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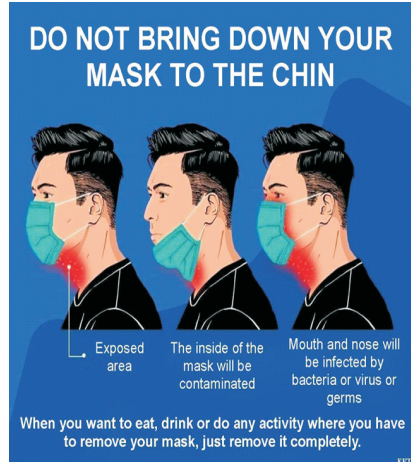
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"I prefer to debate Pres. Weah himself"



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Continental News

Troops end deadly siege at Somali hotel

Somali special forces say they have ended a siege at a hotel in the capital Mogadishu that was stormed by armed al-Shabab militants.

At least 11 people were killed at the beachside Elite Hotel, in addition to five militants, according to a government spokesman.

The attackers detonated a car bomb outside the hotel on Sunday before storming it and seizing hostages.

The recently built hotel is owned by an MP and is popular with officials.

Witnesses said the initial blast was heard across Mogadishu and there was chaos as people fled the area.

Security forces sealed off the hotel and exchanged fire with the gunmen inside. Four hours later, government spokesman Ismael Mukhtar Omar tweeted that the siege was over and all the gunmen

had been killed.

A senior official from the information ministry and another official from the defence ministry are reported to be among the dead. Dozens more people were reported to be wounded.

More than 200 people were rescued from the hotel, according to the government spokesman. The privately-owned Somali news website

Dhacdoone described the hotel as one of the most heavily guarded facilities in Mogadishu. An earlier statement posted online and attributed to al-Shabab said: "The mujahideen have launched an operation consisting of martyrdom [suicide bombing] and a commando raid against a hotel belonging to an MP from the apostate group [Somali government]."

Al-Shabab, which is linked to al-Qaeda, has been waging a brutal insurgency in Somalia for more than a decade.

It has been pushed out of

Mogadishu by government and African Union troops, but the group still carries out bombings and assassinations in the city.

Over the past two months attacks by the jihadist group have increased in the capital.

Last week a shootout between jailed al-Shabab members and security officers at a prison claimed at least 20 lives.

The militants - who had managed to obtain weapons - had tried to escape from a heavily guarded prison in Mogadishu. BBC



Security forces quickly sealed off the hotel in Lido beach

South Africa eases lockdown as virus cases fall

South Africa's president has said coronavirus infections appear to have peaked in the country, as he announced a sweeping relaxation of lockdown measures.

President Cyril Ramaphosa

said nearly all restrictions on the country's economy will be eased from Monday.

A controversial ban on the sale of alcohol and tobacco will be lifted. Domestic travel, small family gatherings and the reopening of businesses will all

be allowed.

In a TV address on Saturday, Mr Ramaphosa said the easing of restrictions will help to revive the country's flagging economy after a period of great hardship for the country.

However, he called on South Africans not to let their guard down against Covid-19 despite "signs of hope", warning of difficult times ahead.

The country has recorded more than half of Africa's coronavirus infections, with more than 570,000 cases and 11,500 deaths to date. South Africa also has the fifth-highest number of cases in the world after the US, Brazil, Russia and India, but infections have started to dip in recent days.

Mr Ramaphosa said the number of new daily confirmed cases had dropped from a peak of more than 12,000 to an average of 5,000 over the past week.

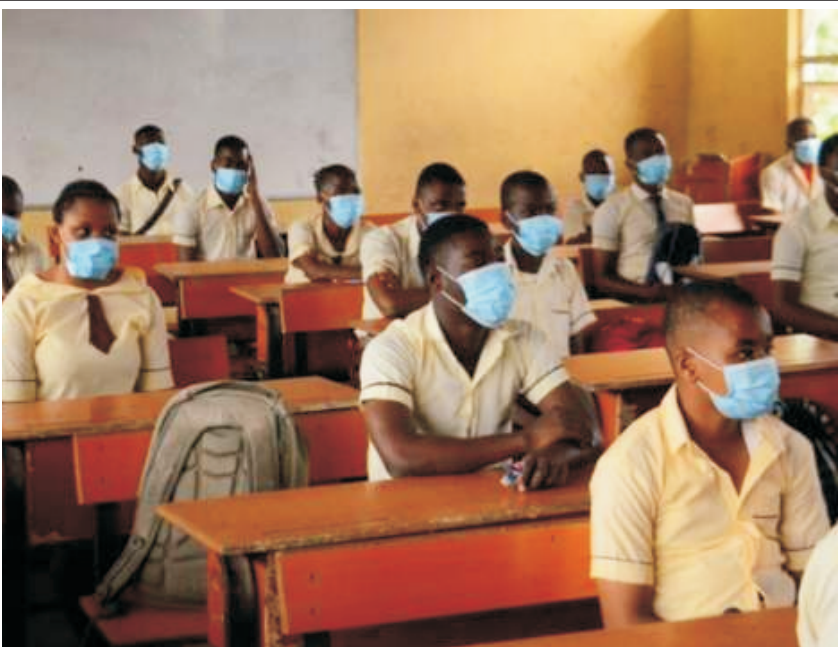
The number of active cases has declined to about 105,000 and the recovery rate risen to 80%, the president said.

"As we look back at the past



President Cyril Ramaphosa warned against complacency despite "signs of hope"

Nigerian high school students begin final exams



They have had just two weeks to prepare

More than 1.5 million final-year secondary school students in Nigeria will sit their final exams from Monday.

The students have been back at school for the last two weeks preparing. They lost several months of learning from March to July because of coronavirus restrictions which saw schools closed.

School administrators have ensured social distancing to avoid the spread of coronavirus during exams.

Nigeria has the highest number of candidates by far in Africa - with more than 1.5 million students in more than 19,000 schools.

Universities and other tertiary institutions remain closed in the country.

Nigeria's Minister of State for Education Chukwuemeka Nwajiuba has said the authorities will ensure the students get a smooth transition to higher education.

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five months, all indications are the South Africa has reached the peak and moved beyond the inflection point of the curve," Mr Ramaphosa said. In March, the South African government introduced some of the toughest lockdown restrictions in the world. Borders were shut to international travellers, schools were closed, alcohol

was banned and people were told to stay at home.

Those measures were credited with slowing the initial spread of Covid-19, giving the health sector valuable time to prepare for more patients.

Meanwhile, the economy faltered as businesses struggled to stay afloat during lockdown. BBC

EDITORIAL

Minister Samuel Tweah is now campaign manager

IT HAS BECOME very glaring that Liberia's Minister of Finance and Development Planning Samuel Tweah has become campaign manager for the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change senatorial aspirant for Montserrado County, Thomas P. Fallah.

WHILE MINISTER TWEAH has all rights to support a candidate of his choice in the impending December 8th midterm senatorial election, but leaving his basic schedules as Ministry of Finance to personally accompany incumbent Representative Thomas Fallah into communities like he has done recently in Amagashie, Chocolate City, Battery Factory, Plank Field community, and other areas is not only despicable, but officially unnecessary for his status.

WE AGREE THAT the governing CDC, which both Tweah and Fallah are members of, is desperate to reclaim the Montserrado County senatorial seat from incumbent Senator Abraham Darius Dillon of the opposition Liberty Party. But for the Minister of Finance to present himself as the public face of Rep. Fallah, who has suddenly become a philanthropist, dishing out millions of Liberian dollars to various communities, creates room for suspicions and perceptions.

EVEN WORST, THIS is happening at the time when the National Elections Commission has not officially declared campaign open for the midterm senatorial elections. The Minister of Finance has already begun to make campaign promises to residents of communities visited, pledging development that had never been thought of in the three years of this administration.

WITH THE SUDDEN dishing out of cash to voters, even before the official campaign, it is now glaring that Rep. Thomas Fallah will become the most financially prepared candidate in the race for Montserrado County, given the visible involvement of Minister Samuel Tweah.

THE PUBLIC MAY never get to know how many millions are being budgeted by the ruling establishment just to win in Montserrado County and it would be very difficult, if not impossible to clearly distinguish whether such resources are public money or private strength in an election.

HOWEVER, WHAT IS very clear is that the current Tweah-Fallah collaboration is just a tip of the iceberg of things to expect when official campaign shall have started for the senatorial polls.

THIS IS NO joke, Liberians are on the verge of witnessing one of the politically unfair campaign ever in the nation's history, where the ruling party, armed with national resources is gearing up to go against highly disadvantaged and poorly prepared opponents. This is not the kind of democracy the people envisaged under the CDC-led government that is organizing these elections.

IF OUR FINANCE Minister is leading Fallah's campaign at this early stage, what would be the role of the Inspector General of Police, who has been accused consistently of running a partisan police force? Memories are still fresh on our minds of the recent violence in Zwedru City, Grand Gedeh County, a stronghold of the CDC where stone-throwing and machete-wielding youths chased opposition leader Alexander Cummings and Montserrado County District#10 Representative Yekeh Kolubah out of the county.

WE ARE HIGHLIGHTING these concerns so that our leaders should realize that they are no longer in opposition, but now control power and they have a duty to exercise power discretely for the peace and confidence of all within the law.

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+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief: Jonathan

COMMENTARY

By Joel E. Cohen

How to Count Humans

A major new study based on a somewhat original methodology forecasts that global population will peak well before the end of this century. Although the usual caveats apply, the authors have offered fruitful new ways to grasp crucial policy questions.

NEW YORK - New research published this July in The Lancet forecasts that continued growth "through the century is no longer the most likely trajectory for the world's population." Rather, the global population is likely to peak in 2064 at 9.7 billion, before declining to 8.8 billion by 2100. The authors project that the populations of 23 countries - notably Japan, Thailand, Spain, and Ukraine - will be at most half their 2017 size by 2100, while the population of "another 34 countries will probably decline by 25-50%, including China, with a forecasted 48.0% decline."

By contrast, Nigeria's population is expected to grow 3.8-fold between 2017 and 2100, though its average fertility rate is expected to drop from 5.1 to 1.7 - that is, below replacement level and below that of Sweden (1.8 children per woman) in 2017. Nigeria was the only Sub-Saharan African country to rank among the world's ten most populous countries in 2017. Yet by 2100, that list is expected to include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and Tanzania.

Of the four most populous countries today after China, India and Indonesia are expected to experience a population decrease, whereas the United States and Pakistan are expected to grow, albeit for different reasons. The increase in the US would be driven by immigration, making up for a decline in the fertility rate from 1.8 to 1.5. In Pakistan, the authors anticipate that population growth will be driven by the higher fertility rate, though they expect it to fall from 3.4 to 1.3 by 2100 - below the US's current or projected rate.

But the usual caveats apply. These country-specific forecasts are subject to even greater uncertainty than global forecasts are. As the authors point out, demographic trends could always be more or less dramatic than expected. Moreover, their "modeling framework" does not include significant variables such as the effects of climate change or the risk of pandemics like COVID-19.

Moreover, the track record of population forecasts does not inspire confidence. In 1798, the English economist Thomas Robert Malthus predicted that population growth inevitably would outpace the growth of food production, causing widespread starvation. Then, during the Great Depression of the 1930s, many people thought that global population would go into permanent decline. Yet, by the 1950s and 1960s, the new fear - reflected in terms like "population bomb" and "Famine 1975!" - was that continuing rapid population growth would destroy humankind and the planet.

All three predictions were wrong. The truth is that we cannot know precisely how many children will be born during the rest of this century. What we can do, however, is make a greater effort to ensure better nutrition, health, housing, education, prosperity, peace, security, equality of opportunity,

environmental quality, climate stability, and freedom for all people. The future of childbearing and childrearing, population health and survival, and trends in migration and social integration will depend on the investments and commitments that countries make now and in the coming decades. Sound political leadership and support for high-quality mass education are of the utmost importance, as are basic nutrition, accessible contraception and health care, and constructive international relations.

The Lancet study is not the first to forecast a likely end to world population growth before 2100. But the authors have made a uniquely valuable contribution by also offering several original proposals for improving population projections more generally. Most important, the new research uses external factors to predict future birth, death, and migration rates. The fertility forecasts, for example, depend on future commitments to education and available contraception. Similarly, the migration forecasts have accounted for per capita incomes, education, fertility, deaths due to conflict and natural disasters, and other variables.

It remains to be seen whether these external factors - themselves uncertain - will improve the accuracy of population projections compared to those issued by the United Nations Population Division, which are based on demographic extrapolations and professional judgment. Over the past half-century, the UNPD's projections have proved reasonably accurate for the global population, though less so for individual countries.

Although population projections from different agencies disagree on whether and when global population growth will end, there are a few points on which pretty much everyone is in accord. All anticipate that by 2100, the average number of children each woman has in her lifetime will have declined globally. The debate is over how much, how fast, when, and where this will occur.

Future population trajectories are understandably very sensitive to future fertility. We can be reasonably confident that in the future, a much higher proportion of the world's people will live in cities and in today's poor countries. A much higher proportion of the world's people will be chronologically old, though not necessarily functionally or mentally old. The share of working-age people, conventionally defined as 15-64 years old, will shrink dramatically, and the definition of "working age" will likely have to change.

Finally, a much higher proportion of the world's people will be of African origin, compared to people of European, American, or East or South Asian origin. And, as a result of migration, many societies will be much more heterogeneous in origin, language, religion, customs, and expectations. However many of us there turn out to be, we will have to learn to live together peacefully, or we will not live at all.

O-PED

By Slawomir Sierakowski

Belarus’s Moment of Truth

While the Belarusian security apparatus has stepped up its violence against peaceful protesters, the demonstrations themselves have evolved to maintain the moral high ground. There is no longer any question that President Alexander Lukashenko has lost any remaining shred of legitimacy.

MINSK - The protests that have roiled Belarus since Sunday’s stolen presidential election are evolving, with mass demonstrations giving way to more dispersed mobilizations on the model pioneered in Hong Kong. Because such “liquid” protests arise spontaneously and quickly gather massive numbers of participants, they are much harder for the state to suppress.

But that may not matter, because the authorities are also shifting their approach, replacing merely defensive tactics with offensive measures aimed at intimidation. After suppressing the initial protests on Sunday and Monday, the police have been lining the streets of Minsk, blocking off many areas and selectively stopping passing cars to detain and beat their drivers.

Only by luck did I avoid a similar fate on Tuesday night while hitching a ride around Minsk. Since then, I have witnessed many beatings and have recorded many instances of security forces dispersing protesters with gunfire, as well as documenting the injuries caused by their liberal use of rubber bullets.

The security forces’ intent in dragging drivers out of their cars is clearly to make an example of them. The choice of victims may even be strategic, at least in cases where police have stopped young men who might have joined the protests had they not had the idea beaten out of them.

The protests have been dispersed across several locations in Minsk, including Pushkinskaya, the Kamennaya Horka neighborhood, and the Riga shopping center, where barricades are going up. These three locations have become a kind of tripartite Maidan Square - the heart of the 2014 protests in Kiev that brought down Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich.

On the third day of the protests, the area around Pushkinskaya was covered with flowers to commemorate the victims who had been beaten and shot. Whereas the police had managed to block the intersection from all sides on Tuesday, by Wednesday a group of women protesters had claimed the area.

Wednesday was the moment of truth, and most demonstrators appeared not to have been cowed by the official violence. Women took the lead, organizing a large “Women Against Violence” demonstration. They lined Victors Avenue, Minsk’s main thoroughfare, with their arms outstretched, flashing the victory/peace sign. Passing drivers honked their horns in support. Some women courageously held these positions all day.

Women also conducted a softer, more fluid form of protest around various city squares, rather than provoking a direct confrontation with baton- and gun-wielding police. And doctors protested outside of hospitals, dressed in white coats and holding banners calling for an end to the state violence.

In both cases, the tactic was designed to sharpen the moral difference between the two sides by posing an implicit question to the security forces: “Will you attack us, too? Will you beat us, too?” The riot police, not knowing what to do, did little. And when they did try to move against the women occupying the intersection at Pushkinskaya metro station, they did not dare attack them outright. Across Minsk, cars have been deliberately driving at a mere 20-30 kilometers per hour (12-18 mph) in order to create gridlock and block the police.

The protest movement has quickly gotten better at anticipating police tactics and reacting peacefully, despite the security forces’ escalating violence. At around 2 a.m. Wednesday morning, I saw dozens of armored cars and buses full of riot police, and it was estimated around 7,000 people had already been arrested - which also means beaten - including several dozen journalists. In Gomel, so many people have been arrested that police vehicles are being used to detain them for lack of space. Under these high-temperature conditions, one young man died.

Security forces are also now using live ammunition against the protesters. Unlike in Ukraine in 2014, where paid thugs in civilian attire assailed protesters in Maidan Square, the Belarusian police have taken this task upon themselves. Many demonstrators suspect that the Belarusian police ranks include troops sent from Russia, but I cannot confirm this.

It is clear that Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko’s characteristically crude methods are poorly adapted to these new forms of protests. His regime is just as unprepared for the appearance of women and physician demonstrators as it was for a widely popular presidential campaign led by a woman challenger, Svetlana Tikhanovskaya. Neither Lukashenko nor his cronies knew what to do about Tikhanovskaya, so they resorted to shutting off the Internet and closing the stadiums where she was scheduled to speak.

Since the election, however, the opposition may be gaining the upper hand. As the protests have continued this week, many police officers have shed their uniforms and declared that they will not brutalize their fellow citizens. Similarly, in Grodno, when a regime apparatchik tried to organize workers to proclaim their support for Lukashenko, they all shouted Tikhanovskaya’s name instead. That sentiment seems to be widely shared, judging by the fact that employees at some of the country’s biggest factories - including BELAZ, MAZ, MTZ, and nitrogen plants - as well as transport workers, have gone on strike.

Such signs should terrify Lukashenko. In any political uprising, victory is in sight for the opposition when the regime’s own officials and supporters start breaking ranks. And now the interior minister, Juriy Karajeu, while praising the security forces, has said that he takes “personal responsibility for and apologizes to those who were injured while inadvertently at the site of protests.”

Moreover, with cafes and workplaces closing as a result of the protests, the state will soon have to confront the economic consequences of shutting down the Internet. The information technology sector is the flagship of the country’s economy, and could well turn Belarus into a second Estonia someday. But that won’t happen if the most talented people have left the country because they can’t get online.

OPINION

By Slawomir Sierakowski

The Struggle for Belarus

As has long been anticipated, Belarus’s president, Alexander Lukashenko, has promptly declared victory in an election marred, as usual during Lukashenko’s 26-year rule, by widespread fraud and vote rigging. But this time, the opposition is organized, widely supported, and not going home.

MINSK - Belarusian opposition leaders knew beforehand that they would be protesting the falsified result of the presidential election this past weekend, and had already adopted three governing principles. Their demonstrations must be absolutely peaceful, they must be sustained, and they must seek specific objectives, including free elections and the restoration of the country’s democratic constitution.

Now that Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko has essentially nullified the election, claiming - preposterously - that some 80% of Belarusians voted for him, supporters of the opposition candidate, Svetlana Tikhanovskaya, are putting these principles into practice.

The regime’s opponents are disciplined and technologically savvy. Because the central authorities completely control the official media, an alternative media ecosystem has emerged online, where independent publications’ readership has grown by 300-400% in recent weeks.

By contrast, Lukashenko is still clinging to the 1990s. After five terms in office, he seems to have learned nothing. Having proved incapable of countering independent reporting, he has resorted to shutting off the Internet and mobile phone networks at opposition rallies. But Belarusians have quickly found ways around this through the use of proxy servers and end-to-end encrypted messaging (in fact, I dictated this commentary over the phone, owing to the Internet blackout).

No one seriously doubts the pervasiveness of election fraud in Belarus. But, rather than succumb to despair or cynicism, Belarusians have refused to accept that there is no point in voting. On Election Day, voters gathered at polling stations in droves, building up a critical mass to prove that there was significant turnout. Observers sat outside and recorded the number of people entering. Although they could not ask people how they voted, they counted how many were wearing the white ribbons of the opposition.

The observers’ mere presence was a clear demonstration that Lukashenko can no longer rely on repression and fear. Belarusians have increasingly begun to express their views openly, even in smaller towns and villages. My own firsthand observations match those of independent analysts who have estimated that roughly two-thirds to three-quarters of the electorate supports the opposition.

While here, I have asked many poll watchers how they remained so determined, given that everyone knew their votes wouldn’t be counted, and that the fraudulent result would be announced immediately. They explained that these tactics would prove effective in the long run, because they serve as a visible demonstration of what free and fair elections should look like.

No one can deny that Tikhanovskaya’s supporters were there, and that they were committed to voting. That fact alone will sow uncertainty among Lukashenko loyalists, including those who make up the electoral committees.

After assembling en masse and observing the polling stations, the next step was to launch demonstrations in response to the long-foreseen outcome. The plan was that, after gathering at polling places at around 6 p.m. and demanding to hear the voter-turnout count at 8 p.m., everyone would move to pre-designated sites for mass mobilization. In smaller towns, everyone knew to gather in the largest square. In Minsk, the meeting point was Victory Square, near the Minsk Hero City Obelisk. If the way was blocked, people knew to head instead for Independence Avenue, followed by Victors Avenue.

The assembly quickly took shape in Victory Square and gradually grew, spreading in multiple directions. Cars honked and people sang and played the Perestroika-era song “Khochu peremen!” (Want to Change) by the Soviet rock band Kino. Special police units, having clearly prepared for the moment, showed up on cue to intimidate the crowd, which responded by chanting, “All together!” Then, a column of several dozen armored vehicles rolled in and closed off a key intersection. Step by step, phalanxes of police arrived and claimed more space.

Nonetheless, the protesters remained peaceful, and consistently made clear that they didn’t consider the police their enemy. Many chanted, “The police with the people!” The implied message was: We understand that you’re just following orders, and would probably prefer to be anywhere other than where you’re standing.

Again, these tactics have long been in the making. On the night before the election, opposition leaders told me that they have no doubt that almost everyone in Lukashenko’s own ranks deeply dislikes him. The open displays of kindness toward the same security forces who are expected to beat protesters are designed to exploit these divisions, by letting security forces know that they do not have to be synonymous with the Lukashenko regime.

At one point, several hundred policemen with large shields and batons emerged from the column of vehicles, occupying part of the square and launching explosives and flash grenades. I don’t know whether they were firing rubber bullets, blanks, or live ammunition, but the intent was clearly to instill terror in the crowd.

In the event, their efforts at intimidation were only moderately effective. The protesters did not retreat fully, and they remained absolutely peaceful. They kept a close eye on any potential provocateurs in their ranks, corralling anyone who took up bottles or other objects to throw at the police.

The dark squadrons of shielded security forces who occupied the square took a long time in doing so, and clearly were not trying to force a violent confrontation. Only at the end did the police start chasing fleeing protesters and running toward the crowd.

The square is open on three sides, but movement is impeded in some places. This is where some demonstrators were caught and beaten. Soon thereafter, Reuters reported that some 1,300 people had been detained; other independent media sources indicate that several people are in critical condition, and that at least one died after being deliberately run over by a police truck.

Republic of Liberia
Montserrado County


Office of the Notary Public
Monrovia, Liberia
Cell#: 0886618425/0775209483

NOTARY CERTIFICATE

Personally, Appeared before me in My Office, in the City of Monrovia, Montserrado County, Republic of Liberia this 12th day of August A. D. 2020, Qualified Notary Public, for and in the County of Montserrado, in the Republic of Aforesaid the Parties to the attached Document(s).

THE ATTACHED IS A PETITION LISTING FOR REV. DR. ISAAC BLALU ROLAND'S 2020 SENATORIAL BID FOR MARYLAND COUNTY

did in my presence and in the presence of each other execute and sign his/her/their genuine signature(s) on the said document(s) as the person(s) he/she/they represent that the same was made in my presence and declared by each of them to be his/her/their for the purpose set forth therein, the said acts being voluntary on his/her/their part and in his/her/their own hand writing(s).
Therefore, I Tommy S. Vah, Notary Public aforesaid have attached my official signature and Notary Seal to avail whenever so desired.















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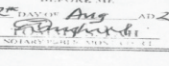
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



PETITION LISTING FOR REV. DR. ISAAC BLALU ROLAND'S
2020 SENATORIAL BID FOR MARYLAND COUNTY


No	Name	Age	Sex	Address / Phone #	Voters Registration #	Signature	Date	Photo
1	NYEMA A. KUBIE	53	M	Tugbaken 077842432	723691837		22/7/2020	
2	NORA G. SIEH	61	F	Tugbaken 098661980	739521277		22/7/2020	
3	MARY KUBIE	19	F	Tugbaken	723694137		22/7/2020	
4	REGINA KUBIE	18	F	Tugbaken 0530223400	723693217		22/7/2020	
5	MARY N. KUBIE	20	F	Tugbaken	731309347		22/7/2020	
6	BEATRICE M. KUBIE	24	F	Tugbaken	739522017		22/7/2020	
7	GEORGE WEAH	67	M	Tugbaken	727164637		22/7/2020	





















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THIS 12th DAY OF Aug AD 2020

NOTARY PUBLIC, MONTSEERRADO COUNTY, R.L.




















8	ELIZABETH SETTON	23	F	GBON	739976287		22/7/2020	
9	PHEBE WILLIAMS	26	F	GBON	724171957		22/7/2020	
10	PATIENCE BOLEY	27	F	GBON	739531637		22/7/2020	
11	CLARKLI HUSKIN	42	F	GBON	766475847		22/7/2020	
12	CECELIA THOMPSON	47	F	Tugbaken	723694007		22/7/2020	
13	EVON D. WESSEH	71	F	TUGBAKEN	731308607	E.D.W	22/7/2020	
14	ROSETTA NIMELY	38	F	GBON	739530707	R.N	22/7/2020	
15	PETER NYEMAH	22	M	TUGBAKEN	723694377		22/7/2020	
16	RICHARD W. WESSEH	70	M	PLEEBO	724165597		22/7/2020	






















17	Lawrence M. NYEMAH	37	M	Weleken 0888066675	724173417		July 22, 2020	
18	ELIZABETH SIEH	53	F	Weleken	739530277		July 22, 2020	
19	SAMUEL KUMAH	36	M	Weleken	739532597		July 22, 2020	
20	SAMUEL SIEH	69	M	WELEKEN	724173087	S. Sieh	July 22, 2020	
21	WILLIAMS TOE	56	m	WELEKEN	739530227		July 22, 2020	
22	Oretta J. Smith	48	F	Weleken	739531997		July 22, 2020	
23	ELAZA QUEE	47	F	Weleken	739532637		July 22, 2020	
24	ANNE D. WEAH	19	F	Weleken	724013547		July 22, 2020	
25	ELIZABETH TOE	48	F	Weleken	739976387		July 22, 2020	



26	STEPHEN G. DOE	49	M	Weleken	739977697		July 22, 2020	
27	Alexander BEDELL	45	M	WELEKEN	739532397	Bedell	July 22, 2020	
28	ELIZA HUCH	63	F	Weleken	739976377		July 22, 2020	
29	DAVID SIEH	30	M	WELEKEN	739977297		July 22, 2020	
30	AGATHA SIEH	30	F	Weleken	739976187		July 22, 2020	
31	MARY NYEMAH	27	F	Weleken	739532607		July 22, 2020	
32	CECELIA SIEH	18	F	Weleken	739975687	CS	July 22, 2020	
33	ANTHONY SMITH	47	M	WELEKEN	739532067		July 22, 2020	
34	ESTHER JARPAH	37	M	Weleken	73997607		July 22, 2020	



35	MARTHA DOE	46	F	WELEKEN	739975647		July 22, 2020	
36	COMFORT DOE	19	F	WELEKEN	739975707		July 22, 2020	
37	ELIZA NYEMAH	56	F	WELEKEN	739532417		July 22, 2020	
38	CECELIA SIEH	50	F	Weleken	739976347		July 22, 2020	
39	FRANCIS WEAH	42	M	WELEKEN	724173747		July 22, 2020	
40	ELIZA FREEMA	31	F	Weleken	739975897		July 22, 2020	
41	MARY SIEH	60	F	Weleken	739976337		July 22, 2020	
42	ESTHER BROWN	50	F	Weleken	739531167		July 22, 2020	
43	GRACE NYEMAH	46	F	Weleken	739531177		July 22, 2020	



MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

University students protest against online learning

-Further threaten unrest at Capitol

By Ben P. Wesee

Students from the University of Liberia (UL) and the African Methodist Episcopal University (AMEU) staged a protest Monday, 17 July on the route between the University of Liberia and the Capitol, expressing opposition to eLearning and demanding the reopening of their universities to return to traditional style of learning. Riot police responded to the scene to contain the situation and to ensure free flow of traffic which had been hindered prior to the

students believe they should also be allowed to return to classes in as much the same way high school students have been permitted.

Capitol Hill came to a standstill when the students stormed the route between UL and the Capitol, compelling police to direct vehicles to use the route through Jallah Town.

Students wearing red barrett and militant khaki uniforms marched through the street demanding the government here through the Ministry of Education and authorities at the University of Liberia to immediately reopen regular

and AMEU who also chairs the Universities Students Association (LUSA) says it is unbelievable that the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Education will open high schools, clubs, and gambling centers, among others, but refuses to reopen universities with in the country.

He says this is an attack on university students.

Student Toweh points out that it is laughable on the part of the government to send under - aged children back to school when in fact the country is still producing high numbers of coronavirus cases and expect them to conduct themselves better than the men and women enrolled at the university.

"Let me tell you, the whole eLearning program is a serious bluff on the part of the university authorities. They are forcing the program just to justify donors' funding," he alleges.

"But let be real here, Liberia is among countries with a high data rate, poor internet system, lectures themselves don't have much computer knowledge then the university took just a month to introduce eLearning. Seriously it is laughable," Toweh claims.

He continues that the students that are enrolled for eLearning semester are now complaining that it is just a waste of their hard - earned money, narrating that some teachers are now asking students to send data in order for their notes to be posted online and at times lecturers do not even post notes.

The LUSA chairman explains that some lectures have informed students that the university authorities are forcing them to buy Chinese laptops and smartphones at a high cost, adding that they are calling on the president of the university to desist from this so as to avoid meeting students' resistance.



authorities' intervention.

Due to the outbreak of coronavirus which compelled all learning institutions to shut down, authorities at various universities have chosen the option of conducting online learning so as not to keep their students sitting home for an unspecified time.

However the Ministry of Education permits senior high school students, particularly those due to sit the national exam, to return to classes.

But the protesting university

classes on various campuses.

The free flow of traffic resumed when the Inspector General of the Liberia National Police (LNP) Col. Patrick Sudue intervened along with authorities at the university, and invited the head of the student group for an indoor meeting.

The students also want the university to put an end to the eLearning program or else there will be no rest up Capitol Hill.

Darius S. Toweh, a student of UL nistry of Education will open

Commerce threatens arrests over artistic work theft

By Emmanuel Mundaye

The Minister of Commerce Professor Wilson K. Tarpeh has disclosed a plan by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to issue a notice to prohibit people from illegally using the works of young Liberian artists which denies them their just economic benefits.

Minister Tarpeh gave the warning Monday, 17 August when he was speaking at a program making the induction of the Executive Director of Copyright Society of Liberia (COSOL) at the offices of the Liberia Intellectual Property on UN Drive.

The commerce boss assures that the MoC will also grab and dismantle individuals engaged in duplication of the work of artists, noting that the government remains supportive in ensuring that

Liberia.

He calls on Liberian artists to be attached to a record company or have their own record label that will make it easier for COSOL to collect their royalty benefits.

For his part, the president of the Movie Union of Liberia and Chairman of the National Collective Society of Liberia (COSLIB) Ambassador Gregory Artus Frank provides historical information concerning the oldest society in Liberia which he names as the National Culture Troop of Liberia which was established in 1979, currently headed by Mr. Kerkura Kamara.

He also names the Liberia Writers Association, established in 1982; the Musician Union of Liberia, 1989; the Liberia Photographers Union, 2000; and Union of Liberian Artists,



Professor Wilson K. Tarpeh

intellectual property theft is stopped and artists are able to benefit from their works.

According to him, President George Manneh Weah continues to recognize the values of COSOL and continues to demonstrate his support in ensuring that it achieves its goals.

He notes that because President Weah himself is an artist, he therefore continues to support the works of COSOL which has witnessed the induction of Mr. Prince Emmanuel Decker as COSOL Executive Director.

Also speaking at the ceremony, COSOL's Deputy Director Mr. Clifford B. Robinson, Jr., expresses gratitude to all those who have meaningfully contributed to the work which has seen COSOL becomes a vibrant organization in

2005, among others.

He alleges that despite their oldness, all of these societies have nothing concrete to show.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roland W. Morris, I, a prominent Liberian IP Consultant and Senior Adviser to the Minister of Commerce is calling on all creative artists, authors, composers, songwriters, dramatic groups and digital animation producers working in Liberian and foreign countries to begin to work with the Copyright Society of Liberia in four core areas.









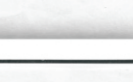
In a special statement made during the induction of Mr. Prince Emmanuel Decker in Monrovia, Mr. Morris cited the four core areas as the process for their mutual economic benefits.

The NewDawn Newspaper is on the Newsstand Daily.








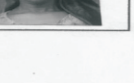
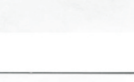
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PETITION LISTING FOR REV. DR. ISSAC BLALU ROLAND'S 2020 SENATORIAL BID FOR MARYLAND COUNTY

44	SAMUEL BROWN	19	M	Wleleken	739975307	0000	July 23, 2020	
45	SAMUEL DADIE	90	M	YEDEKEN	724172227		July 23, 2020	
46	JERFFERSON CUMMINGS GUMMINGS	61	M	YEDEKEN	724172847		July 23, 2020	
47	HINNEH HELENA	36	F	YEDEKEN	724174497		July 23, 2020	
48	PETER D. NKE	75	M	YEDEKEN	724172957		July 23, 2020	
49	GETRUDE DOTEY	47	F	YEDEKEN	724173157		July 23, 2020	
50	BEN SMITH	81	M	YEDEKEN	724172217		July 23, 2020	
51	BARLIEH VICTOR N.	55	M	YEDEKEN	724172407		July 23, 2020	
52	AMOS TWEH	41	M	YEDEKEN	724173057		July 23, 2020	












53	MABETH SCOTT	70	F	YEDEKEN	724174137		July 23, 2020	
54	MARY TOE	36	F	YEDEKEN	739532367		July 23, 2020	
55	ELIZABETH DALIEH	60	F	YEDEKEN	739975757		July 23, 2020	
56	SUSANA DANNIS	32	F	YEDEKEN	739531267		July 23, 2020	
57	JESSY SCOTT	32	F	YEDEKEN	739975427		July 23, 2020	
58	ANNIE B. MILLS	62	F	YEDEKEN	739530537		July 23, 2020	
59	JOSEPH DALIEH	45	M	YEDEKEN	739975777		July 23, 2020	
60	SARAH SIEH	60	F	YEDEKEN	724173057		July 23, 2020	
61	Rebecca TOE	29	F	YEDEKEN	739530627		July 23, 2020	






62	MARTIN SEB	57	M	YEDEKEN	724173257	MA	July 23, 2020	
63	NENCY TARPEH	23	F	YEDEKEN	739976127		July 23, 2020	
64	JANET MUSU	48	F	YEDEKEN	739530507	JANET	July 23, 2020	
65	BEATRICE DENNIS	58	F	YEDEKEN	724173107		July 23, 2020	
66	SUSANNAH WILSON	44	F	YEDEKEN	739531777		July 23, 2020	
67	FRIEDAY SMITH	48	M	YEDEKEN	739977397		July 23, 2020	
68	BEATRICE WILLIAM	20	F	YEDEKEN	739976077		July 23, 2020	
69	MOSES B. SCOTT	81	M	YEDEKE	739530467		July 23, 2020	
70	SUSANA DALIEH	61	F	YEDEKEN	739530987		July 23, 2020	












71	GIRLTRUE DALIEH	57	F	YEDEKEN	739976107	MD	July 23, 2020	
72	COOPER OBSCO	49	M	YEDEKEN	724108167	COOPER	July 23, 2020	
73	SIEH ROBERT	71	M	YEDEKEN	724174977		July 23, 2020	
74	DENNIS ENDL	38	F	YEDEKEN	766475497		July 23, 2020	
75	SIEH BROWN B.	55	M	YEDEKEN	739975347		July 23, 2020	
76	NIMELY JOSEPH	56	M	YEDEKEN	724172977		July 23, 2020	
77	NYEMAH JOHN C	50	M	YEDEKEN	724173437		July 23, 2020	
78	SIEH MARY	57	F	YEDEKEN	739530947		July 23, 2020	
79	BARLIEH VICTORIAL	18	F	YEDEKEN	739975717		July 23, 2020	



80	SARAH SIEH	54	F	YEDEKEN	739530907	S.S.	July 23, 2020	
81	COMFORT MENISAH	78	F	YEDEKEN	724173047	C.M.	July 23, 2020	
82	MARY SIEH	47	F	YEDEKEN	739531817	M.S.	July 23, 2020	
83	REJINA AQAYEE	40	F	YEDEKEN	739977257		July 23, 2020	
84	ELSISE ROBBEN	54	F	YEDEKEN	724173097	E.R.	July 23, 2020	
85	OTIS S. WIAH	24	M	YEDEKEN	739531017	R.W.	July 23, 2020	
86	JOHN C. KEBEE	19	M	YEDEKEN	724172727	J.C.	July 23, 2020	
87	ALPHONSO W. TOE	34	M	YEDEKEN	739966867	A.W.	July 23, 2020	
88	JERRY D. MUSU	46	M	YEDEKEN	739531427	J.D.	July 23, 2020	



89	SMITH ROBERT H	38	M	YEDEKEN	0986487813		July 23, 2020	
90	DALIEH NATHANIEL	56	M	YEDEKEN	724174057		July 23, 2020	
91	NYEMAH DAVID P.	45	M	YEDEKEN	724172927		July 23, 2020	
92	GERO JOSEPHINE	54	F	YEDEKEN	739530387		July 23, 2020	
93	DENNIS STARRAY T	36	M	YEDEKEN	739532047		July 23, 2020	
94	JOE JEREMIAH K. IR	27	M	YEDEKEN	0888061968		July 23, 2020	
95	DENNIS EMMANUEL	62	M	YEDEKEN	759975577		July 23, 2020	
96	DENNIS OSADIAH	31	M	YEDEKEN	739530897		July 23, 2020	
97	HIANIEH CATHRINE	37	F	YEDEKEN	766475987		July 23, 2020	



Français

Le ministre Tweah ment sur Ellen ?

Le ministre libérien des Finances et de la Planification du développement, Samuel Tweah, a déclaré lors d'une réunion politique au cours du week-end que le budget annuel de l'ancienne présidente Ellen était de 20 millions de dollars américains, ce qui est nettement supérieur à celui de l'actuel président George Manneh Weah.

« L'ex-présidente Sirleaf a alloué 20 millions de dollars américains à son bureau, tandis que le budget de son successeur, le président Weah, est actuellement de 9 millions de dollars américains », a dit le ministre des finances.

Mais le budget de l'année fiscale 2017/2018 dont ce quotidien a eu copie dit le contraire. Le budget de la présidente Sirleaf pour l'exercice 2017/18 était de

activités de base (rémunération et opérations) et de 7 millions de dollars pour la rénovation du palais présidentiel, soit un total de 14 millions de dollars.

Un ancien haut fonctionnaire du gouvernement Sirleaf qui a travaillé sur le budget 2016 /2017 a confié à ce journal dimanche soir qu'ils auraient pu mettre la rénovation du palais présidentiel ailleurs « mais le lieu le plus approprié, pensions-nous, était sous le ministère d'État. Donc, dans l'ensemble, le budget du ministère de l'État a été d'environ 7,5 millions de dollars », a déclaré la source.

Cependant, lors d'une cérémonie d'approbation du candidat du parti au pouvoir à l'élection sénatoriale du comté de Montserrado, Thomas Fallah, à Battery Factory, dans la communauté de Plank Field le samedi 15 août, le ministre

de l'événement, le législateur sortant Thomas Fallah s'est félicité de la mobilisation de ses collègues et de la réussite de la cérémonie.

Fallah, qui préside le Comité des voies, moyens, finances et budget de la Chambre des représentants, a dit que s'il est élu sénateur, il n'aura pas droit à l'échec de peur que cela ne tuela vision et les opportunités politiques de ceux qui veulent suivre son pas.

Avant de devenir législateur en 2005, il vendait des planches en détail dans le quartier commercial densément peuplé de Paynesville à l'extérieur de Monrovia. « Depuis que mes collègues du "Liberia Plank Dealers Association" m'ont demandé en 2005 de me lancer en politique, mon travail au fil des ans a montré qu'il fallait me faire confiance », a-t-il dit.

Il a attaqué l'opposition tout en l'accusant de détester le régime Weah parce qu'il est plus proche des masses populaires, en particulier des enfants et des gens que les élites politiques considèrent comme « des bons à rien ».

« Ils ne peuvent pas accepter les réalités d'aujourd'hui - voir les enfants des roturiers diriger le gouvernement est quelque chose que les élites politiques ne peuvent accepter, en conséquence, ils ne ménagent aucun effort pour salir ce gouvernement, ce qui est impossible, surtout quand on procède par le mensonge ».

Ayant pris la parole au nom de l'Association des marchands de planches du Libéria, Alvin Kanneha qualifié de spectaculaire l'œuvre du législateur, ajoutant que cela montre que les gens qui ont un début modeste font toujours de leur mieux dans tout ce qu'ils font.

Il a dit se souvenir que Fallah était autrefois un vendeur de planches. « Son élection à la Chambre des représentants a amené le développement de la circonscription électorale n° 5 du comté de Montserrado, donc s'il était élu sénateur, il servirait tout le comté », a-t-il dit.

« Nous promettons de travailler en étroite collaboration avec le représentant Fallah pour s'assurer qu'il est élu au Sénat le 8 décembre ».

Il y a quelques jours, le

L'Etat du Libéria a reçu un important lot de médicaments pour combattre le Covid-19

Le gouvernement du Libéria a reçu ce week-end un assortiment de fournitures médicales du gouvernement de l'Inde pour lutter contre la nouvelle pandémie du coronavirus au Libéria.

L'Inde, également touchée par le virus, a fourni des médicaments à plus de 150 pays, dont le Libéria.

Au nom de l'ambassadeur d'Inde en Côte d'Ivoire, Y. K. SailasThangal, le consul général de l'Inde au Libéria Jeety a présenté les fournitures médicales au Ministre des affaires étrangères par intérim du Libéria, Henry Fahnbulleh, au Ministère des affaires étrangères à Monrovia.

Selon M. Jeety, le don est destiné à alimenter et à augmenter les efforts du gouvernement du Libéria dans la lutte contre la pandémie de coronavirus, qui a tué environ un million de personnes dans le monde, ainsi que dévasté de nombreuses économies, tant développées que sous-développées.

Il a fait savoir que le don médical comprend un total de 480 000 pièces de médicaments, dont 450 000 comprimés, 20 000 perfusions et 10 000 injections.

Il a indiqué que la décision de prêter main-forte au Libéria est venue du Premier Ministre de l'Inde, M. Narendra Modiet du Ministre des affaires extérieures de l'Inde, le Dr S. Jaishankar, qui a facilité la remise du don au gouvernement du Libéria.

Il a promis un deuxième lot de médicaments essentiels du Gouvernement indien qui sera livré dans deux semaines au Gouvernement libérien en vue de la lutte contre la pandémie mondiale.

Recevant les fournitures médicales au nom du gouvernement libérien, le ministre des Affaires étrangères par intérim, Henry Fahnbulleh, a exprimé sa gratitude au gouvernement indien pour le don qui, selon lui, est venu au moment où le Libéria a désespérément besoin de fournitures médicales pour lutter contre la pandémie de coronavirus.

« Le Gouvernement indien a toujours fait un geste magnanime à l'endroit du Libéria, non seulement au bon moment, mais aussi et surtout pendant les moments durs et difficiles, ce qui est hautement louable », s'est-il félicité.

Il a promis que les fournitures médicales seront utilisées de manière à « affecter la vie des Libériens touchés par la pandémie de coronavirus et d'autres maladies dans le pays ».

Pour sa part, la ministre de la Santé, le Dr Wilhelmina Jallah, qui a reçu le don du ministre des Affaires étrangères par intérim Henry Fahnbulleh, a promis de veiller à ce que les médicaments soient distribués dans les différents hôpitaux et dispensaires à travers le pays.



7,3 millions de dollars. Les lignes budgétaires montrent qu'elle n'a jamais eu de budget de 20 millions de dollars.

En fait, s'il faut comparer le budget d'aujourd'hui à celui de 2017/2018, alors le président Weah gagne 1,7 million de dollars de plus que l'ancienne présidente Sirleaf.

En 2012-2013, le ministère d'État, qui comprend la présidence et la garde présidentielle (EPS), disposait d'un budget de 7,5 millions de dollars pour leurs activités de base (compensation et opérations) et de 1,8 dollars pour les projets, soit un budget de 9,4 millions de dollars en tout.

Pour ce qui concerne l'année fiscale 2016/2017, le budget approuvé était de 7 millions de dollars pour les

Tweah a expliqué que le dernier budget de l'ancienne présidente était de 20 millions USD et que le président Weah a consacré le reste des 11 millions USD à la construction des routes dans tout le pays.

Le député Fallah et le ministre Tweah sont tous deux membres de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir dirigée par le président Weah.

Le ministre des Finances a profité de l'occasion pour accuser l'opposition de mentir pour obtenir les faveurs politiques des électeurs. « Cependant, les Libériens ne sont pas dupes pour croire ces mensonges », a-t-il dit avant d'ajouter que le président Weah est une personne qui a un bon cœur et dont le rêve est d'améliorer les conditions de vie des Libériens.

S'exprimant également lors

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sénateur du comté de Montserrado, Darius Dillon, a soumis un projet de loi au Sénat libérien, appelant à la réduction du salaire mensuel des sénateurs. Mais le ministre des Finances, Samuel Tweah, s'y est opposé, déclarant qu'ils ne seront pas à mesure d'apporter un soutien financier à leurs électeurs si l'on réduit leur salaire. Il a ajouté que le gouvernement avait à réduit les salaires des législateurs, il n'était donc pas nécessaire d'effectuer une réduction supplémentaire. Selon lui, le budget de l'Assemblée législative est passé de 45 millions en 2017 à 33 millions après la prise du pouvoir par le régime actuel.

Le sénateur Dillon appelle à une réduction du salaire des sénateurs de 7 000 \$ US à 5 000 \$ US, ajoutant que la réduction, si elle est placée sur un compte spécial, pourrait être utilisée pour améliorer les secteurs de la santé et de l'éducation du pays.

Il a qualifié d'anormal le fait que les législateurs paient personnellement les frais de scolarité de certains étudiants alors que la réduction des salaires pourrait améliorer l'ensemble du système éducatif, où chaque enfant libérien aura la possibilité d'acquérir une meilleure éducation.

Français

The Struggle for Belarus

MINSK - Belarusian opposition leaders knew beforehand that they would be protesting the falsified result of the presidential election this past weekend, and had already adopted three governing principles. Their demonstrations must be absolutely peaceful, they must be sustained, and they must seek specific objectives, including free elections and the restoration of the country’s democratic constitution.

Now that Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko has essentially nullified the election, claiming - preposterously - that some 80% of Belarusians voted for him, supporters of the opposition candidate, Svetlana Tikhanovskaya, are putting these principles into practice.

The regime’s opponents are disciplined and technologically savvy. Because the central authorities completely control the official media, an alternative media ecosystem has emerged online, where independent publications’ readership has grown by 300-400% in recent weeks.

By contrast, Lukashenko is still clinging to the 1990s. After five terms in office, he seems to have learned nothing. Having proved incapable of countering independent reporting, he has resorted to shutting off the Internet and mobile phone networks at opposition rallies. But Belarusians have quickly found ways around this through the use of proxy servers and end-to-end encrypted messaging (in fact, I dictated this commentary over the phone, owing to the Internet blackout).

No one seriously doubts the pervasiveness of election fraud in Belarus. But, rather than succumb to despair or cynicism, Belarusians have refused to accept that there is no point in voting. On Election Day, voters gathered at polling stations in droves, building up a critical mass to prove that there was significant turnout. Observers sat outside and recorded the number of people entering. Although they could not ask people how they voted, they counted how many were wearing the white ribbons of the opposition.

The observers’ mere presence was a clear demonstration that Lukashenko can no longer rely on repression and fear. Belarusians have increasingly begun to express their views openly, even in smaller towns and villages. My own firsthand observations match those of independent analysts who have estimated that roughly two-thirds to three-quarters of the electorate supports the opposition.

While here, I have asked many poll watchers how they remained so determined, given that everyone knew their votes wouldn’t be counted, and that the fraudulent result would be announced immediately. They explained that these tactics would prove effective in the long run, because they serve as a visible demonstration of what free and fair elections should look like.

No one can deny that Tikhanovskaya’s supporters were there, and that they were committed to voting. That fact alone will sow uncertainty among Lukashenko loyalists, including those who make up the electoral committees.

After assembling en masse and observing the polling stations, the next step was to launch demonstrations in response to the long-foreseen outcome. The plan was that, after gathering at polling places at around 6 p.m. and demanding to hear the voter-turnout count at 8 p.m., everyone would move to pre-designated sites for mass mobilization. In smaller towns, everyone knew to gather in the largest square. In Minsk, the meeting point was Victory Square, near the Minsk Hero City Obelisk. If the way was blocked, people knew to head instead for Independence Avenue, followed by Victors Avenue.

The assembly quickly took shape in Victory Square and gradually grew, spreading in multiple directions. Cars honked and people sang and played the Perestroika-era song “Khochu peremen!” (Want to Change) by the Soviet rock band Kino. Special police units, having clearly prepared for the moment, showed up on cue to intimidate the crowd, which responded by chanting, “All together!” Then, a column of several dozen armored vehicles rolled in and closed off a key intersection. Step by step, phalanxes of police arrived and claimed more space.

Nonetheless, the protesters remained peaceful, and consistently made clear that they didn’t consider the police their enemy. Many chanted, “The police with the people!” The implied message was: We understand that you’re just following orders, and would probably prefer to be anywhere other than where you’re standing.

Again, these tactics have long been in the making. On the night before the election, opposition leaders told me that they have no doubt that almost everyone in Lukashenko’s own ranks deeply dislikes him. The open displays of kindness toward the same security forces who are expected to beat protesters are designed to exploit these divisions, by letting security forces know that they do not have to be synonymous with the Lukashenko regime.

The square is open on three sides, but movement is impeded in some places. This is where some demonstrators were caught and beaten. Soon thereafter, Reuters reported that some 1,300 people had been detained; other independent media sources indicate that several people are in critical condition, and that at least one died after being deliberately run over by a police truck.

COMMENTAIRE

Pare Joel E. Cohen

Combien d’être humains serons-nous demain ?

NEW YORK - Une nouvelle étude publiée en juillet dans The Lancet annonce qu’une croissance continue « au cours du siècle ne sera sans doute plus la trajectoire de la population mondiale ». Il faut davantage s’attendre à ce que la population mondiale atteigne en 2016 le pic des 9,7 milliards d’habitants, avant de retomber à 8,8 milliards en 2100. Selon les auteurs de l’étude, la population de 23 pays - notamment du Japon, de la Thaïlande et de l’Espagne - devrait diminuer de moitié sur la période de 2017 à 2100, tandis que la population « de 34 autres pays devrait décliner de 25-50 %, notamment en Chine, avec une prévision de diminution de 48,0 % ».

Par opposition, il est prévu que la population du Nigeria soit multipliée par 3,8 sur la période 2017-2100, malgré un taux moyen de fertilité qui devrait passer de 5,1 à 1,7 - c’est-à-dire inférieur au niveau de remplacement, ainsi qu’au taux de la Suède en 2017 (1,8 enfant par femme). En 2017, le Nigeria était le seul pays d’Afrique subsaharienne à figurer parmi les dix pays les plus peuplés de la planète. En 2100, cette liste devrait également inclure la République démocratique du Congo, l’Éthiopie et la Tanzanie.

Sur les quatre pays les plus peuplés aujourd’hui après la Chine, l’Inde et l’Indonésie devraient connaître une diminution de leur population, et les États-Unis et le Pakistan une croissance de la leur, pour des raisons toutefois différentes. Dans le cas des États-Unis, cette croissance devrait s’expliquer par l’immigration, laquelle devrait compenser une diminution du taux de fertilité, dont on s’attend à ce qu’il passe de 1,8 à 1,5. Dans le cas du Pakistan, la croissance démographique sera d’après les auteurs fondée sur un taux de fertilité plus élevé, même s’il passera d’après leurs estimations de 3,4 à 1,4 d’ici 2100 - en dessous du taux actuel ou prévu pour les États-Unis.

Les réserves habituelles s’appliquent néanmoins. Ces projections spécifiques à chaque pays sont en effet soumises à encore plus d’incertitude que les prévisions mondiales. Comme le soulignent les auteurs, les tendances démographiques sont toujours susceptibles de se révéler plus ou moins prononcées que prévu. Par ailleurs, leur « cadre de modélisation » exclut plusieurs variables majeures, telles que les effets du changement climatique ou le risque de pandémies de type COVID-19.

Le bilan des prévisions démographiques passées n’inspire pas non plus une pleine confiance. En 1798, l’économiste britannique Thomas Robert Malthus annonce que la croissance démographique excèdera inévitablement celle de la production alimentaire, avec pour conséquence une famine généralisée. Plus tard, lors de la Grande Dépression des années 1930, beaucoup s’attendent à un déclin définitif de la population mondiale. Dans les années 1950 et 1960, la nouvelle crainte réside au contraire dans une croissance démographique rapide et continue, susceptible d’anéantir l’humanité et la planète - on parle à l’époque de « bombe démographique » et d’une « Famine 1975 ! ».

Toutes ces prévisions se révéleront erronées. La vérité, c’est qu’il nous est impossible de savoir précisément combien d’enfants naîtront au cours de ce siècle. Ce que nous pouvons faire, en revanche, c’est fournir davantage d’efforts pour améliorer nutrition, santé, logement, éducation, prospérité, paix, sécurité, égalité des chances, qualité de l’environnement, stabilité climatique,

et liberté pour tous. L’avenir des grossesses, de l’éducation des enfants, de la santé et survie des populations, ainsi que des tendances de migration et d’intégration sociale, dépendra des investissements et engagements que prendront les pays aujourd’hui et dans les prochaines décennies. Leadership politique éclairé et soutien à une éducation de masse de qualité sont ici de la plus haute importance, de même qu’une alimentation nutritive, l’accès à la contraception et aux soins de santé, ainsi que le caractère constructif des relations internationales.

L’étude du Lancet n’est pas la première à prédire la fin de la croissance démographique mondiale d’ici 2100. Ses auteurs apportent en revanche une contribution singulièrement précieuse, en formulant également plusieurs propositions originales pour améliorer plus généralement les projections démographiques. Aspect majeur, cette nouvelle étude intègre des facteurs externes pour prédire les futurs taux de natalité, de mortalité et de migration. Les prévisions de fertilité, par exemple, dépendent des engagements futurs en faveur de l’éducation et de l’accès à la contraception. De même, les prévisions relatives aux migrations prennent en compte le revenu par habitant, l’éducation, la fertilité, les décès liés aux conflits et aux catastrophes naturelles, ainsi que d’autres variables.

Reste à savoir si ces facteurs externes - eux-mêmes incertains - amélioreront la précision des projections démographiques par rapport à celles publiées par la Division de la population des Nations Unies, qui reposent sur des extrapolations démographiques et sur un jugement professionnel. Ces 50 dernières années, les projections de l’UNPD se sont révélées raisonnablement précises pour la population mondiale, mais un peu moins pour les pays dans leur individualité.

Si les projections démographiques des différentes agences diffèrent sur la question de savoir si et quand la croissance de la population mondiale cessera, toutes s’accordent en revanche sur quelques points. Toutes les agences s’attendent à ce qu’en 2100, le nombre moyen d’enfants par femme au cours de la vie diminue partout à travers le monde. Le débat concerne davantage la mesure, la rapidité, le timing et la géographie de cette tendance.

Naturellement, les futures trajectoires démographiques dépendront considérablement de l’évolution de la fertilité. Nous pouvons raisonnablement estimer que dans le futur, une part beaucoup plus importante de la population mondiale vivra dans des villes, et dans les pays pauvres d’aujourd’hui. Une part bien supérieure de la population mondiale sera chronologiquement âgée, même si elle ne le sera pas nécessairement sur le plan fonctionnel ou mental. Par ailleurs, la proportion d’individus en âge de travailler, que l’on considère généralement comme les 15-64 ans, diminuera considérablement, et il sera certainement nécessaire de revoir la définition de la catégorie « en âge de travailler ».

Enfin, une part beaucoup plus importante de la population mondiale sera d’origine africaine, plutôt que d’origine européenne, américaine, est-asiatique ou sud-asiatique. Par ailleurs, en conséquence des migrations, de nombreuses sociétés deviendront beaucoup plus hétérogènes en termes d’origines, de langues, de religions, de coutumes et d’aspirations. Quel que soit le nombre que nous représenterons alors, il nous faudra apprendre à vivre ensemble dans la paix, sans quoi nous ne vivrons plus.

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98	HIAWNEH PHILIP	38	M	YEDEKEN	766476007	P.H.H.	July 23, 2020		
99	TOE JERIMIAH	52	M	YEDEKEN	739530977		July 23, 2020		
100	AQUAY ESTHER N.	27	F	YEDEKEN	739532297		July 23, 2020		
101	ELLIOTT SUSANA	40	F	YEDEKEN	739976137		July 23, 2020		
102	SIEH ELIZA	68	F	YEDEKEN	739975447		July 23, 2020		
103	SMITH MARY	80	F	YEDEKEN	724174507		July 23, 2020		
104	FREEMAN ESTHER	50	F	YEDEKEN	739975437		July 23, 2020		
105	FREEMAN SAMUEL	57	M	YEDEKEN	739975417		July 23, 2020		
106	AQUAY MARY	52	F	YEDEKEN	739532037		July 23, 2020		



107	JERRY L. TEAMEAN	38	M	YEDEKEN	732125927		July 23, 2020		
108	EMMANUEL TOE	48	M	YEDEKEN	739532357		July 23, 2020		
109	THERESA DALIEH	71	F	YEDEKEN	724173547		July 23, 2020		
110	AGATHA K. ELLIOTT	35	F	YEDEKEN	724174997		July 23, 2020		
111	STEPHEN N. DALIEH	48	M	YEDEKEN	723824967		July 23, 2020		
112	JAMES DOBO- YOC	39	M	YEDEKEN	766476307		July 23, 2020		
113	ANTHONY P. SMITH	41	M	YEDEKEN	739531467		July 23, 2020		
114	ORITHER SEBO	46	F	YEDEKEN	739530267		July 23, 2020		
115	AMOS W. WAH	27	M	YEDEKEN	739531007		July 23, 2020		



116	PATRICK PAIE	44	M	YEDEKEN	739530407	P.A.I.E.	July 23, 2020		
117	EMMANUEL ANEMAH	28	M	YEDEKEN	739530877	E.N.N.	July 23, 2020		
118	ESTHER K. POLEE	42	F	GBON	739531157		July 23, 2020		
119	RINA BOLEY	18	F	GBON	739975477		July 23, 2020		
120	MATHER WILSON	55	F	GBON	724171867		July 23, 2020		
121	SARAH NYEMAH	51	F	GBON	724172797		July 23, 2020		
122	CONFORT WILSON	90	F	GBON	724171997		July 23, 2020		
123	THERESA JOHNSON	34	F	GBON	739976157		July 23, 2020		
124	AMOS DAVIS	31	F	GBON	724173667		July 23, 2020		



125	WILSON NATHANIEL	72	M	GBON	724172287		July 24, 2020		
126	NYANFORD ALBERT K.	45	M	GBON	724171627		July 24, 2020		
127	NATHANIEL HNE	68	M	GBON	739975747		July 24, 2020		
128	LADY BOLEY	30	F	GBON	766475587	L.B.	July 24, 2020		
129	ELEZAR NYEMAH	52	F	GBON	724171707		July 24, 2020		
130	RENA BOLEY	44	F	GBON	739531677		July 24, 2020		
131	ANNIE NYEMAH	41	F	GBON	766475967		July 24, 2020		
132	HELEN WILSON	50	F	GBON	724172357	H.W.	July 24, 2020		
133	MATHER NYEMAH	28	F	GBON	739532007		July 24, 2020		



134	JAMES SMITH	67	M	GBON	766483397		July 24, 2020		
135	SAMUEL TOE	46	M	GBON	724171647		July 24, 2020		
136	JIMMY K. SIEH	38	M	YEDEKEN	723762347		July 24, 2020		
137	EMMANUEL LAKIRANCE	29	M	GBON	724172397		July 24, 2020		
138	JIMMY WILLIAMS	46	M	GBON	723725287		July 24, 2020		
139	JOHN W. WILLIAMS	43	M	GBON	724174077		July 24, 2020		
140	HENRY NYANFORE	31	M	GBON	724172607		July 24, 2020		
141	MOSES T. NYEMAH	50	M	GBON	724174097		July 24, 2020		
142	CHARLES G. RICHARDS	56	M	GBON	724172537		July 24, 2020		



143	SARAH TOE	38	F	GBON	739975847		July 24, 2020		
144	ESTHER JUSWEN	31	F	GBON	724173357		July 24, 2020		
145	JOHN CUMMINGS	32	M	GBON	724172007		July 24, 2020		
146	ELAZAH JOHNSON	41	F	GBON	724173957		July 24, 2020		
147	ROSE BOLEY	41	F	GBON	739531667		July 24, 2020		
148	PATRICIA NYEMAH	41	F	YEDEKEN	766476557	P.S.	July 24, 2020		
149	MARTHA TOE	28	F	GBON	724174957		July 24, 2020		
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151	LEEVEN TOE	20	F	GBON	766476367		July 24, 2020		



"I prefer to debate Pres. Weah himself"

The political leader of the Alternative National Congress (ANC) and current chairman of the Collaborating Political Parties (CPP), Mr. Alexander B. Cummings says, he prefers to have a debate with President George Weah than his surrogates.

"The truth is, there is no debate that this Weah-led government is corrupt, incompetent, and that as a result, Liberians are suffering! But if they are serious about a debate, I prefer to debate Pres. Weah himself," Cummings wrote on his Facebook page.

Mr. Cummings comments come days after State and Presidential Affairs Minister Nathaniel Falo McGill took to social media challenging the CPP chairman to a national debate on the president's performance.

"It is simply a publicity stunt and demonstrated incompetence that is characteristic of the Weah administration. This is evident by the fact that just yesterday evening, we were on the same flight out of the country, and he didn't ask for a debate in person," Cummings continues.

"The truth is, there is no debate that this Weah-led government is corrupt, incompetent, and that as a result, Liberians are suffering! But if they are serious about a debate, I prefer to debate President Weah himself. I want Liberians who are catching hard times under this government to know from their President how their conditions can improve, not from his Chief of Staff who has no mandate from the Liberian people.

I would hope that President Weah, who escaped the 2017 Presidential Elections debate would now want to debate why

He noted that rather than President Weah investing in making young Liberians productive and ready to lead the country into a better and brighter future, this government is investing in militarizing them, inciting them to violence, and teaching them that it is acceptable to lie, steal, cheat, be dishonest, and intolerant of others.

This did not go down well with the Weah-led administration and its officials and now they want to prove that this government has been doing exceptionally well and Cummings show be told publicly through a debate.

"He must not bring no paper. He must not let anybody to write for him. I want challenge his IQ on governance. I ain't say he must bring Coca Cola trade. Am talking about running



Pres. Weah

Minister McGill

Mr. Cummings

"I want to challenge the opposition chairperson to a debate. Let's go to a debate; let's be very civil, respect each other, let's go to a debate. It's an open challenge to Mr. Cummings to a debate on the president's performance, and let's discuss McGill threw the challenge.

But Mr. Cummings noted that the much-heralded request for a debate with him as the leader of the CPP is a reflection of the seriousness of the Weah-led Government and its officials.

"Under no serious government, would a Chief of Staff to the President and cabinet member challenge an opposition leader to a debate on his boss' performance while his boss hides away from his responsibilities," Cummings fumes.

his government is making Liberians poorer, why goods and services are becoming unaffordable, why companies are leaving and unemployment is rising, why Liberians are suffering under his rule. This is the debate the Liberian people deserve - one between their current President and their opposition leader," Cummings added.

Mr. McGill has been beating his chest, fuming and challenging Cummings to a debate after the CPP chairman addressed the nation barely two weeks ago where he indicated that President Weah is bleeding the wealth of the nation.

"President Weah is encouraging a few of his friends to generate and display wealth they did not have, and were not able to declare, before assuming public offices," Mr. Cummings said.

government. Because you not sit in the chair, you not understand how to run government, you just talk. Some of the things he talking, he think that small children talk! He think to run government is to sit down in one corporate office? We talking about real politics where you (are) confronted with the people's problem. We not talking about corporate problem where you just make decision, bossman tell you say do this, people run to Coca Cola factory, everything happening, you not part of the manufacturing, other people doing production you just sitting down there...when you ask how many money they make the people give it you," Minister McGill niffed.

GVL reduces workforce

Starts from back page

related government institutions, union, community representatives and the affected employees, noting that effort has been made to ensure that the process follows the laws and regulations of Liberia which include the Liberia Decent Work Act of 2015 and Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with the Golden Veroleum Agriculture Workers' Union of Liberia (GOVAVUL).

The release added that in keeping with the Company's development plans, it has been employing, training and preparing employees for deployment as it expands. However, it has not been able to expanding the past four years, while continuing to pay salaries for non-deployed employees, which cost unable any more.

The statement notes that GVL's growth plans have been affected initially by land issues and most recently the coronavirus pandemic which has forced many companies in Liberia and elsewhere to reduce cost or close down. The Company says regardless of the current challenges, it may still continue to employ workers in certain area beyond its requirement for the current operations, but that in order for the company to move forward, it needs to rationalize the current workforce.

Despite the economic challenges, Management

discloses that it is in the process of constructing a joint venture Golden Sifca Inc. to operate an oil palm processing mill in Maryland County to help overcome the constraints of transporting fresh fruit bunches (FFB) from its plantations in Grand Kru County to its current Tarjuowon Mill in Sinoe County. The statement continues that employees who are affected by this redundancy exercise will be provided with the appropriate severance package in keeping with applicable Laws of Liberia and Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with the Golden Veroleum Agriculture Workers' Union of Liberia (GOVAVUL), while affirming that when the Company's financial and economic status improves in future, employees who are affected by this redundancy may be prioritized for re-employment, taking into account skill, capability and productivity requirements.

The Management of Golden Veroleum (Liberia) Inc. says keeping the company operating will enable it to continue to contribute to the Liberian economy through government taxes, salaries and local purchases, noting that to date, it has also spent over \$20 million in providing free education, healthcare, housing, security support and other corporate social responsibility activities at local, county and national levels. -Statement

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GVL reduces workforce by 250



The Management of Golden Veroleum (Liberia) Inc. or GVL, says it is currently rationalizing its workforce and implementing a redundancy exercise, affecting 250 employees.

Management says the exercise is due to numerous

economic challenges the Company has been facing over the years and prolonged global economic downturn exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic.

A statement issued here Monday by the Company further states that the decision is to ensure the continuity of its

business in Liberia, indicating that the exercise affects various departments: "the company has been implementing cost control measures to ensure our business is able to survive the economic downturn conditions and adapt to the changing global business market".

"The reduction of workforce that is in full consultation with the affected workers, the workers' union and the Ministry of Labor becomes necessary to sustain", it reads.

GVL also clarifies that about 52% of the number of workers to be redundant voluntarily had asked Management to pay them off, citing many reasons, including family problems, pursuing further studies, amongst others.

Management says it has concluded communications with the Ministry of Labor,

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Barca sack Setien after Champions League humiliation

The Catalans have parted ways with their head coach after their inglorious exit from Europe at the hands of Bayern Munich at the weekend.

Barcelona have sacked head coach Quique Setien after a trophy-less campaign that culminated in European humiliation.

The club announced the decision on Monday, just days after the club were embarrassed in the

Champions League quarter-finals in a record-breaking loss to Bayern Munich.

Having already been beaten to the Liga title by arch-rivals Real Madrid, Barcelona were annihilated 8-2 by Bayern Munich in their elimination from Europe's premier club competition.

As a result, the club ended the 2019-20 season without a trophy, prompting Setien's dismissal and, according to the club, a restructuring of the first-team setup.



"The Board of Directors have agreed that Quique Setien is no longer the first-team coach," the club said in a statement.

"This is the first decision within a wider restructuring of the first team which will be agreed between the current technical secretary and the new coach, who will be announced in the coming days." Setien is the second Barcelona boss to be dismissed this year, with the former Real Betis boss having only joined the club in January.

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