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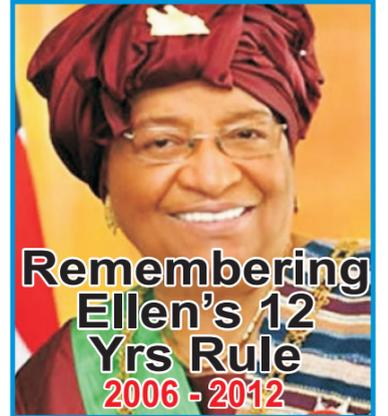
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# The New Dawn

**French Version Inside**

## TRULY INDEPENDENT



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PRICE LD\$40.00



Empty polling center from July's By-Elections

# 'Pro-poor' to spend US\$1.2m

## -On more by-elections

### Wanted!



The Management of NP Liberia Limited wishes to inform the general public that Claudius Victor Doe-Smith is under police investigation for issue relating to fraud committed at the company and has since been on the run.

Therefore, anyone transacting business with him in favour of NP Liberia Limited will be doing so at his/her own risk and will assume all liabilities

An awesome reward awaits anyone that will provide information leading to the arrest of Claudius Victor Doe-Smith. Please contact NP Liberia on +231881616931/0770104182 109 Ashmun Street or report to the nearest police station.

### Police chief in hot water

--As murder suspect disappears from Police Headquarters



Police Inspector General Col. Patrick Sudue



# Continental News

## South Sudan soldiers jailed for rape and murder

A military court in South Sudan has sentenced 10 soldiers to jail terms ranging from seven years to life for a rampage in which a journalist was killed and foreign aid workers raped.

The court also ordered South Sudan's government to pay each rape survivor \$4,000 (£3,000) in compensation.

The crimes were committed during an attack in the Terrain Hotel in the capital Juba in 2016.

A UN report accused peacekeepers of failing to respond to pleas for help.

South Sudan's military and rebel forces have been accused of committing numerous atrocities since the outbreak of a civil war in 2013, but this was the worst attack against foreigners.

What happened in court?

The court ordered the government to give the family of local community radio journalist John Gatluak 51 cows as compensation.

He was taking shelter in the

hotel compound when he was killed. Two soldiers were convicted of his murder and sentenced to life.

Three others were found guilty of raping aid workers, four of sexual harassment, and one of theft and armed robbery. They have been sentenced to between seven

and 14 years in jail.

Thursday's judgment was delivered in a military courtroom packed with diplomats, aid workers and officials.

One accused soldier was acquitted. Another died in detention of natural causes.

The attack took place

during heavy fighting in Juba between government and rebel forces. More than 70 people, including two UN peacekeepers, were killed in three days of fighting.

Five foreign aid workers were raped when troops stormed the hotel compound.

How have people reacted to the verdict?

A lawyer representing the

rape survivors, Issa Muzamil Sebit, said his clients were not "relieved" by the ruling.

The compensation offered to them was "very embarrassing and it is an insult to the victims", he added. In his reaction, the defendants' lawyer, Peter Malual Deng, said he was shocked by the verdict, and would appeal against it. - BBC



Image copyright GETTY IMAGES: This is the first time soldiers have been sentenced for committing atrocities in South Sudan

## Church defends migrants' rights

The Roman Catholic Church in Italy has been defending the right of migrants it has given shelter to, to leave its centres.

It follows critical comments by Italy's far-right interior minister, Matteo Salvini, connected to a high-profile

On Wednesday, he criticised the fact that some 50 of them had since left its centres, saying it was further evidence that not all those arriving in Italy were, as he put it, skeletons escaping from war and hunger.

His ministry admitted that



stand-off that was ended in part by the church's intervention.

Last month, the church took in most of about 130 migrants, mainly Eritreans, held aboard an Italian coastguard vessel.

Mr Salvini had been blocking their disembarkation.

the migrants had freedom of movement, a point reinforced by church officials.

One cardinal said the migrants had not come to stay in Italy, but wanted to reach relatives elsewhere. - BBC

## Kenya deports Chinese man over 'racist rant'

A Chinese man has been deported after a video emerged of him making racist comments, Kenya's immigration department says.

The man, identified as Liu Jiaqi, was captured in a video calling all Kenyans, including President Uhuru Kenyatta, "monkeys".

Mr Liu and his representatives have yet to

comment on the situation.

The authorities have revoked his work permit and say he was arrested after making racist remarks.

An employee filmed Mr Liu, who is a motorcycle trader, saying that he disliked Kenya because it "smells bad and [its people are] poor, foolish and black".

When the employee asked why he wanted to stay in the

country, the trader said he was only there to make money.

Police arrested him hours after the video was circulated online on 5 September.

When was he filmed?

Mr Liu appeared to be threatening to fire an employee in the three-minute video, which according to the Chinese embassy was filmed in June.

When the employee asked why he was being targeted, Mr Liu said it was because the employee was Kenyan.

Mr Liu then launched into an offensive diatribe about why he disliked the country and its people.

"All the Kenyans [are] like a monkey, even Uhuru Kenyatta," Mr Liu said.

Nairobi's Chinese embassy spokesperson, Zhang Gang, told AFP that Mr Liu "has already been punished by his company for his wrongdoing and apologised to his Kenyan colleague".

"The personal talk and personal feeling of this young man does not represent the views of the vast majority of Chinese people," he said.



Image copyright YOUTUBE: Liu Jiaqi said he was only in Kenya to make money

with operating without a liquor licence and failing to meet public health standards, but nothing to do with racism, our reporter says.

Kenyan employees of the much vaunted Chinese-operated Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project have also alleged wage discrimination and mistreatment.

It included an "unwritten rule" that Kenyan workers do not sit at the same table as the Chinese staff at the canteen, the Kenyan daily The Standard reports.

However, the Kenyan government has dismissed those allegations. - BBC

# EDITORIAL

## The shortage of Liberian Dollars

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The New Dawn**  
FULLY INDEPENDENT

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# COMMENTARY

By Joseph E. Stiglitz

## Beyond Secular Stagnation

*There is no reason economists should agree about what is politically possible. What they can and should agree about is what would have happened if their preferred policies had been implemented - and keep those lessons in mind as the next downturn approaches.*

NEW YORK - As Larry Summers rightly points out, the term "secular stagnation" became popular as World War II was drawing to a close. Alvin Hansen (and many others) worried that, without the stimulation provided by the war, the economy would return to recession or depression. There was, it seemed, a fundamental malady.

But it didn't happen. How did Hansen and others get it so wrong? Like some modern-day secular stagnation advocates, there were deep flaws in the underlying micro- and macroeconomic analysis - most importantly, in the analysis of the causes of the Great Depression itself.

As Bruce Greenwald and I (with our co-authors) have argued, high growth in agricultural productivity (combined with high global production) drove down crop prices - in some cases by 75% - in the first three years of the Depression alone. Incomes in the country's major economic sector plummeted by around half. The crisis in agriculture led to a decrease in demand for urban goods and thus to an economy-wide downturn.

WWII, however, provided more than just a fiscal stimulus; it brought about a structural transformation, as the war effort moved large numbers of people from rural areas to urban centers and retrained them with the skills needed for a manufacturing economy, a process which continued with the GI bill. Moreover, the way the war was funded left households with strong balance sheets and pent-up demand once peace returned.

An analogous structural transformation, this time not from agriculture to manufacturing, but from manufacturing-led growth to services-led growth, compounded by the need to adjust to globalization, marked the economy in the years before the 2008 crisis. But this time, mismanagement of the financial sector had loaded huge debts onto households. This time, unlike the end of the WWII, there was cause for worry.

As Summers well knows, I published a widely cited commentary in The New York Times on November 29, 2008, entitled "A \$1 Trillion Answer." In it, I called for a much stronger stimulus package than the one President Barack Obama eventually proposed. And that was in November.

By January and February 2009, it was clear that the downturn was greater and a larger stimulus was needed. In that Times commentary, and later more extensively in my book *Freefall*, I pointed out that the size of the stimulus that was needed would depend both on its design and economic conditions. If the banks couldn't be induced to restore lending, or if states cut back their own spending, more would be required.

Indeed, I publicly advocated linking stimulus spending to such contingencies - creating an automatic stabilizer. As it turned out, the banks weren't forced to expand lending to small and medium-size businesses; they cut it drastically. States, too, slashed spending. Obviously, an even larger stimulus in dollar terms would be needed if

it was poorly designed, with large parts frittered away in less cost-effective tax cuts, which is what happened.

It should be clear, though, that there is nothing natural or inevitable about secular stagnation in the level of aggregate demand at zero interest rates. In 2008, demand was also depressed by the huge increases in inequality that had occurred over the preceding quarter-century. Mismanaged globalization and financialization, as well as tax cuts for the rich - including the cut in capital-gains tax (overwhelmingly benefiting those at the very top) during the Clinton and Bush administrations - were major causes of accelerating concentration of income and wealth.

Inadequate financial regulation left Americans vulnerable to predatory banking behavior and saddled with enormous debts. There were thus other ways of increasing aggregate demand besides fiscal stimulus: doing more to induce lending, to help homeowners, to restructure mortgage debt, and to redress existing inequalities.

Policies are always conceived and enacted under uncertainty. But some things are more predictable than others. As Summers again knows full well, when Peter Orszag, the head of the Office of Management and Budget at the beginning of Obama's first administration, and I analyzed the risks of mortgage lender Fannie Mae in 2002, we said that its lending practices at that time were safe. We did not say that no matter what it did, there was no risk.

And what Fannie Mae did later in the decade mattered very much. It changed its lending practices to resemble more closely those of the private sector, with predictable consequences. (Even then, notwithstanding the right-wing canard blaming Fannie Mae and the other government-sponsored lender, Freddie Mac, it was private-sector lending, especially by the big banks, that underlay the financial crisis.)

But what was predictable and predicted was the manner in which under-regulated derivatives could inflame the crisis. The Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission put the blame squarely on the derivatives market as one of the three central factors driving the events of late 2008 and 2009. Earlier in President Bill Clinton's administration, we had discussed the dangers of these fast-multiplying and risky financial products. They should have been reined in, but the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 prevented the regulation of derivatives.

There is no reason economists should agree about what is politically possible. What they can and should agree about is what would have happened if...

Here are the essentials: We would have had a stronger recovery if we had had a bigger and better-designed stimulus. We would have had stronger aggregate demand if we had done more to address inequality, and if we had not pursued policies that increased it. And we would have had a more stable financial sector if we had regulated it better. These are the lessons that we should keep in mind as we prepare for the next economic downturn.

# O-PED

## Achieving solutions with farmers isn't radical: why is it so hard?

A stranger enters the room, from another world, and tells a long-time team to do things differently.

The chances of a great outcome, based on human psychology, are not great.

Most of us are used to the way we do things, and only sometimes dying for a chance to change. We also prefer to hear insights about change from those we trust to understand our own challenges, which is something we don't expect of outsiders. If that same stranger then arrives with an external, one-size-fits-all 'solution', that doesn't reflect our values, norms, and local constraints, the chances of any business transformation are slim indeed.



Yet, in agriculture, smallholders enjoy the frequent arrival of such outsiders, with big and radical 'solutions', flown in from outside and presented, rather than based on local relevance and circumstances.

It's a modus operandi of top-down reform: "we come up with an answer to problems based on our world's norms and tell you what to do."

Yet farmers know best about farming, and decades of failures and stunted progress should have long-since served to change the way reformers work in recognizing that fact.

But as NGOs engage continent-wide with the millions of smallholders on whom Africa's fortunes and future rely, the process of resolving smallholders' issues based on existing parameters has not been a driving force.

But it needs to be.

Instead, the world of agricultural transformation is dominated by jargon. Addressing a smallholder problem is called an 'intervention'. And 'interventions' are based on 'big picture' theory and poverty reduction targets that generate 'solutions' that are built and helicoptered in from outside.

However, the truth is that this top-down approach to agrarian reform goes against human nature, and defies real and present issues for individual farmers, relying instead on assumptions and theory.

Argues British academic and development scholar Robert Chambers, the result has been that initiatives implemented by the international research and development community simply do not benefit the poor farmer.

"This is because the conditions that poor farmers operate within puts limits on the extent to which they can benefit from the initiatives," Chambers observes in his book *Whose reality counts?*

In South Africa, a classic example was a top-down program called the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA) implemented countrywide by the Independent Development Trust NGO, which failed miserably in seeking to effect reforms that were anathema to local farmers.

The 'big idea' was to improve farmers' market and farm input access by moving in to govern and run all the farmers in a village and then sell the combined produce on their behalf - reinvesting 90 per cent of the profits for next year's planting, and sharing 10 per cent among the farmers.

But as the NGO set about managing whole villages' production as a single operation from merged fields, it simultaneously set aside farmer participation in decision-making. Not surprisingly, the farmers resisted merging their fields as well as the loss of autonomy and flexibility in their land use, and the program failed.

Strangely enough, the farmers just didn't want to be 'governed' by this presented organization.

Yet this 'move in and manage' approach remains typical of agricultural reformers' engagements in Africa, with NGOs frequently failing to consult and engage farmers at the program development stage in order to build solutions that are dovetailed to their local realities.

By stark contrast, a 'farmers first' approach, also known as bottom-up, has been shown to deliver completely different outcomes.

These initiatives see organizations working hand-in-hand with farmers on the ground, consulting them first, to identify their unique challenges, then developing solutions with them to resolve these specific and local issues. With this participatory approach, farmers drive the process through hands-on involvement in the planning, financing, implementation and maintenance of the programs.

Though not yet widespread in Africa, the concept has been proven to work in the US and in India, as well as in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia.

In IOWA, US for instance, the Practical Farmers of IOWA (PFI) organization, engages farmers to define what research they need done. PFI then partners with scientists to undertake studies where the farmers and the researchers contribute resources, such as time and land. The farmers drive the research agenda, and are thus committed to it.

In Zimbabwe, the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)/German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Chivi Food Security Project was initiated in response to chronic food insecurity in pockets of semi-arid areas.

The project began by looking at the constraints on household food security. The farmers were involved in identifying solutions, planning, and the creation of action plans, which spanned the roll out of soil and water conservation technologies.

Farmers then selected and tried the practices they preferred. They also met to discuss the results and any problems encountered, and to suggest possible solutions among themselves.

The level of change saw farmers who were originally very poor farmers eventually moving to buy their own cattle.

It is, therefore, essential that agricultural interventions use such practical and workable approaches.

Indeed, with this year's Africa Green Revolution Forum, themed Lead, Measure, Grow: Enabling new pathways to turn smallholder farmers into sustainable agribusiness, now underway in Kigali, Rwanda, 'farmers first' should be top of the agenda, as a necessity.

The Author By Kenny Ewan, CEO of Wefarm



## Lord, what's the big deal?

Dear Father:

*Umm, I remember when the Old Lady came on the throne newly she had gone to Uncle Sam's cousin village where she informed the people there about how her administration have done this and that. Meanwhile in our national cake there were no allocation or line to point to those deliverables she was claiming as being the doing of her and her kitchen cabinet.*

*So, upon her return to our village during a meeting with senior Town Criers, I asked the Old Lady, all the big mouth you were making in Uncle Sam's cousin village as to how you and your people have done this and that, where is it in our national cake, show it to me, because what I see here that so, so salary for you and your people nothing here pointing to anything. All the things I see going on around here are being done by donors and friends.*

*Father, I was amazed of the Old Lady's answer. She said "whether da donor do it ooh or who do it ooh, da our money." And she was right though.*

*What do you mean my son?*

*You see Father, everything you see donors and some friendly villages doing here, are money already put in place for our village and no individual can take credit for it. The people will not give it to you because of you, they give it for the use and benefit of the village and its people.*

*My son where are you going with this?*

*Father, you see these few days I have been hearing a lot of noise both on social media and on most of our town criers' platforms, with many of the people claiming how the Footballer's first visit to Pekin Land, he got more money, while others are saying da na true the Old Lady got more money than the Footballer.*

*Father, first of all these two people are by no means in any competition, like they were in 2005 or say 2011. They are the faces and representations of our village at their own terms. The Old Lady started and ended her own. The Footballer has come to do his own and he will leave when his time finish.*

*What is good about it is that whatever, he will leave uncompleted just as the next person come they should be able to follow up on it. So, for people to think that the promise made by the Leader of Pekin Land to give money to our village to do some fine things here was just said out of the blue should think again.*

*Why are you saying so my son?*

*Father, it's very simple, those were some of the things that were left on the plates of the Old Lady and credit to the Footballer it's just good that he going after some of those good things and making sure that they come to the village.*

*So when I hear people making noise on social media as to who is doing more and who did not do more, it just makes me sick in the stomach and wonder the breed of human kinds we are.*

*You know my son, it reminds me of the story of Paul and Apollo's in the Good Old Book, where the new converts were trying to draw a distinction and bring the two people heads together. One group said I am of Paul another group said I am of Apollo. Paul had to tell them wait guys, Apollo and I are working for the same purpose, one plants and another waters. One starts the foundation, another come and lay bricks. We both working together for the same goal and the same person.*

*Yes, Father, that is exactly the point. People have nothing to do but to make unnecessary noise out of everything. The Footballer has repeated said he will continue from where the Old Lady has stopped. The Old Lady has said she will work to make sure the Footballer succeeds and that if he fails, it means she has failed.*

*So, it's always confusing to me when I see people making all kinds of noise in our village as if the two people can't see eye to eye. Now, one thing they don't know is that before the Footballer came to talk to us about the suffering in our village and how he intends to do something about it, he had to spend almost three hours with the Old Lady that weekend picking her brains. Does this look like somebody who wants to see himself as competing with someone who is gradually becoming his political mental?*

*Phew, I beg you people mehn, let us think of how we all can help make our village better than to be arguing on trivial matters. What sort of cheap political scores people are looking for around here. At the end of the day it's the people of our village will benefit neither of the two will take it to their bedrooms.*

# LIBERIANS DEBATE



With Sally H. Gaye Cell#: 0886726282 Email:sh0770291004@gmail.com

**T**he national football team, the Lone Star of Liberia will play their counterpart of Democratic Republic of Congo on Sunday, 9 September at the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex in Paynesville, outside Monrovia as part of the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations Qualifiers. The New Dawn samples views of some Liberian sports lovers what are the chances for the home side?



### Weah Ephraim Harris

“Liberia can win if the players give 120 percent effort on the pitch.

Follow the game plan and remember to always be ahead on the score board or keep it level; never always allow the away team to take the lead in your home. In terms of experience, they are ahead of Liberia. Lone Star should

respect them but go for three points. Football is 90 minutes encounter. The team that works harder takes the day. Lone Star needs to give 120 percent effort. We usually break down in the 78th to 79th minute upward to the end. Defenders lack good communication. Go back and watch some tapes, instead of blasting at one another all the time.”



### Matthew Julutweh

“The players need to put up a fight to win; this team is not bigger than Tunisia. The same focus that defeated Tunisia can destroy DRC. All we need from them is team work and put out surprise; nothing is big for the Lone Star if we play together as a team. All the best on Sunday, in their first game for the 2019 African Cup of Nations Qualifiers. First win is very

important to every team, and our players can do it together.”

### James Dixon

“Liberia is ready for another disappointing campaign; all the players Lone Star called for the match, are wasted efforts; I thought they were going to send the Under-20 team that participated in the WAFU Tournament. Liberia will be disgracefully flogged. Liberia is never ready, why don't u guys play friendly matches. I do not doubt us oh, but this Congo team is solid, being together for awhile and we are going to be experimenting with 4-5 new players at home and under extreme pressure.”



### Rajue Foah

“Well, for me, I don't see DR Congo as a big side because this is football and we saw it here before when the national team defeated Tunisia so, we can destroy any team. With the work of the coach Thomas Kojo so far, I believe in the team because I know what coach Kojo can do. I ask all sports lovers and Liberians to come out in their numbers on Sunday and let see DR Congo giving us our first three points.”



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# MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## “I don't know”

### -Second State witness testifies in Tyron Browne's murder case

By Winston W. Parley

Prosecutors' second witness Juana Bracewell has denied any knowledge about the death of journalist Tyron Browne telling a hearing on Thursday “I don't know”.

Browne was allegedly murdered during a visit to the witness' neighbor defendant Edwina Promise Youtey on 15 April.

“Madam Witness when did you get to know about the death of the late Tyron Browne?” a cross examiner had asked Juana on Thursday, 6 September when the witness responded: “I don't know.”

Juana was among seven persons indicted following Tyron's alleged murder by defendant Jonathan Williams this year.

But prosecutors nolle prosequi (abandoned trial

room and told [prosecutors' first witness] Massa [Kennedy] that it's “like armed robbers had entered the fence because I heard noise.”

While standing in the living room, witness Juana says she noticed that it was defendant Williams and his two girls [Alice and Edwina] who were standing outside.

She adds that “because he lived in the compound with us,” she opened the door and went outside in the garage where she saw Williams and his two girls standing by him.

Juana testifies that she saw defendant Williams in an angry and confused state, walking up and down on his porch on 15 April, the night prosecutors say the accused allegedly murdered Tyron in Duport Road.

“I opened the door and went outside in the garage

food on the living room table, she went back to bed because Bill lived in the compound with his sister Massa.

She narrates that on April 15 this year, a daughter of a family member of hers was also murdered at Thinkers Village and the body was taken to the Roberts International Airport (RIA).

It was the day that her neighbor defendant Williams allegedly murdered Tyron brutally, wrapped the deceased in plastic, conspired with Caesar Kennedy and transported Tyron and dumped his injured body on the roadside at the Kingdom Care Community in Paynesville where he expired.

Like Massa who is now residing along the Marshall Road in Margibi after the Duport Road incident, second witness Juana says she too now lives Kesselly Boulevard in Barmersville.

These two witnesses were living in the same compound that the alleged murder took place before Tyron's injured body was transported to Paynesville and dumped by his alleged killers.

Witness Juana confirms that defendants Williams, Alice and Edwina were her neighbors in the “duplex” that had two apartments at Duport Road.

Tyron was allegedly visiting Edwina at her Duport Road residence when defendant Williams allegedly stabbed the victim with a knife and brutally murdered him.

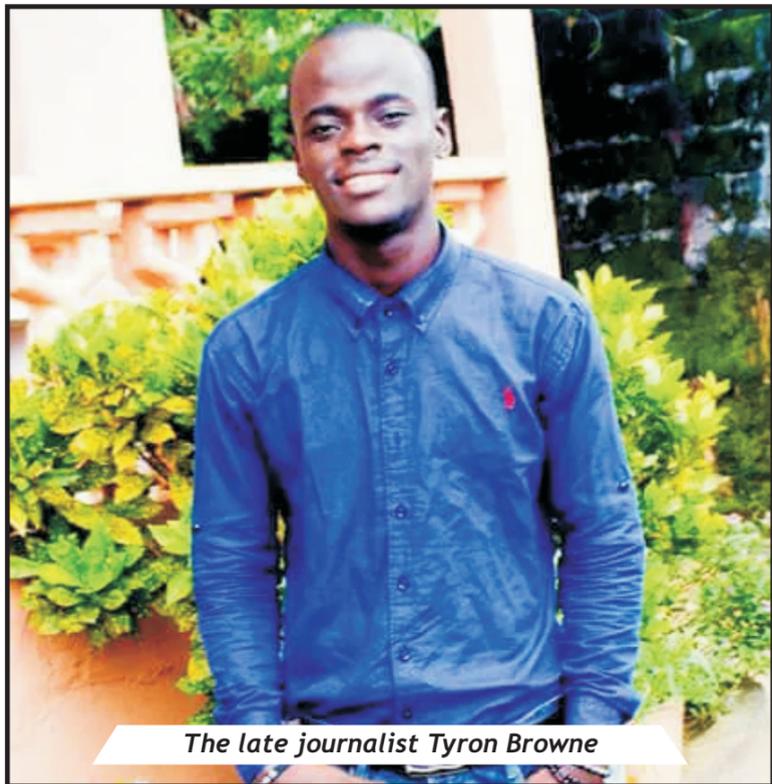
Edwina and Alice are charged with hindering law enforcement over claims that they witnessed the crime but conspired with Williams, kept mute, concealed and destroyed all traces of evidence.

Witness Juana says she made statement at the Liberia National Police (LNP) Headquarters, and she identified the statement, her signature and her lawyer's signature during hearing on Thursday.

She has been discharged from the witness stand. Asked earlier in cross examination by a defense counsel on Wednesday, 5 September, if witness Massa Kennedy saw any dead body when she came outside her apartment on the night of 15 April, she responded: “No Your Honor.”

The case continues Friday, 7 September at 9:00 a.m at the Criminal Court “A” at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia.

-Edited by Othello B. Garblah



The late journalist Tyron Browne

against) Juana and Bill Caesar Kennedy and Massa Kennedy in August to be used as State witnesses.

They lived in apartments in the same compound that principal defendant Jonathan Williams and his two “Nieces” Alice Youtey and Edwina Youtey lived in at Duport Road, the crime scene in Paynesville.

On the night of the incident, witness Juana says she was in the living room to take her medication when she heard noise outside.

She explains to the Court and a 15 - man jury panel that whenever she hears noise, she gets afraid because on 4 July [2017], she was attacked by armed robbers at her place.

She said it was against this backdrop that when she heard the noise, she went in the

where I saw Jonathan Williams and his two girls standing by him, but he was in an angry and confused state, walking up and down,” the Court heard Thursday.

According to witness Juana, when Massa asked defendant Williams as to what had happened, the accused said: “nothing.”

Witness Juana furthers that because defendant Williams constantly chastises his girls, “we went back in our apartment to sleep.”

While lying down in the room, witness Juana says she again “heard someone knocking at our room door.”

This time she says when she asked, it was Massa's little brother, Bill Kennedy.

Juana continues that when she opened the door and saw

## Technology threatens human health

### -EPA boss warns

The Executive Director of Liberia's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr. has told a gathering of environmentalists in Geneva, Switzerland that the advancement in science, technology and industrialization is causing irreparable damage to human health worldwide, especially in Africa.

Addressing the 11th meeting of the Basel Convention Open Ended Working Group in Geneva on Monday, September 3, Blama says “The global progression in science, technology and industrialization has resulted in the rise of activities which are hazardous and continue to cause harmful and sometimes

Describing the movement of hazardous waste to Africa as ‘toxic colonialism’, he says the practice, which is greatly hurting Africa, is of great concern to the African Group.

“The theme of the third United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) held in December 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya, was ‘Towards a Pollution-Free Planet’. In addition to its #BeatPollution campaign, UNEA has firmly positioned itself as the world's voice on the environment, and pollution in particular. This goes to strengthen the environmental pillar of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

Director Blama informs delegates at the conference the time is ripe for states parties to the Bamako



Mr. Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.

irreparable damage on human health, marine life and the ecosystem.”

The Basel Convention is an international treaty designed to reduce movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs) while the Open-ended Working Group OEWG is a subsidiary body of the Convention.

The eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group will climax 6 September at the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG).

The EPA boss, who is also Chairman of the African Group notes that illegal trafficking and trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes from industrialized countries to developing countries in Africa continue unabated.

Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa to review progress made in its implementation, its effectiveness, challenges it has faced, and its readiness to address emerging and more complex hazardous wastes.

The review process, he notes, is necessary to ensure that the spirit of the Convention is sustained and provide to its parties the necessary tools to enforce the ban on the import of hazardous waste into Africa.

“Again, Co-Chairs, the Second Conference of the Parties to the Bamako Convention (COP-2), noted that since entry into force of the Bamako Convention, other chemicals-



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# Liberia, China renew Maritime Agreement

The Governments of Liberia and the People's Republic of China (PRC) have renewed an Agreement on Maritime Transport.

According to a dispatch from the Liberian Embassy near Beijing, the Commissioner of the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), Dr. James F. Kollie, signed on behalf of the Liberian Government while China's Minister of Transport, Mr. Li Xiaopeng signed on behalf of his government. The ceremony took place in the Ministry of Transport's conference room in Beijing.

Making remarks on behalf of the Liberian delegation, Dr. Kollie notes the signing of the new agreement marks an historic day in Liberia - China relations as it signifies the strong ties that exist between the two countries.

"Liberia is a big player in the maritime business, while China is a big player in global trade," he points out; adding that the agreement serves not only to strengthen bilateral ties but to also bring economic benefits to both Liberia and China.

He says with the renewal of

the agreement, the LiMA hopes to improve on the implementation using lessons learnt, hoping that both parties will continue to explore other opportunities to strengthen the agreement in a

broader maritime administration, among other issues. He believes that regular meetings, direct communication, training, student exchange and sharing best practices will go a long

visit demonstrates great importance to the bilateral relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries particularly, in the transport and maritime sectors.

towards economic globalization, information technology application and cultural diversity which has accelerated the transformation of global maritime governance. "This," he adds, "provides valuable opportunities and tough challenges to sustainable development of the maritime sector."

Mr. Li assures his ministry stands ready to work with his Liberian counterparts to further the collaboration and coordination on the key issues of IMO such as maritime safety and greenhouse gas emission reduction in order to make joint efforts towards global maritime governance as well as promote a sustainable global shipping industry.

In a related development, Liberia's Minister of Transport, Mr. Samuel Wlue, used the opportunity in his remarks to make a personal appeal to the Chinese Minister of Transport for needed assistance in the transport sector.

Minister Wlue outlines challenges the country Liberia face in the transport sector, and appeals to Mr. Li for more buses for public transport, water taxis/boats for transport along the country's rivers and waterways as well as training opportunities.

In response, Mr. Li designated the Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation, Mr. Zhang Xiaojie to follow-up with Minister Wlue on his request. *-Dispatch*



Dr. James Kollie



Both parties in talks in Beijing

spirit of "win-win cooperation".

The Liberian Maritime boss also hopes both parties would further discuss other areas of interest, including seafarers' education and training and

way in helping this agreement become more beneficial.

In response, the PRC's Minister of Transport, Mr. Li Xiaopeng, welcomes the Liberian delegation to his ministry and notes that the

"It is my firm belief that with the strong leadership of State leaders of both countries and the joint efforts made by the two sides, cooperation in the transport and maritime sectors will be further strengthened in the coming years," Mr. Li indicates.

He says, both China and Liberia have coordinated and collaborated under the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and share common stance on key issues including safeguarding maritime navigation safety, prevention of maritime pollution from ships, among others.

He stresses that the world is undergoing profound changes and transformation especially,

## US\$3M Social Development Funds disappear?

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Nimba County Representative Larry Yonquoi discloses here that three of the 15 political sub-divisions that are benefiting Social Development Funds from the global steel

payment from government despite the management of the company displaying full receipts and other relevant documents to the respective counties' caucuses.

Speaking at a daylong event of the Liberia Accountability and Voice Initiative of the

head of county where projects are earmarked for undertaking, the executive branch of government through the Finance Ministry will renege on making payment for these projects.

The NRM is a coalition of high level policy dialogue on County Social Development Funds Reform facilitated by the Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD).

According to him, some civil society organizations and groupings within those counties will directly accused lawmakers of corrupting monies intended for development.

Also speaking at the program, the Minister of Internal Affairs Varney Sirleaf, encourages lawmakers to distance themselves from the County Social Development Funds and the County Development Funds.

He stresses that lawmakers cannot make the laws and same time be at the end point to implement projects that are supposedly earmarked by locals.

Minister Sirleaf continues that locals should head county sittings rather than lawmakers as it is currently happening in the 15 counties.

Natural Resource Management (NRM) on Wednesday, 5th September the Nimba Lawmaker laments, it is discouraging after series of meetings with local officials, legislative caucus, and the



Representative Larry Yonquoi

giant ArcelorMittal are yet to receive US\$3 million from the past two years as slated in the social development contract.

Rep. Yonquoi explains Nimba, Bong and Grand Bassa Counties are yet to receive full

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He notes lawmakers should play the monitoring role and that projects should not be undertaken by them, in order to create check and balance.

Deputy Minister for Fiscal Affairs Augustus Flomo, appeals to lawmakers to recues from the County Social Development Funds totally to avoid political influence, adding that government will

be statutorily prepared to prosecute officials who may temper with public funds.

The program brought together actors from the executive, the 54th Legislature, civil society and the judiciary with international partners as observers. *-Editing by Jonathan Browne*

# Français

## Le bureau de la vice-présidente s'est-il transformé en un restaurant ?

La cuisine située dans la suite du bureau de la vice-présidente Jewel Howard Taylor au Capitole est devenue un restaurant où se vendent de la nourriture et de la boisson. Elle attire le personnel du cabinet de la vice-présidente de la république du Libéria.

La Présidente du Sénat libérien, Mme la vice-présidente Taylor, occupe le dernier étage de nouvelle annexe du Capitole. L'on y vend de la nourriture et de la boisson. La cuisine est gérée par la responsable des questions d'égalité des sexes du cabinet de la vice-présidente. Elle est seulement identifiée comme Géorgie.

A cause de cette activité beaucoup plus lucrative, Georgia, employée et payée par l'Etat du Libéria, ne fait plus de sensibilisation aux questions liées au genre. Elle utilise stratégiquement le bureau de la vice-présidente Taylor pour vendre de la



nourriture et de la boisson aux autres employés.

Un plat de riz se vend à 350 dollars libériens et une carte de recharge des sociétés Lonestar Cell MTN et d'Orange Liberia coûte respectivement

170 dollars libériens. Quant à la bouteille d'eau produite localement, elle coûte 50 dollars libériens.

Seuls les employés sont autorisés à y acheter de la nourriture et de la boisson.

C'est une mesure de sécurité. Mais les cartes de recharges sont vendues à tout le monde, y compris les employés et les visiteurs. Toutefois, un employé qui a de la visite peut offrir un plat à son visiteur.

Mais le visiteur lui-même ne peut pas passer la commande.

Lorsque ce quotidien a contacté par téléphone M. Solomon Ware, directeur de communication de la vice-présidente Taylor, il a nié. M. Ware a dit que personne ne vend de la nourriture dans le bureau de la vice-présidente, expliquant qu'il vient au travail chaque matin avec sa nourriture de chez lui à la maison.

Le NewDawn n'a pas pu établir si la vice-présidente Taylor est elle-même au courant de la vente de nourriture et de boissons dans sa suite.

L'annexe du Capitole a été construite par le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine à un coût de 12,9 millions de dollars pour accommoder les 73 membres de la Chambre des représentants et 30 sénateurs du parlement libériens.

## Guinée : 21 millions USD disparaissent de la BCRG : un curieux canular !

Encore Alpha Condé. Encore des fonds publics. Encore MSS, dite société de transport de devises. Mais aussi, encore les mêmes fonds ou presque, après ceux de 2104-2015 : 21 millions USD. Si c'est une coïncidence, elle est bien curieuse. Si aussi c'est un canular, il est tout aussi mal venu.

A la première découverte, Sydia Touré avait demandé une enquête parlementaire, mais

sans suite. Il avait pourtant témoigné : « En mon temps la Banque Centrale ne procédait pas à ce genre de transfert. Les transferts se faisaient de manière structurale. Je n'ai jamais été témoin de transfert d'argent liquide pour l'extérieur. » Moins de cinq ans, des révélations font encore état de, cette fois-ci 21 millions USD qui auraient été détournés à la Banque

centrale. Aussitôt balancé par Espace FM, Sidya Touré, leader de l'UFR, a commenté cette information sur son compte twitter. L'affaire fait grand bruit, même si le twitt n'est plus visible. Etait-ce lié aux bons rapports tissés avec Baidy, actuel vice-gouverneur de la BCRG, lequel a tout de suite démenti la sortie de ce fonds ? Ou le président de l'UFR s'est laissé aller au gré de sa source d'information ?

Articles traduits  
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De toute évidence, la société de transport des fonds - MSS - n'est pas à son premier essai. Un soupçon pesait sur elle encore avec les autres fonds découverts, il y a quelques années. Et mieux, ces 21 millions USD ne sauraient sortir de nulle part. Il y a certainement une grosse magouille quelque part dont les acteurs présumés écumant l'alentour de Sékhoutouréya. Suite aux premiers 20 millions USD découverts il y a quelques années, voici ce que disait la presse proche d'Alpha Condé, pour ainsi extirper le locataire de Sékhoutouréya.

Lisez plutôt !

-Déjà en 1995 une correspondance de Kerfalla Yansané, alors Gouverneur, adressée au Directeur de la Douane fait état de « l'exportation de billets de banque étrangers » sur le compte en dollars de la BCRG au crédit Suisse à Zurich. Le montant est de 1 591 072 USD. Le transport à l'époque s'est fait par la KLM.

-En 1996, un Procès-verbal d'expédition de devises constate le transfert de 9 310 USD à la CPR de Paris et de 44 283 200 francs CFA à la BICIS de Dakar.

-En 2004, la BCRG exporte par la RAM (vols AT 526

Conakry-Casa du 4 décembre 2004 puis AT 934 Casa-Zurich du 25 décembre 2004) « trois caisses de valeurs contenant 3 135 000 USD et 830 000 euros ». Ces montants sont destinés aux comptes dollars et euros de la BCRG du Crédit Suisse.

-En 2007, avec la même compagnie aérienne (RAM) et le même trajet (Conakry-Casa, Casa-Zurich), avec six caisses contenant 5 585 000 USD et 2 070 000 euros, la BCRG transfère une fois de plus ses devises sur son compte au Crédit Suisse.

Sydia était pourtant catégorique : « Il y a une chose qu'il faut reconnaître, Lansana Conté n'avait pas pour habitude d'avoir les comptes à l'étranger, il en est de même du président Sékou Touré. Ce sont des habitudes qu'on vient de découvrir. Le Président Conté disait partout, si vous trouvez un compte à l'étranger et qu'on vous dise que c'est pour moi, prenez-le. Et quant à Sékou Touré on peut tout en dire quant au problème d'argent, il n'était vraiment pas mêlé à cela. Il y a aujourd'hui tout un système que nous, nous qualifions de mafieux qui fait que des sommes d'argent sortent de la Guinée de manière totalement inadmissible et inacceptable. »



# Français

## « J'ai tué pour libérer Nimba », Prince Johnson

L'ancien seigneur de guerre, le sénateur Prince Yormie Johnson, a expliqué qu'il a massacré des Libériens en masse, y compris des fonctionnaires du régime Doe, pour libérer et défendre ses proches.

Le sénateur Johnson, un ancien officier des forces armées du Libéria, a mené une guerre brutale contre le régime despotique du président Samuel Kanyon Doe en 1989. Au cours de cette guerre, il a capturé et découpé à mort le président Doe.

L'ancien général rebelle a récemment dénoncé les appels à la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria, menaçant de créer un chaos. Il a récemment déclaré à la congrégation de son église à Painesville, près de Monrovia, que la campagne contre les crimes de guerre finirait par échouer. S'exprimant récemment lors d'un rassemblement dans le comté de Nimba, d'où il est natif, il a appelé les habitants de cette région à ne pas soutenir le tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria.

Il a exhorté les habitants de Namiba à s'unir pour le développement. « Aujourd'hui, je vous invite à ne pas soutenir une forme quelconque de création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre dans le pays », a-t-il dit, expliquant qu'il a tué des gens pour protéger ses proches pendant la guerre civile.

S'exprimant par la suite sur une station de radio communautaire dans le quartier commercial de Ganta, dans le comté de Nimba, le sénateur Johnson a appelé la communauté internationale à ignorer les appels de certains Libériens à la création d'un

tribunal des crimes de guerre.

Cependant, les habitants de Nimba semblent être impatients de voir un tribunal qui mettra un terme à la culture d'impunité qui règne dans le pays.

Des citoyens lésés qui ont perdu des membres de leur famille au cours des 14 années de guerre sanglante veulent que ceux qui ont assassiné des innocents répondent de leurs actes. Lors de l'émission télévisée, des dizaines de téléspectateurs qui ont appelé soutiennent la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre. Ils se plaignent d'avoir perdu des proches pendant la guerre et que les responsables de leur mort vivent aujourd'hui mieux et se vantent d'avoir tué.

Les appels en faveur de la création d'un tribunal des crimes de guerre ici s'intensifient chaque jour, plusieurs citoyens, y compris des personnalités éminentes, apportent leur soutien, ce qui, selon eux, permettra aux auteurs de comparaître devant les tribunaux.

Récemment, Hassan Bility, militant des droits de l'homme, s'est joint à la conversation sur une station de radio locale et a appelé à la création d'un tribunal qui jugera les auteurs des crimes de guerre.

Il a déclaré que si les gens comme le sénateur Prince Y. Johnson, le représentant George Boley et l'ex-chef rebelle Sekou Conneh, qui ont commis des crimes hideux contre des citoyens ordinaires, pensent que l'appel des citoyens à la création d'un tribunal mourra de sa belle mort, alors ils se trompent, parce qu'un jour, ils vont faire face à la loi.

## COMMENTAIRE

Par Joseph E. Stiglitz

### Au-delà de la stagnation séculaire

NEW YORK - Comme Larry Summers le souligne à juste titre, le terme « stagnation séculaire » est devenu populaire à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Alvin Hansen (et beaucoup d'autres) craignaient que, sans la stimulation fournie par la guerre, l'économie plongerait à nouveau dans la récession ou la dépression. Il y avait, semblait-il, une maladie fondamentale.

Pourtant, cela n'a pas eu lieu. Comment Hansen et d'autres ont-ils pu se tromper autant ? Comme c'est le cas de certains défenseurs de la stagnation séculaire des temps modernes, il y avait des failles profondes dans l'analyse micro et macro-économique sous-jacente - et, de manière encore plus importante, dans l'analyse des causes de la Grande Dépression elle-même.

Comme nous l'avons soutenu avec Bruce Greenwald (et d'autres co-auteurs), la forte croissance de la productivité agricole (combinée avec une forte production mondiale) a entraîné une baisse des prix des produits agricoles - dans certains cas de 75% - au cours des seules trois premières années de la dépression. Les revenus dans les principaux secteurs économiques du pays ont chuté de moitié environ. La crise dans l'agriculture a conduit à une diminution de la demande de biens urbains et donc à un ralentissement général de l'économie.

La seconde guerre mondiale, par contre, a représenté plus qu'un simple stimulus fiscal; il a entraîné une transformation structurelle, car l'effort de guerre a déplacé un grand nombre de personnes des zones rurales vers les centres urbains et leur a fourni les compétences nécessaires à une économie manufacturière, un processus qui a continué avec le projet de loi GI. De plus, la façon dont la guerre a été financée a évité d'appauvrir les ménages, qui ont pu libérer une forte demande une fois la paix revenue.

Une transformation structurelle analogue, cette fois non pas de l'agriculture vers l'industrie, mais bien d'une croissance tirée par la fabrication vers une croissance basée sur les services, aggravée par la nécessité de s'adapter à la mondialisation, a marqué l'économie dans les années précédant la crise de 2008. Or, cette fois, la mauvaise gestion du secteur financier avait fortement endetté les ménages. Contrairement à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, il y avait donc une raison de s'inquiéter.

Comme Summers le sait bien, j'ai publié un commentaire largement cité dans le New York Times du 29 novembre 2008, intitulé « Une réponse à 1 billion de dollars ». Dans ce document, j'appelais à un plan de relance beaucoup plus fort que ce que le président Barack Obama a finalement proposé. Et c'était en novembre.

En janvier et février 2009, il était désormais clair que le ralentissement était plus grave et qu'une relance plus large était nécessaire. Dans ce commentaire dans le Times, et plus tard de manière plus détaillée dans mon livre *Freefall*, je faisais remarquer que la taille du stimulus nécessaire dépendrait à la fois de sa conception et des conditions économiques. Si les banques ne pouvaient pas être amenées à rétablir le crédit, ou si les États fédérés réduisaient leurs propres dépenses, un plus grand stimulus serait nécessaire.

En effet, j'ai préconisé publiquement de lier les dépenses de relance à ces contingences - créant ainsi un stabilisateur automatique. Comme on s'en est rendu compte, les banques n'étaient pas obligées d'augmenter leurs prêts aux petites et moyennes entreprises; elles les ont en fait diminués de façon drastique. Les États, eux aussi, ont réduit les dépenses. De toute évidence, un stimulus encore plus large en termes de dollars serait nécessaire s'il

était mal conçu, avec une grande partie gaspillée en réductions d'impôts moins rentables, ce qui s'est produit.

Il devrait être clair, cependant, qu'il n'y a rien de naturel ni d'inévitable à la stagnation séculaire du niveau de la demande globale à des taux d'intérêt nuls. En 2008, la demande a également été déprimée par l'énorme augmentation des inégalités qui se sont produites au cours du quart de siècle précédent. La mondialisation et la financiarisation mal gérées, ainsi que des réductions d'impôts pour les riches - y compris les réductions de l'impôt sur les gains en capital (majoritairement au profit ceux qui sont au sommet) pendant les administrations Clinton et Bush - ont été les principales causes de l'accélération de la concentration des revenus et de la richesse.

Une réglementation financière inadéquate a rendu les Américains vulnérables au comportement prédateur du système bancaire et lourdement endettés. Dès lors, il y avait d'autres moyens d'accroître la demande globale outre les mesures de relance budgétaire: faire plus pour inciter les prêts, aider les propriétaires, restructurer les dettes hypothécaires et remédier aux inégalités.

Les politiques sont toujours conçues et adoptées dans l'incertitude. Mais certaines choses sont plus prévisibles que d'autres. Comme Summers le sait de nouveau très bien, quand Peter Orszag, le directeur du Ministère de la planification et du budget au début de la première administration d'Obama, et moi-même avons analysé les risques du prêteur hypothécaire Fannie Mae en 2002, nous avons dit que ses pratiques de prêt à ce moment-là étaient saines. Nous n'avons pas dit que, quoi qu'il fasse, il n'y avait aucun risque.

Or, ce que Fannie Mae a fait plus tard dans la décennie a eu une grande importance. Il a changé ses pratiques de prêt pour ressembler davantage à celles du secteur privé, avec des conséquences prévisibles. (Même alors, et malgré le bobard issu des rangs de la droite cherchant à inculper Fannie Mae et l'autre prêteur soutenu par le gouvernement, Freddie Mac, ce sont bien les prêts du secteur privé, en particulier par les grandes banques, qui ont déclenché la crise financière.)

Mais ce qui était prévisible et prévu était la manière dont les produits dérivés sous-réglementés pouvaient envenimer la crise. La Commission d'enquête sur la crise financière a indiqué clairement la responsabilité du marché des produits dérivés comme l'un des trois facteurs centraux ayant déclenché les événements de fin 2008 et 2009. Plus tôt, au sein de l'administration du président Bill Clinton, nous avons discuté des dangers de ces produits financiers risqués qui se multipliaient rapidement. Ils auraient dû être contrôlés, mais la Loi Commodity Futures Modernization de 2000 a empêché la réglementation des produits dérivés.

Il n'y a aucune raison que les économistes doivent se mettre d'accord sur ce qui est politiquement possible. Ce sur quoi ils peuvent et doivent se mettre d'accord, c'est au sujet de ce qui serait arrivé si...

Voici l'essentiel: Nous aurions bénéficié d'une reprise plus forte si nous avions mis en œuvre un stimulus plus large et mieux conçu. Nous aurions bénéficié d'une demande globale plus forte si nous avions fait davantage pour lutter contre les inégalités, et si nous n'avions pas poursuivi des politiques qui les ont aggravées. Et nous aurions bénéficié d'un secteur financier plus stable si nous l'avions mieux réglementé.

Ce sont les leçons que nous devons garder à l'esprit au moment où nous nous préparons à la prochaine récession économique.

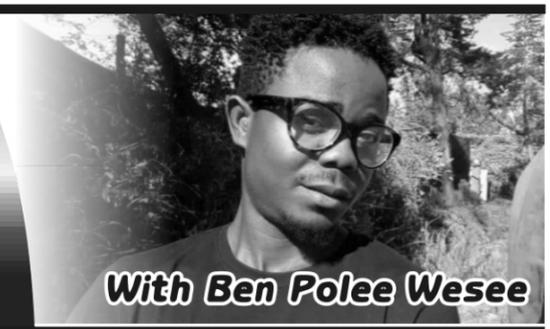
### Articles traduits

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# CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT



With Ben Polee Wese

## Bucky Raw's CS2 album hitz worldwide! -As Don Jazzy of Nigeria leads promotion

Barely months after Liberian musician Bucky Raw was deported from America, the King of TrapCo sets new record in the Liberian music industry as his latest album Country Soda 2' (CS2) tops the charts on iTunes.

According to Music Liberia, with just 24 hours after the album was released, there has been a mad-rush for the CS2 album at various digital stores, ranking first on iTunes Album Chart.

The fried got the whole country knocked down when Nigerian singer and Mavin Records boss Don Jazzy has promoted Bucky Raw's latest album 'Country Soda' (CS2) on his 4.6m followers Instagram.

Mavin records boss refers to CS2 as Number 1 and wishes Bucky more blessings as fans around the world post screenshots of their purchases of the album, which has since received loads of positive reviews.

The 'TrapCo king' further says in a live Facebook video that his album appearing first on the chart means a lot to him and appreciates his fans all around the world for their support.

Bucky Raw earlier on pleaded with fans prior the release of the mixtape to demonstrate appreciation for his works by helping to sell at least copies worth US\$50,000.



## Diamond online DenG

-Now let's give accolades to where it's due

DenG's success has come from hard work. He is a typical example of "Building a strong foundation that leads to a brighter future." He started from the bottom and worked his way to the top. DenG has achieved widely acclaimed success since he broke into the limelight of the music industry. Despite that, he has been around for almost a decade with lots of achievements. He's one of the coolest artists of our time. We had a recent discussion with DenG on how he actually managed to reach the peak and still remains consistent after all this and he said:

- treating people with respect makes your world a nicer place to live
- always remember basic kindness of life
- Encourage others.
- Stand firm in your convictions.

- Play fair and smart.
- Extend a helping hand.
- Cause no harm.
- Think before you speak.
- Always remain humble

He concludes by saying prayers, hard work, determination, dedication, time, and investment is the key.

The artist, who has been working tirelessly, resurfaces with a single dubbed "No One". It's a catchy, upbeat and club appropriate tune mixed with mid-tempo blended R&B and laced with an Afro-pop where he seamlessly modernized Koloqua. The song, which DenG noted, is about an African Doll who has been all around the world, but she has never seen a guy like "DenG". The video portrays the storyline of the song.

It is clear that his aim has been achieved and we are anticipating that this is a full blown hit record.

## Rockash about to bomb the city

Uprising artist Rockash has been consistent since the release of his last banger "Party With Me", featuring two of Liberia's hit makers DenG and Kobazzi. Of late, the artist shared a picture with P.C.K of Naymor Records on his Facebook page, notifying loyal fans and music lovers about his new single in which he collaborates with P.C.K and another song JB, from the group SoulFresh.



## Top Ten Song Chart

AceCape x PCK x Jaredo - FIESTA

Ziggy Ray Feat. Lorenzo Loveland - God Mode

Dj Kolabo - Happy 26

Richmill - Happy Independence

George Amuchin Lavien - I Am Liberia

AG DA PProfit Feat. Shuaibu - #BYEPASS

ADP D33 aka CoG - Secure The Future (Africa)

Alvin Kenn' - Da our Independence

Nellz D'velz - I Believe

Albert YG - Happy Independence Liberia

## Personality of the Week



Born in Zorzor City, Lofa County, Republic Of Liberia, Nellz was inspired by Tiken Jah Fakoli's first album (Course D'Histoire). With the help of Alexander K. Anderson, he was introduced to the best producer the country had to offer Austin J. J. Young (Stone Luckshine) and the rest is history. Nelly is a unique multilingual vocalist that presents his views with a unique melody in English, French, and Mandingo, a native dialect that cuts across West Africa.

# Pro-poor to spend US\$1.2m

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

The National Elections Commission or NEC announces a budget of US\$1.2 million to conduct by-election in Montserrado County Electoral District#13, and senatorial by-election in Sinoe County, respectively.

The Commission made the disclosure Thursday, 6th September while issuing two separate writs of elections to Elections Magistrates from both counties for the pending by-elections scheduled for 20th November 2018.

The Co-Chairperson of NEC, Cllr. Elizabeth Toe, says budget for the by-elections have already been submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning for execution.

Speaking at program marking the declaration of the issuance of writs to the counties' magistrates, NEC Chairman Cllr. Jerome George Korkoya notes that due to



economic constraints, the commission decided to combine the two by-elections to cut cost.

Giving timetable on the conduct of the by-elections, Cllr. Korkoya reveals

candidates' nomination starts now and will end October 20, while Liberians are expected to go to the poll on November 20, to elect a representative and senator respectively.

The by-elections are as a

result of the election of former Montserrado County Electoral District #13

Representative Saah Joseph to the Liberian Senate, while former Senator Cllr. Joseph Nagbe was appointed to fill vacancy created at the Supreme Court of Liberia as the result of the retirement of former Associate Justice Cllr. Philip A.Z. Banks.

Meanwhile, NEC assures Liberians and the international community it is prepared to conduct free, fair and transparent elections as it had conducted in previous elections.

Senator Saah Joseph got elected to the senate as result of the Weah-Taylor Ticket that won the presidency in 2017. The election of the duo created vacancies in Bong and Montserrado respectively, hence the need to fill the vacancies.

## Police chief in hot water

By Bridgett Milton

Protesters have petitioned the House of Representatives to summon and demand Police Inspector General Col. Patrick Sudue to give account of a murder suspect who disappeared from police custody after allegedly killing a seven year - old boy.

On Thursday, 6 September, the protestors said Sierra Leonean national suspect

received and sent the petition to the leadership of that body so that the matter can be reviewed.

Col. Sudue appears to be in hot water over the disturbing revelation by the protesters, as he and the police public affairs team refuse to take calls from this paper to give their account on the matter.

In the petition, protestors from Montserrado County District #17 say seven years old

stepfather suspect Alusin, a Sierra Leonean.

The suspect was taken to Police Zone Six Depot in Brewerville which is commanded by Chief Superintendent Blama Yancy.

While at the Zone Six Police Depot, the protesters lament that suspect Alusin had his clothes changed and placed a call to the mother of the victim identified as Ma Zoe Sherman.

"The particular clothes of the alleged murder suspect which could be a potential evidence in the murder case based upon forensic investigation, cannot be located by the officers at the Zone 6 police station," the protesters wrote.

Suspect Alusin was allegedly held for seven days at Police Zone Six Depot without being charged, prompting a peaceful protest in Brewerville by Banjor residents on 24 August.

But the protesters say Officer Yancy told them that suspect Alusin had already been transferred to LNP Headquarters in Monrovia on 23 August for investigation.

According to the protesters, on Saturday, 25 August and Monday, 27 August, victim Victor's parents saw suspect Alusin in police custody during preliminary investigation.

But they say on Thursday, 30 August, police allegedly told Victor's family that was no longer under their custody.-- Edited by Winston W. Parley



Alusin Jalloh was held by police since 15 August for allegedly murdering and extracting body parts of seven year old Victor Fahnbulleh.

But they say on Thursday, 30 August, police allegedly told Victor's family that suspect Alusin was no longer under their (police) custody and that they could not account for the suspect.

The House on Thursday

Victor Fahnbulleh was reported missing from Banjor Community on Monday, 13 August.

They say on 15 August, little Victor's corpse was found on 15 August around the Unity Conference Center with body parts extracted.

Upon arrival at the crime scene, the protesters indicate that the Liberia National Police (LNP) arrested Victor's

## Murphy Dorey and other

Starts from back page

Greener.

Others are striker William Jebor, Sylvanus Nimely of Sparta Moscow II, goalkeeper Boison Wynney de Souza who plays his club football in Spain for RCD Mallorca II.

Additionally, Striker Sam Johnson of Norway's Valerenga and Kpah Sherman who plays for MIFA in Malaysia and Striker Tonia Tisdell will arrive in the country later on Thursday, 6 September, according to information from the Camp of the Lone Star.

Meanwhile, Tommy Songo, Ashley Williams, Kemoh Kamara, Sekou Sheriff, Allen Njie, Saah Nyumah, Aloysius Simujla, Alvin Maccornel, Ebenezer Solo and Jeremy Saygbe are local players on the camp of the national team.

Coach Thomas Kojo and his team have been intensifying training at the SKD Sports Complex in Paynesville.

Lonestar moved to camp last Saturday at the Golden Gate Hotel in Paynesville.

## Technology threatens

Starts from page 6

related conventions such as the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions have evolved into operational convergence through the synergy process."

According to him, it observed that although the Bamako Convention has organic links to the Basel Convention, it is quite obvious that a synergy process between the two should use the approach of 'Transcriptase Synergy'.

He indicates that the COP-2 of the Bamako Convention therefore resolved to leverage the Convention as a platform

for a pollution free-Africa, in line with the objectives of the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the resolutions adopted at the UNEA-3.

"From the forgoing, Co-chairs, it is crystal clear that Africa is more than ready to foster partnerships with the rest of the world in dealing with the waste menace including stringent definition of low POPs content levels. The African Group note with satisfaction the agenda issues of OEWG-11," he concludes.

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## Murphy Dorley and other players arrive for Congo match



By Sally Gaye

Young Liberian player Murphy Dorley and other players arrived in Liberia on Wednesday, 5 September for a match against DR Congo which is due on Sunday, 9 September.

The 19 years old Liberian plays for Slovan Liberec of Czech Republic.

He made his way to the national team while playing here for Monrovia Club Breweries.

Murphy Dorley moved to Lithuania A Lyga in 2016 and won best player two times on the tea.

Midfielder Dorley moved to Czech Republic on loan in 2018 to Slovan Liberec of the Czech First Division League in the Czech Republic.

The talented offensive midfielder joined Liberec from Lithuanian Club FK Trakai, where he delivered outstanding performances since the summer of 2016.

Upon arrival, Dorley was welcomed by his new coach, David Holoubek, who says, "He is a very talented and promising young player who liked us right from the start, both in matches and in training."

Coach Holoubek says Dolej has a first-class first touch and he can give a final pass.

"For his age, he is certainly a very interesting player for Slovan. In addition, he still seems to be well and kind, he is a modest boy who wants to keep moving," the coach adds.

Meanwhile other international stars invited for the game between Liberia DR Congo in the African Cup of Nations qualifier have arrived in the country.

The players include Anthony Laffor of Mamelodi Sundowns of South Africa, Joel Johnson Alajarin of Charlotte Independence of the USA, Adolphus Marshall of Gudja United FC of Malta, and Seku Conneh of South Korea's Ansan



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## Liberians warned against pitch invasion

--Ahead of Sunday's encounter

Jubilant and angry football fans here have been strongly cautioned against pitch invasion ahead of a match due between Liberia and DR Congo on Sunday, 9 September.

Liberia is said to be facing suspension by the Confederation of African

Football (CAF) as any recurrence of the 2016 episode will see a possible ban on football activities in Liberia.

Deputy Youth and Sports Minister G. Andy Quawie has warned against such risk.

According to Deputy Minister Quamie, all necessary professional and technical measures including security

are being worked out to ensure that only authorized personnel will be on the pitch.

"Even if you are a government official, once you are not authorized to be on the playing pitch, you will be removed", he says.

He wants Liberians to emulate best international practices as far as football across the globe is concerned.



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