

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
0896484201 / 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
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 2025	L\$200.0818US\$1.00	L\$202.3225/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. 15 NO. 139 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 2025 PRICE LD\$50.00



Sen. Nathaniel F. McGill

Weah is not flawless

-McGill responds to Saah Joseph

CDC ex-chairman gets top diplomatic post



Mr. George G. Solo

Support Your Family Beyond Borders with MoMo.

Dial *156*1# to MoMo it in LRD or USD

MoMo | Lonestar Cell | MTN | BnB

Ivory Coast Ghana Uganda Mali
Guinea Sierra Leone Senegal Rwanda

and counting...

Continental News

Dozens killed in attack on Sudan camp for people who had fled war

At least 40 people have been killed in an attack on a camp for displaced people in Sudan's western Darfur region, according to a

UN warning that families trapped in the besieged city faced starvation. Sudanese media reported that the camp was caught in the crossfire of

showing RSF shooting at people crawling away from them and berating and using ethnic slurs".

The camp was created more than two decades ago by people from non-Arab communities - including the Fur and Zaghawa - who were fleeing attacks by the Janjaweed militia.

The RSF has its origins in this notorious militia that was accused of carrying out a genocide.

The paramilitary group has also been widely accused of ethnic cleansing in Darfur during this war, and the US has sanctioned it with allegations of genocide. The RSF has previously denied such charges, saying it is not part of what it calls tribal conflicts. Zaghawa fighters have joined the army in defending el-Fasher, so it is possible that the RSF was deliberately targeting Zaghawa civilians in the camp. The camps for displaced people near el-Fasher have frequently come under attack during the war.

In April, more than 100 people died and thousands fled Zamzam camp as the RSF occupied it and took it over. Since the conflict began in April 2023, tens of thousands of people have died, 12 million have been

British soldiers using sex workers in Kenya despite ban, inquiry finds

An investigation by the British Army has found some soldiers stationed at a controversial base in Kenya continue to use sex workers despite being banned from doing so. Soldiers at the British Army Training Unit Kenya (Batuk) used sex workers "at a low or moderate" level, a report said, adding more work was needed to stamp out the practice.

The investigation covered a period of more than two years, examining conduct at the base dating back to July 2022. It was commissioned in October 2024 following an investigation by ITV into the behaviour of soldiers at Batuk, including allegations some army personnel were paying local women for sex. The ITV documentary followed previous concerns raised about Batuk after the death in 2012 of a local woman Agnes Wanjiru, allegedly killed by a British soldier stationed at the base. Since then a string of allegations have been made about the conduct of troops at the training site, which lies near the town of Nanyuki 200km (125 miles) north of Kenya's capital Nairobi.

In 2022, the UK's Ministry of Defence banned its forces from using sex workers abroad as part

servant and an independent adviser.

It investigated the behaviour of troops stationed at Batuk and assessed the army's systems to prevent breaches of its regulation JSP 769 which bans soldiers from paying for sex.

The report details 35 instances in which Batuk soldiers were suspected to have paid for sex, since guidance for soldiers on the rule was published in July 2022. During that period 7,666 British soldiers served at the base. It notes that of those, 26 cases happened before training on the new rule was initiated for all army staff in November of that year, with nine reported cases since then. In the majority of cases, the allegation that soldiers had paid for sex was never proven.

In addition to those detailed in the report, the Foreign Office told the BBC there was a small number - less than five - cases of alleged use of sex workers currently under investigation. The alleged incidents happened after the inquiry was concluded. The report said that despite the training given by the Army and the control measures in place, the reality was that "transactional sexual activity" by



The RSF and the army have been fighting since April 2023

aid group that works there. The Abu Shouk Emergency Response Room said Monday's assault was carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The resistance committee in nearby el-Fasher city, made up of local citizens and activists, also reported this. El-Fasher, which came under intense attack as well, is the last major foothold in Darfur for the army and its allies, which have been fighting the paramilitary RSF in the two-year civil war.

The conflict has triggered a humanitarian crisis with the

the fighting in el-Fasher. But the aid group inside Abu Shouk, where at least 200,000 people live, said some of those killed in the attack were shot in their homes while others were gunned down in public. A US-based organisation that analyses satellite imagery and videos said that it identified a large grouping of 40 light vehicles in the north-west neighbourhoods of the camp, which appear to corroborate reports that the attack came from the north. The Yale Humanitarian Research Lab added that it was investigating images and videos "allegedly

Outrage as baby dies after genital mutilation in The Gambia

The death of a one-month-old baby girl who was the victim of female genital mutilation (FGM) in The Gambia has sparked widespread outrage. The baby was rushed to a hospital in the capital, Banjul, after she developed severe bleeding, but was pronounced dead on arrival, police said.

Although an autopsy is still being conducted to establish the cause of her death, many people have linked it to FGM, or female circumcision, a cultural practice outlawed in the West African state.

"Culture is no excuse, tradition is no shield, this is violence, pure and simple," a leading non-governmental organisation, Women In Leadership and Liberation (WILL), said in a statement. Two women had been arrested for their alleged involvement in the baby's death, police said.

The MP for the Kombo North District where the incident happened emphasised the need to protect children from

harmful practices that rob them of their health, dignity, and life. "The loss of this innocent child must not be forgotten. Let it mark a turning-point and a moment for our nation to renew its unwavering commitment to protecting every child's right to life, safety, and dignity," Abdoulie Ceesay said. FGM is the deliberate cutting or removal of a female's external genitalia.

The most frequently cited reasons for carrying it out are social acceptance, religious

beliefs, misconceptions about hygiene, a means of preserving a girl or woman's virginity, making her "marriageable", and enhancing male sexual pleasure.

The Gambia is among the 10 countries with the highest rates of FGM, with 73% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 having undergone the procedure, with many doing so before the age of six years. WILL founder Fatou Baldeh told the BBC that there was an increase in FGM procedures being performed on babies in The Gambia. BBC



An attempt to allow FGM in The Gambia once more was thwarted by campaigners last year



The British army has a training base in Kenya

of efforts to curb sexual exploitation and abuse across the military.

UK Chief of General Staff Gen Sir Roly Walker said in a statement that the army was committed to stopping sexual exploitation by those in its ranks. "The findings of the Service Inquiry I commissioned conclude that transactional sex is still happening in Kenya at a low to moderate level. It should not be happening at all," he said.

"There is absolutely no place for sexual exploitation and abuse by people in the British Army. It is at complete odds with what it means to be a British soldier. It preys on the vulnerable and benefits those who seek to profit from abuse and exploitation," he added. The service inquiry investigation was carried out by a panel of four people, including two serving officers, a civil

UK personnel in Kenya was still happening, and that "the level is somewhere between low and moderate".

"It is not out of control, but the best way for the Army to manage the risk is for the Army to assume it may be at the upper end of that scale between low and moderate," the report added. The report noted efforts by the Army to stamp out the practice, including regular training and the use of "sharkwatch" patrols with a senior officer of Sargeant rank or above deployed to monitor the conduct of junior personnel when they left the base for nights out.

The army said it would implement recommendations from the report, including making it easier to dismiss soldiers found to have used sex workers and the implementation of additional training.

EDITORIAL

We must fight drugs with sincerity

President Joseph Boakai unveiled a comprehensive multi-prong National Anti-Drug Action Plan last Thursday to address alarming surge in drug abuse and trafficking across Liberia. The launch coincided with street parade by anti-drug campaigners, predominantly women and mothers, calling government's attention to the proliferation of trafficking, sale and abuse of dangerous substances in the country.

The Executive Mansion in Monrovia said President Boakai described the proliferation of drugs as “an attack on our future” and reaffirmed his unwavering commitment to safeguard Liberia's youth, communities, and future generations from the scourge of substance abuse.

While we laud the launch of the National Anti-Drug Action Plan by the President, we sense a serious lip-service by the government to the entire drug war in Liberia that is being fought with more talking and less tangible actions. Drugs continue to come into the country thru various borders, including our international airport.

When President Boakai took office, he declared illicit drugs a National Health Emergency, and personally went for drug test. Not only that, he mandated all public officials to similarly report for test, but this instruction fell on deaf ears.

Nearly two years into the administration, the government has changed leadership at the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency almost thrice, without curbing widespread trafficking of illicit drugs that are killing the youths.

If the President's declaration of drugs as a National Health Emergency has been mere words, we wonder whether the so-called National Anti-Drug Action Plan would yield anything fruitful in our fight against drugs.

It is not enough to rally the population against drugs, but the law should be applied to serve as deterrence. However, we have observed over the last two years that culprits arrested are released subsequently without having their day in court, which is quite disappointing!

President Boakai emphasized that the fight against drugs will be “non-selective and relentless,” stressing that “no status, no title, no uniform, and no connection will protect anyone involved in drugs”, and that under his watch, Liberia will not lose another generation to drugs.

We call on the government to move from talk to stern practical actions to demonstrate its professed commitment to the fight against illicit drugs. We believe that doing so would demonstrate its pledge to rescue the country.

Two years after, it is time to address the National Health Emergency, with all resources at our disposal in saving not only the current youths, but generations to come. 'Action' must be the catch word in this fight.

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc.,
UN Drive, P.O. Box 1266 Opposite National Investment Commission.
Monrovia-Liberia. Tel: +231-06484201, +231-77007529, +231-0555422200 /
+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief: Jonathan K. Browne
www.thenewdawnliberia.com; Email: info@thenewdawnliberia.com

WE NOW DELIVER DAILY COPIES

New Dawn

AT YOUR DOORSTEPS

0886484201 / 0777007529

WE WILL DELIVER YOUR DAILY COPY

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

Don't worry, you can pay for your subscription at the end of the month.

Hurry and book now!

COMMENTARY

By Shang-Jin Wei

Can Asia and Europe Rescue the Global Economy?

NEW YORK - Countries around the world are confronting the same confluence of shocks. The continued breakdown of the global trading system, owing to a volatile US tariff policy, is now accompanied by the risk of disruptions to trade routes and oil production from military conflicts in the Middle East.

Moreover, concerns about the safety of dollar-denominated assets are growing, because US President Donald Trump’s “big, beautiful” spending bill is expected to erode America’s already-weak fiscal position. At the same time, the broad, geopolitically induced reshuffling of global supply chains continues, and the risk of climate and environmental breakdown has increased, especially now that the United States has withdrawn from the Paris climate agreement again.

Given that everyone will suffer from these shocks, cooperation to ameliorate them should be a priority, especially for Asia and Europe. Both regions are heavily integrated into the global trading system, and both could be affected by the loss of US fiscal credibility. Many Asian countries’ foreign-exchange reserves are heavily weighted toward dollar assets, and most of their external trade is invoiced in dollars. Similarly, climate change poses a major threat to all countries, but Europe, especially, has staked its future on the clean-energy transition.

Simply put, the recent shocks threaten the foundation on which Asian and European countries have built their economic models: open trade, which itself is based on a rules-based system. The US has gone from being a rule-setter to becoming a rule-breaker. For example, Trump’s misleadingly labeled “reciprocal tariffs” explicitly violate the most-favored-nation (MFN) principle, which prohibits any World Trade Organization member from maintaining different trade barriers for different countries except under a formal free-trade agreement. Trump has also violated the US commitment not to raise its tariff rates beyond WTO “bound rates” - another cornerstone of the global system.

Similarly, the US is undermining the dollar-centric system that Asian and European countries have long relied on for liquidity, trade financing, and financial risk management. The expected erosion of the US fiscal position, combined with Trump’s capricious tariff policy, has cast doubt on the dollar’s reliability.

According to the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office, the budget bill that Trump wants Congress to pass will add an estimated \$2.4 trillion to the \$36 trillion of existing US debt (some 100% of US GDP in 2024). And with congressional Republicans poised to raise the debt limit by another \$5 trillion, US federal government debt could reach 134% of GDP by the time Trump leaves office.

Ernest Hemingway famously wrote that bankruptcy happens “gradually and then suddenly.” Because the US has never technically defaulted, the recent rise in risk premia on government bonds can be said to fall within the “gradually” phase. But investors must now consider the possibility of “suddenly” coming sooner than previously thought.

Rather than looking for separate hedging strategies, Asia and Europe would benefit more from collaboration. On the trade front, an enhanced framework between the European Union and the two big Asian trading blocs, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), would establish trading rules for almost the whole world - regardless of what the US does.

The key to a successful framework would be to keep all the WTO rules that have proven effective in driving trade and prosperity for the past seven decades, including the MFN principle. But Asian and European leaders should also seek to improve upon the WTO rules that are deficient, including those governing subsidies and the conduct of state-owned firms. They also would need to resuscitate the WTO dispute-settlement mechanism, perhaps tripling the number of Appellate Body judges.

On the climate front, the danger now is that other countries (such as Argentina) may follow the US in exiting the Paris agreement. To head off that possibility, Asia and Europe should pursue a common carbon-tariff framework. If the world’s two largest trading regions impose the same penalties on carbon-intensive imports, they will create a powerful incentive to stay the course on decarbonization.

On international finance, the two regions can work toward a system that is more resilient to irresponsible behavior on the part of any single country. The goal is not to displace the US dollar as the dominant global currency, but to offer more instruments for risk management and diversification.

For example, a new stablecoin could be pegged to the euro or one of the major Asian currencies. Central banks could form a network of currency-swap agreements that are independent of the US dollar. And countries could work toward a more robust multilateral debt-relief framework for low-income countries, building on cooperation among the European Investment Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Paris Club of sovereign creditors.

None of these solutions will be easy to achieve, of course, given the tensions between countries within each regional bloc regarding a variety of issues. Cooperation would require compartmentalization, with governments focusing squarely on providing global public goods. As challenging as this might seem, the alternative will be far costlier to Asia and Europe - and to the rest of the world.

Shang-Jin Wei, a former chief economist at the Asian Development Bank, is Professor of Finance and Economics at Columbia Business School and Columbia University’s School of International and Public Affairs.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2025. www.project-syndicate.org

OP-ED

By Jean Pisani-Ferry, Beatrice Weder di Mauro, and Jeromin Zettelmeyer

How to Fight Climate Change Without America

B RUSSELS/GENEVA/PARIS - Scientists have repeatedly warned us - with ever-growing intensity - that the planet is hurtling toward climate tipping points. Despite numerous international pledges, the evidence suggests that limiting global warming to 1.5° Celsius is increasingly unlikely. If current trends persist, that threshold could be breached as early as 2028.

At the same time, biodiversity loss is accelerating at an unprecedented rate, with dire consequences for vulnerable communities and humanity at large. A stable climate and healthy ecosystems are inextricably linked, implying the risk of cascading catastrophes.

To be sure, there has been some progress on both fronts. The 2015 Paris agreement was the most ambitious and politically viable climate deal of its time. Based on a “pledge and review” model, it set an ambitious yet attainable target and introduced mechanisms to ensure broad participation, while establishing a framework for assessing national commitments against the shared goal.

Then, in 2022, the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, following a similar approach. While some major countries like India remained far behind, there was hope that they would eventually join as global momentum continued to build.

That optimism was short-lived. On the very first day of his second term, US President Donald Trump signed an executive order titled “Unleashing American Energy” and announced that the United States would once again withdraw from the Paris agreement, dismissing climate change as a “hoax.”

Governments and civil society now face a fundamental challenge: developing viable strategies for achieving climate and biodiversity goals without US involvement.

In a recent Bruegel-Center for Economic Policy Research report, we explore how this can be done. We begin with the recognition that while the US remains a major greenhouse-gas emitter, its policies alone are unlikely to determine the planet’s fate. The decisive battleground is now in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs), which account for two-thirds of current emissions and are home to most of the world’s biodiversity.

With their emissions rising rapidly, EMDEs must urgently shift to low-carbon, nature-positive growth. But they face formidable obstacles: massive investment needs, high capital costs, limited fiscal space, and pressing development priorities.

Meaningful climate action will thus require mutually beneficial economic partnerships that align global emissions targets with EMDEs’ development needs. In our report, we identify four types of partnerships that could serve as pillars of a new cooperative framework. The first is a carbon pricing alliance, underpinned by a shared carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM).

While regulations and subsidies matter, carbon pricing is necessary to incentivize businesses and households to reduce their emissions. But without safeguards, it risks creating trade distortions by giving a competitive edge to countries that either don’t price carbon or set prices far below effective levels. That is the rationale for the European Union’s CBAM, which applies to only a handful of carbon-intensive products like steel and cement during its transitional phase.

To address this challenge, we propose creating a climate coalition of developed and developing countries committed to a tiered carbon-price floor, based on income level. Members would benefit from mutual CBAM exemptions and gain access to financing, technology, and markets. The EU, for example, could collaborate with any country willing to set a meaningful carbon price, including the US - should it revise its current stance - and China.

Many EMDEs still depend on emissions-intensive coal-fired power plants because they require far less capital investment than greener alternatives. The second pillar, therefore, is a climate-finance coalition dedicated to decarbonizing the power sector in these countries.

Accelerating this shift will require closing the massive investment gap: annual clean-energy spending in developing countries must quadruple by 2030 to meet the Paris agreement’s targets. Compounding the challenge, the cost of capital in EMDEs is often twice as high as in advanced economies, making renewables appear artificially expensive despite falling technology costs.

We propose formal agreements in which developed economies provide climate financing in exchange for EMDEs’ commitment to ambitious net-zero targets. The EU, China, Japan, and South Korea, for example, could fund EMDEs’ decarbonization efforts at an annual cost of less than 0.3% of their combined GDP - a modest investment relative to the climate damage such an agreement would help avert.

The third pillar is a green industrial partnership between the EU, the United Kingdom, Norway, and selected countries in the Global South. Given its limited renewable-power potential, Europe will continue to rely on energy imports. But rather than shipping green electricity across oceans, it would be more efficient to relocate energy-intensive production to resource-rich EMDEs.

European industrial policies currently favor energy-intensive sectors and subsidize their decarbonization. A smarter approach would be to support downstream, high-value industries while phasing out protections for uncompetitive upstream production.

The fourth pillar is the creation of markets for carbon removal and nature protection. Reaching net-zero emissions implies net-negative emissions after 2050, yet carbon removal - whether technological or nature-based - remains underdeveloped, fragmented, and poorly incentivized.

Two innovations could help establish these markets. One is the introduction of cleanup certificates, which would allow emitters to take on carbon debt and repay it in the form of verified future removals, financed at scale through market demand.

Another potential solution is the creation of “nature shares” - a new class of financial asset designed to support long-term investment in biodiversity-rich regions. Unlike conventional carbon offsets, which are often plagued by credibility issues and short-termism, nature shares would offer a steady stream of carbon and biodiversity dividends, priced transparently and backed by robust public governance. These tools would enable markets to treat nature not as a liability, but as an asset.

The EU is pivotal to advancing this agenda. With its mature carbon market and regulatory credibility, the bloc is well positioned to serve as the backbone of emerging international coalitions. To that end, it must accelerate its own emissions reductions, expand the CBAM, and forge meaningful industrial partnerships. In a world approaching climate catastrophe, Europe has a rare opportunity to lead by example.

OPINION

By Chris Patten

Iran and the Fracturing West

L ONDON - Over the centuries, “the West” has come to represent much more than a geographic region. It now embodies the enduring legacy of ancient Greece and the Roman Empire, the cultural achievements of the European Renaissance, the evolution of political philosophy, and the spirit of exploration and discovery.

Since the end of World War II, however, the term has taken a more explicitly geopolitical and security-oriented meaning. From the mid-1940s until the fall of the Berlin Wall, Europe and its allies often defined themselves not only by their shared ideals but also by their opposition to the Soviet Union.

US President Donald Trump, in one of his many inane remarks about history and global affairs, claimed that the European Union was established to “screw” the United States. In fact, the opposite is true.

After 1945, Europeans were eager for America to remain actively involved rather than turn inward, as it had after World War I. Left to their own devices, European countries risked drifting into yet another conflict, potentially forcing the US to intervene again to restore peace. To prevent that, European leaders urged the US to maintain its presence on the continent as a bulwark against the growing threat of Soviet communism.

In response, the US encouraged Europe to pursue greater economic and political integration, leading to the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community and, eventually, the European Common Market. Both were seen by the US as essential to ensuring long-term peace and prosperity among its transatlantic allies and preventing the continent from impoverishing itself through trade wars and protectionist policies.

In 1949, NATO was established to defend Europe against Soviet expansionism. Together, the US and an increasingly integrated Europe laid the foundation for what we now call “the West” - a group of countries bound by democratic values and a strong commitment to multilateral cooperation.

The postwar order was underpinned by America’s status as the world’s leading economic and military power. As the Soviet Union collapsed - largely due to Western unity and resolve - former communist states transformed into market-oriented democracies, with relatively little violence apart from the tragic wars in the Balkans.

But regrettably, the US has abandoned the leadership role it naturally assumed during the postwar era, as Trump continues to dismantle the international order by undermining institutions and values that he neither understands nor respects.

Since returning to the White House, Trump has shown even less regard for democratic norms and the rule of law than he did during his first term. His recent actions call to mind Vice President J.D. Vance’s description of Trump as “America’s Hitler” (before he seized the opportunity to ride Trump’s coattails to the US Senate and, ultimately, the vice presidency. While I would not use such strong language, Trump is undoubtedly an authoritarian and a corrupt bully. Like a medieval monarch, he appears to believe that everything is his to claim simply because he wants it.

Given his authoritarian tendencies, it is hardly surprising that Trump doesn’t care for the liberal democratic order. In his view, other leaders are there to be instructed, not consulted. Any hint of disagreement is likely to provoke retaliatory economic measures, often in the form of tariffs on their exports to the US.

The recent G7 meeting is a prime example. The group of the world’s leading industrialized countries once had an eighth member: Russia. But after Russian President Vladimir Putin’s regime illegally annexed Crimea in 2014, the group’s other members rightly expelled it, turning the G8 back into the G7. Yet despite Putin’s ongoing war in Ukraine, Trump opened the summit in Canada by calling for Russia to be readmitted.

Much like his Oval Office confrontation with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky in February, Trump continued to blame Ukraine for being invaded. Russia’s record of unprovoked aggression appears to matter little to him. Once again, he gave the clear impression of being in Putin’s pocket.

Today, it is difficult to identify any values that most liberal democratic leaders still share with Trump. As a result, America’s allies must confront a sobering reality: the US - once the undisputed leader of the free world - is no longer a reliable partner.

While it was once widely believed that powerful countries had a responsibility to consider the interests of weaker ones, Trump views the world differently. In his eyes, America’s strength gives it the right to act as it pleases, and other countries should simply accept the consequences.

This mindset helps explain Trump’s decision to bomb Iran’s nuclear sites rather than use diplomacy to persuade the Islamic Republic to abandon its nuclear ambitions. But while Trump has celebrated the outcome of his “very successful attack,” Western unity and cooperation are far more likely to encourage Iran to play a more constructive and peaceful international role.

To be sure, Iran’s dangerous and repressive regime is, at least in part, the result of serious mistakes Western countries have made in dealing with the country over the past 70 years. The most notable example, of course, is the US-backed overthrow of its first democratically elected government in 1953.

The question now is whether Trump’s decision to bomb Iran has compounded these errors and dragged an already divided West into yet another bloody war in the Middle East. If so, it hardly inspires confidence that global stability and the international order are in the hands of a dangerously unstable leader.

Republic of Liberia



Invitation To Bid

Construction of Hospital
(ITB NO. NOCAL/SP/NCB/001/2025)

1. The National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL) through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has allocated funds for its Calendar Year Budget 2025 in United States Dollars.
2. The National Oil Company of Liberia intends to apply portion of its CSR budget appropriation to payment under the contract for the "CONSTRUCTION OF SINJE HOSPITAL" located in Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia. Bid received in excess under this process shall be automatically rejected at bid opening.
3. The National Oil Company of Liberia now invites sealed bids from interested eligible bidders for the Construction of Sinje Hospital to be constructed in Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia.
4. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding procedures as specified in the PPCA and approved by the PPCC, and is open to all qualified and eligible bidders as defined in the PPCA and its accompanying regulations. Eligible and qualified Bidders can submit their bids as indicated in the table below:

Contract Package	Description of Civil Works	Pre-Bid Conference/Site Inspection	Refundable Bid Security (US\$)	Submission Deadline Date & Time	Bid Opening Date & Time
Construction of Building (Hospital)	Construction of Hospital building typically containing basement, ramps, stairs and lobby.	August 11, 2025 (Mandatory) 10:00 AM – 5PM NOCAL Office & Site	\$20,000.00	August 22, 2025 1:00 PM	August 22, 2025 1:30 PM

Note: Bidders are responsible for their transportation to the Site (Grand Cape Mount County)

5. Eligible bidders may obtain further information from [National Oil Company of Liberia, procurement Unit, and inspect the bidding document at the address given below from Monday – Friday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM beginning August 1, 2025.
6. A complete set of bid documents in English may be purchased by eligible bidders from the Procurement Unit of the address below for a non-refundable fee of Two Hundred (US\$200.00) United States Dollars.
7. Deliver your bid to the address below on or before August 22, 2025. The employer reserve the right to accept or reject late application.
8. The Employer will not be responsible for any costs or expenses incurred by Bidders in connection with the preparation or delivery of their bids.
9. Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representative who choose to attend the activity.
10. All applications must be addressed to:

Procurement Unit
National Oil Company of Liberia (NOAL)
F&F Building, 2nd & 3rd Floor
63 Coconut Plantation
Monrovia, Liberia
Phone: +231770323103
WhatsApp #: +231770481854

Approved: 
President/CEO

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MOE, partners to build dormitories and resource center at BWI

The Ministry of Education and its partners are ready to construct modern dormitories and a resource center worth about US\$527,000 at the Booker T. Washington Institute (BWI) in Kakata, Margibi County.

By Ramsey N. Singbeh, Jr., in Margibi

Margibi, Liberia, August 12, 2025 - Following groundbreaking, the Ministry of Education and its partners are set to commence construction for modern dormitories and a resource center worth around US\$527,000 at the Booker T. Washington Institute (BWI) in Kakata City, Margibi County. Implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or UNIDO, the project is funded through the European Union's Global Gateway Initiative and co-funded by the Government of Sweden. It is expected to be implemented in eight months. At the groundbreaking over the weekend were the Minister of Education, Dr. Jarso Marley Jallah; the Liberian Senate Committee Chair on Education and Margibi County Senator, Nathaniel Falo McGill;

government's vision for education prove that when they work together, they can turn aspiration into concrete reality. Dr. Jallah added that the partnership is a shared commitment to education, to skills training, and empowering Liberian youths for job creation and sustainable development. The new facilities, she noted, will provide real tangible opportunities on grounds that the dormitories will give students safe and affordable housing on campus, which means less time spent commuting and more time focusing on their studies with greater access to resources, mentorship, and support that shape not only skilled professionals but also confidence and responsible citizens. The Minister explained that the project, which she further described as an opportunity for many people, will remove a key barrier to



(L-R) BWI Board Chair and Principal, Isaac Stevens, and Dr. Nancy T Freeman, Send McGill, Education Minister, Representation of Swedish Government, and Kakaka City Mayor, Gbarngawoe Eddie Seboe

Representatives of UNIDO and the Swedish Government, BWI Principal, Dr. Nancy T. Freeman, Kakaka City Mayor, Gbarngawoe Eddie Seboe and others, including development partners. Minister Jarso Jallah described the occasion as not only a groundbreaking ceremony, but also laying the groundwork for the future of Liberia. She noted, "We are here not just to lay a cornerstone for a new building, but to invest directly in the skills and potential of our young people and our nation." She said the new dormitories and a resource center for the Technical Center for Professional Training, Research, and Innovation (TCPTRI) are a powerful symbol of the government's commitment and a testament that they all share that skilled and educated youth are engines of progress. She expressed gratitude to the co-founding partners, the EU, and the government of Sweden, noting that their support and trust in the

education, allowing them to focus on their training without worrying about finding a place to stay. "But it's more than just a place to sleep, it's a place to live and grow. Dormitory life will help students build vital life skills-learning to live harmoniously with others, respecting different perspectives, and developing the time management and self-discipline that they will need to succeed in their new careers," she said. She added that the new resource center will be a hub for knowledge and technology providing learners with the tools they need to excel in today's competitive job market. Dr. Jallah indicated that the center will be a place for collaboration and innovation-a place where ideas take root and grow. She noted that as a government, they see technical and vocational education training as a strategic driver to the country's national

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

92 Liberian students off to China for studies

The Chinese Government, through its Embassy in Liberia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a dinner reception for ninety-two Liberian students who are off to China for higher education in various academic disciplines.

By Lincoln G. Peters
Monrovia, August 13, 2025: The 92 students are on the Chinese Government Bilateral Education, Foreign Affairs,



scholarship, while 172 and the Commission on Higher Liberian Students receive the Education, and past and Chinese Ambassador current Chinese scholarship Scholarship to finish their recipients. studies in Liberia.As part of In an opening remark, their departure formalities, Chinese Ambassador to the Chinese Embassy in Liberia, H. E Yin Chengwu, Monrovia on Monday, August expressed appreciation and 11, 2025, held a reception in congratulated all the young honor of the students, a Liberians who have been moment filled with hope and awarded the scholarship. honor. "Today, we gather to see off The program brought 92 Liberian students who are

going to study in China and present the Chinese Ambassador Scholarship to the University of Liberia, the Confucius Institute at the U.L., Tubman University, Cuttington University, and Bomi Community College, covering 172 students. Warmest congratulations to all the scholarship winners! We are proud of you." He stated. Furthermore, Ambassador Yin also expressed sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Monrovia City Council, and other relevant government agencies, and the universities for their cooperation and support, which have ensured the successful implementation and completion of all the scholarship programs. According to him, the China scholarship, in whatever form, is intended to enhance exchanges and cooperation, promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and Liberia. He added that it fully demonstrates China's commitment to the Chi



JPC Boss rejects Judge Kontoe's call for more courts in Bong,

- Urges urgent fix to failing Judicial System.

The Regional Coordinator for the Justice and Peace Commission (JPC), Mr. George Philip Mulbah, has pushed back against calls for the establishment of additional magisterial courts in Bong County, arguing that immediate priority should be given to upgrading and improving the condition of existing judicial facilities.

By: Edwin N Khakie
Gbarnga, Bong County, August 13, 2025: Speaking at the official opening of the August A.D. term of court in Gbarnga, Mr. Mulbah said that while the idea of expanding judicial infrastructure is not entirely misplaced, it would be counterproductive to create new courts without first addressing systemic inefficiencies and the poor state of current facilities. "We think it's not just about making speeches but acting on them. Several times during court openings, we've heard similar statements, yet the same problems and mistakes keep repeating," Mr. Mulbah said. The JPC official stressed that while Alternative Dispute

practitioners serving in rural parts of Bong County are unable to fully deliver justice because of structural and systemic shortcomings. He cautioned that building new courts without fixing these flaws would only increase the strain on the judiciary. "Magisterial courts in the interior often torment our people. People are sent to prison for months over minor issues like verbal insults. This is not fair," Mr. Mulbah asserted. He cited the example of the



Bishop Simpson suggests harsh penalty for drug importers

By: Naneka A. Hoffman

Monrovia, Liberia; August 13, 2025 - The Diocesan Bishop of the West African Council of the 35th Episcopal District of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World Inc., Dr. Leo M. Simpson, has called on the Liberian government to impose harsh punishments on individuals caught importing illegal drugs into the country. Speaking in an exclusive interview on August 12, 2025, at his office, Bishop Simpson stressed the urgent need for tougher penalties to curb Liberia's growing drug crisis. "The issue of drugs in our country, even though it requires money, is beyond money," he said. According to him, while financial resources are important in the fight against

spread of illegal drug use. He recalled that many young people were forcibly drugged to participate in combat during the war. Citing a study, he noted that 44.9% of male combatants and 12.3% of female combatants admitted to using drugs during the conflict. This wartime exposure, he said, has had lasting effects, contributing to today's widespread drug abuse. "In the post-war context, substance use has become a key factor contributing to increased interpersonal violence, sexual risk-taking, violent crime, and other problems in Liberian society," he added. Bishop Simpson urged the government to overhaul the nation's drug laws by increasing the maximum jail sentence for drug offenses from ten to



drugs, strong laws are equally critical in deterring traffickers. He emphasized that existing laws are too weak to stop rising influx of narcotics, with traffickers taking advantage of Liberia's porous borders and weak enforcement systems. He believes that introducing a death penalty for major traffickers would send a strong message to those involved in the illegal trade. Bishop Simpson, who also serves as Principal and Chief Administrator of the Haywood Mission Institute in Old Road, Monrovia, described drug abuse in Liberia as a pressing public health and social challenge, particularly affecting youth and vulnerable populations. He linked the current crisis to the aftermath of Liberia's civil wars (1989-2003), which left fractured institutions, high unemployment, and deep poverty that have fueled the

twenty years, and ensuring mandatory rehabilitation for all individuals apprehended for drug use whether out on bail or already in prison. President Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr., recently announced an aggressive, multi-prong National Anti-Drug Action Plan to address alarming surge of drug abuse and trafficking across Liberia. This followed receipt of Progress Report of the Multisectoral Steering Committee on Drugs and Substance Abuse, the Executive Mansion says. According to a release, the President described the proliferation of drugs as "an attack on our future" and reaffirmed his unwavering commitment to safeguard Liberia's youth, communities, and future generations from the scourge of substance abuse. Editing by Jonathan Browne

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Starts from page 6 92 Liberian students off to China for studies

na-Liberia strategic partnership and building a community with a shared future for humanity.

Speaking on behalf of the government, Liberia's Minister of Education, Dr. Jarso M. Jallah expressed excitement and appreciation to the Chinese government for the scholarship, while terming China-Liberia relations as fruitful and impactful.

" We want to thank the Chinese government for the scholarship. The Chinese government has been a help in strengthening our human resources capacity. I have a few employees from the Ministry who just returned with PHD from China. Now, I hope that you will see yourself as an ambassador of Liberia in China and take good care of yourself," she concluded.

For his part, Senate Committee Chair on Education and Margibi County Senator, Nathaniel F. McGill, described China-Liberia diplomatic relations as necessary and rewarding, while urging the scholarship recipients to demonstrate legal respect while in China.

" While serving as Minister of State under former President George M. Weah's leadership, I was fortunate to send many Liberians to China for studies. I want to thank the Chinese government through its embassy for the educational help. Liberia remains committed to the one-China policy, and we will ensure that the relationship between the two countries remains fruitful," he concluded.

Starts from back page Commission on Arms trashes corruption allegations

sending misinformation and lies to certain media institutions for personal motives other than professionalism, as the IAA itself has clarified that it is not aware of any audit report from the Commission neither it has conducted an audit there.

The Liberia National Commission on Arms subsequently identified the Internal Auditor involved as Matthew Lolyd Togba, who it reveals, has been recalled by the IAA.

Also speaking, the Vice Chairman of LiNCA, Attorney V. Benjamin K. Wymon, a retired Major of the Armed Forces of Liberia, notes that public service in Liberia is a difficult thing. "We inherited some very disgruntled elements- people will poor work habit. If you think that you will be here and not being supervised, that will not happen", Atty. Wymon underscores.

He notes that Internal Auditor Matthew Togba was in a constant habit of requesting for money without wanting it to be documented, adding "I have tried to avoid

what is called in Economics, recurrent expenditure, and people are not happy about this."

He vows that under his watch as Vice Chair, "five cents will not be spent at the Commission without accountability."Atty. Wymon clarifies that vehicles purchased by the entity went thru procurement process, contrary to reports that they were bought single-handedly without transparency, adding that documents are available at the Commission to substantiate this.

Meanwhile, the Liberia National Commission on Arms says it will shortly begin registration of single-barrel guns across the country. Chairman Fromayan explains that the exercise will start with massive public awareness campaigns that will involve county superintendents and other local leaders.

"We have written the President for funding and logistics. There is no budget line for this Commission", he reveals. Story by Jonathan Browne

Starts from page 6 JPC Boss rejects Judge Kontoe's

Gbartala Magisterial Court, which currently operates from a borrowed market building due to the absence of a dedicated judicial hall.

While acknowledging that Bong County might eventually need additional courts, Mr. Mulbah maintained that the immediate focus should be on rehabilitating existing judicial facilities, improving magistrates' adherence to human rights standards, and

ensuring fair and impartial justice delivery. Mr. Mulbah's remarks came in direct response to Bong County Resident Judge, His Honor Boima Kontoe, who on Monday used his opening charge for the August term of court to call for the establishment of six additional magisterial courts across the county to improve access to justice. - Edited by Othello B. Garblah.

Starts from page 5 MOE, partners to build dormitories

growth, and this is why moving forward with the Litcom Bill is critically important, and they are going to ensure working with Senator McGill and the legislature to ensure that it is fast-tracked.

Also speaking, Senator McGill commended the European Union and UNIDO for what he described as a great opportunity.

He assured them that working with the Minister of Education, the TVET Bill is almost completed, adding that the only reason the Bill is not being passed into law, is because of a little issue that is almost settled.

Sen. McGill referenced the recent "Say No To Drugs" campaign, saying the country does not have these kinds of facilities available to take less-fortunate youths from the street and give them life and hope, leading them to find alternatives to life than being on the street.

He assured the public that upon their return from break, the bill will be passed in first week of October, while assuring UNIDO of full support of the Margibi Legislative Caucus. Editing by Jonathan Browne

Lonestar Cell MTN reflects on July 26 celebration

-As it launches Waysay Wasa Dubai Edition

Monrovia, Liberia; August 12, 2025 - Lonestar Cell MTN Mobile Money Inc. (LCMMMI) says it made sure that the days leading up to Liberia's 2025 Independence Day celebration and the weekend that followed were filled with excitement.

The leading mobile GSM Company in a release issued Monday, August 11, 2025, said the period featured Discount Markets, where customers enjoyed 30% off purchases made via the MoMo app.

According to Lonestar Cell MTN, these markets provided local entrepreneurs a valuable platform to showcase and sell their products. The Discount Markets ran from July 24th to 25th.

The discount fever also extended to select

campaign's milestones and unveiled what's in store for this year. Attendees won exciting prizes, including bags of rice, smartphones, smart TVs, and power generators.

The event climaxed with the big reveal: 12 lucky winners will receive an all-expenses-paid, one-week trip to Dubai! Adding to the excitement, MTN treated the crowd to live performances by top Liberian artists such as MC Caro, King Original, and Takun J, showcasing MTN's ongoing commitment to supporting local arts and entertainment. Meanwhile, MTN Business also joined the celebration, offering discounted LTE router packages with larger data bandwidths at reduced rates, bringing ease and enjoyment to Liberians during the Independence Day weekend.

Through these activities,



convenience stores and restaurants, where customers received up to 30% off when they paid, using the MoMo app.

A major highlight of the celebrations was the official launch of LCMMMI's flagship promotion, "Waysay Wasa," now in its fifth edition, themed the "Dubai Edition." Held at the ERA Supermarket parking lot in Monrovia, the launch event celebrated the

Lonestar Cell MTN once again demonstrated its dedication to enriching lives, empowering communities, and celebrating Liberia in a truly unforgettable way.

As always, MTN remains committed to staying bold, bright, and everywhere you go, because at Lonestar Cell MTN, we're not just celebrating Independence, we're Touching Lives. Press Release

Subscribe to our website
Get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

WE DO PHOTOCOPY

PLEASE KEEP THE BOOK CLOSE

2 Colors Heidelberg Machines

PRINTING

WE DO PHOTOCOPY

WE DO PHOTOCOPY

Le gouvernement libérien accepte que le corps de l'ancien ministre d'Etat soit inhumé aux États-Unis

Le gouvernement du Liberia a annoncé qu'il respectera le souhait de la veuve de l'ancien ministre d'État aux Affaires présidentielles, M. Sylvester M. Grigsby, décédé récemment, d'inhumer son époux aux

au Liberia. M. Grigsby, 77 ans, est décédé le week-end dernier aux États-Unis, où il suivait un traitement médical. Mais la famille, et particulièrement son épouse résidant en Amérique, a exprimé la volonté de l'enterrer sur place, invoquant leur proximité et les longues années qu'il avait

Jerolinmek Matthews Piah, a confirmé la décision du gouvernement :

« Nous respectons et soutenons le choix de Mme Grigsby concernant le lieu de repos final de son époux », a-t-il déclaré.

Une carrière exemplaire au service de la nation

La disparition de M. Grigsby, figure respectée de la vie publique et diplomatique libérienne, a suscité une vive émotion dans le pays, où de nombreux messages de condoléances ont afflué sur les réseaux sociaux.

Dans un communiqué daté du 9 août 2025, la Présidence a fait part de la « profonde tristesse » du président Joseph Nyuma Boakai, qui a salué « un ami de confiance, un homme d'État avisé et un pilier d'intégrité dans le service public ». Le chef de l'État a souligné la perte « incommensurable » que représente son décès pour l'administration et pour la nati



États-Unis. Initialement, l'exécutif envisageait de rapatrier la dépouille afin de lui offrir des funérailles nationales

passées à ses côtés. S'adressant à la presse ce mardi 12 août, le ministre de l'Information, des Affaires culturelles et du Tourisme,

▶ &217·' 2\$*3

Crise à S.T. Nagbe : l'Église Méthodiste Unie du Liberia renforce la protection du culte et des biens

La Conférence annuelle du Liberia de l'Église Méthodiste Unie (LAC/UMC) a fermement condamné ce qu'elle qualifie de « perturbation regrettable et injustifiée » survenue le dimanche 10 août devant l'église Stephen Trowen Nagbe United Methodist (S.T. Nagbe UMC), sur Tubman Boulevard, malgré sa fermeture récente.

Dans un communiqué, le Comité exécutif de la LAC/UMC a indiqué que cet incident, impliquant selon les témoignages un groupe d'anciens responsables de l'église révoqués ou suspendus, confirmait la nécessité de l'ordre de fermeture du 6 août. Cette mesure visait, selon lui, à protéger les fidèles, préserver les biens et maintenir l'ordre public. Trois mois de tensions croissantes

D'après les autorités ecclésiastiques, l'église S.T. Nagbe subit depuis plus de trois mois des troubles répétés : obstruction de cultes, perturbation de cérémonies sacrées telles

que mariages, Sainte Cène et funérailles. Ces actes auraient gravement entamé la paix, l'unité et la discipline spirituelle au sein de la congrégation.

Le Comité exécutif accuse certains fidèles affiliés à l'Église Méthodiste Mondiale (Global Methodist Church - GMC), un mouvement dissident, d'alimenter ces troubles. Ces derniers auraient tenté, après avoir voulu se retirer de la LAC/UMC, d'occuper les locaux de S.T. Nagbe et d'en exclure les membres souhaitant rester au sein de l'Église Méthodiste Unie.

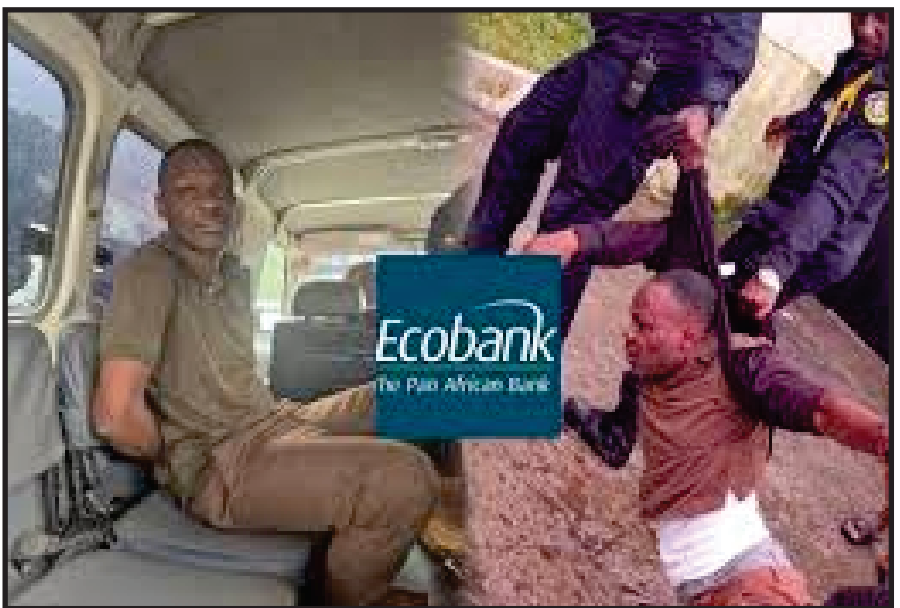
« Ce différend ne porte ni sur la foi ni sur la question du mariage homosexuel, mais sur la

propriété de l'église, le bâtiment et sa légitime possession », précise le communiqué.

Démenti sur les rumeurs de mariage homosexuel

La LAC/UMC a rejeté comme « fausses et trompeuses » les allégations circulant sur les réseaux sociaux selon lesquelles l'évêque de l'église s'apprêterait à célébrer un mariage homosexuel. Elle rappelle que la Conférence annuelle du Liberia et la Conférence centrale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest maintiennent la définition du mariage comme une union sacrée entr

e un ▶ &217·' 2\$*3



Éditorial

Lutter contre la drogue avec sincérité

Le président Joseph Boakai a présenté jeudi dernier un Plan national de lutte contre la drogue, ambitieux et multidimensionnel, destiné à répondre à la montée inquiétante de la consommation et du trafic de stupéfiants au Liberia. Le lancement a coïncidé avec un défilé dans les rues de Monrovia, organisé par des militantes anti-drogue – principalement des femmes et des mères – pour attirer l'attention des autorités sur la prolifération du trafic, de la vente et de l'usage de substances dangereuses dans le pays.

Dans un communiqué de l'Executive Mansion, le chef de l'État a qualifié cette prolifération de drogues d'« attaque contre notre avenir » et réaffirmé son engagement à protéger la jeunesse, les communautés et les générations futures du fléau de la toxicomanie.

Si nous saluons l'initiative présidentielle, force est de constater que la lutte antidrogue au Liberia semble souffrir d'un excès de discours et d'un manque d'actions concrètes. Les stupéfiants continuent de franchir nos frontières, y compris via l'aéroport international, sans réelle entrave.

Dès son arrivée au pouvoir, M. Boakai avait déclaré la drogue « Urgence nationale de santé publique » et s'était soumis personnellement à un test de dépistage, enjoignant tous les responsables publics à en faire de même. Mais cette directive est restée largement lettre morte.

Près de deux ans après, l'Agence nationale de lutte contre la drogue (LDEA) a déjà changé de direction à trois reprises, sans pour autant endiguer le trafic qui ravage notre jeunesse. Les arrestations annoncées se soldent souvent par la remise en liberté rapide des suspects, sans procès, ce qui alimente le sentiment d'impunité.

Le président Boakai a promis une lutte « implacable et sans distinction », affirmant qu'« aucun statut, aucun titre, aucun uniforme, ni aucune connexion » ne protégera les personnes impliquées dans le trafic de drogue. Mais pour que cette promesse inspire confiance, il faut passer des paroles aux actes fermes et visibles.

Nous appelons le gouvernement à mobiliser toutes les ressources disponibles pour traiter cette urgence nationale, protéger la jeunesse actuelle et préserver l'avenir du pays. La véritable clé de cette bataille se résume en un mot : Action.



Starts from page 8

Le gouvernement libérien accepte que le corps de

on, rappelant ses décennies de service dévoué, son leadership et son engagement indéfectible envers le progrès du Liberia. M. Grigsby était considéré comme l'un des membres les plus expérimentés du gouvernement Boakai. Sa carrière s'étendait sur plusieurs décennies, depuis les années 1980, sous différentes administrations. Il avait notamment occupé de hautes fonctions au ministère des Affaires étrangères - don't celles de vice-ministre chargé de la Coopération internationale et de ministre des Affaires étrangères - sous la présidence d'Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. Ancien éditeur du Sun Times durant l'ère Samuel Kanyon Doe, il avait également représenté le Liberia comme ambassadeur

auprès du Royaume de Belgique et du Benelux. Il avait servi dans le gouvernement intérimaire d'unité nationale du président Amos C. Sawyer avant d'être nommé ministre d'État aux Affaires présidentielles par Mme Sirleaf, succédant au défunt Johnny McClain. Son intégrité, sa rigueur et son patriotisme lui avaient valu la confiance des plus hautes autorités, qui lui confièrent à plusieurs reprises des missions internationales d'importance. Avec sa disparition, le Liberia perd l'un de ses serviteurs les plus dévoués et respectés, don't l'empreinte sur la diplomatie et la gouvernance nationales restera durable.

Starts from page 8

Crise à S.T. Nagbe : l'Église Méthodiste Unie du Liberia

homme et une femme, conformément à l'enseignement biblique et aux lois libériennes. Cette position a été réaffirmée lors de la Conférence centrale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest au Ghana en décembre 2024 et lors de la 192 session annuelle de la LAC/UMC en février 2025, qui ont toutes deux également insisté sur la protection des propriétés méthodistes à travers le Liberia. Appel au respect de la loi Les dirigeants ecclésiastiques se sont engagés à garantir aux fidèles un cadre de culte sécurisé, avertissant que toute personne responsable de troubles ou de

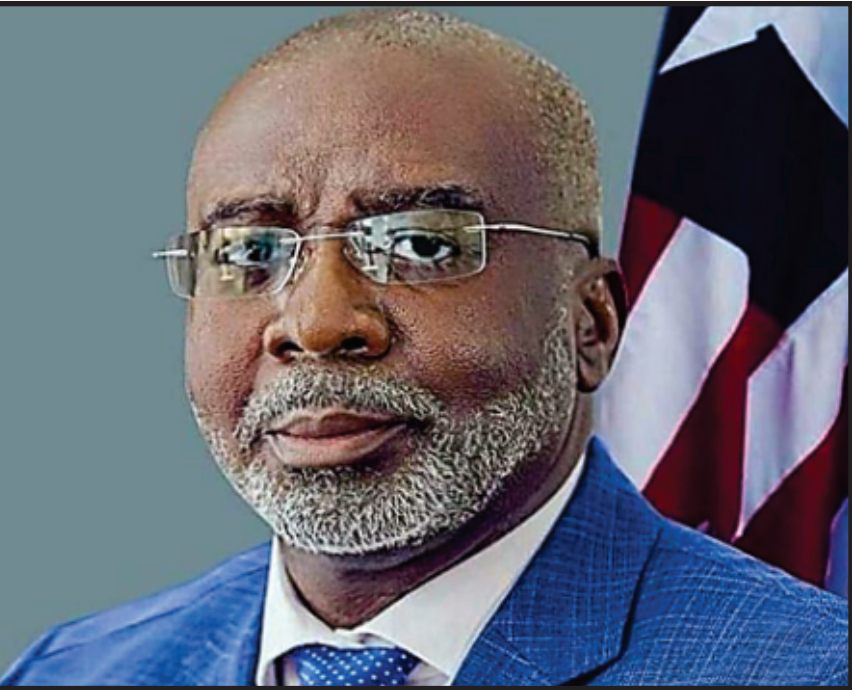
dégradations fera face à des poursuites conformément à la loi libérienne. En attendant, les membres de S.T. Nagbe UMC sont invités à participer aux cultes dans d'autres églises méthodistes unies de Monrovia et ses environs, sous la supervision du surintendant de district, qui coordonne avec les forces de l'ordre pour assurer la sécurité et l'ordre public. Fondée il y a plus de deux siècles, l'Église Méthodiste Unie rappelle qu'elle a joué un rôle majeur dans l'histoire du Liberia et qu'elle entend maintenir ses positions doctrinales ainsi que ses politiques en matière de gestion des biens.

Procès pour incendie criminel au Capitole : les avocats de Cllr. Koffa exigent la communication des preuves

Les avocats de l'ancien président de la Chambre des représentants, Cllr. Jonathan Fonati Koffa, et de trois autres prévenus ont déposé une motion de communication de preuves devant le juge Roosevelt Willie, de la Cour criminelle « A ». Ils reprochent à l'accusation de ne pas avoir produit les éléments à charge dans le procès relatif à l'incendie criminel du Capitole. Les accusations M. Koffa et les coaccusés Dixon W. Seboe, Abu S. Kamara et Jacob C. Debbie sont poursuivis pour conspiration, sollicitation criminelle, tentative de meurtre, agression aggravée, détention illégale d'arme à feu, destruction de biens, mise en danger d'autrui et vol. Arrêtés le 16 mai 2025, ils ont été libérés sous caution en déposant un titre de propriété comme garantie. Après un examen préliminaire, le tribunal municipal de Monrovia a estimé qu'il existait des motifs suffisants pour poursuivre, transférant l'affaire à la Première

circonscription judiciaire, Assises criminelles « A ». La requête de la défense Dans leur motion, déposée le 1er août 2025, les avocats affirment que, 42 jours après la signification de l'acte d'accusation, le ministère public n'a pas communiqué les preuves à charge, en violation des règles de procédure. La défense souligne que cette communication est essentielle pour préparer la contestation des accusations et démontrer l'innocence des prévenus. Elle demande

également un procès rapide, conformément à la Constitution de 1986. « Les co-prévenus nient s'être jamais rencontrés dans le but de commettre les crimes qui leur sont reprochés et sollicitent une instruction accélérée », indique la motion. Les avocats demandent au tribunal d'ordonner au parquet de fournir l'ensemble des éléments utilisés pour l'inculpation et de garantir le respect des droits fondamentaux de leurs clients.



Libéria : Vers la création du premier Institut d'enseignement supérieur de police

La vice-directrice générale chargée de la formation et du développement des ressources humaines de la Police nationale du Libéria (LNP), Mme Sadatu L. M. Reeves, a annoncé l'ouverture prochaine du tout premier institut d'enseignement supérieur national de police du pays. Commandante de l'Académie et École de formation de la Police nationale, Mme Reeves a indiqué que les préparatifs étaient déjà bien avancés pour la mise en place de cette institution. S'exprimant lors de la cérémonie de remise de diplômes à 166 agents du Service de protection exécutive (EPS) ayant achevé le cours de base en protection rapprochée - deuxième promotion -, elle a précisé que le Collège offrira des



diplômes, avant de développer à terme des programmes complets de licence en gestion des forces de l'ordre et en justice criminelle. Mme Reeves a souligné que l'objectif est de doter les agents non seulement de compétences opérationnelles solides, mais également d'une formation académique approfondie, afin de mieux servir l'État. Elle a par ailleurs réaffirmé son intention de créer une école de maintien de la paix, destinée à préparer les policiers libériens à des déploiements régionaux et internationaux. Elle a également lancé un appel pour obtenir un appui au développement de laboratoires de police scientifique, outils qu'elle juge essentiels pour renforcer les enquêtes criminelles et promouvoir une approche basée sur des preuves scientifiques. « Nous voulons faire du Centre de formation de la police un pôle d'excellence reconnu non seulement au Libéria, mais dans toute l'Afrique », a-t-elle déclaré. Présent à la cérémonie, le conseiller principal de la police auprès de l'ambassade des États-Unis à Monrovia, M. Steve Kissik, a réaffirmé le soutien américain à la Police nationale. Il a qualifié cet événement d'« étape importante » dans les efforts du Libéria pour renforcer son secteur de la sécurité et améliorer la protection des personnalités. De son côté, le président de la Commission sénatoriale sur la sécurité, la défense et le renseignement, le sénateur du comté de Lofa, Momo Cyrus, a assuré que le Sénat continuerait à soutenir la LNP dans ses efforts de renforcement des capacités et d'amélioration logistique. « Avec les moyens limités que nous vous avons accordés, nous avons déjà constaté des progrès significatifs. En tant que président de la Commission sur la sécurité, la défense et le renseignement, je réaffirme l'engagement du Sénat à consolider cette institution et à garantir la sécurité nationale », a-t-il affirmé. La création du Collège national de police pourrait constituer un atout majeur pour le secteur sécuritaire libérien. Depuis plusieurs années, de nombreux citoyens dénoncent le manque de professionnalisme de certains agents, accusés à plusieurs reprises d'excès de violence et de brutalités envers des civils pacifiques.

FEATUREARTICLE

The Shadows of Leadership: Analyzing the Legacy of Mobutu Sese Seko in the Context of Contemporary African Governance:

Where did the Downtrodden-Masses go Wrong or continue to go Wrong on the Land of their Mothers and Fathers, that they have suffered and continue to suffer at the hands of their Brothers and Sisters?:By: Austin S Fallah-A True Son of the Planet Earth Soil: fallahas@yahoo.com

The history of African leadership is complex, marked by monumental achievements and profound failures.

In the pantheon of leaders who have shaped the continent's political landscape, few evoke as much controversy as Joseph Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga, the late president of Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Listening to Jeff Koinange's YouTube discourse on Zaire prompted a profound reflection on the ramifications of Mobutu's despotic rule and whether contemporary African leaders have genuinely internalized the lessons from his tyrannical governance. The contrast between Mobutu's kleptocratic leadership and the dreams of leaders like Patrice Emery Lumumba reveals a painful historical narrative that continues to shape the socio-economic fabric of Africa today.

Mobutu's ascent to power in the 1960s marked a significant turning point for Zaire, shaping its trajectory for decades. Initially welcomed as a leader who could stabilize a tumultuous nation after the turbulent assassination of Lumumba, Mobutu's governance gradually revealed a ruthlessness that would devastate an entire country. His rule was characterized by an extreme concentration of power, enforced through corruption, suppression of dissent, and a cult of personality that left little room for political alternatives. The grim specter of air-breathing human beings subjected to dehumanizing conditions emerged starkly as Mobutu's actions systematically drained the country's wealth while millions languished in poverty.

Mobutu's exploitation of national resources was emblematic of a broader tragedy in Africa, where natural wealth often serves as both a blessing and a curse. The Democratic Republic of Congo is home to vast mineral resources, including diamonds, gold, and cobalt, which are crucial for global industries. Journalist Jeff Koinange's assertion that every cell phone has Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in it is a living truth.

When Africa unites, it will live in every corner of the earth, elevating humanity to a promised land of peace and unity. Yet, during Mobutu's rule, these riches were funneled into the pockets of the so-called elites, while the general populace remained deprived. Reports continue to reveal widespread malnutrition, inadequate healthcare, and failing infrastructure, painting a disheartening picture of a nation rich in resources but poor in human development. What lessons, if any, have leaders in Africa drawn from this catastrophic example of leadership? butu's legacy raises fundamental questions about the nature of leadership in Africa.

The challenges faced by African nations are often rooted in a complex interplay of historical injustices, colonial legacies, and internal conflicts. However, Mobutu's era is a cautionary tale about the potential for power to corrupt. His regime, marked by African human rights abuses and economic mismanagement, offers a critical lens through which to examine the present and future of governance on the continent. Some might argue that contemporary leaders are learning from the failures of previous regimes, adapting their strategies to fit an evolving democratic political landscape.

Yet, an alarming trend persists: the entrenchment of corrupt practices and the failure to prioritize the welfare of citizens remain prevalent across various African nations. Are today's leaders merely echoing the kleptocratic patterns set forth by their predecessors? In the face of poverty and systemic corruption, where do the downtrodden-masses go wrong? One can not ignore the echoes of Mobutu in today's leadership styles across Africa.

For instance, leaders who refuse to relinquish power, employ oppressive tactics against dissenters, and create an environment where political opposition is silenced appear alarmingly common.

Just as Mobutu eliminated Lumumba, many modern leaders have sought to discredit or eliminate political rivals, reinforcing an institutional culture that places the interests of an individual or a small, corrupt, ruling so-called elite above those of the populace. Moreover, various regimes continue to exploit national resources without equitable distribution or sustainable development for their citizens. The allure of wealth extracted from the ground can overshadow the responsibility of stewardship that leaders owe to their citizens.

This cycle perpetuates generational poverty, dissatisfaction, and, ultimately, unrest. Thus, how can African leaders break this destructive cycle that has historically suppressed their nations? In addressing this question, it is essential to explore how the lessons from Mobutu's reign have been interpreted or misinterpreted by his successors. While some leaders have adopted his oppression and wealth accumulation tactics, emerging movements in various countries reflect a grassroots desire for accountability, transparency, and equitable resource distribution.

The Arab Spring, for instance, showed that populations are willing to rise against oppressive regimes, demanding not just change, but a transformation in how leadership is conceptualized. The awakening of civil society in Africa indicates that while the legacy of leaders like Mobutu looms, the appetite for a different kind of leadership is growing increasingly intense. Internationally, the perception of African leadership has often been marred by the shadows of dictators like Mobutu.

Yet, there is hope inspired by positive progressive

movements, not a bunch of hooligans hidden behind the shadow of saviors, but very corrupt in their past and daily actions. Those are not saviors or revolutionaries but vampires-hyenas money eaters. Various Pan-African initiatives are taking root, focusing on collaboration and collective advancement. Some ECOWAS and African Union leaders who are advocates have begun championing governance models centered around accountability and democratic principles.

These examples (accountability and democratic principles) demonstrate that change is possible when leaders strive for the betterment of their nations rather than personal enrichment. As the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to grapple with the repercussions of Mobutu's legacy, it serves as a vivid reminder of the urgent need for a new generation of leaders who prioritize ethical governance and the welfare of their citizens.

Technology, development, infrastructure, education, clean and safe drinking water, constant electricity, good farmers to market roads, paved urban streets, and healthcare must precede individual gain. With Africa's vast potential and resources, the challenge lies in harnessing this wealth for the people's good, rather than letting it fall victim to the greed of the unpatriotic few. The echoes of history remain potent, and while there are certainly parallels between Mobutu's era and today's political landscape in Africa, it is also a time of hope.

The rise of positive engagement and dialogue in some civil societies and increased political awareness and accountability are woven into the leadership narrative on the continent. The struggle, however, is far from over. Mobutu's reign remains a cautionary tale of the dangers of narcissism in leadership, a reminder that governing is a privilege grounded in the responsibility to uplift, not exploit.

The trajectory of leadership in Africa, shaped by the heavy influence of figures like Mobutu Sese Seko, continues to be a reflective journey of lessons learned and unlearned. As current leaders navigate the complexities of governance, they must grapple with the enduring impact of kleptocratic regimes while striving for ethical, transparent, and inclusive leadership.

In their quest for dignity and justice, Africa's downtrodden-masses urge leaders to abandon the tragic legacies of the past and forge a future where potential is realized, resources are equitably shared, and the horrors of dehumanization of airbreathers give way to a vibrant tapestry of progress and hope. Perhaps the turning point is acknowledging that leadership is not simply about power but responsibility, a legacy that must periodically serve the people over personal ambition. The accurate measure of leadership resides in this intersection of power and accountability.

Weah is not flawless

In Liberian politics, moments of internal dispute often reverberate far beyond the walls of the Capitol. The recent resignation and subsequent allegations by Montserrado County Senator Saah H. Joseph against former President George M. Weah and senior officials of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) are no exception.

By Lincoln G. Peters
Monrovia, August 13, 2025: Responding to this hullabaloo, Margibi County Senator and Chair of the CDC Legislative Caucus, Nathaniel F. McGill, says former President Weah is not flawless. However, he expressed his



disappointment in Senator Joseph but remains resolute that the CDC's foundation is unshaken and its future, especially a potential comeback in the 2029 presidential elections, is promising. Senator McGill, speaking after the ceremony for the 2025 Chinese Government and Ambassador Scholarship recipients held at the Chinese Embassy in Oldest Congo Town on August 11, 2025, did not mince words regarding his feelings about Senator Joseph's departure. While he acknowledged his respect for Sen. Joseph and the disappointment the resignation caused, he was unequivocal in his stance: "I am not concerned about the resignation of Sen. Saah Joseph. I am only disappointed in him for so many reasons. I have a lot of respect for Sen. Joseph, but he disappointed me. Everything Sen. Joseph said against former President George M. Weah is a complete lie." McGill's comments reflect a deep sense of betrayal, not merely because Sen. Joseph left the party, but more so due to the nature of the allegations leveled against former President Weah and the CDC. According to McGill, Sen. Joseph's claims lack merit and are untrue, thus warranting an apology to both Mr. Weah and the CDC community. The senator elaborated that the contributions of the CDC and President Weah to the life and career of Sen. Joseph have been "unprecedented and many," implying that gratitude, rather than criticism, would be more

appropriate. CDC's resilience in the face of defections Senator McGill maintains that the CDC remains robust and unbreakable. Drawing parallels with the party's historical resilience, McGill recalled, "Go back to 2011, people left the providing platforms for Liberians to excel, rather than the negativity projected by his critics. He depicted the former president as a figure whose generosity and vision extended beyond the confines of politics. "Former President Weah did a lot of things for so many of us, when he had no reason to do it. Of course, this guy was playing football when he had no interest in becoming president of Liberia, but he invested in people, providing international scholarships, business opportunities, and even providing shelter and a home for people." "Be proud when someone does something for you, say it," he advised, underscoring the value of acknowledging good deeds amidst a climate of political mudslinging. Sen McGill's response to Sen. Joseph further descended into a message of reassurance for CDC supporters, though it was a critique of Sen. Joseph's defection and criticism of Weah. Addressing the CDCians directly, he declared: "We are telling Cdcian[s], don't panic. People like us were not around, so people won the election. When we say it, people can say we are making big mouth. I will be on board with President Weah in 2029, I mean, on the campaign. And you know when I'm on board. We understand that in the Liberian political terrain, to get back to power, it's very easy. So, we will be marching to victory in 2029. We have learned a lot. We made mistakes." His statement was not just about his personal commitment to the CDC, but also a demonstration of confidence in the party's ability to recapture political power. He argues that the political terrain is familiar to them and positions himself as a key player in orchestrating the CDC's return. Commenting on the performance of the Unity Party (UP), McGill questioned what tangible changes had been introduced, especially regarding infrastructure projects, stating, "The UP government is not doing anything different. The UP was criticizing our road project. Now, what are they doing differently? It's not the same road." This comparison serves to highlight what he perceives as continuity rather than progress under UP leadership, further bolstering his argument for a CDC resurgence. -Edited by Othello B. Garblah.

CDC ex-chairman gets top diplomatic post

By Lincoln G. Peters
President Joseph Nyuma Boakai, Sr., has nominated former ruling Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) ex-national Chairman, Mr. George G. Solo, as Liberia's Ambassador-Designate to the Republic of Italy. President Boakai, in a communication to the President Pro-Tempore of the Liberian Senate, Nyonblee Karnaga-Lawrence, dated August 12, 2025, urged the Senate to accord the nomination expedited consideration upon its return from constituency break. This, he emphasized, will ensure a smooth transition and sustained momentum in the Government's diplomatic engagements. Upon confirmation, Ambassador-Designate Solo will be charged with representing Liberia's interests in Italy, deepening bilateral relations, fostering economic cooperation, and advancing the nation's foreign policy priorities. President Boakai reaffirmed his

call for all officials of government to continue upholding the highest standards of diligence, commitment, integrity, professionalism, and loyalty in service to the country and its people. George G. Solo, not a very seasoned political figure in Liberia, came to light when he served as the national Chairman of the CDC, formerly the ruling party. During his time with the CDC, Solo was an outspoken critic of the Unity Party regime, led by then President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and her Vice President, Joseph Boakai—now the country's President. Solo's political journey took a turn when he parted ways with both former President George Weah and the CDC just prior to the pivotal 2017 election, an event that saw his previous party ascend to national leadership. -Edited by Othello B. Garblah.



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!

Monrovia, Liberia; August 13, 2025 - The Executive Chairperson of the Liberia National Commission on Arms (LiNCA) James M. Fromayan, trashes reports linking the Commission to corruption as lies being orchestrated by people, who claim to be journalists from actual work of the commission. Addressing a news conference Tuesday, 12 August in the conference room of the Commission behind the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Monrovia, Mr. Fromayan revealed that he inherited a depilated LiNCA building, with leakages everywhere.



including offices of the chairperson's, so he had to first refurbish the entire building.

“So we decided to give the building a facelift; we de-roofed the building and brought in new furniture and did painting”, he explains, adding, “Since I

came, we were able to purchase seven (7) vehicles: 3 SUVs for Commissioners, 4 JAC pickups with three in the pool for rural arrears.”

He notes that in the face of these developments, there are people who want to besmear his image and the Commission, people, he notes, who claim to be journalists but can't investigate before publishing or broadcasting whatever stories they have.

Chairman Fromayan says he has written formal complaints to media institutions involved and the Press Union of Liberia for intervention, and that one of the media entities has apologized, while the other has been given 72 hours to retract the story or risk being taken to court.

He suspects these activities have been the work of an Internal Auditor from the Internal Auditing Agency deployed at the Commission, who have been involved in clandestine acts.



PUBLISHED BY THE SEARCHLIGHT COMMUNICATIONS INC.,
UN Drive, P O. Box 1266
Opposite the National Investment Commission
Monrovia - Liberia.

Tel: 0886484201 / 0777007529
0886978282 / 0775407211

Website: www.thenewdawnliberia.com
Email: info@thenewdawnliberia.com

A collage of various New Dawn publications. It includes a newspaper with the headline 'JSS\$2.5m for Mont. by-elections', a calendar titled 'New Dawn CALENDAR', a magazine titled 'New Dawn Sports', and a brochure titled 'New Dawn BROCHURE'. The publications are arranged in an overlapping fashion on a blue background.