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VOL. 11 NO. 230

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 2021

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***US\$2.8 Million planted in NEC budget**
***Commissioner Floyd Saylor linked**



Commissioner Floyd Saylor

Christmas season na come!

Watch out for lots of goodies from Y'ello Santa.





Continental News

S Africa mourns anti-apartheid hero Desmond Tutu

South Africa is holding a week of events to mark the passing of the anti-apartheid leader Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who died on Sunday aged 90.

The plans include two days of lying in state before an official state funeral on 1 January in Cape Town.

Tributes have been pouring in from leaders around the world, including Queen Elizabeth II, US President Joe Biden and Pope Francis.

Tutu was one of the country's best known figures at home and abroad.

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa said in a statement that Tutu had helped bring about "a liberated South Africa". A contemporary of Nelson Mandela, Tutu was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 for his role in the struggle to abolish the apartheid system enforced by the white minority government against the black majority in South Africa from 1948-91. On Sunday, South Africans of all

ages and backgrounds stopped by Cape Town's St George's Cathedral to lay flowers and pay tribute to the country's national hero.

In honour of Tutu, the bells of the cathedral, the oldest in South Africa, will be rung daily at noon local time until Friday.

"His significance supersedes the boundaries of being an Anglican," mourner Brent

Goliath told AF, breaking down in tears. "I was very emotional this morning when I heard that he'd passed away. I thank God that he has been there for us," Mr Goliath said, adding that he had met Tutu several times. World leaders have also paid tribute.

President Biden said he was "heartbroken to learn of the passing of a true servant of

God and of the people", adding that Tutu's "legacy transcends borders and will echo through the ages".

Former US President Barack Obama described Tutu as "a mentor, friend and moral compass".

In a message of condolence, Queen Elizabeth II said she remembered with fondness her meetings with him, and his great warmth and humour.

"Archbishop Tutu's loss will be felt by the people of South Africa and by so many people in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and across the Commonwealth, where he was held in such high affection and esteem."

Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta said Tutu had "inspired a generation of African leaders who embraced

his non-violent approaches in the liberation struggle".

The Vatican said in a statement that Pope Francis offered "heartfelt condolences to his family and loved ones".

"Mindful of his service to the gospel through the promotion of racial equality and reconciliation in his native South Africa, his holiness commends his soul to the loving mercy of almighty God."

The Nelson Mandela Foundation said Tutu's "contributions to struggles against injustice, locally and globally, are matched only by the depth of his thinking about the making of liberatory futures for human societies".

"He was an extraordinary human being. A thinker. A leader. A shepherd."

Tutu's death comes just weeks after that of South Africa's last apartheid-era president, FW de Klerk, who died at the age of 85. BBC



"The Sun has gone down": Watch South Africans' reactions to the death of Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Somalia PM defiant as president suspends him

Somalia's President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo has suspended the prime minister, who is facing allegations of involvement in the theft of land.

Mohamed Hussein Roble's office said the president's statement was outrageous and that he would continue as

prime minister.

His allies said the president had attempted to stage an "indirect coup".

Security forces tried but failed to block Mr Roble from entering his office on Monday, they added.

The two men have been involved in a long-running power struggle, raising fears that it

could worsen instability in Somalia.

The US embassy in Somalia urged the leaders "to refrain from provocative actions, and avoid violence".

Somalia has not had an effective central government since the overthrow of long-serving ruler Siad Barre in 1991.

The country is marred by disputes between rival politicians and clans. It is also battling an insurgency by al-Shabab, an al-Qaeda affiliate.

Mr Farmajo's term officially ended in February but was extended because of disagreements over how to choose a new president.

A complex election for parliament, which involves clan elders choosing MPs, has been under way since November. It was supposed to have concluded by 24 December but the deadline was missed.

The two leaders have accused each other of undermining the elections.

Mr Farmajo said he was suspending the prime minister pending the outcome of an



Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble has been in the post since 2020

Deadly bombing at restaurant packed for Christmas

Officials in the Democratic Republic of Congo say at least six people have died in a suicide bomb attack on a crowded restaurant in the eastern city of Beni.

Police prevented the bomber from entering the building, but he blew himself up at the entrance killing himself and five other people.

Another 13 people were injured.

The officials blamed Saturday's attack on the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a militant group said to be linked to the so-called Islamic State (IS).

So far no group has claimed responsibility for the attack. More than 30 people were celebrating Christmas at

the In Box restaurant when the bomb went off, two witnesses told AFP news agency.

Children and local officials were reportedly in the restaurant at the time.

"I was sitting there," local radio presenter Nicolas Ekila told AFP. "There was a motorbike parked there. Suddenly the motorbike took off, then there was a deafening noise."

After the explosion the military officer responsible for the state of emergency in the country's east told residents to return home for their own safety.

There have been frequent clashes in Beni between the army and Islamists in recent weeks. BBC

investigation into the corruption allegations.

Mr Roble was recently accused of being involved, along with other officials, in the misappropriation and theft of military-owned land in the capital, Mogadishu. He denied the allegation.

In a tweet after Mr Farmajo's statement, the prime minister's office said he was carrying on with his day-to-day duties "as usual", and he remained committed to an "acceptable electoral process that culminates in a peaceful transfer of power".

Assistant Information

Minister Adala said the deployment of security forces around Mr Roble's office would not stop him performing his duties.

"What is going on this morning is [an] indirect coup but it will not win," he said.

The two leaders first clashed in April when Mr Farmajo extended his term in office, resulting in a stand-off between troops loyal to the two men in Mogadishu.

The pair clashed again in September when Mr Farmajo stripped Mr Roble of his power to hire and fire officials, but later reinstated them. BBC

EDITORIAL

Selective corruption fight promotes partiality

THE HASTE WITH which the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission is moving to prosecute the Chairperson of the National Elections Commission Madam Davidetta Browne Lansanah and others for alleged conflict of interest and corruption while corruption cases of similar magnitude involving other officials of government, including the LACC own vice chairperson Cllr. Kanio Bai Gbala and the Managing Director of the National Port Authority Bill Tweahway, among others, raises question of selectivity and partiality in the government's fight to minimize corruption in the public sector.

THE LIBERIA ANTI-CORRUPTION Commission thru its Executive Chairperson Cllr. Edwin Kla Martin on Wednesday, December 15, 2021 indicted Madam Browne Lansanah for alleged conflict of interest and corruption. Report had it in November 2021 that the NEC under the supervision of Chairperson Davidetta Browne Lansanah during the November 16, 2021 by-elections in four counties, rented thermometers from a company called Tuma Enterprises Inc., allegedly owned by her brother for over US\$180,000 outside of government procurement regulations.

SHE IS FOUND to be in breach of Section 1.3.6. of the National Code of Conduct for public officials that prohibits conflict of interest; Part II, Section 2.2 of the LACC Act and Section 15.3 of Liberia's Money Laundering Act of 2012, respectively.

THOUGH MADAM BROWNE Lansanah denied making admissions of guilty during her appearance before the LACC, the Criminal Court C at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia reportedly issued a Writ of Arrest last week against the NEC Boss for corruption.

MEANTIME A SIMILAR case of conflict of interest involving the LACC Vice Chairperson Cllr. Kanio Bai Gbala, who is linked to a contract at the National Port Authority, and the Managing Director of the National Port Authority Bill Tweahway, who awarded port contracts to his (Bill Tweahway's) brother is in conclusive.

WE THINK THE LACC proceeding to court against Madam Browne Lansanah without allowing the Ministry of Justice to look into the case, as required by Section 11.1 of the Anti-Corruption Act of 2008, is not only being selective, but impartial in the fight against corruption.

WE CALL THE LACC's attention to a recent urge by the Center for Transparency and Accountability in Liberia or CENTAL during the December 9th celebration of International Corruption Day for the Weah administration to be non-selective in the fight against corruption.

"AS LIBERIA JOINS other countries to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the International Anti-Corruption Day, as the national chapter of Transparency International (TI), the Center for Transparency and Accountability in Liberia (CENTAL) would like to call on the national government to be sincerer, robust and non-selective in the fight against corruption", said Executive Director Anderson Miamen.

MIAMEN: "WE URGE the LACC to give the case involving its own the fullest attention, as the public awaits logical conclusion of the matter, just as all other corruption cases

COMMENTARY

By Joschka Fischer

History's Barriers to European Joint Security

BERLIN - Ever since the United States began reconsidering its engagement in world politics, it has been withdrawing - strategically and mentally - from many regions and pivoting toward the Indo-Pacific, particularly China, its only real rival for twenty-first-century global leadership. In this new context, what should Europe aspire for? Can the European Union at least partly fill the resulting security gap?

When it comes to forging a common security and defense policy, the EU has been moving at a snail's pace, even as its rhetoric has raced ahead. Despite experiencing four years of former US President Donald Trump's Euroscepticism, the increasingly aggressive rise of China, and Russian revisionism in Eastern Europe, there is still a yawning gap between European expectations and reality.

As one of the world's richest and most technologically advanced regions, Europe certainly could afford to pursue its own defense and security strategy. European thinking, however, has not yet united behind that idea. Historical experience still has too much weight, as does the deeply held assumption that America will always step in if push comes to shove.

The main reason the EU remains paralyzed - even incompetent - in matters of security policy lies with its two largest and most populous founding members, Germany and France. These two (relative) heavyweights have roughly the same strategic potential. Without them, practically nothing can happen in terms of security policy. Though a consensus among all 27 member states is required to make any real progress toward a common security framework, France and Germany are the only members with the necessary resources to turn a new vision into a new reality.

But old habits die hard. During the four decades of the Cold War, Western Europeans relied on a US security guarantee that entailed both a large military presence in the heart of Europe and a nuclear counterstrike capability to respond to an attack by the Warsaw Pact. Though a nuclear war would have reduced much of Europe to a pile of radioactive rubble, this arrangement nonetheless secured the peace in the region. Western Europeans contributed their own troops through NATO, but they remained wholly dependent on the US, even after the Cold War ended.

One problem is that the EU is not a federation with a single central government, but rather a confederation of sovereign states, each with a distinct historical character that informs its security policy. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the Franco-German relationship. Both countries are so close to each other geographically and historically, and yet still so far apart on security matters - so much so that they can almost be regarded as

opposites.

The centuries-long enmity between the Germans and the French gave way to cooperation and friendship only after Germany lay in ruins, occupied by the Allied forces and partitioned at the end of World War II. In the ensuing decades, Europe finally found peace and made progress toward deeper integration and a common legal system - all under the protection of the US security umbrella.

But history still looms large in French and German attitudes toward security policy. For its part, France still identifies as a great European power, owing to its nuclear weapons; its permanent seat (and veto power) on the United Nations Security Council; its overseas territories in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Caribbean; and its presence in Western Africa.

Germany, by contrast, shed its great-power ambitions after its two disastrous, failed attempts at world domination in the twentieth century. Regardless of which parties are in power, German governments do not use military assets and arms exports as tools of foreign policy, leaving it to the US to wield these hard-power instruments. Germany's post-war pacifist U-turn continues to define its self-perception precisely because it yielded such positive results. By focusing on the economy, peace, and (eventually) orderly reunification, Germany has become a modern success story.

France can thank Charles de Gaulle for its continued self-identification as a great European power. Despite its defeat in 1940, post-war decolonization, and a partial falling out with the US over NATO, France's basic self-perception did not change. Germany, on the other hand, owes its post-war resurgence to a decisive break with its own history, for which it accepted unambiguous responsibility. The US security guarantee and presence was crucial for this reappraisal.

Yet while contemporary France and Germany reflect the historical paths they have taken, they nonetheless are reliant on each other. Ultimately, their own national interests and the EU's interests are aligned, because they will sink or swim together. There are no viable alternatives, especially if the US security guarantee for Europe is faltering.

In this context, developing a common security and defense policy will require enormous compromises between the various constituencies comprising the European family, whose radically different historical experiences and traumas will remain the biggest barriers to progress. No grand settlement will finally reconcile French and German perspectives. That process will reflect an ongoing - and perhaps perpetual - process of negotiation. That is the only way to make Europe work, especially when it comes to security policy.

New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

OPINION

By Shalom Lipner

Escaping Bibi's Shadow

Open policy conflicts within Israel's ideologically diverse government could ultimately render the fragile coalition untenable. Unless Prime Minister Naftali Bennett shows great political acumen in the months ahead, his predecessor, Binyamin Netanyahu, may yet exact revenge on his onetime acolyte.

JERUSALEM - Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett returned from this month's United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) feeling buoyant. Hobnobbing with world leaders in Scotland lent credibility to his projected image as a worthy replacement to Binyamin Netanyahu, his polarizing and larger-than-life predecessor who reigned supreme over Israel for more than 12 years. But Bennett's momentum - and his government - could be short-lived unless he is able to exercise prudent leadership in the months ahead.

In November, Israel's Knesset (parliament) passed new budget frameworks for 2021 and 2022 - a huge achievement for Bennett, given that the Knesset had not ratified a fiscal plan since March 2018. This triumph is a double-edged sword, however, because it might easily unleash political forces to precipitate his government's early demise.

The Israeli cabinet is literally a team of rivals, comprising ministers affiliated with the country's ideological right, center, and left. Their commitment to working together was forged in the crucible of their shared antipathy toward Netanyahu. A similar aversion to Netanyahu's comportment and policies has been prevalent in certain foreign capitals, where leaders bristle at the prospect of his possible return to power. This has given Bennett additional ballast and mitigated what would likely have been more vocal international criticism of Israel had Netanyahu remained in charge. In fact, Netanyahu is the proverbial superglue that has secured his successor tightly in place thus far.

That adhesive might be dissolving. One significant consequence of the approval of the 2021 budget is the virtual neutralization of the opposition, which requires 61 of the Knesset's 120 members to coalesce around the candidacy of an alternative premier - presumably Netanyahu - to unseat the current government. The haywire results of Israel's four recent, rapid-fire parliamentary elections, during which Netanyahu repeatedly failed to win the backing of 61 legislators, offer convincing proof of that scenario's implausibility. He now acknowledges dejectedly that it could take another three and a half years to topple Bennett's cohort.

Netanyahu's own spiral toward political irrelevance is further hindering his attempts to send Bennett packing prematurely. Although Likud remains the largest caucus in parliament, its declared boycott of Knesset committees has all but disintegrated, leaving the core of Netanyahu's putative government divided and in disarray. Increasingly preoccupied with court dates relating to corruption charges from his tenure as premier, Netanyahu also finds himself busy trying to assuage his frustrated allies, who had become accustomed to the trappings of power.

The resulting vacuum is providing Bennett and his ministers with the dubious luxury of breathing room to promote their respective partisan agendas as never before. Open conflict among the coalition's erstwhile antagonists over the government's course could ultimately render their fragile alliance untenable. Suddenly, and paradoxically, the fledgling government is vulnerable to implosion.

Cabinet disputes erupted recently over the government's moves to criminalize six Palestinian agencies - the groups in question claim to be legitimate civil-society organizations, while Israel says they are connected to terrorist factions - and to greenlight the construction of new settler homes in the West Bank. Looming challenges emanating from serial flare-ups on Israel's borders with Gaza and Lebanon, a potential resumption of diplomatic negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear ambitions, and various items of domestic legislation also threaten to exacerbate intra-coalition tensions.

A parallel risk to the integrity of Bennett's coalition will come from quarters of the global community that have generally applauded his approach, but may now - with Netanyahu's specter having receded - exhibit less tolerance for Israeli policies of which they disapprove. The Biden administration's reaction to Israel's latest settlement announcement was markedly more severe in tone, suggesting that a tipping point may have been reached.

Biden reportedly pledged a temporary delay in reopening the US consulate in Jerusalem - a move that Foreign Minister Yair Lapid warned "might destabilize this government" - until after Israel's budget debate. This may have been a harbinger of mounting international demands for greater flexibility from Bennett. Having passed the budget hurdle, Bennett may soon confront the limits of his power, and his premiership could come to an abrupt end if some of his cabinet partners see him as too compliant with foreign demands.

It is still unclear how much wiggle room Israel's allies will afford Bennett. They might prefer to abide by his more controversial actions if only to clear the path for Lapid - whom some may view as more amenable to their policy goals in the Middle East - to assume the premiership in August 2023, as envisaged under their coalition agreement.

In the meantime, Bennett will need to tread adroitly if he hopes to continue in office long enough to solidify the transformational changes he has begun to implement in domestic and foreign policy. Almost bereft of an electoral base of his own, the prime minister will be anxious to court new voters, but will have to navigate cautiously through a minefield of other actors' clashing politics and principles.

The price of a misstep could be a fifth election contest against a revitalized Netanyahu (if he hangs on) or a new Likud leader - a contest Bennett may not survive.

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O-P-E-D

By Robert Skidelsky

What Killed Macroeconomics?

Mathematical refinement aside, economics is back to where it was a century ago: the study of the allocation of given resources, plus the quantity theory of money. Macroeconomics - the theory of output as a whole, which was invented by John Maynard Keynes - has virtually disappeared, despite the revival of key tools when crises erupt.

LONDON - The problem with quantitative easing (QE), quipped then-US Federal Reserve Chair Ben Bernanke in 2014 about the Fed's bond-buying program, "is it works in practice but it doesn't work in theory." One could say the same about macroeconomic policy in general, in the sense that there is no robust theory behind it. Governments routinely "stimulate" the economy to "fight" unemployment, but with a theory that denies there is any unemployment to fight.

Mathematical refinement aside, economics has returned to what it was a century ago: the study of the allocation of given resources, plus the quantity theory of money. Macroeconomics - the theory of output as a whole, which was invented by John Maynard Keynes - has virtually disappeared.

For example, what causes unemployment? The standard textbook answer is "downward wage rigidity." A hairdresser who asks for a wage of \$14 per hour, but who can be profitably employed only at \$13 per hour, is choosing not to be employed. That choice is thus voluntary, reflecting a preference for leisure, or a decision not to be a hairdresser. The same is true of all workers in an economy. On this view, what is called unemployment is a choice not to work.

The key assumption here is that everyone optimizes: they choose the best available option for themselves. Work is always available at some price. Therefore, unemployment is optimal for the unemployed. Given the assumption, the logic is unassailable.

So, if the government expands the money supply in an effort to increase employment, the only result will be inflation, because monetary expansion does nothing to increase the supply of labor willing to work. Monetary policy should thus concern itself solely with the objective of price stability, which is best entrusted to an independent central bank free from political temptation.

Most sensible economists have quailed before the logic of their own assumptions. Thus, in their recent textbook *Macroeconomics*, MIT's Daron Acemoglu, Harvard University's David Laibson, and the University of Chicago's John List identify three categories of "non-voluntary" unemployment: frictional, structural, and cyclical. Frictional unemployment arises because job searches take time. Structural unemployment arises because wage rigidities prevent the quantity of labor demanded from matching the quantity supplied. Cyclical - or short-run - unemployment occurs because of "technology shocks, changing sentiments, and monetary/financial factors," and is "amplified by downward wage rigidity and multipliers."

The multiplier, a neat formula for calculating the amplified effect of any upward or downward change in spending, is the one piece of macroeconomic machinery that has survived the death of Keynesian demand-management policies. Even this tool had largely fallen into disuse - multipliers were assumed to be zero - before the 2008-09 financial and economic shock revived it.

Modern economic theory holds that obstacles to full employment are not inherent but contingent. Thus, they can be minimized by labor-market reforms designed to "unstick" sticky wages, and by better regulation of banks. In a cyclical downturn - a state of disequilibrium - most economists now grudgingly allow that expansionary policy can increase the short-run demand for labor even at the prevailing wage rate. This was the contribution of Keynes. As the Nobel laureate economist Robert Lucas remarked in 2009, "I guess everyone is a Keynesian in the foxhole."

As Lucas's formulation suggests, macroeconomic policy nowadays is reserved for shocks. But because there is no model of shocks - which are unexpected by definition - stimulus policies are theory-free.

Such policies can be either monetary or fiscal. Central banks can increase the supply of money to private firms to boost their incentive to hire more workers, or governments can run budget deficits. "Monetarist Keynesianism" (in the form of QE) was the main response to the Great Recession of 2008-09. This is what Bernanke said worked in practice, but not in theory. In fact, it didn't work in practice, either.

Champions of QE argue that things would have been even worse without it. That is impossible to prove or disprove. The fact remains that recovery from the 2008-09 financial shock was far from complete when the new COVID-19 shock occurred in 2020, because a lot of QE money was hoarded, not spent.

The COVID-19 pandemic impelled governments to fall back on "fiscal Keynesianism," because there was no way that just increasing the quantity of money could lead to the reopening of businesses that were prevented by law from doing so. Fiscal Keynesianism in the big lockdown meant issuing Treasury payments to people prevented from working.

But now that the economy has reopened, the practical rationale for monetary and fiscal expansion has disappeared. Mainstream financial commentators believe the economy will bounce back as if nothing had happened. After all, economies fall into foxholes no more often than individuals normally do. So, the time has come to tighten both monetary and fiscal policy, because continued expansion of either or both will lead only to a "surge in inflation." We can all breathe a sigh of relief; the trauma is over, and normal life without unemployment will resume.

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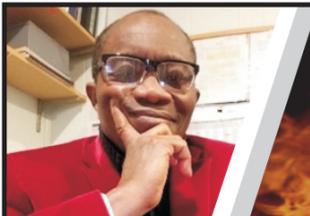
DEATH ANNOUNCEMENT



The Sirleaf, Johnson, Cooper, Pierre and Dukuly families regret to announce the sudden death of James Ebreem Sirleaf (JES) at his home on the Congo Town Back Road on Wednesday, December 22, 2021. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The families request that all tributes be made on his (James Sirleaf) Facebook page.

Charles E. Sirleaf
On behalf of the family



LIBERIA POLITICAL HOT-FIRE

With Jones Mallay

fredrickdiamondm@yahoo.com

The need to legalize prostitution in Liberia

Prostitution is regarded as a self-practice profession or a practice of engaging in relatively indiscriminate Sexual activity either by homosexual, bi-sexual or straight. According to one unimpeachable source, prostitution practice is as old as Methuselah and that of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. In biblical days, the Hebrew law did not forbid prostitution but confined the practice to foreign women who came from outside.

According to USAID statistics on sex workers. There are about 42 million prostitutes around the world. This number includes guy men, transgender, lesbians, homosexuals, and straight. Apart from guy men and lesbians. Ordinary men prostitutes also dominate the sex field. In Africa, the rationales behind prostitution practice range from child abuse, hardship, force labor, domestic violence, abandonment, poverty, and post-traumatic stress from prolonged civil wars.

In the case of Liberia, the population of prostitutes according to sources from the Gender Ministry is around 1, 822 on record. But the source revealed that the actual prostitution statistics is three-time higher than what is recorded. Other unconfirmed sources state that children between the ages 11 to 14 years are about 2,100 in Monrovia alone, with the older prostitutes' ages ranging from 18 to 63 years old.

The older prostitutes populations are in the neighborhood of 2, 800 to 3,100. These unconfirmed statistics are confined to Monrovia, Montserrado County; Kakata, Margibi County; Ganta, Sanniquellie, Nimba County and Grand Bassa County. These figures do not reflect the actual numerical strength of prostitutes across the 16 counties in Liberia. It is assumed that the increased mushrooming of Liberian active female sex workers can be attributed to post-traumatic stress from the 16-years civil wars which may have vandalized the lives of these populations especially the little girls.

For instance, some women husbands died in the war. Others were raped by rebels' fighters, while others were simply abused and subject to domestic force labor before and after the Liberian civil wars. The ongoing hardship in Liberia since the end of the Liberian civil wars has exacerbated and or heightened the practice of prostitution thus leading to the shape increase in unofficial rise in their population in Liberia.

According to our research sources in Liberia, it is estimated that there are about 8,000 active prostitutes located in 176 notable locations around Liberia with Monrovia included. For example, there are 29 sites in Monrovia including the notoriously known Kpambai town on the Robert field highway, 18 sites in Kakata, 17 sites in Bong mines, 20 sites in Firestone, 24 sites in Buchannan, 23 sites in Bong Mine, 13 sites Kanta, and 32 sites Ganta, SanniquellieNimba County.

These sites serve as effective breeding grounds for the proliferation of the practice of prostitution as it flourishes remarkably and attractively. The practice of prostitution has a very good market prospect in these locations with over 85% being top government officials as business partners, domestic tourists, businessmen/women being their lucrative contacts and trusted patrons, Liberian government officials.

These populations are forgotten by the government, the church, the community, relatives as well as partners in progress. The ex-UP government, as well as the CDC-led government added more to the unbearable problems of most Liberians including these groups in Liberian society. The current administration has continued to create unbearable hardship among Liberians with a high cost of living skyrocketing across Liberia. Such a manmade condition has compelled most vulnerable populations like the prostitutes in Liberia to go out of their paths to live or do otherwise. Pathetically speaking, the under-aged populations are between 11 to 13 years. These groups are three times vulnerable to sexual working conditions. These groups are exposed to physical violence, injuries, murder, diseases, and many other unreported waves of abuse. Because of these groups' vulnerabilities, the prostitution practice should be classified as a human rights abuse that deserves protection, social welfare, and environmental care which should be protected under the laws of Liberia.

These populations shouldn't be thrown under the bus. They shouldn't be vilified or condemned. They are part of us as Liberians. They are our brothers and sisters. They have simply chosen different paths in life to survive. They shouldn't be left to the wind and become self-destructive to society. They have legitimate human rights that deserve full protection under the law. They should be guided, protected, defended, supervised, and monitored.

The Liberian Parliament should enact laws to protect these vulnerable populations in our society. Their lives deserve to be better than what it is. Their services can be better organized, their practices put into proper perspectives. Their health care should be guided and their lives should be better improved. When they are protected under the law of Liberia, they would pay taxes into government revenue for the growth and development of basic services in society as well as improve their overall wellbeing and make themselves useful and acceptable in the Liberian society where they can have a voice and express their human rights.

Eight countries in Europe including Germany, France, and Canada have legalized prostitution. Several African countries have legalized prostitution. Benin with, 4, 232 legal prostitutes; Sierra Leone, 240,000 legal prostitutes; Togo, 10,284 legal prostitutes; Niger 46, 630 legal prostitutes; Mali, 35,900 legal prostitutes; Zambia 9, 285 legal prostitutes; CapeVede, 12, 000 legal prostitutes; Ivory Coast, 18, 389 legal prostitutes; and Guinea Bissau, 3, 138 legal prostitutes Liberia should wake up and gives these populations a lawful benchmark.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

VA-669-22-00003

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-22-00003
- ISSUANCE DATE:** December 27, 2021
- CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** January 7, 2022, 5:30 pm Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia
- POINT OF CONTACT:** Executive Officer, email at LiberiaHR@usaid.gov
- POSITION TITLE:** Operations and Logistics Assistant
- MARKET VALUE:** USD 24,064 – 38,498 [USD] FSN-8
In accordance with **AIDAR Appendix J** and the Local Compensation Plan of USAID Final compensation will be negotiated within the listed market value.
- PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE:** This contract will be for up to five years depending on programmatic needs, funding availability, and satisfactory performance. This is considered a permanent position and employment under any contract issued under this solicitation is of a continuing nature. Its duration is expected to be part of a series of sequential contracts; all contract clauses, provisions, and regulatory requirements concerning availability of funds and the specific duration of the contract shall apply.
- PLACE OF PERFORMANCE:** Monrovia, Liberia with possible travel as stated in the Statement of Duties.
- ELIGIBLE OFFERORS:** Individuals who are Liberian citizens or non-Liberian citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Liberia. Current employees serving a probationary period with the mission are not eligible to apply.
- SECURITY LEVEL REQUIRED:** Facility and computer access.

11. STATEMENT OF DUTIES

BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:

The incumbent performs a variety of office management, operational, and administrative services in support of the overall Executive Office functions and serves as the office management specialist to the Supervisory Executive Officer. Based on a well-developed and intimate knowledge of local service providers, venues and contacts, the incumbent develops, prepares, and arranges Mission-wide special events and programs. Plans and coordinates major engagements, performs a broad range of special event coordination, and other work-related functions, both large and small, and provides support to VIP visits. The incumbent provides key critical support to technical and support Offices and in the Mission and to the Mission's Front Office by backing up Program Assistants in their absence or when required by heavy workloads. The incumbent is responsible for the efficient management of the daily schedule of the Executive Officers ensuring that business appointments and commitments are efficiently and effectively fulfilled.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The job holder will work under the supervision of the Supervisory and/or Deputy Executive Officers (EXOs). The EXOs will manage his/her schedule and assess overall performance. The duties and responsibilities are as follows:

- Operational Support:** **60% of Time**
 - Coordinates logistical planning and implementation of designated Mission wide programs and special events. Serves as the main POC for event setup and coordination. Participates in drafting Scopes of Work (SOW) for the Mission's special events and programs. Provides the necessary oversight and control over vendors selected to provide services at designated events. Designs and develops documentation required for successful event planning (e.g. checklists) and implementation. Estimates and prepares budgets and drafts budget notes, and creates a final report detailing the event planning, outcome, and financial requirements.
 - The incumbent researches and interprets ADS, AIDAR, FAM and FAR and other relevant USG policies and regulations to provide accurate, up to date policy authority references for EXO functions. This research supports travel, procurement and general service operations requiring clarity on authorization parameters and/or for file documentation.
 - Using a high degree of discretion and good judgment, the incumbent regularly troubleshoots and resolves internal and external operational problems on behalf of the Supervisory EXO and coordinates with the appropriate USAID or embassy offices. Keeps S/EXO well-informed to avoid surprises and potential embarrassment to her/him, counterparts, and contacts. Provides key support to the Executive Office for the efficient preparation and management of the EXO office special projects.
 - The incumbent serves as a resource and key support person to the Deputy Executive Officer (D/EXO). As such, the incumbent serves as a GLAAS Requestor and serves as the central point of contact for EXO related work orders. The Operation and Logistics Assistant assists in developing SOWs for general projects; serves on TEC committees for general projects. The incumbent is responsible for monitoring supply levels for the Executive Office and submits requests, through the appropriate medium, to order office supplies, technical assistance, and/or other services for the Executive Office staff to facilitate the smooth running of the office.
 - Serves as the focal point for and prepares Electronic Country Clearance cables (eCC) in final form for incoming and outgoing travelers. Makes sure that relevant information is included in these cables like hotel accommodation, airport pick up and drop off.
 - The incumbent participates in the procurement process by preparing payment vouchers and ensures that they are timely and accurately prepared by verifying that the invoiced items have been received as ordered.
 - The incumbent coordinates and manages the coverage support provided in support of and/or to back up technical and support office program assistants to ensure equitable coverage is provided to all clients.
 - Serve as occasional cash holder, processing cash advances for purchases of minor, miscellaneous administrative supplies for the Mission costing less than the petty cash limit, ensuring that they are retired within 72 hours. Perform quarterly analysis of cell phone bills to ascertain employees that exceeded their monthly threshold. Notify employees of their indebtedness and follow up for refunds to USG.
 - Performs a variety of administrative and procedural duties, including providing telephone, receptionist, and protocol services for the technical offices supported and the front office; orders expendable supplies for offices and communicates requirements to EXO; files material and maintains office filing systems; receives and controls incoming correspondence and communications; prepares requests for and manages repair of office equipment and systems; and schedules the use of conference rooms in coordination with other administrative staff.
 - Serves as the primary backup to the Mission Director's and Mission Office Program Assistants, providing the following administrative support services: maintain office calendar(s); organize meetings as directed, ensure scheduled meetings for Office Directors and the Mission Director provide sufficient background and other necessary information for meetings, and sends out meeting notices; makes regular travel arrangements for offices, prepares trip requests, vehicle requests, and travel vouchers; composes complex non-technical correspondence, including reviewing and preparing official responses to unsolicited proposals, as required; researches and assembles information for various reports, briefings, and conferences; prepares routine reports, briefings, presentations, and analyses; follows up with Mission staff members to ensure that various commitments are met; edits written products prepared by mission offices that are ultimately provided to the Front Office; and, on occasion participates on field trips and out-of-office meetings. Makes recommendation to EXOs on continuation/extension of contracts based on Mission needs and/or contractor performance.
- Office Management and Administrative Duties:** **40% of time**
 - Works with the embassy's ICASS service providers to perform annual physical inventory of automated data processing (ADP) equipment, reconciling mission databases and reports with GSO and other embassy partners. Reports any cases of theft, abuse, or loss to USAID's information technology Systems Manager or the Mission Information Security Support Officer. This work includes managing the IT systems office storage areas and warehouse. The Assistant keeps clear and accurate inventory records and monitors and tracks the movement of ADP equipment to and from the warehouse.
 - The Assistant recommends to the Supervisory EXO various methods for monitoring inventories using automated databases and administrative processes and makes oral and written presentations concerning data and other information related to assigned duties to the Supervisory and Deputy EXO. The Assistant supports the Communications and Record Assistant with requisitioning

expendable and non-expendable supplies from GSO for the USAID Mission, managing loading and off-loading of goods as required. The Assistant organizes and maintains the storerooms on the New Embassy Compound (NEC). The Assistant maintains USAID's All-Terrain Vehicles to include scheduling service appointments with GSO Motor Pool and fueling and identifies property and processes documents for property disposal during Embassy auctions. The Assistant leads the annual inventory at the Mission Director's residence. Transmits instructions on behalf of the Supervisory Executive Officer to staff members, follows-up with staff members to ensure that commitments are met, and keeps the S/EXO informed of current plans and activities. Tracks important documents, particularly those requiring urgent attention, to assure they are properly assigned for action and that concerned action offices are engaged. The incumbent maintains control of all EXO correspondence, mail, and documents, and establishes and maintains computerized tracking systems to track EXO actions. Receives, sorts and correctly distributes all correspondence and other documents for the Executive Office, which include incoming and outgoing mail, purchase orders, contracts, waivers, cables, and memoranda. Records these in ASIST as required, assigns action to the various EXO units (IT, HR, Travel, Procurement, etc.), keeps track and follows up with EXO sections to ensure timely response.

Independently drafts correspondence for approval and responds to routine correspondence within the area of authority. Prepares official correspondence for EXO signature and arranges for prompt delivery of correspondence. Screens and prioritizes received mail ensuring that the EXO can deal with matters that require his/her personal attention. Maintains a superior knowledge of English grammar, spelling, punctuation, formatting, and diplomatic protocol requirements. Eliminates typographical and grammatical errors from outgoing correspondence, ensures conformance with the Agency and Mission formatting procedures and special instructions, and reviews to ensure that all relevant information is included.

Participates in annual review of Mission Orders (Mos) for continued necessity, compliance with related regulation revisions and for any needed revisions related to changes at the Mission. Mission Orders are policy documents and as such the editing rights and authorization to update are limited to the incumbent's position only. The incumbent ensures that updated MOs and all other EXO documents are uploaded on the Mission intranet. Ensures EXO intranet pages are kept up to date and consist of relevant information for staff and Mission management. During the new employee check-in process, the incumbent provides orientation to new staff on MOs. Using standard guidelines and in conjunction with other staff, the incumbent finalizes policy documents such as Mission Orders, Mission Notices, and updates existing notices ensuring accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of all documents. Distributes internal policy documents and procedures, disseminates EXO guidance, information, and instructions. Maintains and updates weekly EXO report for Mission leadership.

Screens visitors and incoming telephone calls for the EXO by tactfully questioning visitors/callers to determine precise nature of business and redirecting these to appropriate offices for desired information so that the EXO deals with only those that require his or her personal attention. Escorts designated EXO visitors to the appropriate person for the scheduled meeting. Takes messages for all team leaders of the Executive Office and ensures that appropriate action is taken when staff returns through memorandum or e-mail to maintain a good working relationship between the USG and its customers. Using Google Calendar makes appointments for the EXO and as requested, for other staff. Maintains appointment schedules for EXOs and reminds the Executive Office leadership of scheduled appointments, meetings, and other commitments, rescheduling them as necessary. Ensure that the EXO does not miss his/her meetings and/or appointments. When meetings are scheduled by the Executive Office, ensure participants are aware of the agenda and that appropriate reference materials are available for use in such meetings. Schedules security briefing with the Executive Officers for all visitors.

- Collect and review State cables that need attention from USAID.

Supervisory Controls: This position reports directly to the Supervisory Executive Officer or his/her designate.

Supervisory Relationship: Full supervision of other USAID staff is not contemplated. The incumbent is provided with overall objectives, priorities, and deadlines; relevant operational guidance with USAID/Liberia; and USAID regulations and policies.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- Education:** Minimum of college/university studies/education in public or business administration or office management is required.
- Prior Work Experience:** A minimum of three (3) years of work experience as an office manager, event planner, administrative/executive/general services assistant, or secretary is required. Experience working in an international organization, non-governmental, or government agency in an English-speaking environment is required. Experience in procurement, general services, financial management, or records management is required.
- Work/Residency Permits:** Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
- Language Proficiency:** Level IV (fluent) English Language

III. EVALUATION AND SELECTION FACTORS

The Evaluation Factors listed below will be the basis for evaluating and ranking applicants for the position. Applicants will be scored based on the documentation submitted within the application. Applicants must submit a supplemental document outlining their responses to the evaluation factor(s) in order to be considered.

1. Selection Process

After the closing date for receipt of applications, a committee will convene to review applications that meet the minimum requirements and evaluate them in accordance with the evaluation criteria. The committee will review the written responses to the Evaluation Factors and select the most qualified applications that best reflect the needs of the position. As part of the selection process, the most qualified candidates will be invited to an interview which will consist of both an oral and written evaluation. Reference checks will be made only for applicants considered as finalists. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities.

2. Evaluation Factors

Those applicants who meet the minimum education and experience qualifications will be evaluated based on the content of their application as well as on the applicant's writing, presentation, and communication skills. Applicants should include their name and the announcement number at the top of each additional page. Failure to specifically address the Evaluation Factor will result in the applicant not receiving full credit for pertinent experience.

FACTOR #1: In 250 words or less, describe how you have demonstrated your knowledge of Operational Support, Office Management, and Administrative Duties as outlined above. Provide examples of your success in one or more of the position's major duties and responsibilities.

3. Basis of Rating

Applicants determined to be competitively ranked will also be evaluated on their interview performance and satisfactory professional reference checks. The Applicant Rating System is as follows:

Evaluation Factor: 50 points

Interview Performance: 50 points

Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's ability to describe their experience and qualifications related to the major duties and responsibilities of the position as outlined above.

Total Possible Points 100 points

SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-22-00003 Operations and Logistics Assistant** LiberiaHR@usaid.gov

Applicants may submit an application package prior to the closing date and time specified in Section I, item 3 mentioned above unless revised.

Qualified applicants must submit the following documents, or their applications will not be considered for this position:

- A current curriculum vitae (CV) or resume, not to exceed 3 pages.
- A minimum of three (3) professional references with telephone and email contacts, who are not family members or relatives, with working telephone and email contacts. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities. At least one reference provided should be a current or former supervisor.
- A supplemental document with a written response to the Evaluation Factor.

Candidates who are applying for this position must fully meet the education requirement (graduated and degree and/or diploma already received) as specified. At the time of applications, candidates must also meet in full the work experience requirement. There is no exception to these requirements.

Short-listed candidates may be requested to provide educational documents such as transcripts for degrees, diplomas, certificates, and other pertinent documents as needed.

Any attachments provided via email must be compatible with Microsoft Word or PDF and not zipped. Note that attachments to email must not exceed 25 MB. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

The Agency retains the right to cancel or amend the solicitation and associated actions at any stage of the recruitment process.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: The U.S. Mission provides equal opportunity and fair and equitable treatment in employment to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, marital status, or sexual orientation.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Tiawan, others are political Johnnies

-CDC lawmaker descends on opposition bloc

By Lincoln G. Peters

Ruling Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) Montserrado County district #7 Representative Solomon George, describes human rights lawyer and presidential aspirant Cllr. Tiawan Gongloe and the entire opposition community as “Political Johnny” that will not be given space in 2023, adding that President George M. Weah will be retained because

political space of Liberia with no track record to validate what he is vying for.

“Let me say this. In fact, all those that are in the opposition are Johnny Just Come (J.J.C) and the Liberian will not be looking for J.J.C to vote. Tiawan Gongloe, Daniel Chassell, and CP P are all political Johnnies that the Liberian people will not give attention. ‘I looking for my Johnny’ is not in the blood of Liberians to vote political strangers”, Representative

Cassell are entering Liberian politics for the first time but they had provided useful services respectively in the private sector here at home and in the Diaspora.

Rep. George recalls that the now Congress for Democratic change spent 13 years in opposition before ascending to power but on the contrary, all those in the opposition that want to unseat President George Weah don’t have any history of being in opposition.

“Only four years of the CDC government you people are crying foul. If the CDC has stolen, others have stolen more than the CDC, ranging from Tubman to former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. What do we want the CDC government to do for us? We have people that ruled for 12 years and others for hundred years plus and stole more with nothing to show. This government is doing their best to uplift the ordinary Liberians from poverty”, Rep. George maintains.

He indicates that the CDC will be retained comes 2023 due to the numerous infrastructural development, human resource development amongst others, and the government continued to provide for ordinary Liberians.

“I will soon be 66 years old now and since I’ve been in this country, I have not seen going to his people asking them to tell him what they want. All my years in Liberian, only President George Weah has done such and continues to do so. Let give him his own of 12 years like we did to the Unity Party” Representative George pleads.

George argues.

According to him, the CPP is a political party that is in serious internal conflict and is not even able to compose themselves while the People’s Liberation Party came like a rushing fire only to lie about everything and TiawanGongloe too is like Dr. Daniel E. Cassell, adding they are all total strangers and President Weah will beat them all at the ballot box.

Both Cllr. Gongloe and Dr.



Cllr. Tiawan Gongloe

Liberians are not prepared to vote a “Johnny just come.”

Speaking on Sky FM 50/50 Monday, December 27, 2021 on the topic “Who should be the alternative if the Coalition For Democratic Change government should not be retained comes 2023?”, the Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) notes that renowned human rights lawyer TiawanGongloe is a total stranger to the

Pres. Weah eulogizes fallen Archbishop Desmond Tutu

President George Manneh Weah has paid tribute to fallen Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, saying his passing is an enormous loss to the global community.

Archbishop Tutu, one of South Africa’s anti-apartheid heroes, died on December 25 in Cape Town at age 90.

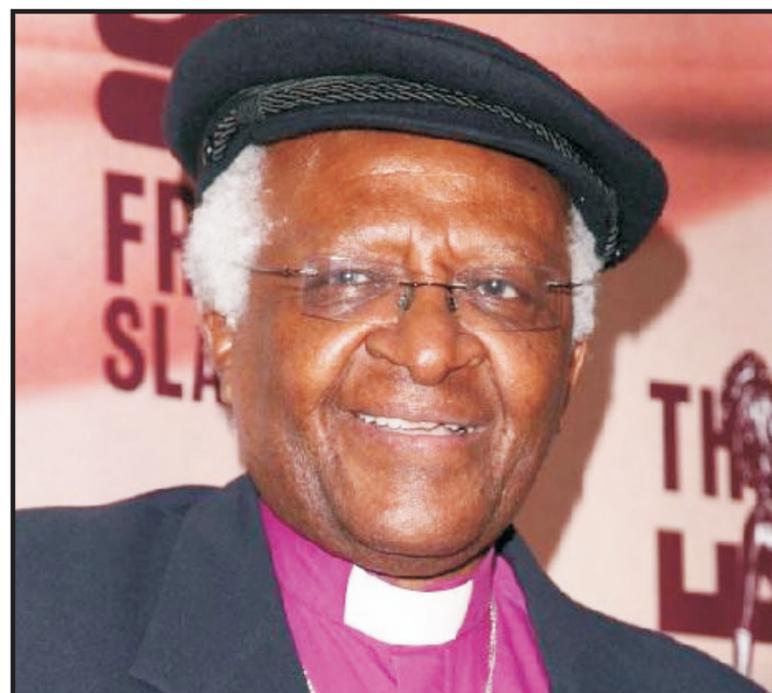
In a special statement issued Sunday on the passing of Archbishop Tutu, President Weah said the legendary anti-Apartheid crusader would greatly be missed.

The Executive Mansion says

rouser for peace” around the world, including in Liberia, when he spoke against the abuse of children during the war.

“Archbishop Tutu will be remembered for speaking truth to power regardless of who was involved - be it the fearsome apartheid leaders, or those of the African National Congress that followed them or leaders around the world,” President Weah lamented.

He recalled that during the presidency of South Africa’s first black President, Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Tutu served as head of South Africa’s Truth



President Weah recalled how the deceased’s emotional messages of peace and justice resonated in South Africa and also became central themes around the world for the fight against human rights abuses.

“He was widely known for speaking fearlessly against the ills of society everywhere in the world, not just in South Africa. He was indeed a true advocate of social justice,” President Weah is quoted as saying.

He also stated that the late Archbishop Tutu was a resolute clergyman who was a “rabble

and Reconciliation Commission, focusing primarily on healing a divided nation.

President Weah assured South Africans that the people of Liberia stand with them in their period of mourning occasioned by the home-going of Archbishop Tutu.

He also encouraged the Tutu family and everyone impacted by the loss of the anti-apartheid icon to take solace in the Lord.-- Press release

African Chess players converge in Monrovia

African Junior Chess Championship participants have started arriving in Liberia for the championship ahead of the formal opening ceremony which takes place Tuesday evening, 28 December 2021 at the Monrovia City Hall from 6pm to 8pm.

Following the formal opening ceremony, African Junior Chess Championship games will begin on Wednesday, 29 December 2021 for which 12 African countries have confirmed

their participation.

The organizers of the 2021 African Junior Chess Championship say Monrovia City Mayor JefferesonKoijee is one of those expected to be doing the launching along with the Minister of Youth and Sports, D. Zeogar Wilson.

Liberia will host the African Junior Chess Championship from 28 December 2021 through 5 January 2022 at the Monrovia City Hall in Sinkor.

The tournament has two sections which include the Open Section for players aged 20 years

or less and a Female Section for talented African girls aged 20 years and below.

Each African Federation is allowed to send three participants for each section, but host country Liberia will field five players with an option of registering up to seven participants.

The week-long tournament has already started to attract the attention of over 150 boys and girls from 15 African Countries who will lock horns in the nine-round swiss tournament.



The organizers have informed participants that the competition will only feature players at age 20 and below as participants.

Hosts Liberia is expected to be joined by several federations from around Africa to include; Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mail, Malawi and among others.

Français

Affaire NEC : Comment la LACC semoie de la loi

La Commission anti-corruption du Libéria semble enfreindre diverses dispositions de la loi anti-corruption de 2008 dans l'affaire de corruption contre la Commission électorale nationale et sa présidente, Mme Davidetta Browne Lansanah.

L'article 11.1 de la loi anti-corruption de 2008 stipule que la poursuite des affaires de corruption doit être menée par le ministère de la Justice en coordination avec la LACC, mais dans le cas actuel impliquant la NEC, le ministère de la Justice est relégué. La Commission anti-corruption est allée devant les tribunaux de son propre chef.

Conformément à l'article 11.2 de la loi de 2008, dans le cas où une enquête rapportée par la Commission : (a) constate qu'il existe des preuves substantielles de corruption ; et (b) recommande que la ou les personnes ou entités impliquées soient formellement inculpées et

poursuivies ; l'affaire et les dossiers y afférents doivent être transmis au ministère de la Justice accompagnés d'une demande écrite signée par le président de la LACC demandant que l'affaire soit poursuivie.

Mais cela ne semble pas être le cas dans le cas de la Commission électorale nationale, car la NEC n'a jamais eu l'occasion de défendre devant le ministère de la Justice afin de s'exonérer de

toutes les charges.

Et comme si cela ne suffisait pas, la LACC a refusé de fournir à la NEC le résultat de son enquête. Elle s'est lancée dans ce qui semble être une chasse sélective couplée à un coup de relations publiques.

« Le ministère de la Justice peut refuser de poursuivre une affaire de corruption

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



NEC Chair Davidetta Browne Lansanah

Guinée : le gouvernement publie sa feuille de route sans fixer de durée pour la transition

Le Premier ministre guinéen Mohamed Béavogui a décliné sa feuille de route au président de la transition, le colonel Mamadi Doumbouya, qui a renouvelé sa confiance à son chef du gouvernement. Mais cette feuille de route a été accueillie très différemment selon les leaders politiques guinéens, puisqu'elle ne comporte pas de chronogramme de la transition.

C'est une feuille de route comprenant cinq axes

prioritaires, dont la rectification institutionnelle, le cadre macroéconomique et financier, le cadre légal et la gouvernance.

Feuille de route diversement interprétée par la classe politique guinéenne.

« Je trouve d'abord que c'est une bonne chose que le Premier ministre présente une feuille de route, parce que cela sert au moins à savoir quel est le programme de la transition, explique Dr Ousmane Kaba, président du Parti des démocrates pour l'espoir. Celle

qui est perçue par le Premier ministre et qui va être mise en application, donc, c'est une étape importante ».

Rafiou Sow, lui, s'interroge sur la feuille de route présentée par le Premier ministre. Pour lui, il faut aller à l'essentiel : « Aujourd'hui, qu'est-ce qu'on doit faire, comment faire en sorte qu'on fasse des élections, qu'on revoie le fichier, qu'on essaye de donner la chance à ceux qui doivent voter, qu'ils puissent avoir leurs cartes d'électeurs et aller à des élections sécurisées, libres et transparentes ? C'est ce qui devaient être l'essentiel de la feuille de route du Premier ministre ».

Il lance un appel au colonel Mamadi Doumbouya, le président de la transition : « Le président de la transition doit nous donner un chronogramme clair, nous, opposition pour nous aujourd'hui la transition a commencé depuis le 6 septembre. Nous, on a proposé 15 mois, c'est-à-dire, qu'on le veuille ou pas, nous devons avoir des élections au mois de décembre 2022 ».

La formation du Conseil national de la transition, la

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

La lutte sélective contre la corruption ruine la confiance

La hâte avec laquelle la Commission anti-corruption du Libéria veut procéder à la poursuite de la présidente de la Commission électorale nationale, Mme Davidetta Browne Lansanah et d'autres pour conflit d'intérêts et corruption présumés, met en évidence sa partialité et le caractère sélectif de sa lutte contre la corruption au Libéria.

Des cas de corruption bien plus graves impliquant d'autres fonctionnaires du gouvernement, y compris le vice-président de la commission anti-corruption Me Kanio Bai Gbala et le directeur général de la National Port Authority Bill Tweahway, entre autres, n'ont fait l'objet d'un traitement similaire. D'où la question de savoir pourquoi cette hâte ?

La Commission libérienne de lutte contre la corruption, par l'intermédiaire de son président exécutif Edwin Kla Martin a inculpé Madame Browne Lansanah le mercredi 15 décembre 2021, de conflit d'intérêts et corruption présumés.

Un rapport indiquait en novembre 2021 que la NEC, sous la supervision de la présidente Davidetta Browne Lansanah lors des élections partielles du 16 novembre 2021 dans quatre comtés, avait loué des thermomètres à une société appelée Tuma Enterprises Inc., qui appartiendrait à son frère pour plus de 180 000 \$ US en violation de la loi sur les marchés publics.

Selon la LACC, la patronne de la Commission électorale a enfreint la section 1.3.6. du Code national de conduite des agents publics; Partie II, section 2.2 de la loi LACC et section 15.3 de la loi libérienne de 2012 sur le blanchiment d'argent.

La LACC prétend également qu'au cours d'une interrogatoire, Mme Browne Lansanah serait passée à l'aveu. « Faux », rétorque la patronne de la NEC.

« Connaissant parfaitement son intérêt personnel (relation) dans Tuma Enterprise Inc, et n'ayant pas fait une divulgation complète à ses collègues commissaires ou au comité d'approvisionnement, est passible des chefs d'accusation suivants : Section 1.3.6 (Conflit d'intérêts) du Code national de conduite pour tous les fonctionnaires et employés du gouvernement ; et la partie II, section 2.2 de la loi instituant la LACC qui décrit le délit d'initié comme un acte de corruption », a déclaré Me Martin, ajoutant « Et violation de l'article 15.3 pour le blanchiment d'argent en vertu de l'article 15.2 de la loi sur le blanchiment d'argent de 2012 qui prévoit le délit d'initié et les manipulations de marché ».

Bien que Mme Browne Lansanah ait nié avoir avoué quelque crime que ce soit lors de sa comparution devant la LACC, le tribunal pénal C du Temple de la justice de Monrovia aurait lancé un mandat d'arrêt la semaine dernière contre la patronne de la NEC pour corruption.

Entre-temps, un cas similaire de conflit d'intérêts impliquant le vice-président de la LACC Me Kanio Bai Gbala et le directeur général de la National Port Authority Bill Tweahway, qui a attribué des contrats portuaires à son frère est encore en stand-by.

Nous pensons que la poursuite en justice de la LACC contre Madame Browne Lansanah sans permettre au ministère de la Justice d'examiner l'affaire, comme l'exige l'article 11.1 de la loi anti-corruption de 2008, est non seulement sélective, mais partielle.

Nous attirons l'attention de la LACC sur une récente déclaration du Centre pour la transparence et la responsabilité au Libéria (CENTAL) lors de la célébration de la Journée internationale de la lutte contre la corruption. CENTAL demandait à l'administration Weah d'être moins sélective dans la lutte contre la corruption.

« Alors que le Libéria se joint à d'autres pays pour célébrer le 18e anniversaire de la Journée internationale de lutte contre la corruption, en tant que chapitre national de Transparency International (TI), le Centre pour la transparence et la responsabilité au Libéria (CENTAL) souhaite appeler le gouvernement national à être plus sincère, robuste et non sélectif dans la lutte contre la corruption », avait déclaré le directeur exécutif Anderson Miamen.

Miamen : « Nous exhortons la LACC à accorder la plus grande attention à l'affaire impliquant la sienne, car le public attend une conclusion logique de l'affaire, tout comme toutes les autres affaires de corruption devant l'organe. La façon dont la Commission traite le cas impliquant l'un des siens enverra un message très fort sur sa préparation, sa robustesse et son impartialité dans le traitement de tous les cas et problèmes de corruption dans le pays ».

Il est important que la LACC fasse tout dans la lutte contre la corruption pour ne pas être perçue comme étant sélective, afin de maintenir la confiance du public dans ses opérations.

Français

Affaire NEC : Comment la

recommandée aux fins de poursuites s'il détermine que les preuves produites par la Commission sont manifestement insuffisantes ou acquises illégalement. Dans un tel cas, la Commission aura la possibilité d'augmenter les preuves ou de montrer que les preuves sont en fait adéquates et correctement acquises », dit l'article 11.3 de la loi anti-corruption de 2008.

Nonobstant, l'article 11.4 de la loi stipule que la Commission peut poursuivre directement des actes ou des cas de corruption par le biais des tribunaux si : (a) le ministère de la Justice, pour quelque raison que ce soit, ne prend pas de mesures pour poursuivre un cas de corruption qui lui est transmis par la Commission dans les trois (3) mois calendaires suivant la réception de la demande de poursuite, ce qui n'est pas arrivé en l'espèce avec la Commission électorale nationale.

La LACC, conformément à la loi anti-corruption de 2008, ne peut pas immédiatement demander et obtenir un acte d'accusation contre un accusé, comme la NEC. Au

contraire, la Commission est d'abord tenue en vertu de la loi de recommander des poursuites au ministère de la Justice et d'agir uniquement si le ministère ne le fait pas dans les trois mois suivant la réception de la demande de la LACC.

Dans le cas de la NEC, la LACC a annoncé le 15 décembre 2021 qu'elle avait terminé l'enquête sur l'achat de biens et de services par la NEC auprès de TumaEnterprises ; et a conclu lors d'une conférence de presse qu'un acte d'accusation serait dressé contre la Commission électorale nationale.

Deux jours plus tard, le 17 décembre 2021, la NEC a écrit à la LACC, demandant les conclusions de son enquête, comme cela est nécessaire. Une semaine plus tard, un rapport indiquait que la LACC avait obtenu un acte d'accusation contre la présidente de la NEC, Mme BrowneLansanah, dans ce qui est décrit par beaucoup comme la 4G ou l'affaire de corruption la plus rapide à saisir pour des poursuites judiciaires dans l'histoire de la LACC.

Il reste à voir si une telle approche 4G a été appliquée dans une affaire de conflit d'intérêts impliquant l'un des propres commissaires de la LACC en personne de KanioGba-Gbala.

Guinée : le gouvernement publie sa feuille de

rédaction de la nouvelle constitution et la mise en place de l'organe de gestion des élections sont les prochaines étapes à franchir par le gouvernement guinéen.

« Une incohérence » de ne pas fixer de durée pour la transition

Le document en question se décline en deux axes : il fixe d'abord cinq grandes

orientations autour notamment de la gouvernance, de la situation macroéconomique... et ensuite, il liste une série de scrutins à tenir (élections locale, présidentielle et législative) sans préciser d'échéances.

Ne pas fixer de durée pour la transition est une incohérence, selon Mamadou Aliou Barry, directeur du centre d'analyse et d'études stratégiques de Guinée :

COMMENTAIRE

Par Joschka Fischer

Les obstacles historiques à la politique de sécurité commune européenne

BERLIN - Depuis que les États-Unis ont commencé à réexaminer leur engagement dans la politique mondiale, ils se retirent - stratégiquement et mentalement - de nombreuses régions et pivotent vers l'Indo-Pacifique, en particulier vers la Chine, leur seul véritable rival pour le leadership mondial au XXI^e siècle. Dans ce nouveau contexte, à quoi l'Europe doit-elle aspirer ? L'Union européenne peut-elle au moins en partie combler le fossé de sécurité qui en résulte ?

Sur le plan de la conception d'une politique de sécurité et de défense commune, l'UE a progressé à un pas de sénateur, même lorsque sa rhétorique l'a devancée. Malgré quatre années d'euro-scepticisme de la part de l'ancien président américain Donald Trump, l'essor de plus en plus agressif de la Chine et le révisionnisme russe en Europe de l'Est, il y a une différence énorme entre les attentes européennes et la réalité.

Parce qu'elle est l'une des régions les plus riches et les plus avancées du monde sur le plan technologique, l'Europe pourrait certainement se permettre de poursuivre sa propre stratégie de défense et de sécurité. Toutefois la pensée européenne n'est pas encore unanime sur ce point. L'expérience historique a encore trop de poids, tout comme l'hypothèse profondément ancrée selon laquelle l'Amérique interviendra toujours au bout du compte.

La principale raison pour laquelle l'UE reste paralysée - voire incompétente - en matière de politique de sécurité réside dans ses deux membres fondateurs les plus grands et les plus peuplés, l'Allemagne et la France. Ces deux poids lourds (relatifs) ont à peu près le même potentiel stratégique. Sans eux, pratiquement rien ne peut se produire en termes de politique de sécurité. Bien qu'un consensus soit nécessaire entre les 27 États membres pour faire de réels progrès vers un cadre de sécurité commun, la France et l'Allemagne sont les seuls membres disposant des ressources nécessaires pour transformer une nouvelle vision en nouvelle réalité.

Mais les habitudes ont la vie dure. Au cours des quatre décennies de la Guerre froide, les Européens de l'Ouest ont compté sur une garantie de sécurité américaine qui impliquait à la fois une présence militaire importante au cœur de l'Europe et une capacité de frappe nucléaire pour répondre à une attaque par le Pacte de Varsovie. Même si une guerre nucléaire aurait pu réduire une grande partie de l'Europe à un tas de débris radioactifs, cet arrangement a néanmoins assuré la paix dans la région. Les Européens de l'Ouest ont fourni leurs propres troupes par l'intermédiaire de l'OTAN, mais sont restés entièrement dépendants des États-Unis, même après la fin de la Guerre froide.

Le problème qui en découle, c'est que l'UE n'est pas une fédération avec un gouvernement central unique, mais plutôt une confédération d'États souverains, ayant chacun un caractère historique distinct qui influence sa politique de sécurité. Cela est particulièrement sensible au sein de la relation franco-allemande. Les deux pays sont si proches l'un de l'autre géographiquement et historiquement et pourtant encore très éloignés l'un de l'autre en

matière de sécurité - à tel point que l'on peut presque les considérer comme des contraires.

L'inimitié de plusieurs siècles entre les Allemands et les Français n'a cédé la place à la coopération et à l'amitié qu'après que l'Allemagne fut en ruines, occupée par les forces alliées et partitionnée à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Au cours des décennies qui ont suivi, l'Europe a finalement trouvé la paix et fait des progrès vers une intégration plus poussée et un système juridique commun - le tout sous la protection du parapluie de sécurité américain.

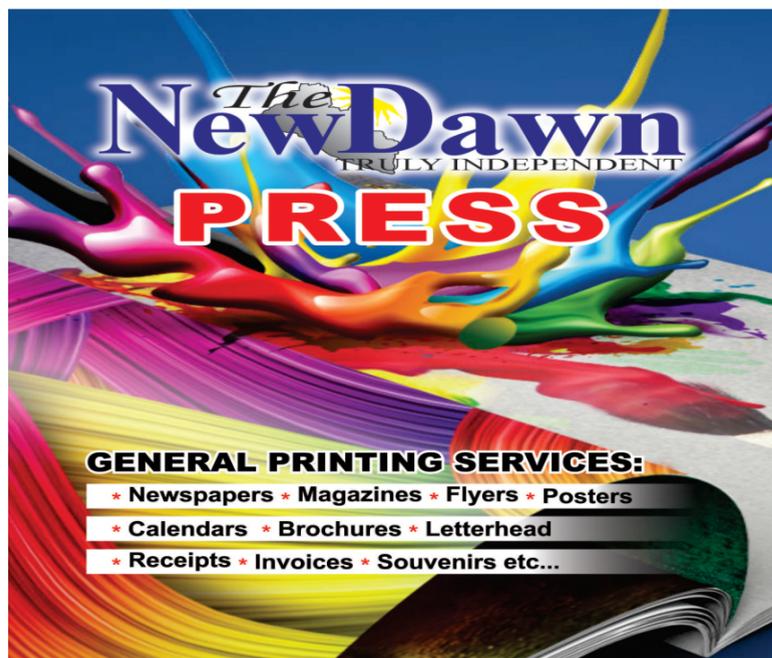
Mais le spectre de l'histoire plane encore sur la relation franco-allemande en matière de politique de sécurité. Pour sa part, la France reste une grande puissance européenne, en raison de ses armes nucléaires, de son siège permanent (et de son droit de veto) au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, de ses territoires d'outre-mer dans le Pacifique, dans l'Océan Indien et dans les Caraïbes et de sa présence en Afrique de l'Ouest.

L'Allemagne, en revanche, a perdu ses ambitions de grande puissance après ses deux tentatives désastreuses et infructueuses de domination mondiale au XX^e siècle. Quels que soient les partis au pouvoir, les gouvernements allemands n'utilisent pas les moyens militaires et les exportations d'armes comme outils de politique étrangère, en laissant ainsi aux États-Unis le soin d'exercer leur pouvoir de contraindre. La volte-face pacifiste d'après-guerre de l'Allemagne continue à définir sa perception de soi précisément parce qu'elle a débouché sur des résultats très positifs. En se concentrant sur l'économie, la paix et (à terme) sur la réunification ordonnée, l'Allemagne est devenue une réussite moderne.

La France peut remercier Charles de Gaulle pour son auto-identification continue en tant que grande puissance européenne. Malgré sa défaite en 1940, la décolonisation d'après-guerre et une brouille partielle avec les États-Unis au sujet de l'OTAN, la perception de soi fondamentale de la France n'a pas changé. L'Allemagne, par contre, doit sa résurgence d'après-guerre à une rupture décisive avec sa propre histoire, pour laquelle elle a accepté une responsabilité sans équivoque. La garantie de sécurité et la présence des États-Unis ont été cruciales dans ce réexamen.

Pourtant, alors que la France et l'Allemagne contemporaines sont à l'image des chemins historiques qu'elles ont empruntés, elles dépendent néanmoins l'une de l'autre. En fin de compte, leurs propres intérêts nationaux et ceux de l'UE sont alignés, parce qu'ils vont réussir ou échouer ensemble. Il n'existe pas d'autre possibilité viable, surtout si la garantie de sécurité américaine pour l'Europe faiblit.

Dans ce contexte, le développement d'une politique de sécurité et de défense commune exigera d'énormes compromis entre les différentes composantes de la famille européenne, dont les expériences historiques et les traumatismes radicalement différents resteront les plus grands obstacles au progrès. Aucun grand accord ne permettra de concilier en fin de compte les perspectives française et allemande. Ce processus reflétera un processus de négociation continu - et peut-être perpétuel. C'est la seule manière de faire fonctionner l'Europe, surtout en matière de politique de sécurité.



ARTICLE

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Boakai to Audit Weah's Government, If Elected

By Moses D. Sandy

Contributor, mds66.sandy@aol.com

Sunday, November 14, 2021

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Liberia's former Vice President and Standard Bearer of the Unity Party (UP), Joseph Nyumah Boakai, says if elected president in 2023, one of his administration's foremost priorities would be to audit the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) government of President George Manneh Weah. Liberia's next general and presidential elections are slated for 2023.

The former Vice President says his administration will audit and prosecute to the fullest anyone in the CDC government found guilty of malfeasance. He vowed that the audit would begin within the first 100 days of his administration; and it will help the incoming government in knowing where Liberia stands economically as a country. He maintained, "The UP, as a political party believes that some sources of government's revenues in the CDC administration remain unknown".

Former Vice President Boakai, who is also, Chairman of the Collaborating Political Parties (CPP) said Liberia is a wealthy nation with vast natural resources, but the country remains impoverished and underdeveloped due to unbridled public sector corruption and the culture of impunity. He noted, "Unpunished acts of corruption are draining our economy. Our resources are being stolen; and we must act now in reversing the current situation".

He furthered, "Corruption will have no place in my government.

My administration will have zero tolerance for the corrupt". He spoke recently when he addressed scores of US based Liberians at a UP organized townhall meeting held at the Victory Harvest Church in Southwest Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boakai is currently in the US with an entourage of UP supporters. He arrived in the country over two weeks ago. He is in the US to mobilize political support for his 2023 presidential bid; and seek logistical support for Liberia's ailing health and educational sectors.

Presidential Bid

The former Vice President told the gathering that he will be a candidate in the 2023 presidential election; and his party will adhere to the CPP's electoral guidelines in ensuring that he becomes the group's standard bearer. He confidently declared, "I am contesting the presidency because I am the most experienced of all of the candidates in the presidential race. Besides that, I have integrity; and I come with passion for my country".

Leadership Void

Mr. Boakai said today's Liberia is faced with a leadership void; and he thinks he is the best person to fill the void. He maintained the country is bleeding because of ineffective leadership; and

now is the time to act. He underscored, "This is not about me. It is about the good of our country; and we must act now in correcting the problem".

The former Vice President has over 40 years of public servant work experience. Beginning 2005 to 2017, he served as Vice President to former President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf in the UP led government. In November 2017, he was one of the many presidential hopefuls that challenged Mr. Weah for the Liberian presidency. He came second to President Weah when they faced off in the second round of the presidential election but lost.

He accumulated more than 457 thousand votes thus representing more than 38% of the total ballots cast while President Weah secured a little over 732 thousand votes representing more than 61%.

Weah's Liberia

Mr. Boakai reported to his fellow countrymen that



since 2018 when the CDC led government ascended to the political leadership of Liberia, the socio-economic life of Liberians has declined considerably due to what he called poor governance. He cited high unemployment, inflation in goods and services, filthy streets and public places, poor educational and health systems, unexplained mass murders of citizens, uncontrolled acts of corruption, and the lack of rule of law as some of the several challenges the country is plagued with.

He painfully accentuated, "That's the situation of our country; I am talking reality. You can go and see for yourself what I am talking about". He pleaded, "Fellow Liberians, we need to rescue our country, because Liberia is degenerating daily".

Rule of Law

The CPP Chairman said if Liberians give him the privilege in 2023 to lead Liberia as president, the country under his leadership will experience the rule of rule. He said, "We will enhance our national security by ensuring that everyone including public officials are compliant with the rule of law as opposed to what we are now witnessing in the CDC led government". He said his administration will strive to dignify the work of the Liberia National Police (LNP) and all security agencies in Liberia through the provision of logistical support and training opportunities.

He continued, "The criminal justice system in a Boakai led administration will be independent and tough on criminals. We will hold people accountable". He observed, "The role of government is to create enabling environment for its people, but in today's Liberia, that is not the case. The Executive branch of government controls everything. The other two branches of government, the judiciary and legislative, are literally nonexistent". He furthered, "This is not about giving bad news about our country, but that's the reality".

Youth Development

Mr. Boakai said he is committed to advancing the cause of the Liberian youth. He promised that a Boakai led government would commit public resources to the development of the young people in Liberia. He said his government will create opportunities for career advancement in the areas of construction, tourism, and agriculture for the youth of the country. He promised, "We will train and hire them in these sectors and other sectors of our society".

CPP's Crisis

Mr. Boakai told the gathering that as Chairman of the CPP, he is committed to the resolution of the current internal rift in the coalition. He called on leaders of the CPP including the Standard Bearer of the Alternative National Congress (ANC) to put aside their political differences and recommit to the foremost objective of the union. He said, "Our primary objective is to make Mr. Weah a one term president; and unless we work together, we wouldn't be able to accomplish that".

The former Vice President said upon his return to Liberia, he will begin holding consultative meetings with leaders of

the CPP with the foremost purpose of restoring peace and stability in the collaboration. The CPP is dedicated to clinching the Liberian presidency in 2023. Its membership comprises the Alternative National Congress (ANC), Unity Party (UP), Liberty Party (LP), and the All-Liberian Party (ALP). It was established in 2020. In the December 8, 2020, mid-term legislative elections in Liberia, the CPP outperformed the CDC. The collaboration won majority of the legislative seats.

However, in recent months, the CPP has been in the news for unbridled internal rift because of disagreement over alleged changes made in its framework document during the tenure of Mr. Alexander Cummings when he served as chairman. It is alleged that the changes were made with Mr. Cummings acquiescence, but he has since denied the claim. The imbroglio in the CPP is fierce; and it seems to be defeating the purpose of the political union.

About the author: Moses D. Sandy is a career broadcast Liberian journalist. He resides in the US.

Editor's Note: The views and opinions expressed in this article are that of the author and not the New Dawn newspaper.

Revealed!

From all appearances, the National Elections Commission (NEC) has been a very quiet institution conducting successive elections, announcing results and handling down rulings emerging from electoral disputes.

But behind the high walls, this renowned institution has been infested with allegations of conflicts of interest and hidden agendas, leaving the public petrified as the 2023 curtain draws near.

As the public debates the NEC-Liberia Anti-Corruption

2,809,510.00 was made for live monitoring and tracking systems, for vehicles, bikes, casual laborers, canoes carrying Election materials with no reference to my office, let alone other sections, including operations and logistics, etc.” said Madam Browne-Lansanah.

“Besides,” she continued “there was no prior discussion or agreement / decision by the board to undertake such an extensive venture in 2022-23, which increased the budget by 2.8 million.”

Madam Browne-Lansanah argued that not having

event,” the NEC boss added Her memo also insinuates incompetence on the part of her co-commissioner.

Excerpts of the memorandum dated December 8, 2021 and addressed to Commissioner Floyd O. Saylor, below:

“I bring to your attention gaps in your handling of the administration of the 2023 Steering Committee.

1. Apparent lack of or neglect of documentation from your committee meetings, including lack of minutes and attendance and

3. Generally, a reporting mechanism is lacking with intermittent and ad hoc delivery of some documents on Biometric Voter Registration, etc.

4. Generally, there is not a systematic call (agenda, date, and time) for meetings as none have reached my office.

5. I am yet to see a fully researched and documented recruitment plan for temporary electoral workers (Temporary staff)

During the current and most recent (1-8 December 2021) Review of the 2022 budget for defense, it was observed an insertion of some 2,809,510.00 was made for live monitoring and tracking systems, for vehicles, bikes, casual laborers, canoes carrying Election materials with no

reference to my office, let alone other sections, including operations and logistics, etc. Besides, there was no prior discussion or agreement / decision by the board to undertake such an extensive venture in 2022-23, which increased the budget by 2.8 million. Not having knowledge about this 4 line item and going into defense of the 2022 budget would have been a disaster on my part as chair of the NEC. This would have been irresponsible on my part not having knowledge of this budget. Note that my office takes exception to this event.

I believe you as Chairman of the 2023 Steering Committee will bring my office to up to speed on the achievements and documentations as indicated going forward.-Writes Othello B. Garblah



Commissioner Floyd Saylor

Commission (LACC) arrest warrant, a memo has surfaced within the corridors of the Commission requesting answers from Commissioner Floyd O Saylor for inserting US\$2.8 million in the budget unknown to fellow commissioners.

This paper has called and texted Commissioner Floyd O. Saylor for comment but to no avail. He was yet to respond to a whatApp and text messages sent to him as at press time on Monday December 27.

The money according to the memo from the embattled Chairman of NEC Madam Davidetta Browne-Lansanah, was allegedly placed in the NEC 2022-2023 election budget by Commissioner Floyd O. Saylor, Chairman of the 2023 Elections Steering Committee without prior discussion.

Commissioner Floyd O. Saylor is alleged to have manipulated the NEC’s 2022-2023 electoral budget inserting the said amount without actually saying exactly what the amount would be expended for.

“During the current and most recent (1-8 December 2021) Review of the 2022 budget for defense, it was observed an insertion of some

knowledge of such line item in the budget would have made her appear irresponsible before the budget committee had she been grilled on it.

“Not having knowledge about this 4 line item and going into defense of the 2022 budget would have been a disaster on my part as chair of the NEC. This would have been irresponsible on my part not having knowledge of this budget. Note that my office takes exception to this

reports to be briefed and to adequately inform the Board of Commissioners (OC) prior to the implementation of proposals which have come by way of the 2023 budget process.

2. So far there has been no/ limited knowledge or information to my office on whether or not Task Force were constituted or not and what are their specific Terms of Reference (TOR) or tasks.

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World Girls FC

Starts from back page

to increase their points to 18 on the league log.

Sylvia Pyne and Bountou Sylla’s goals gave the club all three points.

The win keeps Determined Girls FC at the top of the table.

With the results, Soccer Ambassador 7 points from 6 matches while DC Shooters have 2 points from 6 games in the relegation zone.

City Football Academy who defeated Shaitta Angels FC 9-0 in Matchday 5 were defeated by defending Champions Determined Girls FC FC 2-1 at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium over the weekend.

City Football Academy now

has 10 points from 6 league games, while World Girls have 12 points from 6 league games.

Upper Women’s Division League Matchday 6 results

Nancy B. Doe
DC Shooters FC 0- 3 Soccer Amb FC

Antoinette Tubman Stadium
Determined Girls FC 2-1 City Academy

Samuel Kanyon PP
Earth Angels FC 2-2 Hippo FC

Tusa Field
Blanco FC 1-4 World Girls FC

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World Girls FC drag Blanco FC 4 - 1



Lucy Kikeh gave Worlds FC three points.

The club has 12 points from 6 games, while Earth Angels FC have 3 points from 6 games.

World Girls FC defeated Blanco FC 4-1 over the weekend at the Tusa Field in Gardnersville. Blanco FC have 6 points after playing 6 Women's league games.

Meanwhile, Determine Girls FC continued their dominance in this year's Orange Women's league.

The reigning champions made six wins from their six league matches of the 2021/2022 Orange Women's league season.

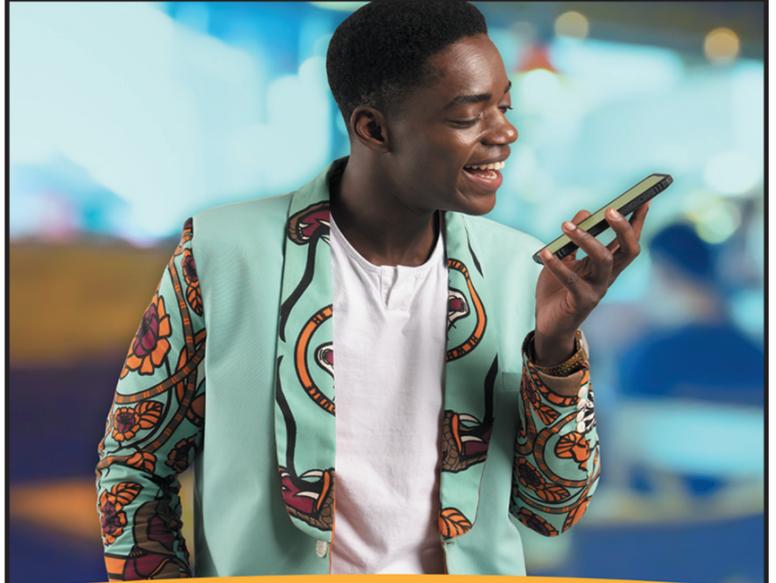
Determine Girls FC defeated City Football Academy 2-1 at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium

World Girls FC continue their winning race after defeating Earth Angels a 5-0 in Matchday 5 of the Women's league. The club

continued their win on Saturday's 4-1 victory against Blanco FC.

Each goal from Midfielders, Hawa Kpan, Angels Brown, Attackers, ChidinmaOnwuka and

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