napoleon would later be overthrown by a coalition of European powers.

The French eventually abolished the monarchy and reinstated the republic; in each case, the coup-makers abolished the monarchy and proclaimed a republic. In



this, in the overthrow of monarchies, the revolutionaries were merely following on the footsteps of the American (1776), French (1789), Russian (1917), Spanish (Franco in the early 1930s), and the Greek rebels before them. Of the three surviving monarchies on the African continent (Lesotho, Morocco, and Swaziland), only Swaziland has so far escaped a coup or an abortive coup. This old phenomenon preciously widespread in Africa and other parts of the world has been brought under control but replaces with insurgency and terrorism, both have changed the world especially international relations. These two new phenomena are most difficult to handle or be defeated on the front lines since they have greater oppositional devastating consequences on a peaceful population.

Using recently developed models of the overall prevalence of civil wars in about 170 countries between 1960-1999, with special reference to Africa, shows that the relatively higher prevalence of war in Africa is not due to the ethnolinguistic fragmentation of its countries rather to high levels of poverty, failed political institutions, and economic dependence on natural resources, and most importantly, the absence of a community of a shared mankind.

The best and fastest strategy to reduce the prevalence of civil war in Africa and prevent future civil wars is to construct a community of a shared mankind and institute a democratic reforms that effectively manage the challenges facing Africa's diverse societies; to promote inter-group cooperation in Africa, specially tailored political governance and economic management institutions are needed and we advance some hypotheses on the nature of such institutions.

There are three main types of coups which include Presidential coup, Palace coup and Putsch while a presidential coup can be defined as the "temporary suspension of constitutional guarantees and closure of the executive, which rules by decree, and uses referenda and new legislative elections to ratify a regime with broader executive powers." This occurs when a democratically elected president converts the regime into a dictatorship with the objective to expand and increase executive power.

Africa is rated as the continent that has experienced the most frequent coup d'états around the world, in contemporary Africa, out of the current 54 States, there are so far only Eight (South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Mozambique, Djibouti, Malawi, Namibia, and Mauritius) that have not experienced a successful or failed military coup or an armed insurgency.

What Sudan, Rwanda, ivory coast, Uganda, Liberia and Sierra Leone have taught us is that there is nothing inevitable about regional instability, whether with respect to internal conflicts or conflicts between neighboring states; the fall of the League of Nation or the disintegration of powerful empires and states of an

TO BE CONT'D

Marketers boycott District#13 by-election

By Emmanuel Mondaye

The leadership and members of the New Georgia Estate Market appear to have ignored and boycotted Tuesday's by-election for Montserrado County District #13, as they went about their regular selling activities on Election Day, 20 November. Sethi Brothers Inc. at Iron Factory also opened its business as usual, ignoring a government's directive here, mandating businesses to remain closed on the day. President George Manneh Weah declared Tuesday as Election Day for Montserrado County District #13 and Sione County for the conduct of a representative by-election in Montserrado and a senatorial by-election in Sinoe. He urged the closure of businesses and offices for the conduct of the election, having declared Tuesday as holiday in the places named.

But campaigns were bloody in District #13 on 17 November during clashes between President Weah's ruling Coalition for Democratic



Change (CDC) and supporters of an opposition candidate on the ticket of three parties - Unity Party, Liberty Party and Alternative National Congress.

The Market Ticket Collector at New Georgia Market Madam Decontee Gbualo told our reporter that their foremost priority was to make money, adding that

individual marketers would decide to vote if the need be.

She says during previous elections they were in the market while voting went on, and those who wanted to vote still voted. For his part, a Lebanese merchant at Sethi Brothers branch at Iron Factory who refused to be identified, says he is aware of

the holiday, but had to keep the business opened to serve customers.

Most of the voting precincts visited by this reporter had low turnout, even though there were few people standing in lines to cast their votes. Some of them expressed disappointment that voting precincts were empty because voters remained at their respective homes.

Meanwhile, our reporter observed heavy deployment of officers from the Liberia National Police (LNP) at the various voting precincts across Electoral District #13 to ensure that everyone voted freely. Officers were deployed along with the police hot water tanker that was positioned right at the New Georgia Estate intersection.

There was no report of violence at any of the voting precincts visited by this reporter. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**

Plot to strangle Weah's gov't

As the young administration of President George Weah struggles to address the increasing economic hardship here, a cross-section of United States based Liberians are pushing for sanction against the young regime.

Our U.S contributor told this paper on Monday that Liberians from Minnesota, Georgia and Rhode Island visited the U.S Congress recently asking that body to impose sanction on the Weah government.

Our contributor said the marchers demanded a sanction to force the Weah

administration to submit to the request for the establishment of a war crimes court here. About 250,000 Liberians were killed during the brutal civil conflict here.

This news follows similar request for a sanction in September 2018, just before President Weah could attend the United Nations' General Assembly in New York.

"The most recent info is that some Librarians from Minnesota Georgia and Rhode Island visited congress asking them to impose sanction on the Weah government if he doesn't request the establishment of a war crime

court in Liberia," our contributors said.

Already, Weah is saddled with the issue of inflation which is at its all-time high. As at July 16, this year, Mr. Weah announced that inflation here was at 21 percent, with the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Liberian bank note now 1USD for 156 LRD.

Added to this is the ongoing investigation into the "missing 16 billion" Liberian bank notes, an impeachment proceedings against Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh, the war crimes court quest and the struggle to secure the 1 billion loan from EBOMA and Eton, while the country fall short of the Millennium Challenge Goals, something that could prevent the government from pocketing USD500 million development aid from the United States Aid for International Development or USAID.

Mr. Weah recently told journalists here upon arrival from France that the decision to establish a war crimes court here rest with Liberians. He did not say whether he intends to put it through a referendum vote or not. But the Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission or TRC in its final recommendation called for the establishment of a war crimes court to prosecute those who committed hideous crimes here during the civil war.

Phebe Hospital risks closure

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

Phebe Hospital is at the verge of collapse due to the lack of sufficient budgetary support to run the hospital.

In a recent interview with our Bong County correspondent, the Medical Director at the hospital Jefferson Sibley says at the moment the hospital is out of drugs and indebted to vendors in the tune of more than US\$300,000.

According to Dr. Sibley, the debt was accrued for drugs, fuel oil and the running of the nursing school.

He says vendors are refusing to supply the hospital until its obligations are settled.

Due to challenges confronting the Hospital, Dr. Sibley laments that the electricity there is switched off before 10 PM as part of strategies to preserve the fuel oil and keep the hospital running. He further states that patients are normally given prescriptions to buy drugs because of the situation.

Dr. Sibley indicates that the hospital needs US\$3m to

function effectively, but it has US\$1.8m allotted in the 2018/2019 National Budget.

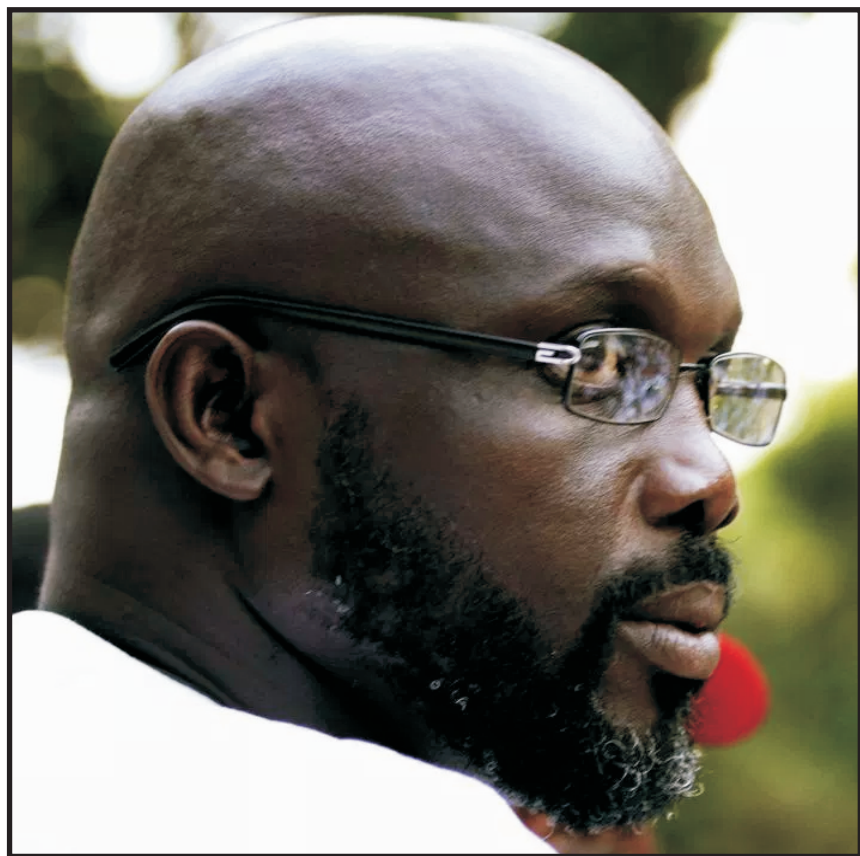
He calls on the leadership of Bong County to consider the Phebe Hospital a priority in its development drive.

At the just ended Bong County Council sitting, the county allotted US\$79,000 for the hospital.

Phebe Hospital was constructed in 1965 as a faith-based health facility by three churches - the Lutheran, the Episcopal and the Methodist churches, with support from the government of Liberia.

In 1973, the hospital became Bong County Referral Hospital, and placed under government control during the tenure of the late President William R. Tolbert. The decision was due to financial constraint.

Prior to the outbreak of Liberia's 14 years of civil war, the hospital was one of the best within the Mano River Basin, treating patients from Guinea, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast, among others. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**



Ellen, Amah Jallah

Starts from back page

investigations following protest by scores of Liberians.

Sirleaf adds that the money upon arrival was under tight security guard and carried to the two vaults including the Housing Bank and the CBL's new facility.

The CBL Executive also resists the reports of bribery to any member of the 53rd legislature, saying there was no bribery or criminal intent

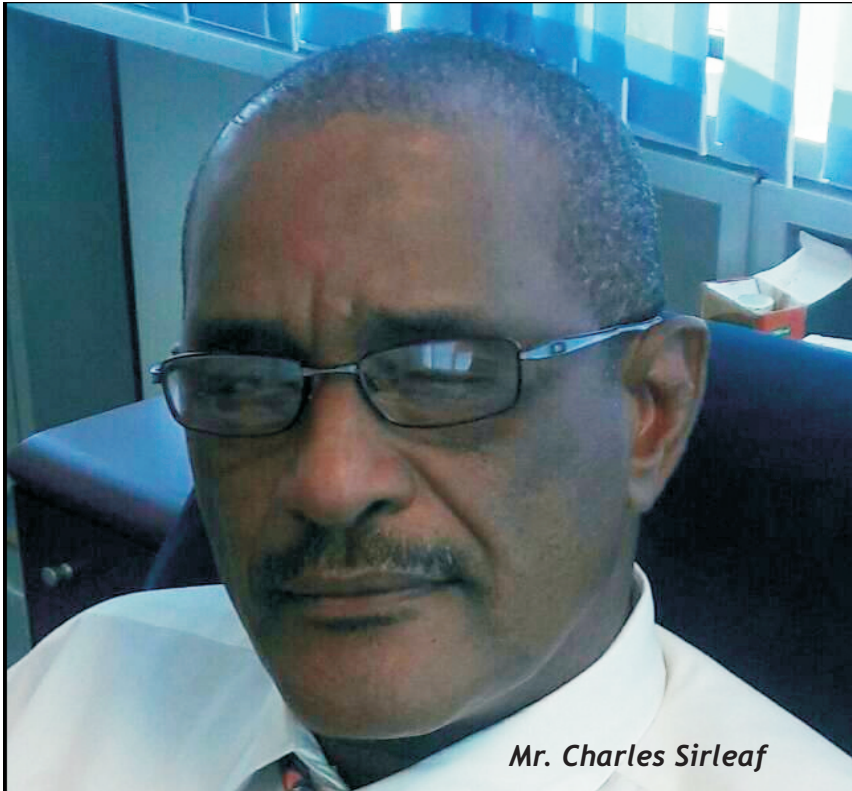
involved into the printing of the money.

Mr. Sirleaf further says he does not know those lawmakers listed by Hot Pepper newspaper in its recent publication and he did not give money to any of them.

For his part, CBL Internal Audit Boss Joseph Dennis confirmed the arrival of the reported 15.5 billion Liberian dollars. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**

Ellen, Amah Jallah authorized CBL

-says ex-president Sirleaf's son



Mr. Charles Sirleaf

By Bridgett Milton

Former President Ellen Johnson - Sirleaf's son and Deputy Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) Governor Charles Sirleaf says the CBL

received authorization from his mother Mrs. Sirleaf and former Senate Pro-Tempore Armah Jallah for the printing of additional 10.5 billion Liberian dollars.

He testified Monday, 19 November before a Legislative inquiry on Capitol Hill, separate from probes being conducted by U.S. experts and a presidential investigative team in the same alleged missing 16 billion dollars case.

Appearing before the House of Representatives Monday, Deputy Governor Sirleaf revealed that the CBL through its Board of Governors communicated in a resolution to the Former Stakeholders.

He says the intent of the printing of the money was to get rid of mutilated money from the market.

According to him, the CBL's communication was dated May 24, 2017 under the signature of Dr. Mounir Siaplay, Deputy Governor for Economic Policy.

But Mr. Sirleaf says no money went missing, amid report of missing money which has necessitated separate



Count the cash you want to win!

\$1400 USD up for grabs!

Simply buy data bundle from \$1 and above to be a part of our subscribers that stand a chance to win **\$1400 USD** daily.

Lucky subscribers will be called by our partner radio stations to count backward from **\$200 in 10secs**. You win the cash that you manage to count to without error. Winners will immediately receive their prizes via MTN Mobile Money live on radio.

Partner radio stations: Hot FM, Fabric, Capital, Prime, OK FM, Radio Pleebo in Maryland, Flash FM in Grand Gedeh

everywhere you go



Pacquiao teases Mayweather rematch after January bout

Talk of a rematch with Floyd Mayweather must wait until after January's WBA welterweight title defence against Adrien Broner, Manny Pacquiao said on Monday.

"Floyd, if he comes out of retirement, we will see after this fight," said Pacquiao when asked about former champion Mayweather at a news conference to promote

his Jan. 19 fight with Broner in Las Vegas.

"But we cannot underestimate Adrien Broner, we cannot underestimate this fight. I have to get through this fight first before we talk about the rematch with Floyd Mayweather."

There has been speculation about a rematch ever since Mayweather scored a unanimous decision over Pacquiao, who later said he

was hampered by a right shoulder injury, in a 2015 bout that was dubbed "The Fight of the Century" but never lived up to its billing.

American Mayweather, 41, retired in 2017 with a 50-0 record and said on Instagram in September that a rematch of the much-hyped 2015 fight would take place this year. The post included a video of Mayweather and Pacquiao talking to each other at a



The NewDawn Press

2 colors Heidelberg printing machines

We Offer The Following Printing Services:

- Newspapers, Magazines
- Flyers, Posters, Calendars
- Brochures, Letterhead
- Receipts, Invoices
- Souvenirs, Gifts
- Designs, etc...

#Revoke rock and sand mining licenses from Chinese and Lebanese#

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

#It's shame that only in Liberia foreigners are siphoning billions thru sand and rock mining.#

#For the Pro-Poor Agenda to succeed undo the errors by your predecessors. #

#Stop prioritizing foreign businesses over Liberian businesses!#