

**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT  
<https://thenewdawnliberia.com>

**Advertise Here!**  
Subscribe to our website  
get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

WE NOW DELIVER DAILY COPIES  
**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT  
AT YOUR DOORSTEPS  
0886484201 / 0777007529  
WE WILL DELIVER YOUR DAILY COPY  
From MONDAY TO FRIDAY  
Don't worry, you can pay for your subscription at the end of the month.  
**Hurry and book now!**

**CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA**  
**MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES**  
**LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR**

| DATE                   | BUYING               | SELLING              |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2024 | L\$191.5421/US\$1.00 | L\$193.4728/US\$1.00 |

These are indicative rates based on results of daily surveys of foreign exchange market in Monrovia and selected cities of Liberia. These rates are collected from the Central bank, commercial banks, parallel market and the license forex bureaux. The rates are not set by the Central Bank of Liberia.  
Source: Research, Policy and Planning Department, CBL.

# The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT

ANDROID APP ON Google Play

QPR CODE: 797005  
**Down Load New Dawn Android App**

VOL. 14 NO. 34 MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2024 PRICE LD\$40.00

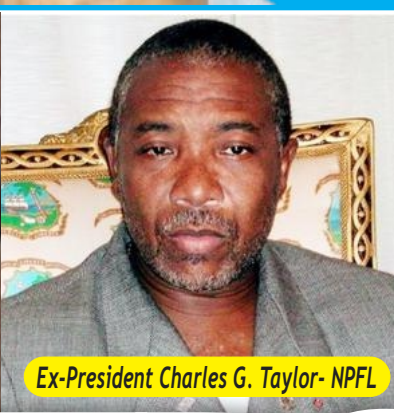


# Boakai's taskforce under scrutiny

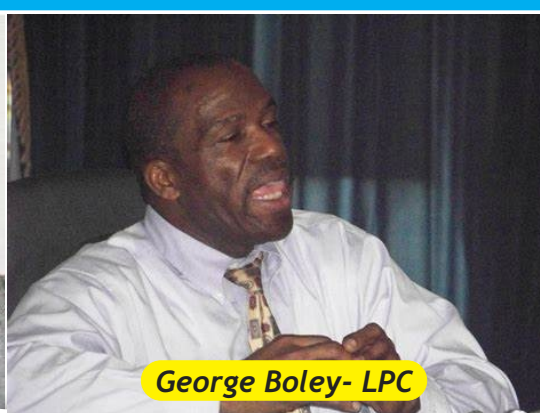
President Joseph Nyumah Boakai



Sen. Prince Y. Johnson-INPFL



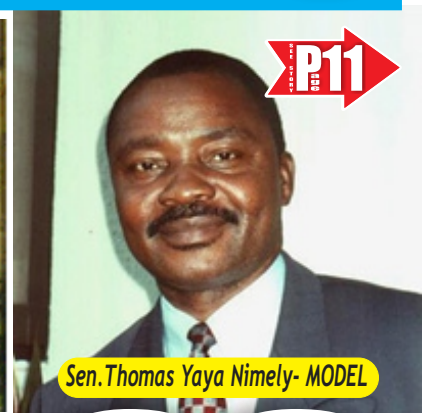
Ex-President Charles G. Taylor- NPFL



George Boley- LPC



Sekou Damante Conneh-LURD



Sen. Thomas Yaya Nimely- MODEL

# TRE names 98 for prosecution

**RECHARGE & BUMPAY!**



**Dial \*156\*2#**  
Recharge with Airtime or Bundle to become a Landlord







# Continental News

## Ugandan man behind viral fake East African currency shocked by its success

To the casual observer, it seemed like the long-cherished dream of a new single currency for East Africa had come to

online media outlet in Kenya. It was reported as a launch.

The truth was still putting its shoes on as the apparent news of the single currency spread.



fruition.

An account on X, called "Government of East Africa", complete with a grey tick suggesting it was the real deal, released an image of a specimen note worth five sheafra, featuring a coat of arms and a space for a signature from a central bank governor. The name sheafra was coined by combining shilling of East Africa and franc - currencies in use in the region. The original posts from last Sunday were viewed more than a million times, going viral after being picked up by major blogs and at least one popular

Some enthusiastically welcomed the idea, while others debated the name and the design.

Finally, the East African Community (EAC) - a bloc of eight countries - stepped in to say it was not true.

The man behind what turned out to be a fake single currency said he was surprised at how the news spread and the attention it received. Ugandan Moses Haabwa told the BBC that he wanted to offer hope to people in the region.

He is the self-styled overseer of what he calls the "Federal Republic of East Africa Government", which does not exist. The man, in his late 30s, is a relatively mysterious figure who

says he has worked in the intelligence field. He currently runs a company that, among other things, says it carries out private investigations.

He also once said that he had been appointed the ambassador for an unknown European dukedom, which itself is shrouded in mystery and is probably a complete fiction.

For the past three months, the group that he leads has been releasing examples or "specimens" of different denominations of the sheafra on social media.

The earlier posts did not attract much attention, but for some reason the five sheafra note captured the imagination.

"The one we released [last Sunday] was the last one we were to post. I didn't tell anyone to tweet that we had 'launched', but how the media picked it [up] we don't know," he said.

The posts had the air of legitimacy as his "Government of East Africa" account was given a grey tick by X in January. According to the social media company, this means that it is the official account of a government or multilateral organisation

The BBC has written to X to find out why it gave the account its stamp of approval but has yet to hear back. BBC

## Somali Officials Speculate Cause of Mogadishu Market Explosion

Explosives likely caused a huge fire that gutted a section of Mogadishu's biggest market, Bakara, on Sunday, an official and witnesses in the Somali capital said.

The explosions, which started just before 5 a.m. local time, claimed the life of at least one person and destroyed several stores that sell electronics and an assortment of goods such as coffee, shoes, and clothes, authorities said.

Frequent fires have destroyed a number of main markets in Somalia, and the cause has largely been electrical faults. But officials in Mogadishu said they suspect that explosives detonated at the stores were the likely cause of the latest fire.

There has been no claim of responsibility, but officials say they suspect al-Shabab militants were behind the attack. Al-Shabab has not yet officially commented on the

chairs the Bakara Market Chamber of Commerce.

"Three were far, they happened further inside the market when the fire started; one was nearby. That is being confirmed by everyone. It's clear. It's not a secret."

Mohamed Ahmed Diriye, the deputy mayor of Mogadishu for security and political affairs, said the government is investigating the cause but pointed out al-Shabab is suspected.

"There are murderers called Khawarij who are against the stability of this country, who, when weakened, try whatever acts they can to disrupt," Diriye said while speaking to the media at Bakara market.

Khawarij, or deviants, is a term which the Somali government uses to refer to al-Shabab.

Diriye said the person killed approached the explosives, which were left outside a store, mistaking them for trash.

Some traders and store owners anonymously told the media they

## Students Recount Gunfire, Kidnapping in Northern Nigerian School

Last week's kidnapping of students in northwestern Nigeria one of the largest recent mass kidnappings by gunmen known locally as bandits where criminal gangs target schools, colleges and highways as they hunt for large groups of victims to make ransom demands.

Students were just about to settle into their classes after singing Nigeria's national anthem when the gunshots rang out. Then chaos erupted.

It was around 8:00 am on Thursday when dozens of gunmen dressed in military uniforms rode on motorbikes into the school grounds in Kuriga, a quiet agrarian village 100 km outside the northwestern Nigerian city of Kaduna.

More gunmen arrived from the rear on foot, blocking all exits as shots were fired into the air. By the time the early morning attack was over, more than 280 schoolchildren had been rounded up and kidnapped by the armed group in

Nigeria's northwest.

It was one of the largest recent mass kidnappings by gunmen known locally as bandits in Nigeria where criminal gangs target schools, colleges and highways as they hunt for large groups of victims to make ransom demands.

Nigeria's security forces on Sunday were still hunting for Kuriga school victims in forests that spread across Kaduna and other states.

In Kaduna, Kuriga's unfenced

school, with its dilapidated five blocks, housed primary and secondary school sections. Security was basic as in many such rural schools. "We initially thought they were soldiers and began hailing them and shouting 'May God be with you,'" said Maryam Usman, an 11-year old pupil who escaped. Then bandits began shooting in the air as they attacked the school where 1,000 schoolchildren where about to start classes. Children and teachers scattered to escape. VOA



Children run in celebration after a false alarm that kidnapped LEA Primary and Secondary School students of Kuriga had been released in Kaduna state, Nigeria, Saturday, March 9, 2024.



Somali police officers stand guard at the scene after an explosion at the Bakara market in Mogadishu

Bakara market fire. For years, al-Shabab has opposed store and street surveillance systems that can be used to identify members who facilitate attacks.

Al-Shabab regularly carries out assassinations and attacks against government workers, installations, security personnel, and African Union forces who support the Somali government. For nearly 20 years, al-Shabab has been fighting to overthrow the government and establish its own rule in accordance with its version of sharia, or Islamic law.

Businessman Hassan Abdi Ahmed, who was at a mosque in the market for morning prayers, said he heard the sound of four explosions before the fire started.

"I was there in Bakara market; one [explosion] occurred nearby, then we heard another, a third, and a fourth one," said Ahmed, who

had been receiving threatening phone calls from people claiming to be al-Shabab militants, who oppose the installation of surveillance cameras at the businesses.

The Somali security branches advised the businesses to install the cameras. Suspected al-Shabab attackers previously targeted streetlights and CCTV cameras fitted to the main roads and junctions.

"They are fighting against the cameras because they don't want to be seen," Diriye said.

"It will never stop; we will work on it. We want the people to be alert."

Last month, at least eight people were killed and 19 others injured after a series of bombings, which targeted a chain of shops that sell electronics at the same market. Authorities blamed al-Shabab. VOA

Read the NewDawn everyday & Advertise with us!



# EDITORIAL

## The MRU basin and roads connectivity

News that the Government of Liberia and the African Development Bank over the weekend signed two loan agreements in Monrovia, totaling US\$40 million to enhance road infrastructure and boost inter-community trading within the Mano River Union Basing is both welcoming and laudable.

Lack of road connectivity among member countries of the MRU has impeded both movements across borders and trade, subjecting citizens within the subregion to poverty, misery and disease.

Specifically, the loans seek to support upgrading of 48.5 kilometers road in Liberia and 39 kilometers road in neighboring Sierra Leone, respectively, along with feasibility studies for an additional 97 kilometers stretch of roads on Liberia.

Liberia and Sierra Leone are one of the three founding members of the MRU. Guinea and Liberia gave birth to the subregional bloc. Ivory Coast joined subsequently, bringing the membership to four neighboring countries that continue to collaborate in many areas, including common security, economic cooperation and good neighborliness, among others.

Liberia's Minister of Finance and Development Planning Boimah Kamara, who signed on behalf of the government, described the agreement as a landmark endeavor to extend infrastructure support that Liberia urgently needs to have an enabling environment for the expansion of growth and betterment of its people.

"We think that this is an expression of support from the MRU between the two nations; this will also finance feasibility studies for building 97 kilometers of roads in Liberia and other projects components include rehabilitating cross-border infrastructure between Liberia and Sierra Leone, development of social economic infrastructure, and provide support to the development agenda of the two countries", Minister Kamara said.

The Country Manager of the AfDB, Benedict Kanu, who signed on behalf of the Bank, underscored the timeliness, and relevance of the agreement, noting that the program will upgrade the ongoing phase that is aimed at boosting regional integration and trade within the MRU Basing.

President Joseph Nyuma Boakai is very passionate about road connectivity in Liberia and beyond, announcing his ambitious goal of "NO CAR STUCK IN THE MUD" 100 DAY DELIVERABLE to make all major primary corridors across the country pliable.

"Our flagship road delivery program will include the Freeport to St. Paul Bridge Road. Having received funding through the Government of Japan, we will begin construction of a 4-lane road from the Gabriel Tucker Bridge to the Freeport of Monrovia. Additionally, the Government of Japan is expected to provide funds to expand the Gabriel Tucker Bridge to 4 lanes. The Government has also secured additional support from Japan for the conduct of feasibility studies for the expansion of the Freeport to St. Paul Bridge corridor. My Government will allocate funds to complete the 6.5 km Freeport to St. Paul Bridge Road", the President in his first State of the Nation Address, immediately after taking office in January.

It is in this vein that we hail the signing of the loan agreement with the AfBD to improve movement and trade within the MRU Basin just as President Boakia is determined to make roads across the country pliable for easy access and promotion of economic activities.

# COMMENTARY

By: Austin S. Fallah-An Advocate for Social and Economic Justice for All of Elohim Adonai's Creations.

## Prioritizing National Interests: A Call to Liberian Governance to see things beyond holistically

*What is wrong with Liberia is caused by Liberians.*

In the realm of international politics, every nation inherently possesses the sovereign authority to proceed on its path based on the understanding and needs of its people.

This write-out aims to critically analyze and advocate for the Liberian government to decide on national issues based on the necessities of the Liberian people, not under international pressure.

It argues that, against the backdrop of fear of sanctions, Liberian government officials are excessively yielding to international pressure rather than giving primary regard to the wishes and aspirations of their countrymen.

It further contends for punishing criminals within the nation, not due to international demands, but to serve as an effective deterrent to potential future lawbreakers.

The issue of succumbing to international pressure signals a significant challenge to the nation's sovereignty.

One may argue that in today's interdependent global arena, it remains almost impossible to disregard international voices entirely, especially when it comes to big powers.

However, such a stand fails to recognize that the essence of democracy, so sincerely advocated by these powers, rests on giving precedence to the voice of the country's citizens, the bedrock of national authority and decision-making.

The Liberian citizenry, with their distinct culture, history, and lived experiences, are the most competent entities to articulate their realities and the changes they hope to see in the nation's governance.

International bodies, however well-intentioned, cannot possibly foresee the intricate nuances of the country's internal dynamics.

Hence, any policy decision crafted under their dictation paves the way for an unsustainable future that is likely to misalign with the country's unique fabric.

An integral component of national issues is the administration of justice and punishment of criminals.

It is been widely observed that the Liberian government tends to take punitive actions under international scrutiny rather than

stemming from an inherent demand for justice or to deter future crimes.

Agreeably, pressure from international human rights bodies can nudge a country towards just judicial practices.

Nonetheless, succumbing to international demands suggests a superficial commitment to justice, potentially undermining the domestic legal framework's growth in the long run.

The country needs to enact effective laws to punish perpetrators, primarily to protect its citizens and deter potential criminals.

This process must emanate from within, based on a comprehensive understanding of their social fabric, rather than echoing international sentiments.

Thus, the Liberian government's over-reliance on international pressure impedes this essential process, creating a society susceptible to prevailing criminal activities as the law appears as an insincere, foreign-dictated construct, rather than a reliable guardian of the people.

Taking root in the firm ground of national unity and carving a path that asserts and protects the distinctive identity and aspirations of the Liberian people should underpin every decision.

Depression of the collective will of the Liberian people not only harms democratic ideals but also thwarts the nation's journey to self-sufficiency and self-respect in the global forefront.

it is high time Liberian government officials radically reorient their decision-making approach, giving higher credence to the people's voice that has been crying for attention, drowning amidst the roaring, intimidating clatter of international pressure.

The backbone of the justice system should rest on domestic needs and realities, rather than oscillating under the weight of international force.

Liberia, like every other nation, must stand guard at its sovereignty gates, ensuring that only those knocking with respect and good intentions enter to influence their destiny.

Only then can Liberia truly be a democratic nation, where justice is not an imported product, but rather, a homegrown initiative that beams as a deterrent to potential wrongdoers.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2023. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)

Read the  
NewDawn everyday  
&  
Advertise with us!



# OP-ED

By Noëlle Lenoir

## Can UNRWA Officials Be Prosecuted?

**P**ARIS - There is growing evidence that some employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) have been involved in terrorism-related activities in Gaza. If true, and if the problem turns out to be more widespread than is currently known, the implications would be profound. An official UN body being complicit in war crimes would be one of the greatest scandals in the organization's history.

According to an Israeli intelligence document, a dozen UNRWA employees were involved in Hamas's attack on October 7, when 1,200 people were murdered and more than 200 taken hostage. "We were shocked, we took this seriously because these were very serious allegations," UNRWA Director of Communications Juliette Touma told France24. As soon as the revelations were made known, UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini summarily dismissed the employees in question. Such a hasty move may suggest that the UNRWA had been turning a blind eye to the problem.

Earlier accusations of the UNRWA tolerating, if not supporting, the dissemination of textbooks encouraging Gazan children to take revenge against Jews seem almost trivial compared to the crimes that its employees are now alleged to have committed. Given the role that the UN will almost certainly play in Gaza's reconstruction, an independent investigation of the allegations against UNRWA front-line staffers, as well as of top agency leaders in New York, is urgently needed.

National governments have a clear role to play here. For example, since at least 42 victims of the Hamas attack were French citizens, France has standing to pursue justice through its criminal courts. On October 11, the French National Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor's Office (PNAT) launched its own investigation into the "murder, kidnapping, and hostage-taking by an organized group and against minors under 15 years of age, in connection with a terrorist enterprise." In addition, 25 families of French victims have lodged a complaint with PNAT, alleging "crimes against humanity." Similarly, on November 16, the French-Israeli editor of Israel magazine filed a complaint against Hamas at the Paris Judicial Court for crimes against humanity.

These legal actions concern only Hamas. But there is nothing stopping investigations conducted by PNAT and the Paris court from targeting UNRWA through a complaint from an NGO or from families of French victims, or simply because that's where the facts may lead.

In this case, the UNRWA, as the main administrator of foreign aid to Gaza, could be indicted for complicity in crimes against humanity and financing terrorism, as could UN leaders who supervise the agency. Since the agency's creation in 1949, it has administered tens of billions of dollars of aid - including more than \$1 billion in 2022. Yet we know that Hamas has had the means to build a sprawling network of tunnels and military infrastructure beneath the enclave. Of course, Hamas receives substantial subsidies from friendly states such as Iran. But critics of the UNRWA argue that it has failed to police how the funds it disburses are used; the question, then, is whether any such failure amounts to criminality, insofar as Hamas has been listed as a terrorist organization by the European Council since 2003.

One could even imagine the prosecution of individual UN officials, judging by the case law of the French Court of Cassation in the judgments against the wartime Nazi collaborator Maurice Papon and the French cement maker Lafarge. In its January 1997 ruling, the court concluded that Papon, while serving as a senior official in the collaborationist Vichy regime, had aided and abetted the "unlawful arrest, false imprisonment, murder and attempted murder amounting to crimes against humanity" against Jews, thus participating in "a concerted plan carried out on behalf of Nazi Germany." Whether or not Papon adhered to Nazi ideology was irrelevant.

In the Lafarge case, which is ongoing, the court has already noted that the French Criminal Code does not require that an accomplice (whether an individual or a legal entity) in a crime against humanity belong to an organization guilty of such crimes, nor that it adhere to its concerted plan against civilians, nor that it approve of the crimes committed. "It is sufficient," the court ruled on September 7, 2021, "that [the accomplice] is aware that the principal perpetrators are committing or will commit such a crime against humanity and that his aid or assistance facilitates its preparation or commission."

Specifically, the company allegedly maintained business relations with jihadist groups in Syria after war erupted in 2011, despite France having designated them terrorist organizations. The case has not yet gone to trial, and the procedural ruling is in no way a verdict on guilt. It is worth noting, however, that the company continued to pay (via its Syrian subsidiary) more than €5 million (\$5.4 million) to jihadist groups to keep its cement plant in Syria operational. The court could have limited itself to qualifying this act as a terrorist-financing offense. In its ruling on the admissibility of legal action against the company, the court concluded that maintaining commercial relations with the Islamic State would constitute both terrorist financing and complicity in crimes against humanity.

Based on this case law, any official at the UN or elsewhere who is proven to have known that funding was going to Hamas would not be immune from criminal proceedings in France.

Of course, the question of diplomatic immunity for UN officials could come up. But section 20 of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations suggests that this protection can be circumvented when necessary. "Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the UN and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves," the convention states. "The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the UN. In the case of the Secretary-General, the Security Council shall have the right to waive immunity."

Investigations concerning UNRWA should begin at the UN level, but will also come before French courts. And, with most major donor countries having already suspended funding to the UNRWA, there may be criminal proceedings beyond those envisaged in France. No one's guilt can be presumed. But in 2018, the European Court of Auditors criticized the UN's inadequate control over the use of European humanitarian funds dedicated to NGOs and managed by the UN. At a minimum, greater scrutiny of UNRWA is essential.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2023. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)

# OPINION

By Rudo Kayombo

## The Big Push African Women Need to Escape Poverty

**N**AIROBI - What do poverty, climate change, and conflict have in common? They are among the biggest challenges confronting Africa, and they all disproportionately affect women living in poverty or on the margins of society. Both research and experience have demonstrated that these women have enormous potential to improve the well-being of their families and communities.

African countries seeking to drive sustainable development - and address the triple challenge of poverty, climate change, and conflict - must help women in poverty realize their potential. By investing in and scaling up evidence-backed interventions that increase women's control over income, ownership of productive assets, and decision-making in the household, policymakers can boost human capital, improve gender equality, and expand inclusive economic opportunities.

One approach that has been working in several countries is to provide people living in extreme poverty with a productive asset (such as cows, goats, or supplies for small-scale trade like a sewing machine), support to meet their basic needs, and intensive coaching for a roughly two-year period. Often referred to as the Graduation approach, this set of interventions was developed by the Bangladesh-based NGO BRAC (of which I am Regional Director of Africa for its international arm) to give people the multifaceted "big push" they need to escape poverty and build long-term resilience.

Women, in particular, have benefited greatly from the Graduation approach. For starters, there is rigorous evidence that it can increase women's productivity. In Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, Graduation interventions contributed to an increase in women's off-farm enterprise employment and, thus, the labor supply. In Bangladesh, they significantly increased earnings from women-led income-generating activities. Research has also demonstrated that enabling women in extreme poverty to build sustainable livelihoods can encourage positive behavior changes that help households prepare for and cope with temporary shocks.

Moreover, a multifaceted approach that includes gender-sensitive coaching, life-skills training, and community engagement can help women in poverty overcome the psychological and social challenges stemming from gender-based discrimination, social exclusion, and limited education. For example, women who received psychosocial support through the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program reported improvements in psychological well-being and social cohesion, as well as a reduction in domestic violence. And after a Graduation pilot in Kenya provided women in poverty with mentorship and training (and engaged with male community members to assuage concerns about shifting gender roles), women's empowerment - as measured by confidence, leadership, and local-committee membership - increased significantly.

Such progress in social and economic empowerment has had positive spillover effects. In Kenya, the two-year Rural Entrepreneur Access Program (REAP) - which provided training, mentorship, and asset grants to small groups of women to start businesses - yielded substantial economic benefits for both participants and their non-enrolled neighbors. This is partly because REAP increased the value participants placed on economic advancement, which they passed along to other women in their communities.

Recognizing the importance of a big-push approach, several African governments, including Kenya, Rwanda, and South Africa, are exploring Graduation-style programs and how to incorporate them into existing systems. For example, the government of Rwanda launched a national Graduation strategy in 2022 to empower people in more than 900,000 households in poverty to develop sustainable, long-term livelihoods, as part of a broader strategy to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

Another evidence-backed BRAC initiative that shows promise at scale is the Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) model, whereby young women and adolescent girls work with "near peer" mentors who provide training sessions on life skills including reproductive and sexual health, as well as financial literacy and entrepreneurship.

In Uganda, adolescent girls in communities with ELA programs were more likely to earn a livelihood, while their rates of teen pregnancy and early marriage fell sharply. This community-based model has already reached more than 200,000 participants across Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, and it is continuing to expand.

Building on these proven approaches, BRAC, in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, has devised Accelerating Impact for Young Women. This five-year program aims to equip adolescent girls and young women with age-appropriate entrepreneurship, employability, and life-skills training, as well as the tools they need to start and scale up their own businesses.

In 2023 - the first year of implementation - more than 70,000 participants enrolled in the program in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda, and more than 630 savings groups were formed. Participants have collectively saved \$140,000, and nearly 20,000 of them have received support to start their own livelihoods.

The evidence is clear: investing in marginalized women and girls can lead to transformative change. By embracing proven approaches, African countries can improve their economic future and help build a better, more equitable world. They already have the resources, the evidence, and the technical knowledge. All that is needed now is the political will to act.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2023. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)

Read the  
NewDawn everyday



Advertise with us!



# ON 2ND THOUGHTS



with Othello B. Garblah

## Why Corporate Coup that failed at NASSCORP

Last Monday, March 4, failed corporate coup at the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation (NASSCORP), led by Unity Party Chairman Rev. Luther Tarpeh, two senators, a commerce minister, and two seasoned layers, leaves much to be desired of the much-touted UP rescue mission.

The event inspired by what had taken place at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was reminiscent of Herald's brutal Biblical execution of Jesus's disciples as told in the account of Dr. Luke in Acts 12:1-2.

Herald had executed a few of Jesus' disciples, including James, the brother of John; when he saw that this met with approval among the Jews, he proceeded to seize Peter, also.

Before last Monday's failed coup at NASSCORP, members of the Unity Party had succeeded in ousting Prof. Wilson Tarpeh from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Cllr. Tiawon Gongloe's running mate in the October 10, 2023, Presidential election, Dr. Emmanuel Urey Yarkpawolo, wasted no time in taking over at the EPA in a Hollywood-style hours after it was announced that he had been appointed officer-in-charge at that entity.

Without prior notice to his predecessor, who was at this time coming under immense pressure from some aggrieved former staff believed to be UP partisans who were staging a series of protests that displayed characteristics of gangsterism, he immediately seized power at the entity.

However, Prof. Tarpeh will soon run for the Supreme Court, but that is an entirely different argument for another day.

At NASSCORP, the officer-in-charge designate, Cllr. Molfie Kanneh selected top government and party officials, including his sister, Senator Gboto Kanneh, and brother, Cllr. Boakai Kanneh, UP Chairman Rev. Luther Tarpeh, Commerce Minister Amin Modad, and senior party steward Sen. Prince Moye, among other partisans, stage a failed coup at the entity under the guise of a take-over shamelessly, too.

The UP rescue mission campaigned on the mantra of change, which encompasses doing things differently from the Coalition of Democratic Change (CDC). But enlisting top government officials, lawmakers, and lawyers just for an acting position without prior notice to the management team at the entity only shows desperation.

It was not only embarrassing but also disgusting to see such highly-rated personalities in society being paraded and made fools of.

But why the UP corporate coup failed at NASSCORP?

President Joseph N. Boakai appointed Cllr. Moiffie Kanneh on February 27, as an officer in charge at NASSCORP. Apparently, following his appointment, things changed within the corridor of the Executive Mansion, especially when it was revealed that NASSCORP Director General Dewitt VanMaboos still had about 3 more years on his tenure.

President Boakai, not wanting to cause another public stir about the tenue position and being aware that Cllr. Kanneh's name had not been placed on the Executive Mansion's website, decided to quietly withdraw his appointment.

Apparently, after watching the Executive Mansion website for days and not seeing his name anywhere, the learned Counsellor decided that a stage corporate coup would have worked because it had worked at the EPA and other places weeks before his appointment.

Thus, Cllr. Kanneh, dressed in a pink suit, and apparently holding a prepared take-over speech, marched with his entourage at NASSCORP after placing a telephone call to the management team hours earlier.

Cllr. Kanneh apparently believed that by taking with him two senators, one of whom is his sister and the other a high-ranking Unity Party steward, party chairman, and host of other senior government officials, including past and current party officials, would have intimidated the NASSCORP management team, to cede power. But it didn't work.

This shameful and bravado show of power had only been synonymous with the CDC, and that the UP will follow a similar path makes them no different.

DATE WITH THE NATION  
WITH D. WAHNE, JR.

By D. Wa Hne, Jr.

## PURSUE CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT- NOT MASS PROTESTS

The days and months ahead might be challenging for both the Government and the Opposition CDC, and by extension, the nation in whole. Unless both the Government and the Opposition begin to sit at the table to discuss how this nation should proceed, Liberia could stand still on April 6, 2024 and be dragged into prolonged crisis.

As protestors and government are engaging in bloody faceoff, there are more potential dissensions and possible outbreak of more bloody violence that may leave this nation wrecked if the CDC commits itself to its planned protest on April 6.

Both parties could avoid unfortunate occurrences by putting in place a constructive engagement policy that utilizes the Henry Kissinger's Dente strategy and the Mikhail Gorbachev's Perestroika and Glasnost methodologies.

Liberia's democracy is still fledgling, and there is no need to stretch it beyond its capacity to endure. Political parties are governments in waiting and must be interested in maintaining peace, stability, and promoting national unity and development, and not just the urge to obtain or maintain power.

Though the CDC endured six years of harsh criticisms and mass actions from rival parties during its reign, that should not lead to an adoption of a vicious cycle that may paralyze economic and social opportunities and lead Liberia into catastrophic events.

As the former ruling party, the CDC is in the best position to teach the lessons of what mass action (protest) does to the economy, and how the opposition actions led to hatred and almost pushed Liberia into another civil war. Thanks to former President George Weah for his endurance and his peaceful nature. But all presidents may not have the nature and abilities to respond to pressure and mass actions as former President Weah did.

It is therefore important that the Coalition set up a dialogue team to always sit with the Government to discuss national issues just as they were willing to sit with the opposition during their reign to discuss critical matters and find common grounds. The UP Government also needs to adopt a kind of "glasnost" policy (transparency, openness) and be willing to meet with the opposition at all times.

Liberia can model its democracy in a way that produces politics with a human face rather than politics with a demon face. The opposition can become more powerful and meaningful when they, unlike the opposition of the past, invest their time and energy debating policies, making recommendations, working with citizens groups to maintain peace and bring investments that will help provide job opportunities for Liberians and make its democratic commitment enviable.

The CDC has already experienced what the UP is experiencing now. It is easy to govern when you are not seated in authority. It is easy to criticize when you are an observer. Governance is complex. It is the convergence of many interests and dealing with them could be very challenging.

Some of CDC's major challenges were power brokering, accessibility problems amongst institutions and officials, and supremacy competitions which created inner circles and domineering attitudes that erected barricades between the President and other officials. President Boakai must seek to terminate these from his Government. But CDC strength was in its commitment to infrastructural development and protection of democratic rights at its own peril of existence.

Channels must be opened at all times to access different or critical thoughts without plans of persecution and prosecution. When the channels of communication are opened and citizens are accessible to the powers that be, there would be the free flow of views, the buy-in of citizens and acceptability of policies.

On the contrary, when government becomes so self-protective, self-righteous, and critical voices are violently silenced, conflicts will take the center stage and crisis will ensue. Guns and bloodshed can oppress views, but cannot unite a nation and develop a people.

The Cape Mount violence and that of the University of Liberia students protest have generated so much negativity politically and have damaged Liberia's democratic image. This is not a good success story.

We can succeed and achieve better results at the negotiation table rather than in violence and bloodletting. Through negotiations, we build our democracy credibly and demonstrate political maturity. Through bloodshed, we show ourselves as the intolerant people who almost wipe themselves from the face of the Earth.

The recent bloodshed in the Bea Mountain Concession Area and the University of Liberia is the result of democratic rights exercised through protest. But moving forward, we can avoid further bloodshed when we constructively engage than when we seek to make the nation ungovernable.

Protest is however a democratic right, but should be the last recourse when all dialogues and negotiations failed. Government must therefore be sensitive and swift at addressing problems that might lead to protest and bloodshed.

In the same vein, we must avoid a vengeful protest that only seeks to provoke and achieve a payback.

The CDC needs to help guide the democratic process and protect the peace by utilizing its strength in the Legislature and its six years of experience. April 6 might not be needful as it might end up as the Bea Mountain and UL Students protests.

We need to reform our political and democratic approaches. Mikhail Gorbachev called his, the Perestroika Movement and Glasnost. Richard Nixon called it Détente and Constructive Engagement to manage crisis in the world, but we can call it the New Agenda to safeguard our peace and democracy.

Think Liberia, Love Liberia, Build Liberia.

Read the  
NewDawn everyday

Advertise with us!



## Annex 3. Complete Listing of persons recommended for prosecution for gross Human rights violations and war crimes.

| LEADERS OF WARRING FACTIONS |   |   |    |  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----|--|
| NO.                         | NAME                                    | FACTION   |    |  |
| 1                           | Charles G. Taylor                       | NPFL  | 46 | (NPFL Gen. Gondah (Reginald Ballout) Torture, Forced Labor, cannibalism or eating victim's human flesh |
| 2                           | Prince Y. Johnson                       | INPFL   | 47 | Citizens of Duo (single barrel) unit NPFL Massacre   |
| 3                           | Roosevelt Johnson*                      | ULIMO & ULIMO-J   | 48 | (NPFL) Mekarnu Goweh, Saye Boayou Extortion, Torture   |
| 4                           | Alhaji G.V. Kromah                      | ULIMO & ULIMO-K   | 49 | (LPC) George pee Solo Garsanoo Killing, Destruction and Torture  |
| 5                           | George Boley                            | LPC   | 50 | Saah R. Gborllie Murder, dismemberment of pregnant women   |
| 6                           | Thomas Yaya Nimely                      | MODEL   | 51 | Richard Flomo Torture and Killing  |
| 7                           | Sekou Damante Konneh                    | LURD  | 52 | Jerry Risks Massacre   |
| 8                           | Francois Massaquoi*                     | LDF   | 53 | John Garan (Junior Garan) Torture, Killings & Massacre   |
|                             |   |   | 54 | Gen. Steven Wontoe Torture, extortion & Killings   |
| MOST NOTORIOUS PERPETRATORS |   |   |    |  |
| NO.                         | NAME                                    | VIOLATIONS  |    |  |
| 1                           | Prince Y. Johnson                       | Killing, extortion, massacre, destruction of property, force recruitment, assault, abduction, torture & force labor, rape | 55 | Gen. Joe Tuah Torture, summary executions, conscription, forced labor and ritualistic killings         |
| 2                           | Moses Z. Blah                           | Torture, Abduction, Assault & Looting   | 56 | David Daniel Torture, rape, summary executions, conscription, forced labor and ritualistic killings    |
| 3                           | William Sumo                            | Torture, Abduction, Assault & Looting   | 57 | Martina Johnson Killings   |
| 4                           | Mehnsayon Sayon                         | Torture, Abduction, Assault, Looting, force detention, force recruitment  | 58 | Junior Mitchell Torture, sexual slavery, forced labor & killings                                       |
| 5                           | John Gbetso                             | Torture, Abduction, Assault & Looting   | 59 | Gen. Fasue Rape, Massacre, looting & Summary killings  |
| 6                           | Paulson Garteh alias Gen. Satan         | Massacre, Torture & Extortion   | 60 | George Dweh Murder, killing & torture  |
| 7                           | Augustine Zor                           | Massacre, Arson & Torture   | 61 | Gen. Charles Julu Murder, killing, destruction of property & torture                                   |
| 8                           | Joseph Kpeyon                           | Massacre  | 62 | Augustine Nagbe alian Gen. Power Torture, looting & destruction of property                            |
| 9                           | Mateus Paily                            | Massacre  | 63 | Marcus High Gray Torture, killing & looting  |
| 10                          | Gen. Lawrence Guanuu                    | Force Labor & Massacre  | 64 | J. Appollo Swen Killing & extortion  |
| 11                          | Supt. Jonathan Banney                   | Torture   | 65 | Sando Johnson Killing & force recruitment  |
| 12                          | Albert Sumeh                            | Murder & Rape   | 66 | Joseph Marzah alian Zigzag Marzarh Murder  |
| 13                          | Gen. Sampson                            | Murder  | 67 | Kai Farley Massacre & killing  |
| 14                          | Christopher Vambo alias Gen. Mosquito   | Murder & Torture  | 68 | Varmuyah Rape, torture & force labor   |
| 15                          | Col. Joloka                             | Rape, Torture & Murder  | 69 | Amos Barclay Rape, torture & force labor   |
| 16                          | Prince Nagbe                            | Rape, Torture & Murder  | 70 | Larry Murphy Killing & torture   |
| 17                          | Pat Ran Kennedy                         | Murder, Looting & Force Labor   | 71 | Mike Tyson Massacre, torture & arson   |
| 18                          | Klehgbayee                              | Murder, Looting & Force Labor   | 72 | Gen. Ofori Diah, alias Iron Jacket Force labor   |
| 19                          | Abel S. Gbalah                          | Torture, Rape & Murder  | 73 | George Warpo Massacre, Arson & Torture   |
| 20                          | Gen. Nally                              | Rape, Force Labor & Murder  | 74 | Co. Zero-Zero Massacre, Arson & Torture  |
| 21                          | Macdonald Tarpeh                        | Rape, Mutilation & Murder   | 75 | Peter Dahn Massacre, Arson & Torture   |
| 22                          | Anthony Ponnice                         | Rape, Mutilation & Murder   | 76 | Co. Kortor Massacre, Arson & Torture   |
| 23                          | Alfred Payne                            | Rape, Mutilation & Murder   | 77 | Tommy B. Wongba Massacre, Arson & Torture  |
| 24                          | Gen. Greene                             | Conscription, Rape & Murder   | 78 | Peter Pewee, alias Gen. Katali Killing & torture   |
| 25                          | Saywalaka                               | Conscription, Rape & Murder   | 79 | Gen. Ericson Bardio Rape, sexual slavery & force labor   |
| 26                          | Chris Davis                             | Murder, Conscriptoin, Torture & Rape  | 80 | Benjamin Yeaten Murder, torture & abduction  |
| 27                          | Col. Boy Tarley                         | Murder, Force Labor, Mutilation   | 81 | Roland Duo Murder, torture & abduction   |
| 28                          | John Guain alias Gen. Norriega          | Massacre  | 82 | Felix Washington Murder  |
| 29                          | Michael Davies alias Sundaygar Dear-boy | Looting, Torture, killing & Gang Rape   | 83 | Senegalese Murder, torture & force displacement  |
| 30                          | Peter Giah children father              | Killing   | 84 | Moses Tarley alias Co. Crab Torture & murder   |
| 31                          | Coco Dennis, Gen. Gonda, (NPFL)         | Massacre, Killing, Force Labor, Canibalism  | 85 | Co David Torture & extortion   |
| 32                          | Carsacar Group (NPFL) Joseph (model)    | Massacre, Forced Labor  | 86 | Siafa Norman Abduction & arson   |
| 33                          | (LPC) Blood Sucker war boss             | Rape, Killing, Torture & Canibalism   | 87 | Sakou Donzo Arson  |
| 34                          | Nuku Johnson - Gen. Nathan (LPC)        | Massacre, Torture, Rape   | 88 | Adolphus Dolo Murder   |
| 35                          | (NPFL) Red Devil                        | Massacre  | 89 | Melvin Sogbandi Killing, torture, massacre & looting   |
| 36                          | (LPC) Mohammeh Bah (Superman)           | Killing, Rape   | 90 | Mango Menlor Murder, abduction & rape  |
| 37                          | (LPC) Superman                          | Massacre  | 91 | Mark Guahn Killing, genocide & murder  |
| 38                          | J.Y. NPFL (delta force)                 | Rape, Torture & Extortion   | 92 | Moses Thomas- former Torture, Murder   |
| 39                          | Chinese Jabber Philip Kamiongar (NPFL)  | Killing, Rape, Torture, Forced Labor  | 93 | Maj. Jerry Gban Torture, Murder, Looting   |
| 40                          | LPC Debbah                              | Killing, Torture, Destruction   | 94 | Waheeb Saab Torture, Murder  |
| 41                          | (NPFL Marine), Fasue, Gonkarnue         | Torture, Detention  | 95 | Maj. Harry Johnson Torture, Murder   |
| 42                          | NPFL-Markdamie, Black Diamond           | Massacre, Cannibalism   | 96 | Zico Nah Darliah Murder, torture & force displacement, Rape, Genocide, Massacre                        |
| 43                          | Gen. Freeman (NPFL)                     | Massacre  | 97 | Lieutenant Andrew Gaye Torture, Murder   |
| 44                          | Sundaygar, young killer, skinny         | Torture, Massacre   | 98 | Arthur Nyenabo Torture, Murder   |
| 45                          | NPFL - Matthew gio                      | Killing, Massacre   |    |  |



**ECONOMIC CRIMES DETAILS**

**Section 16.2. Determinations of Responsibility For Economic Crimes**

The TRC determined that economic crime is unlawful under Liberian and International law.

The TRC determined that economic crime unlawful under regional law in Africa and international law.

The TRC determined that the following individuals, groups of persons, institutions and corporate entities listed in Tables 3 and 4 are responsible for committing economic crime between January 1979 and October 14, 2003. The TRC’s definition of economic crime comports with domestic and international law and standards.<sup>60</sup> There are sixteen crimes that the TRC determined were committed during this period: (1) aiding and abetting economic criminal actors; (2) corrupt malpractices, (3) bribery; (4) discrimination; (5) environmental crimes; (6) extortion; (7) fraud; (8) government procurement fraud; (9) illegal arms dealings; (10) illegal extraction or sale of natural resources; (11) indigenous spoliation; (12) misuse of public property/funds; (13) money laundering; (14) narcotic drug trafficking; (15) smuggling and other custom violations; and (16) tax evasion. The TRC determines that the following individuals, corporations and organizations have committed economic crimes:

**Table: Economic Crimes Violations Code Chart**

| VIOLATION CODE | VIOLATION                   | VIOLATION CODE | VIOLATION                  |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| AA             | AIDING & ABETTING EC ACTORS | IA             | ILLEGAL ARMS DEALINGS      |
| BR             | BRIBERY                     | IE             | ILLEGAL EXTRACTION/SALE OF |

| INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMITTING ECONOMIC CRIMES |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ALLEGED PERPETRATOR                                    | ASSOCIATED COMPANIES & INSTITUTIONS/BUSINESS SECTOR            | CRIMINAL OFFENSE                           |
| 8. KANRANDA, JOHN                                      | MOHAMMED GROUP OF COMPANIES                                    | FR, TE, XT                                 |
| 9. KOUWENHOVEN, GUS                                    | ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY, ROYAL TIMBER CORPORATION             | IA, TE, FR, ML, AA, EN, IE, BR, SM, DI     |
| 10. MININ, LEONID                                      | EXOTIC TROPICAL TIMBER   | IAS, ML, FR, TE, SM                        |
| 11. NEAL, JUANITA                                      | MINISTRY OF FINANCE  | AA, MP,                                    |
| 12. PEABODY, CORA                                      | MINISTRY OF COMMERCE   | MP, AA                                     |
| 13. SALAME, MOHAMMED                                   | MOHAMMED GROUP OF COMPANIES, BIN LIBERIA INCORPORATED          | IA, IE, MO, TE, AA                         |
| 14. SALAME, MOUSTAPHIA ALI                             | MOHAMMED GROUP OF COMPANIES                                    | FR, TE, XT                                 |
| 15. SAYTUMAH, MORRIS                                   | MINISTRY OF FINANCE  | AA, TE                                     |
| 16. SHAW, EMMANUEL                                     | LONE STAR AIRWAYS, LONE STAR COMMUNICATIONS, PLC LIMITED, LNPC | IA, CO, FR, BR, XT, TE                     |
| 17. SNOWE, EDWIN                                       | LPRC   | AA, BR, MP                                 |
| 18. TAYLOR, CHARLES                                    | PRESIDENT  | IS, IA, IE, ML, XT, FR, EN, TE, MP, SM, DI |
| 19. TAYLOR, DEMETRIUS ROBERT                           | FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION                               | SM, FR, EN, DI, CO, BR,                    |
| 20. UREY, BENONI                                       | PLC LIMITED, LONE STAR COMMUNICATIONS, MARITIME                | IA, ML, TE, MP, FR, XT, BR,                |
| 21. WONG, JOSEPH KAI TAI                               | ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY                                       | IA, TE, FR, ML, AA, EN, IE, BR, SM, DI     |

**Table : List of Corporations, Institutions and State Actors Responsible for Committing Economic Crimes**

<sup>60</sup> See generally, TRC Report on Economic Crimes, Volume III - Final Consolidated Report: Appendices.

| VIOLATION CODE | VIOLATION                    | VIOLATION CODE | VIOLATION                       |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
|                |                              |                | NATURAL RESOURCES               |
| CO             | CORRUPT MALPRACTICES         | IS             | INDIGENOUS SPOILIATION          |
| DI             | DISCRIMINATION               | ML             | MONEY LAUNDERING                |
| XT             | EXTORTION                    | MP             | MISUSE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY/FUNDS |
| EN             | ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES         | NA             | NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFICKING       |
| FR             | FRAUD                        | SM             | SMUGGLING                       |
| GP             | GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT FRAUD | TE             | TAX EVASION                     |

**Table . List of Individuals Responsible for Committing Economic Crimes**

| INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMITTING ECONOMIC CRIMES |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| ALLEGED PERPETRATOR                                    | ASSOCIATED COMPANIES & INSTITUTIONS/BUSINESS SECTOR | CRIMINAL OFFENSE                       |
| 1. BROWN, LEWIS  | MANAGING DIRECTOR, LPRC                             | MP                                     |
| 2. COOPER, OSCAR                                       | INLAND LOGGING COMPANY                              | AA, IE, LO, MP                         |
| 3. CHARAFEDDINE, CARMELL                               | CAVALLA RUBBER                                      | IE                                     |
| 4. CHENG, TENG L.                                      | ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY                            | IA, TE, FR, ML, AA, EN, IE, BR, SM, DI |
| 5. DENNIS, COOCOO                                      | NPFL  | XT, IA, DI, SM                         |
| 6. EMMANUEL, CHARLES MCARTHUR (AKA CHUCKY TAYLOR, JR.) | EXOTIC TROPICAL TIMBER, ANTI-TERRORIST UNIT (ATU)   | IA, ML, TE, MP, SM                     |
| 7. HAN KUING, CHAN                                     | ORIENTAL TRADING COMPANY                            | IA, TE, FR, ML, AA, EN, IE, BR, SM, DI |

| LIST OF CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, STATE ACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMITTING ECONOMIC CRIMES |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| CORPORATE ACTORS/STATE ACTORS   | INDUSTRY/ORGANIZATION | CRIMINAL OFFENSE                                       |
| 1. MOHAMMED GROUP OF COMPANIES  | TIMBER                | XT, FR, TE, AA, SM                                     |
| 2. INLAND LOGGING   | TIMBER                | MP, TE, IA, BR, AA, SM                                 |
| 3. ORIENTAL TIMBER COMPANY  | TIMBER                | IA, TE, MP, IE, ML, LO, FR, EN, BR, AA, SM, DI         |
| 4. MARYLAND WOOD PROCESSING INCORPORATED  | TIMBER                | MP, TE, IE, FR, SM, AA                                 |
| 5. NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA (KEY LEADERSHIP)                                     | WARRING FACTION       | IA, XT, IE, NA, ML, RO, FR, EN, BR, MP, AA, CO, SM, DI |
| 6. LIBERIAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND CORPORATE REGISTRY (KEY LEADERSHIP)                  | MARITIME              | IA   |
| 7. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (ROBERT TAYLOR & OTHER KEY LEADERS)                       | GOVERNMENT AGENCY     | SM, FR, EN, DI, CO                                     |
| 8. MINISTRY OF LANDS, MINE & ENERGY (MINISTERS FROM 1997 - 2003)                            | GOVERNMENT AGENCY     | IE   |
| 9. MINISTRY OF FINANCE (JUANITA NEAL & OTHER KEY LEADERS)                                   | GOVERNMENT AGENCY     | AA, MP   |
| 10. MINISTER OF STATE (1997 – 2003)   | GOVERNMENT AGENCY     | MP   |
| 11. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY  | GOVERNMENT            | IS   |
| 12. BUREAU OF MARITIME AFFAIRS  | GOVERNMENT AGENCY     | MP, ML, IA, BR, FR                                     |
| 13. MINISTER OF COMMERCE (CORA PEABODY & OTHERS)  | GOVERNMENT OFFICE     | MPP  |
| 14. MINISTER OF STATE   | GOVERNMENT OFFICE     | MPP  |
| 15. FIRESTONE CORPORATION   | RUBBER                | AAA  |

| LIST OF CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, STATE ACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMITTING ECONOMIC CRIMES |                       |                         |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| CORPORATE ACTORS/STATE ACTORS   | INDUSTRY/ORGANIZATION | CRIMINAL OFFENSE        |
| 16. LONE STAR COMMUNICATIONS  | TELECOMMUNICATIONS    | AA, FR, TE, BR, CO, GP, |
| 17. WEST OIL INVESTMENTS/AFRICAN MOTORS   | PETROLEUM             | BR, FR                  |
| 18. PLC LIMITED   | TELECOMMUNICATIONS    | AA, FR, XT, ML, TE, CO  |
| 19. LIBERIA PETROLEUM REFINING COMPANY  | PETROLEUM             | MP                      |



# Français

## Le tribunal des crimes de guerre plonge le Sénat dans la tourmente

Le Sénat libérien a été plongé dans le chaos jeudi 7 mars 2024, suite à la réception d'une résolution de la Chambre des représentants demandant la création d'un tribunal pour les crimes de

crimes de guerre et les crimes économiques au Liberia.

La secrétaire du Sénat, Nangbolor F. Sengeh, a lu la résolution après qu'elle ait été reçue par le Sénat libérien jeudi.

Les efforts visant à créer un tribunal pour les crimes de

par les deux chambres législatives, cela soutiendrait la volonté du président Joseph Nyumah Boakai de créer un tribunal pour les crimes de guerre et les crimes économiques.

La question de la création d'un tribunal pour les crimes de guerre et les crimes économiques continue de diviser les Libériens, plus de 20 ans après le retour de la paix dans ce pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest ravagé par la guerre.

Plus de 250 000 Libériens ont été tués pendant le conflit, des millions ont été déplacés et des biens d'une valeur de millions de dollars ont été détruits.

Cependant, les suspects de crimes de guerre et de crimes économiques et leurs partisans défendent l'impunité, tandis que d'autres Libériens continuent de réclamer la justice pour dissuader de futures crises civiles insensées.

Certains de ces anciens chefs rebelles ont été élus à des postes de haut niveau, y compris au Sénat libérien. Ils s'opposent farouchement à la création d'un tribunal pour les crimes de guerre et les crimes économiques, et l'une de leurs tactiques consiste à instiller la

▶ **CONT'D page 9**



guerre et les crimes économiques.

La résolution de la Chambre des représentants a fait surface au Sénat libérien jeudi, après que 40 représentants l'aient signée plus tôt dans la semaine pour établir un tribunal pour les

guerre et les crimes économiques ont reçu le soutien de certains législateurs de la Chambre des représentants avec la signature d'une résolution qui, espère-t-on, pourrait conduire à une législation.

Si une législation découle de cette résolution et est adoptée

## Le siège du CDC vendu aux enchères par le tribunal

Le jeudi 7 mars 2024, à Monrovia, au Libéria, le tribunal civil de Monrovia a ordonné la saisie et la vente de la propriété abritant l'ancien siège du Congrès pour le changement démocratique (CDC), l'ancien parti au pouvoir. Cette vente vise à collecter un montant cible de 54 170 dollars américains et 13 250 dollars libériens.

Le tribunal a également ordonné que si ses agents ne trouvent aucune terre, aucun bien ou meuble appartenant au CDC, ils soient habilités à arrêter les dirigeants et administrateurs du parti.

Le tribunal a exigé que le défendeur soit traduit devant lui pour être jugé conformément à la loi, à moins qu'il ne paie la somme d'argent ou ne montre aux agents du tribunal la propriété à vendre pour obtenir le montant du jugement.

Cette ordonnance intervient après que le tribunal ait privé le CDC de la

propriété qu'il utilisait comme siège du parti pendant ses six années de règne.

L'affaire portée devant le tribunal a été déposée par Ebrima Varney Dempster, représentant la succession en déshérence de Martha Stubblefield Bernard, contre le CDC, ses administrateurs, ainsi que la succession en déshérence de feu Willians Thomas Bernard, représentée par son exécuteur testamentaire Archibald F.

Bernard, Nancy Freddy Bernard Froomnan, Murary Bernard, Vivian Bernard, Willa Bernard, Leona P. Bernard et Archibald F. Bernard.

Le tribunal a déclaré que, sur réception de l'argent provenant de la vente ou de toute autre manière, le shérif est tenu de verser au plaignant / appellant susmentionné la somme nécessaire pour satisfaire le jugement.

Cette double décision du tribunal civil a expulsé l'ancien

▶ **CONT'D page 9**



## Éditorial

### Ministre du commerce du Liberia : Joueur et arbitre – Un nouveau cas ?

Il est difficilement compréhensible que le président Joseph Nyuma Boakai ait choisi Amin Modad, président émérite du parti au pouvoir, l'Unity Party, comme ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie. M. Modad est propriétaire et exploitant d'une chaîne d'entreprises au Liberia, y compris des hôtels. Ce choix du Président soulève de sérieuses questions concernant la transparence et la responsabilité de son gouvernement, en particulier son engagement à rompre avec les pratiques habituelles.

Comment un homme qui est un acteur actif du secteur commercial peut-il être chargé de superviser et de réglementer à la fois lui-même et ses concurrents ? Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un conflit d'intérêts, mais d'un pur népotisme, que le président Boakai et l'Unity Party affirmaient pourtant vouloir éradiquer.

Nous pensons que le Président ferait bien, non seulement pour lui-même, mais aussi pour le pays, de revoir cette nomination afin de garantir l'équité, la responsabilité et la transparence.

Il est très décevant pour le peuple libérien qu'un parti qui a siégé dans l'opposition et prêché l'équité pendant six ans arrive au pouvoir et commence à faire exactement ce qu'il dénonçait auparavant. Ce n'est pas le style de leadership que les Libériens attendent de la "mission de sauvetage".

Prenons l'exemple du secteur de la sécurité, qui a contraint le nouveau ministre de la Défense, le major général à la retraite Prince C. Johnson III, à démissionner. Le non-respect des droits des hommes et des femmes en armes est un grave préjudice à l'État, comme nous l'avons vu dans le cas de l'ancien ministre Brownie Samukai.

Le ministre Johnson III a fait ce qu'il fallait en démissionnant immédiatement, car c'est la première fois dans l'histoire récente que la célébration de la Journée des forces armées a été annulée de force en raison du mécontentement des soldats, exprimé par leurs épouses.

Nous ne savons pas ce qui attend le commerce de notre nation avec la nomination d'un acteur pour arbitrer entre les différents acteurs et concurrents du secteur. Y aura-t-il fair-play et transparence ? Ce ne sont là que quelques-unes des questions qui taraudent l'opinion publique alors que le ministre Modad se rend quotidiennement au travail.

Il est important que le gouvernement cultive et maintienne un environnement commercial équitable, mais aussi très concurrentiel, afin d'attirer les investissements étrangers directs qui ont échappé à l'économie au cours des six dernières années.

Cela ne sera possible qu'avec la mise en place de politiques propres à stimuler l'économie et à attirer davantage d'investisseurs pour une concurrence et une croissance saines.

Nous soulevons ces préoccupations, non pas que nous ayons quelque chose de spécifique contre le ministre Amin Modad, mais pour que les compromis et les intérêts personnels soient mis de côté afin que les bonnes choses soient faites pour le bien général du pays, qui a un urgent besoin de viabilité économique.



# Français

Starts from page 8

## Le tribunal des crimes

peur que la création d'un tel tribunal replonge le pays dans la guerre.

Alors que la secrétaire du Sénat lisait la résolution, le sénateur Gble-bo Browne du comté de Maryland a proposé que la communication soit envoyée aux commissions de la justice et de la sécurité nationale pour un rapport en séance plénière dans deux semaines.

En réaction à la proposition du sénateur, Edwin Snowe du comté de Bomi et Francis Dopoe du comté de River Gee ont décrit la question du tribunal pour les crimes de guerre et les crimes économiques comme une question de sécurité nationale.

Les deux sénateurs ont estimé que cette question devait bénéficier d'une attention particulière et ont suggéré que l'examen de l'instrument par la commission soit réduit à une semaine au lieu de deux.

Suite à ces propositions, le Sénat libérien s'est embrasé, presque tous les sénateurs exprimant des opinions divergentes.

L'atmosphère politique au Sénat a conduit la présidente pro-tempore Nyonblee Karnga-Lawrence à demander une consultation avec la direction du Sénat pour décider de la marche à suivre.

Quelques minutes après leur consultation, la présidente pro-tempore Kanrga-Lawrence a annoncé que la résolution serait envoyée aux commissions de la justice et de la sécurité nationale, comme l'avait proposé précédemment le sénateur Brown.

Avant d'être envoyé aux commissions compétentes, le sénateur Abraham Darius Dillon du comté de Montserrado a demandé des éclaircissements pour savoir si l'instrument était

un projet de loi, une pétition ou une résolution.

« Je veux que nous soyons clairs à ce sujet. Le document envoyé à ce Sénat par la Chambre des représentants, est-ce un projet de loi, une pétition de la législature à elle-même, ou une résolution ? » a demandé M. Dillon.

Le sénateur Brown a toutefois précisé que ce que le Sénat avait reçu était une résolution et non un projet de loi ou une pétition.

Dans le même temps, le sénateur Jonathan Boye-Charles Sogbie du comté de River Gee a informé l'assemblée qu'il existe différents types de résolutions. Il a cité les résolutions simples, les résolutions d'approbation et les résolutions conjointes. Il a ensuite demandé à la Chambre des représentants quel type de résolution le Sénat avait reçu.

Il a expliqué qu'une résolution simple n'affecte qu'une seule chambre de la législature, qu'une résolution d'approbation affecte les deux chambres et qu'une résolution conjointe est décidée par les deux chambres en même temps.

Par ailleurs, la Pro-Tempore Karnga-Lawrence a précisé qu'il s'agit d'une simple résolution.

Dans le même temps, trois membres du Sénat libérien s'opposent à la création du Tribunal des crimes de guerre et des crimes économiques au Liberia.

Il s'agit de l'ancien Pro-Tempore Albert Chie du comté de Grand Kru, de Prince Y. Johnson du comté de Nimba et de Thomas Yaya Nimely du comté de Grand Gedeh. Johnson et Nimely sont d'anciens chefs de guerre libériens. L'ancien Pro-Tempore Chie, quant à lui, a été sanctionné par les États-Unis en décembre dernier pour son implication présumée dans des actes de corruption importants, en abusant de sa position pour solliciter, accepter et offrir des pots-de-vin.

Starts from page 8

## Le siège du CDC vendu

parti au pouvoir de son siège à Congo Town, suite à un récent avis de la Cour suprême contre le CDC.

Cette expulsion du CDC est un net embarras pour un parti qui vient de quitter le pouvoir il y a moins de deux mois. Mais

cette évolution pourrait également soulever des questions sur ses relations avec Archibald F. Bernard, l'un des membres de la famille impliqué dans l'affaire de la propriété, qui entretenait des liens étroits avec le CDC pendant son règne.

## La Chambre des représentants veut que l'armée et la police quittent Bea Mountain



Le gouvernement libérien, par l'intermédiaire du ministère d'État, a transmis une demande de la Chambre des représentants au ministère de la Défense nationale et à la police nationale du Liberia visant à retirer le personnel de sécurité d'État du site opérationnel de la société minière Bea Mountain à Kinjor, dans le comté de Grand Cape Mount. Dans une communication adressée aux membres de la Chambre des représentants le jeudi 7 mars 2023, le ministre d'État Sylvester M. Grigsby a déclaré que la directive avait été transmise à la police nationale du Liberia et au ministère de la Défense nationale pour action. Les membres de la Chambre des représentants ont voté le rappel des officiers des Forces armées du Liberia et de la police nationale du Liberia de la société concessionnaire Bea Mountain et de toutes les autres zones de concession du pays. La Chambre a pris cette décision suite à une communication du député Mohammed Dosii, représentant du district n° 2 du comté de Grand Cape Mount, qui demandait à ses collègues de bien vouloir faire en sorte que le personnel de l'AFL et de l'ERU quitte immédiatement les installations de la société. Selon le député Dosii, lors de sa visite et de son engagement communautaire dans sa circonscription à Bea Mountain, à

Kinjor, dans le district de Gola Konneh, il a constaté la présence d'un nombre important d'officiers des Forces armées du Liberia (AFL) et de l'Unité d'intervention d'urgence de la police (ERU).

Le législateur a également observé que le personnel de l'AFL et de la LNP se comportait comme des sous-traitants de la société, effectuant des travaux pénibles. « Ils sont venus dans ce pays, ils disent qu'ils sont des investisseurs, mais ce n'est pas le cas ; ils sont venus ici pour nous opprimer », a-t-il ajouté. Il a déclaré que le 14 février, un groupe de citoyens pacifiques s'était rassemblé à la porte de la société pour organiser une manifestation pacifique, exprimant sa déception à la direction au sujet de présumées mauvaises pratiques de travail. Malheureusement, ce jour-là, ses concitoyens ont été malmenés par l'armée et la police. Au moins trois personnes auraient été tuées et plusieurs autres blessées le jeudi 29 février 2024 lors de manifestations contre l'exploitation de la société minière d'or commerciale Bea Mountain Mining Corporation (BMMC). Les manifestations, qui ont dégénéré en bain de sang, se sont déroulées dans le district de Tawore, à Kinjor, dans le comté de Grand Cape Mount. La police nationale du Liberia (LNP) avait initialement démenti les informations faisant état de morts, mais a ensuite confirmé qu'il y avait eu deux décès.

## L'hôpital Méthodiste de Ganta manque d'ambulance



Hospital Administrator Mr Allen Zormonway

Lors que le personnel mécontent de l'hôpital Méthodiste Uni de Ganta, dans la ville de Ganta, au comté de Nimba, reprend le travail après un mouvement de grève perlée pour réclamer des salaires et des avantages sociaux, l'hôpital serait confronté à un manque de services d'ambulance. L'administrateur, M. Allen Zormonway, a déclaré au correspondant de The NEW DAWN que l'hôpital est privé de services d'ambulance depuis plus d'un an. M. Zormonway a souligné que cette situation contraint les femmes enceintes et les malades à se déplacer eux-mêmes de loin pour se rendre à l'hôpital. Il a accusé Rider, une organisation non gouvernementale opérant sous la tutelle du ministère de la Santé, de ne pas avoir réparé le seul véhicule servant d'ambulance, malgré un accord écrit prévoyant des services de maintenance. Il a expliqué que le service d'ambulance était géré par l'hôpital, tandis que Rider était responsable de l'entretien.

M. Zormonway a indiqué que l'hôpital a besoin d'au moins 2 759 dollars américains pour rétablir les services d'ambulance. Il a lancé un appel aux habitants de la communauté, aux législateurs du comté, à l'administration locale et au

gouvernement national pour qu'ils soutiennent l'hôpital confessionnel afin qu'il puisse fournir des services efficaces à la population et sauver des vies.

Selon l'administrateur, le soutien budgétaire de l'hôpital a été très faible. Il a donc plaidé pour une augmentation du budget de fonctionnement.

Il a révélé que l'établissement hospitalier, dirigé par le service de santé de l'Église Méthodiste Unie en collaboration avec des partenaires, forme du personnel qualifié, mais que la population locale et le gouvernement devraient s'appropriier l'établissement et lui apporter leur soutien.

Selon lui, un exercice de formation récent a permis à l'administration et au personnel d'acquérir plus de connaissances et d'expérience sur la manière de mobiliser les habitants de la communauté, y compris les législateurs et le gouvernement national, pour obtenir leur soutien et s'approprier l'établissement, car il sert la population.

Il a déclaré que le nouveau programme de développement de l'hôpital se concentre sur la durabilité et la croissance. L'administration a mis en place des réunions trimestrielles pour discuter ouvertement des défis rencontrés.

« Ces réunions nous ont également permis de voir comment la Conférence annuelle du Libéria de l'Église Méthodiste Unie pouvait devenir un contributeur actif à l'hôpital », a expliqué M. Zormonway.

Read the  
NewDawn everyday



Advertise with us!



# MORE HEADLINE NEWS

# MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## ECOWAS-UEMOA-EU tripartite strategic meeting on NDICI

The ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, along with the EU delegations in Abuja, Ouagadougou, Brussels, and Accra as well as the ECOWAS specialized agencies, met at Accra on March 7th and 8th, 2024 for the ECOWAS-UEMOA-EU tripartite meeting to program and implement the Neighbourhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument 2021-2027 for West Africa.

March 10, 2024: -This tripartite coordination mechanism was set up by the three organizations to consolidate their consultation and cooperation framework for 2027 Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP); to discuss the establishment of an effective system for steering, implementing and monitoring the NDICI for the West Africa region; exchange views on the

at the EU Delegation in Ghana expressed gratitude ECOWAS and UEMOA for their commitment to supporting the programming and implementation process of the 2021-2027 Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Africa. He also indicated that the meeting would identify bottlenecks in the ongoing process and make recommendations aimed at positively impacting the region's citizens, the main beneficiaries of the programmes. Mr Arnaud Cédric KIEMA, Director of Cooperation of the UEMOA Commission, emphasized the importance of maintaining this framework for dialogue between the ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions and the EU, which will enable the three organizations to present their common vision for the successful implementation of NDICI for the benefit of the people of West Africa.



better implementation of the EU's Neighborhood, Development Cooperation and International Cooperation Instrument at ECOWAS and UEMOA level. Specifically, this strategic meeting will provide an opportunity to take stock of the programming and implementation of the 2021-2027 Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP); ensure that the region's priorities are effectively taken into account in the programming of annual action plans; and identify bottlenecks and challenges in NDICI programming and monitoring. In his opening speech, Mr Jonas CLAES chargé d'affaires

## LMA Commissioner designate unveils plans to boost coastal and inland transportation

Liberia Maritime Authority Commissioner Designate/CEO Neto Z. Lighe, credit: agencies

By: Nicholas D. Nimley, Journalist & Contributing Writer

Atty. Neto Z. Lighe, Commissioner-designate of the Liberian Maritime Authority has unveiled what appeared to be a transformative plan aimed at creating a viable maritime program that promotes and sustains economic growth and reduces unemployment.

At his confirmation hearing on Thursday, March 7, 2024, Atty. Lighe told the Senate committee on Maritime, that the government "must be deliberate about supporting and developing coastal transportation, inland water transportation network, and ship bunkering services, dry-docking and ship support services, ship demolition and recycling."

He said "under my stewardship, the Liberia Maritime Authority will contribute to the achievement of the Transportation Pillar of the ARREST Agenda of President Joseph N. Boakai by providing alternative means of transportation through coastal and inland water transportation."

The LiMA Commissioner-designate disclosed that while the central Government concentrates on interconnecting our nationwide road network, the Authority will ensure the safe movement of people through coastal transport, especially coastal transportation between Monrovia and the southeast which is safe, secure and affordable.

According to him, when investments are made in coastal and inland water transportation, it will lead to the creation of a blue economy for Liberia, adding also that it will as well support sustained economic growth, poverty reduction and employment for thousands of Liberians across the country.

"As defined by the World Bank, a blue economy is the sustainable use of ocean resources to benefit economies, livelihoods while retaining ocean ecosystem health", Lighe said.

His plans for the transport sector, he added, is due to the

challenging condition of road transport to the southeast and the high cost of air transport to the region.

Coastal seaborne transport, he noted, provides a much more convenient and affordable alternative means of transport which must be regulated to ensure safety and compliance with applicable maritime conventions.

"This multimodal approach to addressing Liberia's transportation challenges will provide much needed relief to our people. We will, therefore, work to make this vital transport segment that supports the economy of the southeast vibrant and safe."



## NaFAA arrests illegal foreign fishermen in Maryland

Residents along Liberia's coastal areas have repeatedly complained of the illegal activities of foreign fishermen in Liberian waters, prompting a recent joint security response that led to some arrests.

By Patrick N. Mensah, Maryland County

Monrovia, Liberia, March 11, 2024: Through the help of joint security forces, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) has arrested eight migrant fishermen on the seashore of Harper, Maryland County for allegedly fishing on Liberian waters.

The suspects were arrested on 5 March 2024 in an operation led by NaFAA Associate Director for Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Mr. Anthony A. Yokie and the joint security.

Speaking following the arrests, Director Yokie said local fishermen in Harper informed NaFAA about the migrants.

He said the locals alleged each time they went on the

"So when we came to Maryland we met with the task force team and the entire Kru and Fanti Fishing Community and they have complained several times," said Mr. Yokie.

"So based on their complaint, we have asked the task force team being set up by the Director-General to have gone ahead with the arrest," Mr. Yokie continued.

He detailed that they provided backup and support from the joint security for the arrest of the vessel that came from the Ivorian City of San Pedro with the illegal fishermen.

He explained that the fishermen comprised both Ghanaian and Ivorian citizens residing in San Pedro.

He noted that the suspects were killing marine species in the Liberian waters without any legal documents with a 40-horse-power machine.

He disclosed that arrested



seas for fishing, they were embarrassed by illegal fishermen believed to be foreign nationals.

Following the complaint, Mr. Yokie said NaFAA and the joint security were accompanied by Harper local fishermen around the Cavalla-Karblaken border where the eight foreign fishermen from San-Pedro were flying both Liberian, Ghanaian, and Ivorian flags without legal documents.

He placed the cash value of the confiscated fish at sixty thousand Liberian Dollars.

The NaFAA director disclosed that their mission in the southeast is to ensure compliance with the fishery sector and sustainable management of the marine environment law.

He indicated that before they arrived in the county, they received lots of complaints concerning the invasion of the ocean by foreign fishermen from different countries.

foreign fishermen were in the custody of the Liberia Immigration officers and would be penalized for illegal fishing and violating the Liberia fishery law.

Director Yokie maintained that the Liberian Maritime law states that any illegal fish that is confiscated shall be auctioned and the money generated be deposited in government revenue.

He stressed that though there are several challenges faced in combating illegal fishing in the Liberian waters, NaFAA is committed to safeguarding the aquatic species of the country.

The arrests seemed dramatic because several residents of Harper including fishermen were seen in their jubilant mood to have witnessed the eight foreign fishermen being apprehended by NaFAA.

Read the NewDawn everyday & Advertise with us!



# Boakai's taskforce under scrutiny

Some critics believe President Joseph Nyumah Boakai's corruption control efforts are mere posturing to attract some crumbs from the International Community to support his government.

On Friday, March 8, the Executive Mansion published the names of 15 individuals, whom it described as the Core Team, who are expected to follow and implement Executive Order #126, establishing the Office of

Member of security; and Mr. Trocon Martin Allen, a Member of the Private Sector Representative of the General Services Agency, Representative of the Liberia National Police, and Representative of the Ministry of Justice.

that the former Auditor General denied authoring such a damaging critique of the Boakai's Asset Recovery Team.

However, details about Morlu's back-staged position are not available. Still, the rumors in some quarters suggest that some elements may not feel comfortable having him too close to the president.

In the post, Morlu is alleged to have argued that "A Kla Martin, a protégé of [sanctioned Liberian former Solicitor General Cllr. Saymah Syrenius] Cephus cannot be the messiah to recover stolen wealth scattered not only in Liberia but also in America, Europe, Asia, and other parts of Africa."

The post also added that "A [Alexander] Cuffy, in GAC's RIA report, accused of multiple corruptions at the FIU, a no messiah either."

The post continued that A [Dr. Ranny B.] Jackson, with his hand stained in Bong County Development Funds, cannot be a messiah in this fight.

"They don't have the integrity, education, exposure, and competence to lead this fight.

You cannot set up a serious team for the mere purpose of meeting job satisfaction, lacking competence, experience, education, and exposure," the post allegedly quoted Mr. Morlu.

However, while many pundits are trying to verify if the post came from Mr. Morul, in a counter post by Dr. Rennie Jackson, he accuses Mr. Morlu of character assignation while revealing that Morlu was earning US\$25,000 monthly during his time at the General Auditing Commission.

A damaging social media post purportedly written by former Auditor General John Morlu described President Boakai as following in the footsteps of his predecessors.

The Executive Order to establish an Asset Recovery Taskforce from the beginning is mere posturing on the part of JNB intended to pump air into space for the sole purpose of getting some crumbs from the International Community to support his government," the post reads.

In the purported post, Mr. Morlu is alleged to have argued that the new regime is allegedly using the same tactics applied by Boakai's predecessor, Mr. George Manneh Weah, with the Elton deal meant to attract Bretton Wood.

A source close to Mr. John Morlu told this paper Sunday



President Joseph Nyumah Boakai

Assets Recovery.

However, discussions on several local radio stations on Friday evening revealed several hidden skeletons of individuals serving on the task force, from its Chairman, Edwin Kla-Martins, to other team members.

Other team members are Ms. Maima Robertson, Vice Chair; Mr. Alexander Cuffy, Member, Special Advisor; Mr. Martin Kollie, Member, Good Governance Activist; Mr. Ahmed Dempster, Member, EFFL Emmanuel Gonquoi, Member and advocate; Dr. Ranny B. Jackson, Member, Public Policy Expert; and Ms. Angel Andrews, Member, Youth Representative.

The rest of the team are Ms. Victoria Moinsmah, a Member of the Business Community; Mr. George Moore, a Member of security; John Mulbah Gblee, a

# Police avert bloodshed in land case

Start from back page

March 2024 at 10:00 am.

rivals that she intended to re-survey the land on Saturday, 6 March 2024.

Subsequently, a private land survey issued a notice to the parties concerned under the signature of surveyor Alosious N. Kpangbai, RS-145, Liberia.

The surveyor said the notice was issued based upon the request of Madam Jamima Wolokollie to re-survey the three acres of land on behalf of Roney S. Wolokollie, Henrietta M. Cox, and Saybah Wolokollie.

The notice disclosed that the purpose is to counter-check the boundaries of the properties, adding that the re-survey was due to commence on Saturday, 6

The surveyor asked that anyone having claims be present at the site on the day with their deeds and all other legal documents to verify their claims. But on the day set for the survey, a large group of people resisted the conduct of the survey, alleging that Madam Wolokollie didn't have land in the area. They said the land she was claiming belonged to Madam Bendu Yates. The surveyor failed to survey due to the group's resistance. Madam Wolokollie took officers to the site and it was observed that the tension there was very high. Through conflict mitigation, the police

commander and his men restored calm and invited the parties for a conference.

"We have come here today to prevent bloodshed. We know how land business in this area is looking. We want ... everyone to listen to us. Nobody should do any work here," the police told the rival parties. "Let us go to the station and settle this. I'm told that there was resistance and so, we don't want that because land business here always getting into something else," they noted. The parties were referred to the Supreme Court for further interpretation because it was reported that there had already been a ruling on the land in question.

# TRC names 98 for prosecution

Monrovia, Liberia, war. March 11, 2024 - Annex 4 of the TRC Report also captures and details economic crimes committed during the period under review and key actors to face an economic crimes court to exonerate themselves. Read pages 6 & 7 for dull detail, as discussions intensify here on the establishment of war and economic crimes court for Liberia to halt the



against humanity during the culture of impunity and make people nation's 14-year-old bloody civil to account for their deals.



Read the NewDawn everyday



Advertise with us!



## Police avert bloodshed in land case

**--Former Minister Wolokollie, and others involved**

The lives of many Liberians continued to be endangered through unnecessary land-related conflicts due to some land dealers' constant sale of one property to multiple buyers. Some buyers have lost their lives in land disputes.

By Lincoln G. Peters  
**M**onrovia, Liberia, March 11, 2024: The Liberia National Police (LNP) detachment in Montserrado County Electoral District #17

former Deputy Commerce Minister Jamima Wolokollie and Madam Bendu Yates, and several others in the Po-River Community, Brewerville.

On Thursday of last week, Madam Wolokollie visited the Po-River, Brewerville Community

Wolokollie reportedly destroyed crops and other valuable agricultural produce and house materials that were on the land. In preparation for construction work, she is reported to have spread some dirt on the piece of land she is claiming.

However, her rival Madam Bendu Yates, and several others who are occupying land in the area resisted Madam Wolokollie.

They claimed that the former Commerce Minister was illegally trespassing on their properties. The different parties are battling over land that is said to be over 120 acres. According to Wolokollie's rivals, they purchased their land from Madam Bendu Cheeson.

But Madam Wolokollie also insisted that some 16 years ago, she purchased three acres of land from the administrators, Hawa Sanor, and Mr. Abraham Kparkar out of the 120 acres of land in question.

Following a long tussle, Madam Wolokollie informed her



prevented imminent bloodshed over the weekend. The case involves Liberia's

In the process, Madam

**▶ CONT'D page 11**

**RECHARGE & BUMPAY!**

100 mins | 5GB Data

**Dial \*156\*2#**

Recharge with Airtime or Bundle to become a Landlord

# The New Dawn Press

TRULY INDEPENDENT

**WE DO GENERAL PRINTING SERVICES:**

- \* Newspapers \* Magazines \* Flyers \* Posters
- \* Calendars \* Brochures \* Letterhead
- \* Receipts \* Invoices \* Souvenirs etc...

**DIGITAL & OFFSET Printing**

© 0886484201 | Email: info@thenewdawnliberia.com | P.O. Box 1266 UN Drive & Center Street  
 © 0777007529 | Website: www.thenewdawnliberia.com | Opposite NIC, Monrovia, Liberia