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Public Service Announcement

THIS IS TO INFORM THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND ALL OUR CLIENTS & READERS THAT THE BUSINESS AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES OF THE NEW DAWN NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RELOCATED ON UN DRIVE OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION (NIC), BEHIND PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY.

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Pro Temp Albert Chie



Sen. Darius Dillon



Sen. Oscar Cooper

P11

Senate fails to convene -on elections' money

Ellen launches initiative for women



P11



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Continental News

South Africa's leader warns of coronavirus crisis

South Africa's President Cyril Ramaphosa has warned that the coronavirus will turn into a "national crisis" and its impact will be "huge". His warning came after the first case of the coronavirus was detected in South Africa.

The patient is a 38-year-old man who visited Italy with his wife. This brings to 27 the number of coronavirus cases reported in Africa. Algeria is worst-affected, with 17 cases, 16 of them in the same family.

The South African couple, who have two children, were part of a group of 10 who returned from Italy on 1 March, Health Minister Zweli Mkhize said.

The man and the doctor who first treated him were both in self-isolation in the eastern KwaZulu-Natal province, he added.

A tracer team had been sent to KwaZulu-Natal to

identify people who might have been in contact with the man and the doctor, Dr Mkhize said. Mr Ramaphosa urged South Africans not to panic and to get immediate medical help if they showed symptoms of Covid-19.

"It will have a huge impact on

a number of things... travel... our economy. It is already showing signs of a negative impact on tourism.

"The effect will be big. South Africans will need to be prepared," he was quoted by privately owned Eyewitness

News as saying. For now, South Africa is portraying its detection of the country's first Covid-19 patient as a sign of success - as proof that the public health systems of the continent's most-developed and sophisticated economy are working as planned.

"This is not... a failure. Our health systems [are] able to detect and rapidly identify cases," the National Institute for Communicable Diseases tweeted within hours of the announcement of the infection in KwaZulu-Natal.

The continent as a whole has clearly benefitted from the remarkably slow arrival of the virus in Africa - a window of several weeks that has enabled the World Health Organization (WHO), national governments and other groups to build up testing and treatment capabilities.

But in South Africa, there are particular concerns related to the country's long-running HIV epidemic - the worst in the world.

More than seven million people here are living with a virus that seriously weakens immune systems, leaving many

people potentially more vulnerable to Covid-19.

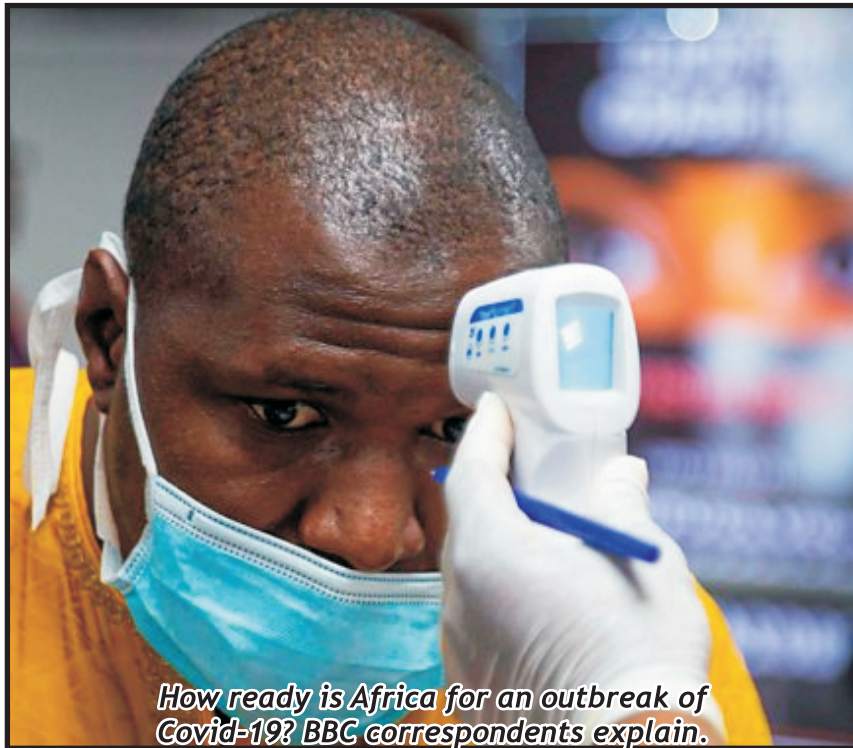
Elsewhere in Africa, some people have taken comfort from the fact that many governments have recently been forced to confront the dangers of successive Ebola outbreaks - an experience that has strengthened the capacity of many health systems to detect and respond to a far deadlier virus.

But there are also deep concerns that - on a continent still wrestling with entrenched poverty, plagued by conflicts, and poorly served by over-stretched health services - a serious outbreak of this new coronavirus could quickly overwhelm some countries.

Two other South Africans who were admitted to hospital in Japan with the coronavirus have recovered, and would return home soon, other officials said.

The pair had been hospitalised in Japan after being taken ashore from the Diamond Princess cruise ship they were working on.

People aboard the ship were first quarantined in January when a passenger who disembarked in Hong Kong tested positive for the coronavirus. BBC



How ready is Africa for an outbreak of Covid-19? BBC correspondents explain.

Trump extends sanctions against Zimbabwe

The US has extended sanctions against Zimbabwe's top leaders citing their actions to "undermine democratic processes or institutions".

US President Donald Trump wrote to Congress on Wednesday saying the restrictions will not be removed until Zimbabwe's President Emmerson Mnangagwa's administration implements political reforms.

He accused the

government of persecuting critics and economic mismanagement in the past year. Mr Trump had written:

Quote Message: These actions and policies by certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States."

These actions and policies by

certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States."

He also accused security forces of "extrajudicial killings, rapes and alleged abductions of dissidents".

Zimbabwe's government spokesperson Nick Mangwana said in a statement that the government "strongly objects" to the accusation of extrajudicial killings and called the US decision to extend the sanctions "baffling".

The financial and travel restrictions currently apply to 85 individuals, including President Mnangagwa. They target both specific individuals and companies.

Mr Mnangagwa led nationwide demonstrations in October 2019 against US and EU sanctions. He blamed them for crippling development in the country.

A group of 16 African countries - the Southern African Development Community (Sadc) - also called on the US and EU to "immediately lift" sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe. BBC

Journalists demand release of Bobi Wine filmmaker



Journalists in Uganda are calling for the authorities to release a colleague who has been detained, days after filming the opposition politician and musician Bobi Wine.

Moses Bwayo was arrested by police and soldiers last week and was charged with unlawful assembly.

Whilst awaiting trial he has been sent to prison, even though the alleged offence is

normally bailable.

In a statement the Foreign Correspondents Association of Uganda said the authorities must not criminalise journalists for reporting on opposition political groups.

Rights groups say President Yoweri Museveni - who has been in power for 34 years - is increasingly intolerant of criticism and journalists are routinely harassed. BBC



The US sanctions were imposed 2002 during the regime of former President Robert Mugabe

EDITORIAL

Avert another gasoline shortage

LIBERIA RISKS SLIPPING back to the recent nightmare of gasoline shortage that nearly brought the entire economy to its knees characterized by hike in prices and protests by commercial cyclists, including trekking by students, marketers and public workers.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) Marie-Urey Coleman told the Liberian Senate last week that current stock of gas in the country will last for 48 days, with the risk of a return of the recent gasoline crisis this nation experienced.

SHE HOWEVER DISCLOSED a vessel of 15,000 metric tons of gasoline is expected to arrive by 10th March.

MADAM COLEMAN ALSO told senators the LPRC lacks money to import its petroleum into Liberia, so it relies on private importers to bring in the commodity for the public.

SHE SAID, PRIOR to the recent petroleum crisis, she tried to obtain credit from commercial banks to import the product in order to be able to store reserve that would address crisis like the recent shortage that nearly paralyzed the economy.

THE LPRC HAS not brought in its own products for about 15-20 years, managing director Coleman disclosed, and stressed that by law, the entity should be the importer of petroleum products for the country other than leaving the business at the hands of private importers.

THIS IS WHERE we draw the attention of the senate. If there were laws on the book, why aren't they being implemented? Government should not perpetually treat the LPRC as a "glorified gas station" to borrow the word from the late former managing director, Harry Greaves.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT create public entities and abandon them by the wayside, because that's what the LPRC is truly is: a storage center for petroleum products brought in by private importers.

NOW IS TIME for our policymakers to rethink the issue and take actions on such an issue that is so critical for the smooth running of the economy.

THE LPRC MANAGEMENT, thru managing director Coleman, has identified some of the problems the entity faces, including lack of finances. How could government run such institution with great potentials to generate revenue and allow it to struggle; we don't understand.

NOW THAT THE senate has been thoroughly briefed, it should communicate to the executive with necessary recommendations to avoid another gas shortage or else, the authorities could be shooting themselves in the leg.

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COMMENTARY

By Joseph S. Nye, Jr.

What Is a Moral Foreign Policy?

A foreign policy should be judged not only by specific actions, but also by how a pattern of actions shapes the environment of world politics. Leadership in supplying global public goods, for example, is consistent with "America First," but it rests on a broader historical and institutional understanding than Donald Trump has shown.

CAMBRIDGE - Many Americans say they want a moral foreign policy, but disagree on what that means. Using a three-dimensional scorecard encourages us to avoid simplistic answers and to look at the motives, means, and consequences of a US president's actions.

Consider, for example, the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and the two George Bushes. When people call for a "Reaganite foreign policy," they mean to highlight the clarity of his rhetoric in the presentation of values. Clearly stated objectives helped educate and motivate the public at home and abroad.

But that was only one aspect of Reagan's foreign policy. The success of his moral leadership also relied on his means of bargaining and compromise. The key question is whether he was prudent in balancing his objectives and the risks of trying to achieve them.

Reagan's initial rhetoric in his first term created a dangerous degree of tension and distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union, increasing the risk of a miscalculation or accident leading to war. But it also created incentives to bargain, which Reagan later put to good use when Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union. Reagan advanced US national interests, and he did so in a manner that did not exclusively benefit American interests.

In contrast, George H.W. Bush, by his own admission, did not promote a transformative foreign-policy vision at the end of the Cold War. His goal was to avoid disaster during a period of rapid and far-reaching geopolitical change. While he referred to a "new world order," he never spelled out what it would look like. As Bush and his team responded to forces that were largely outside of his control, he set goals that balanced opportunities and prudence.

Bush limited his short-term aims in order to pursue long-term stability, prompting some critics to complain that he did not set more ambitious objectives. Instead, he was prudent in a turbulent time, and managed to achieve American goals in a manner that was not unduly insular and did minimal damage to the interests of foreigners. He was careful not to humiliate Gorbachev and to manage Boris Yeltsin's transition to leadership in Russia.

With better communication skills, Bush might also have been able to do more to educate the American public about the changing nature of the world they faced after the Cold War. But given the uncertainties of history, and the potential for disaster as the Cold War ended, Bush had one of the best foreign policies of the period after 1945. He allowed the US to benefit from the Cold War's outcome while avoiding calamity.

His son, George W. Bush, started his first term in office with limited interest in foreign policy, but his objectives became transformational after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. He became focused on national security but turned

to the rhetoric of democracy to rally his followers in a time of crisis. His 2002 national security strategy, which came to be called the "Bush Doctrine," proclaimed that the US would "identify and eliminate terrorists wherever they are, together with the regimes that sustain them."

In this new game, there were few rules and inadequate attention to the means. Bush's solution to the terrorist threat was to spread democracy, and a "freedom agenda" thus became the basis of his 2006 national security strategy. But he lacked the means to democratize Iraq. The removal of Saddam Hussein did not accomplish the mission, and inadequate understanding of the context, together with poor planning and management, undercut Bush's grand objectives. The result was a sectarian civil war in Iraq and a strengthening of the terrorist groups that eventually became the Islamic State (ISIS).

A perpetual problem in US foreign policy is the complexity of the context, which increases the likelihood of unintended consequences. Prudence is sometimes dismissed as mere self-interest, but in foreign policy, it becomes a virtue. Negligent assessment and reckless risk-taking often lead to immoral consequences, or what in legal terms is called "culpable negligence." Prudence also requires the ability to manage one's emotions. In both respects, President Donald Trump's rejection of intelligence and reliance on television sources raises serious moral as well as practical questions about his foreign policy.

That leads, in turn, to the question of the role of institutions and how broadly a president defines America's national interest. A president's foreign policy depends not just on specific actions, but also on how a pattern of actions shapes the environment of world politics. Leadership by the world's most powerful country in the supply of global public goods is consistent with "America First," but it rests on a broader understanding of that term than Trump has shown. As Henry Kissinger has put it, "calculations of power without a moral dimension will turn every disagreement into a test of strength ... Moral prescriptions without concern for equilibrium, on the other hand, tend toward either crusades or an impotent policy tempting challenges; either extreme risks endangering the coherence of the international order itself."

Prudence is a necessary virtue for a good foreign policy, but it is not sufficient. American presidents have been prudent when they needed to embrace a broader institutional vision. In the future, a sense of vision and strategy that correctly understands and responds to new technological and environmental changes - such as cyber threats, artificial intelligence, climate change, and pandemics - will be crucial.

A moral foreign policy not only makes Americans safer, but also makes the world a better place. We judge moral policy by looking at behavior and institutions, acts of commission and omissions, and at all three dimensions of motives, means, and consequences. Even then, the nature of foreign policy - with its many contingencies and unforeseen events - means that we will often wind up with mixed verdicts.



Lord, I need my money back too oo

Dear Father:

Hmm, the way things are going nowadays, it looks like I need to start coming public and calling the names of all those I have given my money to and they have in one way or the other shown me ingratitude, maybe somebody will get angry like Oldman Jo to return some of my money too.

You say whatin?

Oh, Father, da fire coming from my mouth? I say, I coming to ask my friends who get radio stations to give me some air time and ask me some provoking questions that will just give me that opportunity to go gutter like the Prezo did the other time and today he is or about to be counting his lay thing he gave to Oldman Jo some time back.

And you think that is the right thing to do?

Ah, but Father, that me will tell them to give it back or that the people surrounding them will go raise the money? In somebody allows him or herself to be used as a political porn what do I care-my money or the person being used?

In fact, I will be helping some of them because it is possible that the money they will raise for that person to pay me back could be more.

How sure are you?

Ah, Father, this one na turn to question and answer box. Okay, so that day when you saw the people on Facebook giving the Oldman that brown envelope, you think that only the Prezo 2500 was inside there. Do you know if they put small thing inside for him too-just to buy gas to carry the Prezo money back and call some pen pushers to put it inside the town criers?

So, you see da na only my one will get my money back the person too will chop something small.

I wonder which radio station program everybody can listen to this time sef. Okay, I have an idea. Father I will have to call my man from 50-50. Yes, I will just tell my man to ask me all the questions that will make me vex like they did to the Prezo.

Hmm, na why oo.

Father, you na hear the song for every level there is a new devil? Ehn people want to make politics out of everything inside this village, we all will be inside it. Imagine how the Oldman was standing the other day like a common beggar and people say they raising money for him. Can you imagine this Father-the man was the number two person for our village just few days ago and people have to be parading with him all over the place on social media saying they raising money for him to pay back his debt?

Tell me about it my son

Oh, Father, but that the truth-everything da politics these days. Somebody go to the bank to withdraw money, they call the pen pushers and the way social media frenzy is all over the place, just call one or two persons. In fact, you don't need to call anybody just go Facebook live, you will see.

I tire ya.

I tell you Father. How the Oldman can allowed himself to bring our village this low. No, forget the politics and think about your stature in our village.

Our people say when you a bathing and a crazy man takes your cloths, you don't jump from the bathroom naked to run behind him.

Father, I know most of my friends will be angry but that's just the truth. How could he allowed himself to be made mockery out of all in the name of politics?

Anyway, he just felt to the Prezoschem and I think it worked and I need to do mine to get some of my money back my man T-Max where are you, I need a live interview. Don't worry I will pay for the air time after some people get angry to pay me back.

OPINION

By Nina L. Khrushcheva

From Dreyfus to the Donald

By reviving the story of the Dreyfus Affair for a modern audience, Roman Polanski's latest film, An Officer and a Spy, offers a history-spanning study of societies at war with themselves. In Belle Époque France, as in America today, the moral failings of elites laid the foundation for a broader crisis.

NEW YORK - Having fled the country to escape punishment for a statutory-rape conviction in 1977, Franco-Polish filmmaker Roman Polanski remains a pariah in the United States. But that doesn't mean he can't offer a good read of the place. His latest film, *An Officer and a Spy*, masterfully captures the febrile atmosphere of a country consumed by lies and conspiracies, led by incendiary demagogues, and betrayed by spineless elites who are too afraid to speak up in defense of national values.

This description applies to the US under President Donald Trump as well as it does to the setting of Polanski's film: France during the Belle Époque period, when the Eiffel Tower was still new and the post-Impressionists dominated the scene. That France, like the US today, was the unquestioned cultural center of the world. But, of course, it also had a dark side.

In the film, Polanski exhumes the sordid story of the Dreyfus Affair, when hysteria and lumpen anti-Semitism consumed France following the 1894 conviction of Alfred Dreyfus, an army captain of Jewish descent, on treason charges. In Polanski's telling, the viewer gets not just a history lesson but also a profound look at the mass psychology of a society that is tearing itself apart.

Polanski takes us through the whole affair - from Dreyfus's trial, conviction, and imprisonment on Devil's Island, to his retrial following a public intervention by Émile Zola and a solitary soldier, Colonel Georges Picquart. The film culminates in Dreyfus's exoneration - somewhat self-serving on the part of a director who has long portrayed himself as the victim of a media witch-hunt. Polanski's sense of victimhood even seems to have survived last month's César awards, when a number of French actresses walked out in protest.

But, narcissist or not, Polanski has always had his finger on the pulse of the zeitgeist, from his earliest films portraying communist Poland to the corruption-riddled Los Angeles of Chinatown, which exposed the decadence of the city's elite. In both cases, Polanski had been a part of worlds he was depicting (hence the Chinatown villain Noah Cross, an imperious millionaire who once impregnated his own daughter).

In many ways, the Dreyfus Affair was the last violent spasm of the French Revolution. The Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards - the revolutionaries and the reactionaries - were each fighting for their own idea of France and were blind to any other. One side wanted to restore the old order; the other was desperate to fend off counterrevolution and the undoing of all the reforms since 1789.

The parallels to America in 2020 should be obvious. Trump came to power by inciting hysteria among whites who think their privilege and control of the country are slipping away. And everyone else, from progressive to conservative "Never Trumpers," is desperate to preserve the rule of law and the institutions of American democracy.

Dreyfus was originally arrested and convicted on charges of selling military secrets to Germany - France's historical enemy. But because he was a Jew, his guilt was assumed from the start, particularly by most of the French officer corps. To ensure that the charges would stick, various conspirators fabricated evidence against Dreyfus, including a secret file that only the judges who handed down the conviction and prison sentence were allowed to see.

There is another Trump-era parallel here. Picquart could not remain silent after discovering that the key piece of evidence against Dreyfus was a forgery, and his resolve was strengthened when the French General Staff still insisted on Dreyfus's guilt even when they knew the identity of the real culprit (one Major Ferdinand Esterhazy). Likewise, Colonel Alexander Vindman, the US National Security Council employee who testified about Trump's abuse of power in the Ukraine scandal that led to Trump's impeachment, could not look the other way, and stood firm in the face of abuse and threats.

That last point suggests an even more dismaying parallel: an epidemic of elite corruption that makes the broader crisis possible in the first place. In the Dreyfus Affair, a savagely right-wing press fanned the flames of anti-Semitism and intrigue among elites, just as Fox News does today against Trump's enemies. Owing to these malign efforts, truth itself becomes blurred, and politics assumes an existential character. Hence, when an assassin attempted to kill Dreyfus's lawyer, Fernand Labori, he fled the scene shouting, "I've just killed the Dreyfus," as if the Dreyfusard cause had become an evil presence in society.

Most depressing of all, though, is the fact that no senior figure in the US has come forward to stand alongside Vindman. There has been no Zola to issue the equivalent of the famous "J'Accuse!" pamphlet, shaming the country's complicit elites for their lies and corruption. Instead, men like former Secretary of Defense James Mattis, former White House Chief of Staff John Kelly, and former National Security Adviser John Bolton have put their personal interests first, remaining mostly silent (perhaps, at least in Bolton's case, to boost book sales).

Following his philippic against Dreyfus's tormentors, Zola was driven into exile in London. But he remained hopeful that "some day, France will thank me for having helped to save her honor." Those senior US figures who have soiled their own honor by serving Trump, betraying institutions like the US military that they proclaim to love, still have time to save their country's honor. But they must speak up soon.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE

First UK-Africa Investment Summit signals post-Brexit plans for continent



By Kingsley L. Ighobor

The British government promoted the first ever UK-Africa Investment Summit held in London in January 2020 as an opportunity to “showcase and promote the breadth and quality of investment opportunities across Africa.”

Prime Minister Boris Johnson was clear on why the event was crucial for his country at this particular time: “Africa is the future and the UK has a huge and active role to play in that future,” he said.

Some 15 African heads of state and governments participated, including presidents Abdel Fatah al-Sisi of Egypt, Uhuru Kenyatta of Kenya, Nana Akufo-Addo of Ghana and Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria, along with dozens of leaders of business and international institutions.

South Africa’s President Cyril Ramaphosa withdrew his participation a few days to the summit due to domestic commitments.

At the opening, the British Prime Minister touted Africa’s potential, saying that more than half the world’s 15 fastest-growing economies were in Africa and that “two-thirds of African

economies are expanding faster than the global average.”

While the summit also covered the often-stated need to transform this potential into real socio-economic development, the UK’s strategic intent was clear to all, which is to fill the gap—or the loss—that may result from it leaving the European Union at the end of January.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) President Akinwumi Adesina said, to great applause, that the UK need not “get scared of Brexit”. “You can exit and look the other way and Africa will be there,” said Mr. Adesina.

The UK hopes to reverse its dwindling trade with Africa, which fell from 4.2% of its total trade in 2012 to just 2% or \$46 billion in 2018. To put that in perspective, China’s 2018 trade with Africa was \$204 billion, according to the country’s Ministry of Commerce.

With Africa’s new continental free trade area expected to kick off in July 2020, African participants at the summit asked for more robust pan-African deals on goods and services, while urging the UK to do better than the EU’s stringent Economic Partnership Agreements with subregions in Africa. Unlike the EU, the UK signaled a willingness to eliminate rigid rules of origin on

products to allow Africans to easily export to the UK.

It also pledged some \$1.9 billion worth of projects, and signed infrastructure deals with Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Uganda and the AfDB.

Mr. Johnson also promised a change to the UK’s immigration laws to make it “fairer and more equal between all our global friends and partners, treating people the same wherever they come from.

“By putting people before passports, we will be able to attract the best talent from around the world, wherever they may be,” he added, seeming to address concerns by Africans on the difficulties in acquiring British visas.

The summit is the latest in a long line of similar high-level geo-strategic engagements with Africa.

Japan launched its summit with Africa dubbed the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in 1993; China began organising its version in 2006—the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC); and since 2008, India organises every three years the India-Africa Forum Summit.

In October 2019, the first-ever Russia-Africa summit took place, and in June 2020 France will host the 28th edition of the Africa-France Summit.

In what it called a new scramble for Africa, The Economist advises: “African leaders do not have to choose sides, as they did during the Cold War. They can do business with Western democracies and also with China and Russia—and anyone else with something to offer.”

For the longer term, however, the UK-Africa partnership will hinge on the outcome of trade talks that are expected to begin in February 2020.

<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/>



MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

A mighty fall

-UP kicks out Chairman Paye

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

The former ruling Unity Party has finally removed its national chairman, Wilmot Paye as head of the party.

On January 22, this year, the opposition Unity Party with immediate effect suspended Chairman Wilmot

bearer, Joseph Boakai, of plotting against him. The party reached the decision after hours of the executive committee meeting.

Chairman Paye would have been investigated by a five-man committee for issuing a unilateral press statement on

Court to overturn the party's decision to suspend him for investigation.

In a 17-count petition for a Writ of Prohibition, Mr. Paye contended that Mr. Isaac F. Mannah, Sr. and the leadership of the party "have acted diabolically, maliciously, mischievously, woefully, illegally, unlawfully and unconstitutionally by their unorthodox action and/or conduct to announce the Petitioner's 'suspension' and thereby subject him to a bogus investigation for freely, legally, lawfully and constitutionally making public utterances and/or pronouncements in my capacity as National Chairman of the Unity Party." The court is yet to come down with a ruling into the matter.

Notwithstanding, the UP National Executive Committee unanimously voted, in keeping with its constitution, to remove Mr. Wilmot J. M. Paye as National Chairman of the party with immediate effect.

According to a press statement under the signature of Mo Ali, Assistant Secretary General for Press released in Monrovia, the removal of Payeis as a result of recommendations made by the Special Investigative Committee established by the National Executive

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 7



Mr. Wilmot Paye

Paye to allow him face investigation for allegedly violating the party's constitution.

But Paye condemned the decision, accusing former standard bearer and ex-President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and current standard-

January 5, 2020, calling on partisans of the UP to stay away from the January 6 protest after the party had stated that it is the rights of the people to gather and petition their government.

On February 03, he sought intervention of the Supreme

No bribery for recruitment into AFL

-Defense Ministry warns public

Authorities at the Ministry of National Defense say their attention has been drawn to reports of individuals soliciting funds from people wanting to join the Armed Forces of Liberia.

The Ministry said in a statement issued Thursday March 5, that it is concerned about such report and wishes to inform the public that it has not begun the process of recruitment into the Armed Forces of Liberia.

It warns the general public to be aware that its recruitment process does not require payment of money from would-be applicants. The ministry added that anyone paying money to individuals or group of individuals in the name of recruitment into the Liberian army will be doing so at his or her own risk.

The recruitment of new personnel into the Armed

Forces of Liberia is a vigorous and rigorous process usually conducted nationwide, and will be made public when the process begins.

The Ministry further warned individuals involved in such unscrupulous act to desist as it

will not hesitate to take legal action against those carrying on such act, while asking the public to report individuals or group of individuals who are engaged in such act to the Liberian National Police, Ministry of National Defense, or the Armed Forces of Liberia.



Rep. Cole in another coupon scandal

By E. J. Nathaniel Daygbor

Bong County Representative Josiah Marvin Cole is for the second time in the news for reportedly tempering with gasoline intended for staffers' buses at thye Capitol.

The corridor of the House of Representatives was a scene of noise and murmurings among staffers, demanding to know why the assigned buses are not taking them home and bringing them to work as usual, something that led some members of the leadership to raise the issue up with Representative Josiah Marvin Cole, who chairs the Committee on Rules, Order and Administration.

According to a source within the leadership of the House of Representatives of the Liberian Legislature confided in this paper that Representative Cole, who serves as co chairman now acting chairman of the House's

of the House.

When contacted via mobile phone yesterday afternoon, Representative Cole denied the allegation saying, "nothing of such happened" in an aggressive tune and immediately off the call.

On several occasions this reporter called both his private and official numbers but the lawmaker refused to take the call.

However, Representative Josiah Marvin Cole and his colleague from Montserrado County District#7 had previously been in a tussle over gasoline coupons intended for members of the House and staffers at the Capitol.

The New Dawn gathered that the Bong lawmaker allegedly reduced the quantity of coupon slips for some lawmakers and diverted same to his personal use.

It all started when Montserrado District#7



Bong County Representative Josiah Marvin Cole

Committee on Rules, Order and Administration is placed in of distribution of gasoline for lawmakers and staffers.

Information obtained by this paper revealed Rep. Cole is also responsible for distribution of gasoline for lawmakers and staffers, but for the past two weeks, he has yet to make available coupon for staffers' busses thereby, leading all staffers to transport themselves to work and back.

When quizzed by some members of the leadership of the House why the staffers' buses are being parked for weeks, Cole apologized and promised to pay back the coupons upon receipt supplies for March.

Due to the failure of the buses to transport employees of the House of Representatives, some staffers are now renegeing to report to work, as required by the rules

Representative Solomon George and Representative Cole locked in a serious argument, raining insults at each other in the public glare.

Representative George, widely known as a 'no nonsense' man immediately confiscated Cole's mobile phone, demanding his remaining coupons or else, he (Cole) would not get his phone back. The confusion lasted about ten minutes in the newly constructed annex of the Capitol before Speaker Bhofal Chambers and other leaders of the House of Representatives intervened and released Cole's phone from a rather angry Solomon George.

The House of Representatives had not received gasoline allotment since May this year with the current consignment being the first in many months. -Editing by Jonathan Browne

MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Resolution underway in Boniken-Weleken land dispute

By GareysonNeufville, Maryland

A team of local authorities headed by County Superintendent, George A. Prowd have instituted measures aimed at restoring peace over a disputed farmland between Boniken and Weleken in Karluway Statutory District, Maryland County, southeast Liberia.

Boniken, a town situated in Nya-ou Chiefdom and Weleken, in Yederobo Chiefdom have been contesting ownership of the farmland between both communities for several years.

Following a daylong town hall meeting with both parties last Thursday, February 27, 2020, Superintendent Prowd has told those farming in the area to continue because of time, but mandated them not to expand their farms, neither plant any life tree, pending government's final demarcation of the area.

He also requested the Karluway Land Dispute Committee that was setup for the past four years to submit its findings by March 20.

The report, Prowd said, will help to determine the next plan of action by the county leadership and authorities of the Liberia Land Authority.

He thanked both parties for conducting themselves in a civil manner and urged them to remain calm as the local authority works out modalities to bring to an end

the aged-old problem.

Superintendent Prowd wants traditional historians be truthful in their testimonies during land cases, noting that it is only the truth that makes investigation easy.

He said it is important that Marylanders settle their internal dispute to be able to join hands in settling land conflicts with neighboring counties.

which form a portion of a privately-owned rubber farm belonging to the Pratt's family.

The parcel of land in question is located between both communities, having common boundaries with Pratt and former Liberian President William V.S. Tubman's rubber plantation.

Meanwhile, Karluway Statutory District



While authorities of Grand Kru and Maryland counties are negotiating on the way forward, Prowd stressed the need for cooperation among citizens of the county in resolving the long-standing land dispute between Wlowien and Behwan.

Prior to his call, both parties had made presentation of their grievances in which they identified the Kaya Creek,

Superintendent Solomon Johnny, has lauded Superintendent Prowd for his intervention, and pledged his office full support to the ongoing investigation.

Johnny warned that anyone who engages in fistfight with others especially, in the bush for land will be dealt with according to the laws of Liberia.

A mighty fall

Cont'd from page 6

Committee of the Unity Party to investigate actions and decisions taken by the former chairman that contravened the UP's constitution and brought to question the reputation of the party both locally and internationally.

"The UP hereby informs all of its partisans, members of the Collaborating Political Parties and others that henceforth, Mr. Wilmot Paye ceases to be National Chairman. Meanwhile, the NEC of the party has mandated Vice Chairman

Isaac Mannah to continue to act as Chairman and in consultation with the leadership lead the party to extra ordinary convention within a period of two months," the statement said.

The Acting National Chairman was also mandated to lead the party, in conjunction with the Standard Bearer, in talks to conclude the Collaborating Document of the Collaborating Political Parties, pending the approval of the Executive Committee. - *Editing by Jonathan Browne*

Indian-donated fire-trucks

Cont'd from back page

further explained that both the shipping agency and the receiving institution were yet to make available the documents as it relates to clearance.

"The truck are still at the port, and AMP Terminal can't do anything without the documentations," Mr. Snetter said via mobile phone Thursday.

He says AMP Terminal has been making efforts to ensure that the authorities get the trucks out of the port but they are yet to produce the shipping documents and that is where they are at the moment.

Mr. Snetter also told this paper that apparently the receiving agency had thought that by President Weah going to personally receive the trucks would have meant that they would have been immediately driven out of the port and delivered to the fire

department.

It could be recalled that on Monday February 3, the Government and people of India donated five fire trucks to the LNFS which has been without a functioning fire truck for months.

The LNFS lost its only functional fire truck to angry crowd about four months ago in "Black Gina", a community located in Jacob Town, a suburb of Paynesville, simply because fire fighters failed to rescue a burning house in the community.

Meanwhile, sources at the LNSF say the apparent lack of effort on the part of authorities to seek the release of the trucks could also be attributed to the lack of gasoline allotment for the fire department for the past months. - *Writes Othello B. Garblah*

Amb. Nyenabo heads African ambassadors to EU

The Liberia delegation to the Permanent Mission

of the African Union headed by Ambassador Dr. Isaac W. Nyenabo, II, has been

appointed as chairman for the period of three (3) months on a rotational basis of the African Group of Ambassadors commonly called the African Group of Brussels, from March 4 to June 4, 2020, with Algeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa, Togo, Uganda serving as Vice-Chairpersons, respectively of the Bureau of African Ambassadors.

Ambassador Nyenabo is the first Liberian diplomat to head such post in many years.

According to a dispatch from Brussels, Ambassador Nyenabo replaces his Kenyan counterpart, Ambassador Joshua MUGODO (Outgoing Chairperson) whose tour of duty as Chair of the group has ended.

The dispatch further states

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Dr. Isaac W. Nyenabo, II,

that the incoming Chairman will consider the outcomes of 33rd Summit of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 6-10 February 2020; issues concerning the next AU-EU Ministerial meeting in Kigali (10th College-to-College) report, State of play on the ACP-EU Post-2020 Cotonou negotiations (African Regional Protocol), preparation for the upcoming celebration of Africa Day 2020 and The European Development Days.

In remark, Ambassador Nyenabo expressed warm appreciation and gratitude to the 55 member states of the African Union in Brussels for

the opportunity given him to serve as Chair of the Group. He, however, assured his Colleagues of President George Manneh Weah's commitment to multilateralism, regional integration, effective solidarity, and promotion of peace.

For his part, the outgoing Chairman, Ambassador Joshua MUGODO congratulated Amb. Nyenabo on his ascendancy and presented the activity report of GAAB for the period.

The African Group of Ambassadors comprises all diplomatic Missions of AU Member States accredited to Brussels. - *Dispatch*

Français

Lutte contre le coronavirus : Le FMI veut débloquer 50 milliards de dollars américains

Le Fonds monétaire international (FMI) a annoncé son intention de débloquer la bagatelle de 50 milliards de dollars américains pour lutter contre l'épidémie du coronavirus mortel qui a maintenant atteint 93 000 personnes dans le monde, avec plus de 3100 décès.

La directrice générale du FMI, Kristalina Georgieva, lors d'une conférence de presse conjointe mercredi avec le président du Groupe de la Banque mondiale, David Malpass, a déclaré que le FMI

débloquerait environ 50 milliards de dollars par le biais de ses mécanismes de financement d'urgence à décaissement rapide à l'intention des pays à faible revenu et les pays émergents qui pourraient potentiellement rechercher un soutien.

Mme Georgieva a expliqué que la vitesse à laquelle le coronavirus se propage dans le monde est très grave et pourrait bien empirer. "Cela nous concerne tous", a-t-elle ajouté.

La patronne du FMI a indiqué que la décision de débloquer ce

montant initial s'inscrit dans le cadre de la lutte contre l'épidémie qui a un impact potentiel sur l'économie mondiale.

«Deuxièmement, c'est pour se concentrer sur un cadre permettant de penser au choc et comment nous - les membres, le Fonds et d'autres institutions mondiales - pouvons soutenir les personnes touchées par cette crise de manière efficace et coordonnée ; et troisièmement, dans cet esprit de coopération, apprendre les uns des autres, en particulier des personnes les plus exposées à l'épidémie », a-t-elle déclaré.

L'annonce du FMI fait suite à celle du Groupe de la Banque mondiale qui faisait état de 12 milliards de dollars américains à l'intention des pays pauvres.

Extraits de la déclaration du patron du FMI

Ce que nous savons

- Nous savons que la maladie se propage rapidement. Avec plus d'un tiers de nos membres touchés directement, ce n'est plus un problème régional -

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Lutte contre la corruption : le procureur spécial de l'Etat démissionne

Le procureur spécial Me Arthur T. Johnson a démissionné de son poste de président de l'équipe d'investigation, de restitution et de récupération des biens mal acquis mise en place par le gouvernement du Libéria.

Le procureur spécial Me Arthur T. Johnson a confirmé les informations dans un SMS qu'il a envoyé au journal Newdawn le mercredi 4 mars, sans donner plus de détails sur les raisons de sa démission.

Mais selon certains observateurs, Me Johnson aurait démissionné de peur que sa carrière et son image ne soient écorchées d'autant plus sa conception de la lutte contre la corruption ne semble pas correspondre aux objectifs de ses employeurs. Il semble douter de la volonté politique de sa hiérarchie en ce qui concerne la lutte contre la corruption.

La commission de la restitution et la récupération des biens mal acquis qu'il dirigeait est chargée de mener des investigations auprès des cadres de l'Etat pour restituer et récupérer

les fonds qui auraient été détournés ou mal utilisés par ces responsables de l'Etat.

L'équipe travaille avec des institutions comme la Commission générale d'audit (GAC) et la Commission anti-corruption du Libéria (LACC). Elle se sert des rapports de ces dernières pour travailler.

Quand il était aux affaires à la tête de la commission d'enquête, Me Johnson et les procureurs du ministère de la Justice avaient collaboré pour

juger des affaires majeures, notamment des poursuites en cours contre d'anciens responsables du ministère de la Défense qui sont soupçonnés d'escroquerie.

Des responsables actuels de l'armée ont déclaré que le président George Manneh Weah avait promis que son gouvernement rembourserait les fonds qui avaient été déduits de leurs salaires pendant des années.



Guinée : le pouvoir interdit une manifestation anti-condé prévue jeudi

Les autorités guinéennes ont décidé mercredi d'interdire des manifestations contre le président Alpha Condé prévues jeudi par l'opposition, qui a appelé à maintenir les protestations. La situation est tendue en Guinée, quelques jours après le report par son chef d'Etat d'un référendum constitutionnel controversé et d'élections législatives qui devaient se tenir le 1er mars.

"La marche prévue est interdite", a écrit Seydouba Sacko, maire d'une commune de Conakry, dans une note adressée au Front national pour la défense de la Constitution (FNDC), un collectif de partis et d'organisations de la société civile opposé au projet prêté

de la bonne foi du FNDC, a reçu une fin de non-recevoir. Cette attitude prouve à suffisance que M. Alpha Condé et ses sbires persistent dans leur logique de confrontation et de violence contre le FNDC", a réagi le collectif. Il a appelé à braver l'interdiction en prenant part à des marches séparées dans les communes de Conakry et dans une vingtaine de villes, ont indiqué à l'AFP plusieurs de ses responsables.

M. Sacko a justifié l'interdiction par la préparation de la Journée internationale des droits des femmes (dimanche) et par "la présence d'une délégation de la Cédéao". Le président Condé a fait appel à une



au président Condé, élu en 2010 et réélu en 2015, de briguer un troisième mandat à la fin de l'année.

M. Sacko, maire de Matoto, s'exprimait au nom de toutes les communes devant être traversées par la manifestation, qui devait emprunter l'autoroute Fidel Castro. L'opposition entend maintenir la pression, après plus de quatre mois d'une contestation qui a coûté la vie à au moins 30 civils et un gendarme. Le président Condé a annoncé vendredi un "léger report" du double scrutin, après de vives critiques sur le fichier électoral, estimant toutefois qu'il ne devait pas être de plus de deux semaines.

La marche, "qui devait être perçue comme une expression

mission d'experts électoraux de la Communauté économique des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Cédéao) pour aider à "établir un fichier électoral fiable et créer les conditions d'un scrutin crédible, libre et transparent", selon les autorités guinéennes.

L'organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) a jugé "problématiques" près de 2,5 millions de noms d'électeurs figurant sur les listes, avec des doublons et la présence de défunts. L'opposition dénonce toutefois la présence parmi les experts de la Cédéao de personnes qu'elle juge proches du pouvoir guinéen.

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Français

Lutte contre le coronavirus

c'est un problème mondial qui appelle une réponse mondiale.

- Nous savons également qu'il finira par reculer, mais nous ne savons pas à quelle vitesse cela se produira.

- Nous savons que ce choc est quelque peu inhabituel car il affecte des éléments importants de l'offre et demande :

L'approvisionnement sera interrompu en raison de la morbidité et de la mortalité, mais aussi des efforts de confinement restreindre la mobilité et les coûts plus élevés des affaires en raison des chaînes d'approvisionnement restreintes et du resserrement du crédit.

- La demande diminuera également en raison d'une incertitude plus élevée, d'un comportement de précaution accru, du confinement des efforts et la hausse des coûts financiers qui réduisent la capacité de dépenser.

- Ces effets vont déborder au-delà des frontières.

- L'expérience suggère qu'environ un tiers des pertes économiques de la maladie seront directes coûts : pertes de vie, fermetures de lieux de travail et quarantaines. Les deux tiers restants seront indirects, reflétant un recul de la confiance des consommateurs et du comportement des entreprises et un resserrement sur les marchés financiers.

- La bonne nouvelle est que les systèmes financiers sont plus résistants qu'avant la crise financière mondiale.

Cependant, notre plus grand défi à l'heure actuelle est de gérer l'incertitude.

- Dans tous les scénarios, la croissance mondiale en 2020 sera inférieure au niveau de l'an dernier. Jusqu'où il va tomber, et pour combien de temps, est difficile à prévoir et dépendra de l'épidémie, mais aussi de la rapidité et l'efficacité de nos actions.

- Cela est particulièrement difficile pour les pays dont les systèmes de santé et les capacités de réponse sont plus faibles - appelant à un mécanisme de coordination mondiale pour accélérer la reprise de la demande et de l'offre.

Comment répondre au niveau des membres

? La priorité numéro un en termes de réponse budgétaire est de garantir

que les dépenses de santé protègent le bien-être des gens, prendre soin des malades et ralentir la propagation du virus. Je ne peux pas souligner l'urgence d'intensifier les mesures liées à la santé - et la nécessité de garantir la production de fournitures médicales afin que l'offre soit à la hauteur de la demande.

? Deuxièmement, des actions de politique macro-financière peuvent être nécessaires pour lutter contre les chocs d'offre et de demande mentionnés ci-dessus. L'objectif devrait être « sans regret » des actions qui raccourcissent et assouplissent l'impact. Ils devraient être opportuns et ciblés sur les secteurs, les entreprises et les ménages les plus touchés.

? Un affaiblissement généralisé de la demande par le biais de canaux de confiance et de retombées - y compris le tourisme, les prix des produits de base et le resserrement des conditions financières - exigeraient une politique pour répondre à la demande et garantir une offre de crédit adéquate.

? Troisièmement, une liquidité adéquate sera également nécessaire pour compenser les risques de stabilité financière.

? En bref : la situation évolue rapidement et nous devons nous tenir prêts à fournir une réponse coordonnée si les conditions l'exigent. Dans ce sens, je salue la déclaration du G7 hier qui se dit prêt à coopérer davantage sur des mesures opportunes et efficaces.

Comment le Fonds peut aider

? Pour notre part, le Fonds est prêt à aider ses membres.

? De nombreux membres sont à risque, y compris ceux dont les systèmes de santé sont faibles, les politiques inadéquates, les exportateurs de matières premières exposés aux chocs des termes de l'échange, et d'autres qui sont particulièrement vulnérables aux retombées.

? Je suis particulièrement préoccupé par nos pays membres à faible revenu et plus vulnérables - ces pays peuvent voir leurs besoins de financement augmenter rapidement à mesure que le coût économique et humain du virus augmente.

? Notre personnel travaille actuellement sur l'identification des pays vulnérables et l'estimation du potentiel des besoins de financement en cas de nouvelle détérioration de la situation.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Joseph S. Nye, Jr.

Qu'est-ce qu'une politique étrangère morale ?

CAMBRIDGE - Bien des Américains disent vouloir une politique étrangère morale. Mais ils ne s'accordent pas pour autant sur le sens de ce terme. Une mise en perspective tridimensionnelle nous encourage à éviter les réponses simplistes et à examiner les motivations, les moyens et les conséquences des actes d'un président américain.

Prenons par exemple les présidences de Ronald Reagan et des deux présidents Bush. Lorsque les gens demandent une « politique étrangère reaganienne », ils veulent souligner la clarté de sa rhétorique dans la présentation des valeurs. Des objectifs clairement énoncés ont aidé à éduquer et à motiver l'opinion publique sur le plan national comme à l'étranger.

Mais ce n'était qu'un aspect de la politique étrangère de Reagan. Le succès de son leadership moral reposait également sur ses moyens de négociation et de compromis. La question essentielle consiste à savoir s'il était prudent de trouver un équilibre entre ses objectifs et les risques en vue d'y parvenir.

La rhétorique initiale de Reagan durant son premier mandat a créé un dangereux degré de tension et de méfiance entre les États-Unis et l'Union soviétique, augmentant le risque de mauvais calcul ou d'accident conduisant à la guerre. Mais cela a également créé des incitations à négocier, que Reagan a par la suite mises à profit lorsque Mikhaïl Gorbatchev est arrivé au pouvoir en Union soviétique. Reagan a fait valoir les intérêts nationaux des États-Unis, et il l'a fait de manière à ce que cela ne joue pas exclusivement en faveur des intérêts américains.

En revanche, George H.W. Bush, de son propre aveu, n'a pas fait la promotion d'une vision transformatrice de la politique étrangère à la fin de la Guerre froide. Son objectif était d'éviter les catastrophes au cours d'une période de changement géopolitique rapide et de grande envergure. Bien qu'il ait fait référence à un « nouvel ordre mondial », il n'a jamais dévoilé les contours de ce dernier. Alors que Bush et son équipe ont répliqué à des forces échappant largement à son contrôle, il a fixé des objectifs en pesant les opportunités et la prudence.

Bush a limité ses objectifs à court terme afin de poursuivre la stabilité à long terme, ce qui a amené certains critiques à lui reprocher de n'avoir pas fixé d'objectifs plus ambitieux. Au lieu de cela, il s'est montré prudent durant une période turbulente et a réussi à atteindre les objectifs américains d'une manière qui n'a pas été pas indûment insulaire et qui a causé un minimum de tort aux intérêts des étrangers. Il a pris garde à ne pas humilier Gorbatchev et à gérer la transition de Boris Eltsine vers le leadership en Russie.

Grâce à de meilleures compétences en communication, Bush aurait pu également être en mesure de faire davantage pour éduquer le public américain sur la nature changeante du monde qu'il a dû affronter après la Guerre froide. Mais compte tenu des incertitudes de l'histoire et du potentiel de catastrophe à la fin de la Guerre froide, Bush a eu l'une des meilleures politiques étrangères de la période postérieure à 1945. Il a permis aux États-Unis de bénéficier des résultats de la Guerre froide tout en évitant la catastrophe.

Son fils, George W. Bush, a entamé son premier mandat avec un intérêt limité pour la politique étrangère, mais ses objectifs sont devenus transformationnels après les attentats terroristes du 11 septembre 2001. Il s'est concentré sur la sécurité nationale, mais s'est tourné vers la rhétorique de la démocratie pour rallier ses partisans en temps de crise. Sa stratégie de sécurité nationale de 2002,

appelée « doctrine Bush », a déclaré que les États-Unis « identifieraient et élimineraient les terroristes où qu'ils se trouvent, ainsi que les régimes qui les soutiennent ».

Dans cette nouvelle partie, il y avait peu de règles établies et on n'accordait pas une attention suffisante aux moyens. La solution de Bush à la menace terroriste, qui a consisté à diffuser la démocratie et un « programme de liberté », a ainsi constitué la base de sa stratégie de sécurité nationale en 2006. Mais il n'a pas eu les moyens de démocratiser l'Irak. La destitution de Saddam Hussein n'a pas été un succès pour sa mission. En outre, une compréhension inadéquate du contexte, ainsi qu'une mauvaise planification et une mauvaise gestion, ont nui aux objectifs ambitieux de Bush. Tout cela a débouché sur une guerre civile sectaire en Irak et sur un renforcement des groupes terroristes qui se sont finalement transformés en l'État islamique (EI).

Un problème perpétuel dans la politique étrangère américaine est la complexité du contexte, ce qui augmente la probabilité de conséquences involontaires. La prudence est parfois rejetée au titre du simple intérêt personnel, mais en politique étrangère, elle devient une vertu. Une analyse négligente et une prise de risques inconsidérés conduisent souvent à des conséquences immorales, ou à ce qu'on appelle en termes juridiques une « négligence coupable ». La prudence exige également une capacité à gérer ses émotions. À ces deux égards, le rejet par le président Donald Trump des services de renseignement et sa dépendance à des sources télévisées soulève de graves questions morales et pratiques sur sa politique étrangère.

Cela conduit, à son tour, à la question du rôle des institutions et à la manière dont un président définit l'intérêt national des États-Unis. La politique étrangère d'un président ne dépend pas seulement d'actions spécifiques, mais également de la manière dont une suite d'actions façonne l'environnement de la politique mondiale. Le leadership du pays le plus puissant du monde dans l'offre de biens publics mondiaux est conforme au slogan « America First » (l'Amérique d'abord), mais il repose sur une compréhension plus large de ce terme comparé à l'usage que Trump en fait. Comme l'a déclaré Henry Kissinger, « les calculs du pouvoir sans dimension morale vont transformer tout désaccord en une épreuve de force (...) Les prescriptions morales sans souci d'équilibre, d'un autre côté, tendent soit vers des croisades ou vers une politique impotente des défis tentants ; soit vers des risques extrêmes qui menacent la cohérence de l'ordre international lui-même. »

La prudence est une vertu nécessaire pour une bonne politique étrangère, mais pas suffisante. Les présidents américains ont été prudents lorsqu'ils ont dû adopter une vision institutionnelle plus large. À l'avenir, un jugement usant de clairvoyance et de stratégie et qui comprend et répond adéquatement aux nouveaux changements technologiques et environnementaux - tels que les cyber-menaces, l'intelligence artificielle, le changement climatique et les pandémies - sera crucial.

Une politique étrangère morale améliore non seulement le sort des Américains, mais également celui du monde entier. Nous jugeons la politique morale en examinant le comportement et les institutions, les actes de commission et d'omission, et selon les trois dimensions des motivations, des moyens et des conséquences. Là encore, la nature de la politique étrangère - avec ses nombreuses contingences et ces événements imprévus - signifie que nous nous serons souvent confrontés à des verdicts mixtes.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MICAT lifts ban on Miss Liberia pageant

The Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism (MICAT) has announced the lifting of a temporary moratorium placed on the organization of the 'Miss Liberia' pageant.

According to a MICAT press release, the organization of the event will be led by MICAT with support from a National Steering Committee and an event planner.

This approach, according to MICAT, is intended to address challenges which have diminished the prestige and morale of the Miss Liberia Crown, something it

Liberia and the private sector."

Other challenges as outlined by MICAT include "inadequate eligibility Standards where organizers are sometimes pressured into allowing ineligible contestants; including overage, poorly educated, and wrong alignment of contestants to counties and inability of organizer to provide prizes promised to participants."

MICAT furthered the 'Miss Liberia Beauty Pageant' seeks to promote the beauty and diversity of Liberia's cultural heritage and is also aim at promoting national unity.

four zones for auditioning purpose and they include Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Sinoe, Grand Kru, and Maryland Counties as Zone One; while Zone 2 consists of Bong, Nimba and Lofa Counties.

Zone Three, MICAT added include Montserrado, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount and Gbarpolu Counties; and Zone Four covers Grand Bassa, Rivercess and Margibi Counties.

Meanwhile, MICAT added there will be 30 queens (two from each county) selected from the audition to participate in the main event in Monrovia. Out of the 30, 15 candidates will be selected for the grand finale in Monrovia.

Eligibility

To be eligible, a contestant must be a Liberian, resident of Liberia six months prior to the auditions in the counties, must be between the ages 18-27 years old; single and never been married; must not have child/children and should not have any criminal records.

Eligible candidates, according to the organizers, must also be eloquent in spoken and written English, and have basic knowledge of the county they wish to represent.

Additionally, eligible candidates must be at least a student of tertiary institution with a valid high school diploma and WAEC/WASSCE certificates, among others.

According to MICAT, prizes are geared towards reawakening the zeal and prestige of the pageant and will include cash prize for top winners.

Top winners will also be awarded education grant for the duration of one year, one year-housing allowance, laptops, as well as phones for all finalists.

Top Winners will also represent Liberia at international and regional pageants including 'Miss World, Miss Africa, and Miss Universe, among others.

Children Forum wants police speedily investigate Officer Robert

By Bridgett Milton

The Liberian National Children's Representative Forum is calling on the Government of Liberia through the Liberia National Police (LNP) to speedily investigate officer Harrison S. Roberts of the Zone 9 Police Depot for allegedly raping a 16-year-old girl.

According to a release issued in Monrovia Thursday, 5 March, the group alleges that from its investigation, the incident occurred in the

time calling on the police and the Court not to compromise the case.

Gayah continues that as an institution fighting for human rights, specifically children in Liberia, the Children's Forum has realized that Liberian children do not have access to their rights and they are not protected.

As a result, the group continues, the children of Liberia have discovered that violence against them



Liberia's Deputy Minister for Cultural Affairs and Tourism Lance Gbagonyon

said has caused a decline in the zeal and momentum of the Pageant.

Some of these challenges, according to MICAT include "over centralization of the pageant that has limited local participation, poor organization - low standards that are incompatible to internationally acceptable pageant standards, lack of transparency in the selection process at the county-level especially during recruitment and auditioning, inadequate financial support/limited sponsorship from the government of

It also serves as the platform for the empowerment of young Liberian women by affording them the opportunity to showcase their talents, charisma, beauty and academic excellence.

Meanwhile, the Ministry has announced that the application process starts as of Monday, March 2 and ends at the end of this month.

Application form, MICAT said, can be picked up at MICAT in Monrovia and the Superintendent office at the County level.

According to MICAT, The Country has been divided into



Rehab, Jacob Town Community in Paynesville.

The release signed by the group's National Secretary Abraham Gayah says the Children Forum believes that the sole responsibility of the law enforcement officer is to protect life and property, but not to be accused of sexually abusing a child and disrespecting the laws and policy that are geared towards the protection of children in Liberia.

The group is at the same

continues to exit and affect them throughout the length and breadth of Liberia and it's increasing on a daily basis with no effort to minimize it.

The Liberian National Children Representative Forum came into existence as a result of an Act established by the Legislature nine years ago. This Act seeks for children's protection, children's education, children's health, children's survival, growth and development, and forbids violence against them.

LDEA Pleebo detachment faces bribery claims

By Gareyson Neufville, Maryland

The special agent of the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency -LDEA, in Maryland County, Robison Boakai, denies bribery claims against the agency.

He said the LDEA chapter

in the county has come under increased attacks by the public for allegedly taking bribe to release suspects.

Speaking to the Voice of Pleebo 93.5FM, a community radio station in the district, Mr. Boakia clarified that the DEA does not exercise sympathy for any suspect, especially people

involved in suspicious acts that could damage the country and the future of the young generation.

He clarified that several suspects that were released recently after police preliminary investigation found them not guilty.

Let me make something

clear to the public tonight on this radio and those falsely accusing this body that we have the absolute and full authority to arrest any suspect and if found guilty during investigation, will face the full penalty, [but] if found not guilty the body will have no alternative but to let free and that's while exactly what happened during the investigation of those people that were released", Agent Boakai said.

At the same time he disclosed that during a street raid by the Joint Security

recently in the county, high quantity of drugs were arrested, including 50 parcels of marijuana, 52 raps of heroin, four cutlasses, knives, among others with total street value of approximately 30,000 thousand Liberian dollars.

Mr. Boakia stressed that though issue of mobility remains a challenge to the DEA in Maryland, his men are making frantic efforts to ensure those involved in drugs abuse and other harmful substances are arrested, charged and prosecuted. -

Editing by Jonathan Browne

Ellen launches initiative for women

Former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf will on Sunday March 8, 2020, International Women's Day launch the Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Presidential Center for Women and Development with its flagship program - the Amujae Initiative.

Amujae (a' moojaee) derived from a phrase in Kru, a Liberian local dialect, which means 'we are going up'. The Initiative's mission is to inspire and prepare women to unapologetically take up roles in the highest echelons of public leadership across Africa, and to bring other women along.

Mrs. Sirleaf says the key objective of the center is to provide opportunities for women in leadership to achieve the highest leadership position in service.

"We do this through the combination of programing,



research, advocacy, and exhibition. And let me talk about what that means. In programing, we have the means of being able to bring women together and to be able to promote them," Mrs. Sirleaf

told a local radio station Tuesday.

She explained that the initiative will also support, and help women achieve their goals through better strategizing, through larger

profiles, or what not.

Mrs. Sirleaf noted that even though women have aspired to other positions in society but these achievements are not enough. "We don't have now a wave of women ready to take public positions. This is what Amujae is all about. Amujae is to create opportunities for women in leadership to be able to achieve their goals and to be able to be in the highest position of leadership in society," she said.

As regard to the Presidential Center, Mrs. Sirleaf says her desire to launch the presidential library dates back over her many years of public service both international and domestic.

"I collected a wide range of books - auto biographies,

biographies, professional books, professional magazines and all of that. And so I want to put all those together where scholars - international scholars and domestic scholars will have the opportunity to come and read about the work of others, she explained, adding "A lot of books have been written by Liberians, Liberian authors. And I don't have all of them, but I hope over time I can obtain all or most of them so people can be able to read about their own citizens, about our history, about our country about their own ambitions, about their experiences or what not. The will also research in the movement of the women we used to support where they achieve their goals drawing from research activities that have been undertaken by other entities."

She says the center will also contain presidential papers. "The archive is [about] presidential papers. 12 years I was President. I wrote a lot. I put a lot on paper. I developed a lot on how I managed as a leader, what I did and how I communicated; some of my successes, my challenges are all into that. So these presidential papers, we want to preserve them for future generations." She opined.

Meanwhile, the women will begin gathering today (Friday March 6,) and have series of closed doors lectures before the official launch on Sunday.

Senate fails to convene

By Ethel A. Tweh

Regular session of the Liberian senate failed to convene here Thursday, 5 March due to lack of quorum to conduct business.

The Senate chambers on Capitol Hill nearly became a ghost town when only 10 of the 30 senators appeared for roll call.

After the process of calling names, Senate President Pro-Tempore Albert T. Chie, instructed Sergeant-At-Arms

later presided, called for a motion of adjournment because there was no other senator to make them complete.

The 14 senators who were present include, Senator Albert T. Chie of GrandKru County, Senator Darius Dillon of Montserrado County, Senator Henrique Tokpa of Bong County, Senator Saah H. Joseph of Montserrado, Senator Francis S. Paye of Rivercess County, Senator J. Gble-blo Brown of Maryland County, and Senator

Meanwhile, key on the senate's agenda Thursday was the appearance of the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Samuel D. Tweh, Jr. to state why there is no money allotted for the National Elections Commission to execute its duties leading to the conduct of midterm senatorial elections in October, 2020.

A recent communication from the Senate to the Finance Boss cited him to have



Pro Temp Albert Chie



Sen. Darius Dillon



Sen. Oscar Cooper

Gen. Martin Johnson to go from office to office, and gather all senators present on the grounds of the Capitol to bring them to session as it is usually done.

As instructed by the presiding, four other senators came in, bringing the number to 14 in total, which could not constitute a quorum (15 senators) to start session.

The Chair on Executive, Senator Saah H. Joseph, who

G. Alphonso Gaye of Grand Gedeh County, respectively. Others were Senator J. Milton Teahjay of Sinoe County, Senator Victor Watson of Grand Cape Mount County, Senator Morris Saytumah of Bomi County, Senator Varney H. Sherman of Grand Cape Mount County, Senator Thomas Grupee of Nimba County, Senator Daniel Naathn of Gbarpolu County and Senator Oscar Cooper of Margibi County.

appeared before plenary last week Thursday, February 27. Min. Tweah however, pleaded with the Senate and asked that he would have appeared yesterday, March 5, instead, but there was no quorum in what clearly seems to have been well orchestrated by some ruling party senators to avoid reaching a quorum that would have had Tweah appeared.

The midterm senatorial

elections seem to be in a limbo due to lack of funds to support the electoral budget of US\$20 million submitted by the National Elections Commission, NEC Chairman Cllr. Jerome Korkoya told the Senate recently.

Appearing before the Senate, Chairman Korkoya and the NEC Board of Commissioners explained the US\$20million budget for both referendum and the elections was reduced to US\$17 million.

He said the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning issued a commitment letter to the Public Procurement Concession Commission (PPCC) of US\$7million, as initial funding for pre-electoral activities, covering voter roll and assessment of various precincts, but the NEC has not received a dime. -Editing by Jonathan Browne

The New Dawn

TRULY INDEPENDENT

Public Service Announcement

THIS IS TO INFORM THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND ALL OUR CLIENTS & READERS THAT THE BUSINESS AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES OF THE NEW DAWN NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RELOCATED ON UN DRIVE OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION (NIC), BEHIND PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY.

Indian-donated fire-trucks grounded at Freeport



Exactly one month three days after the Indian Government donated five badly needed fire trucks to the Liberian National Fire Service (LNFS), the trucks remained grounded at the Freeport of Monrovia.

The LNFS is the government's institution responsible to fight fire outbreak within the country, but it has been near non-

functional for the past months due to the lack of fire trucks.

Information available to this paper indicates that the trucks have remained parked at the AMP Terminal yard since they were handed over to President George Weah on February 3, 2020 by the Government and people of India.

Sources within the corridors of the Fire Department say LNFS don't have money to clear the trucks from the port and there

are fears that the trucks could be accruing storage fees.

Another source told this paper that the trucks were relocated to a parking lot within the AMP's compound at the port, awaiting authorities to clear it.

Efforts to contact authorities at the LNFS on Thursday March 5, proves futile as this paper was told that both the Director Mr. Alex Dixon and his Deputy for Administration Gabriel Mah are out of the country. The Orange mobile number of the Communication Director at the LNFS was said to be off or out of coverage area.

However, AMP Terminal Communication Consultant, Mr. Charles Snetter confirmed Thursday that the fire trucks are still parked at the AMP Terminal compound but denied that they were there because of fees payment.

He explained that the delayed in clearance is due to the lack of proper documentation. Mr. Snetter

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Ronaldinho held in Paraguay over fake passport claims

Former Brazil forward Ronaldinho is being held by police in Paraguay for allegedly using a fake passport to enter the country, authorities say.

Police searched a hotel in the capital, Asuncion, on Wednesday, where the star had been staying with his brother.

Paraguay's interior minister told ESPN Brazil that the pair had not been arrested but are under investigation.

Minister Euclides Acevedo also said they deny wrongdoing and are co-operating with the authorities.

In July 2019, the player reportedly had his Brazilian and Spanish passports confiscated over unpaid taxes and non-payment of fines for illegally building on a nature reserve.

"Ronaldinho will be heard at eight in the morning on Thursday at the prosecutor's office," minister Euclides Acevedo told AFP, adding that customs authorities would also



be investigated.

"I respect his sporting popularity but the law must also be respected. No matter who you are, the law still applies", Mr Acevedo told local media.

The 39-year-old twice World Player Of The Year had travelled to Paraguay to promote a book and a campaign for underprivileged children.

Another man who travelled with the brothers - 45-year-old Wilmondes Sousa Lira - has also been held.

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