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The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

VOL. 8 NO. 160

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2018

PRICE LD\$40.00

**Full Text of U.S.
Congress Bill for
War Crimes
Court in Liberia**
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Sen. Prince Johnson

More headache for PYJ

-as son demands dad's body

Street fight goes to Capitol Hill



Rep. Edwin Snowe



Min. Eugene Fahngon



Continental News

Migrant crisis: Scores drown off Libyan coast

More than 100 migrants died in a shipwreck off the Libyan coastline earlier this month, an aid agency says.

Two rubber boats set off on 1 September but one of the vessels deflated and sank, Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) says. The 276 survivors were eventually taken to the Libyan port city of Khoms, around 100 km (62 miles) to the south-east of the capital Tripoli. MSF says the group is now being held in "arbitrary detention".

The survivors, including pregnant women, children and infants, have been treated by MSF for pneumonia or burns from leaked fuel.

It appears to be the largest migrant death toll in the Mediterranean in several months.

In early June, 112 people reportedly drowned after a boat sank off the Tunisian coast. Later the same month, the UNHCR said that 220 people had died in three separate incidents over the

course of two days.

Over 1,500 migrants have died while attempting to cross the Mediterranean so far this year, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Many more have been rescued, although Italy, a primary destination for migrants travelling from Libya,

has recently started to refuse entry to migrant ships.

The numbers of those crossing the Mediterranean has fallen from the peak of over one million in 2015, but the journey is becoming deadlier: while fewer deaths have been reported, more people are dying as a proportion of those

who reach Europe.

Although these numbers do not include the increasing numbers who are now being returned to Libya, the rise can be explained by the shift from the shorter sea route between Turkey and Greece in 2014-15 to the much longer and more dangerous route between Italy and Libya.

Meanwhile, concerns remain for migrants who remain in Libya, with reports emerging late last year of sub-

Saharan African migrants being kidnapped for ransom or sold as slaves in the northern African country.

Libya remains unstable since the overthrow of long-term leader Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. Hundreds of migrants held in detention had to be moved after deadly clashes broke out in the Tripoli in late August, while gunmen also attacked the National Oil Corporation on 10 September. - BBC



Image copyright REUTERS: Over 1,500 migrants have died crossing the Mediterranean so far this year

Ethiopia-Eritrea border reopens after 20 years

Ethiopians and Eritreans have been celebrating the reopening of two key crossing points more than 20 years after a border war shut them.

Hundreds of people from the two countries hugged each other and some wept as their leaders led celebrations to mark the reopening.

It is the latest sign of rapprochement between the former enemies.

Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki signed a peace deal in July.

It restored diplomatic and trade relations between the nations.

The reopening at Burre gives landlocked Ethiopia access to the sea. Another border post, near the Ethiopian town of Zalambessa, also reopened.

The reopening coincides

with the Ethiopian New Year, adding to the festive atmosphere.

The war, fought over the exact location of the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea, began in May 1998 and left tens of thousands of people dead.

It ended in 2000 with the signing of the Algiers agreement. But peace was never fully restored as Ethiopia refused to implement a ruling by a border commission established by the agreement.

What is the significance of the reopening?

Families divided by the conflict will be able to go and visit each other after more than two decades.

Eritrea won independence from Ethiopia in 1991 but members of the same family continued to live on both sides of the border as the two countries enjoyed good relations until 1998.

Zalambessa resident Yonas Fesseha told the BBC's Tigrinya service that his mother and brother are set to meet for the first time in 20 years. His mother felt as though it was a



Image caption At Zalambessa, two friends met for the first time in more than 20 years

Global hunger increasing, UN warns

The number of people suffering from hunger has increased during the past three years, after years of decline, a UN report suggests.

According to the analysis, 821 million people globally were undernourished in 2017 - about one person in every nine.

And nearly 151 million under-fives - 22% of the global total - have their growth stunted by poor nutrition.

The authors say extreme climate events are partly to blame for the rise and call for urgent global action.

The report, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, also says difficulties accessing nutritious food is contributing to the growing problem of obesity in the world, with one in eight adults - more than 672 million - being classified as obese.

'Complex and frequent'

The authors note the frequency of extreme climate events - floods, heat, storms and droughts - has doubled since the early 1990s. And they say: "The report sends a clear message that climate variability and exposure to more complex, frequent and intense climate extremes are threatening to erode and even reverse the gains made in ending hunger and malnutrition."

Climate extremes have a direct impact on crop yields and food availability but can also

reduce:

the number of fit and healthy people available to grow and harvest crops

the time and money people have to find nutritious and safe food

And hunger is significantly worse in countries where agricultural systems are sensitive to variations in rainfall and temperature and where many people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

'Urgent help'

The authors say: "Climate variability and extremes - in addition to conflict and violence in this part of the world - are a key driver behind the recent rises in global hunger and one of the leading causes of severe food crises."

And they call for coordinated global and local action so countries become more resilient to climate-related disasters.

Commenting on the report, Robin Willoughby, from Oxfam, said: "It is shocking that after a prolonged decline, this is the third consecutive year of rising hunger."

"The inescapable fact is that climate change is now leaving people around the world without enough to eat."

"Hunger is significantly worse in countries hit by severe droughts and flooding. A hotter world is proving to be a hungrier world."

dream when she heard the news about the reopening, he said.

There is a celebratory mood in the town, he added.

The crossing at Zalambessa is on the main trade route linking the capital of Ethiopia's northern Tigray region with Eritrea's capital, Asmara.

Its closure damaged trade, and consequently the economy in the border region suffered.

The reopening of the

border at Burre should allow Ethiopia to access Eritrea's southern port of Assab.

The town of Badme, the flashpoint for the 1998-2000 conflict, was ruled to be in Eritrea by the border commission set up by the Algiers peace agreement.

But until recently Ethiopia, which still administers Badme, refused to accept this. That changed when the two leaders met, but the town has not yet been handed to Eritrea. - BBC

EDITORIAL

The war crimes bill before U.S. Congress

THE UNITED STATES Government for the very first time sends a very strong signal on growing calls for the establishing of a war crimes court for Liberia by the introduction of Resolution 1055 in the 2nd Session of the 115th Congress, seeking a war crimes tribunal for Liberia to prosecute suspected perpetrators of war and economic crimes here.

THE RESOLUTION WAS introduced in Congress on Friday, September 7, 2018 by U.S. Lawmaker Daniel M. Donovan Jr., a Republican from New York, and Co-sponsored by Congressman Hank Johnson, a Democrat from Georgia.

THE ACTION BY Congress comes at the time when officials in Liberia are providing variant interpretations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) process in the country which calls for prosecution of people, who committed heinous crimes during the civil war as contained in its final recommendation.

SOME MEMBERS OF the 54th Liberian Legislature, including Speaker Bohfa Chambers and Senator Prince Johnson are vehemently against war crimes court, with the Speaker calling for restorative justice instead, while Sen. Johnson, a former rebel leader, is claiming amnesty from prosecution.

BUT IN THEIR joint resolution, both Representative Donovan, Jr. and Congressman Johnson remind that the Government of Liberia has not fully implemented the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Agreement to date, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal, noting the TRC listed individuals, corporations, and institutions recommended for further investigation and prosecution, among other recommendations.

THE BILLS BEFORE the U.S. Congress seems to strongly indicate that America wants an end to impunity in Liberia, and those who think it is business as usual, should rethink now.

EVEN LIBERIANS THEMSELVES are calling for justice. Too often, they have been threatened and misled by people who plunged their lives in misery to believing if they entrusted them with state power the country will be better. But that's an illusion.

AS LONG AS warlords and their political advisors and financiers continue to parade the corridors of power in our nation despite their past deeds, this nation will continuously swim in a vicious circle of fragile peace and violence.

WE CAN BUT only hope the Weah administration will exercise wisdom and good leadership for the sake of the hundreds of thousands of our fellow compatriots, including women, children and elders were forced to their graves thru the barrel of the gun, by heading the call from the U.S. Congress and Liberians both at home and abroad for the establishment of a war crimes tribunal to stamp out impunity.

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc., Crown Hill-Broad Street,
Adjacent Afriland Bank Monrovia-Liberia.

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COMMENTARY

By Christiana Figueres
& May Boeve

The Masses Are Mobilizing for Climate Leadership

After a year of unprecedented wildfires, droughts, floods, and other natural disasters around the world, it is clear that the climate crisis is already upon us. Without more effective political leadership to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions immediately, the apocalyptic conditions of a warming planet will become the new normal.

LONDON - This year, extreme weather conditions have ravaged our planet, subjecting vulnerable communities around the world to the ever-increasing impacts of climate change. With each passing day, we learn more about - and experience directly - the dangerous consequences of extracting and burning fossil fuels. Floods, droughts, and wildfires are becoming deadlier, and weather patterns more severe.

Later this year, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations' scientific taskforce on the subject, will deliver its first major report in four years. It will outline in detail the devastating consequences that await us if we do not keep average global temperatures within 1.5°C of the pre-industrial level. Despite existing government and industry commitments, we have already reached the 1°C mark, and the impacts are terrible. We need urgent change.

Fortunately, immediate action to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions confers immediate benefits. When eight coal- and oil-fired power plants were retired in California between 2001 and 2011, the fertility rate in mothers living close to each facility increased within just one year.

To usher in a new era of clean air and better health, communities around the world are speaking out, making it clear to decision-makers that a fossil-fuel-free economy is what the public wants. They will continue to demand action to keep fossil fuels in the ground, and to deploy more just and sustainable forms of energy.

The science on climate change is sound, the technologies for addressing it are already available, and the necessary financing is being mobilized. In addition, a rapidly growing social movement has been inspired by the universal benefits of a clean energy future: people are ready to be the change they want to see in the world.

Rise for Climate, a global mobilization of 250,000 people taking part in over 900 events in 95 countries took place on September 8. It has set the tone for a series of upcoming political events to address climate change, including this month's Global Climate Action Summit, the One Planet Summit, and the UN Climate

Change Conference in Poland (COP24) this December. In each case, policymakers will be challenged to recognize the unvarnished reality of the climate crisis and step up their actions to tackle it.

What this international mobilization of cities, civil-society groups, businesses, and individuals across five continents shows is that people power works. It has been the driving force behind civil-rights victories from the abolition of chattel slavery to the contemporary movement to secure the rights and dignity of LGBTQ people. And it has emerged at key moments in the effort to combat climate change - an effort that is very much a part of that larger struggle for justice.

In 2014, the first People's Climate March in New York brought together 400,000 people, and set the stage for escalating interventions around the world in the years to follow. Civil society helped convince world leaders to sign the Paris climate agreement in 2015, and they have brought pressure to bear on the policymakers responsible for meeting national emissions-reduction targets. Meanwhile, individuals and civil-society groups continue to demand that companies, universities, and other institutions divest from fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy. These movements have created the space for forward-thinking politicians to take action.

Nevertheless, the climate crisis continues to grow, demonstrating that we still have a long way to go. This year alone, catastrophic heat waves have stricken North Africa, Europe, Japan, Pakistan, Australia, and Argentina. Deadly wildfires have taken lives and destroyed billions of dollars worth of property in Greece, Sweden, the United States, and Russia. Droughts have struck in Kenya and Somalia; and Afghanistan and South Africa have suffered major water shortages. Hawaii, India, Oman, and Yemen have been wracked by severe storms and flooding. And ice in the Bering Sea has reached record lows. April marked the 400th consecutive month of global temperatures above the twentieth century average.

All people have a responsibility to step up and demand urgent action. Only by coming together can we build a groundswell of support for climate leadership and create the right momentum to secure a fast transition to a sustainable and equitable world.

O-PED

By Kemal Dervis

A Fragmented Multilateralism?

With multilateral frameworks under attack, a new system in which country groupings - based on, say, geography or worldview - would formulate their own sets of rules may seem like a viable alternative. But the trend toward increasingly close economic and even social interdependence demands global rules and standards.

WASHINGTON, DC - Amid ongoing attacks by US President Donald Trump, the battle for the future of multilateralism has commenced. Previous demands for pragmatic reforms have escalated into pressure for the wholesale transformation - or even total destruction - of the global framework of multilateral institutions. Trump seems to prefer a “system” in which bilateral deals replace the multilateral rules-based order. As the US is still the world’s most advanced (and one of the largest in terms of market prices) economy in the world, he believes America can get the best “deal” by negotiating alone, unbound by international rules - a view that extends to military affairs.

Although multilateralism had made substantial progress since the end of the Second World War, there was a need for continuous reform, owing to changes in the structure of the world economy. By the late 1990s, emerging-market economies had grown in size and market share, overtaking the “Quad” (the US, Canada, the European Union, and Japan), which had dominated the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the GATT’s successor, the World Trade Organization. A similar change in “economic weight” affected the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. At the heart of this change was the spectacular growth of China.

In the case of the WTO, the sheer number of developing countries that had joined also made adjustment necessary. The inability to conclude the Doha Round of negotiations, after 14 years of talks, was a symptom of the problem. In the 2010s, a system emerged in which mega-regional trade negotiations - most importantly, those for the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, and other “minilateral” negotiations took place outside the WTO framework.

Trump’s attacks, coming after the failure of the Doha Round, may lead to the end of a functional WTO. But the debate about the WTO’s fate is part of a wider discussion concerning multilateralism, which includes the United Nations, the G20, and the IMF. At the risk of oversimplifying, three alternative “systems” appear to be possible.

The first alternative is a system dominated by bilateral deals, in which international rules and international law are absent. This would apply not only to trade, but also to the many “behind the borders” regulatory issues that have become part of trade negotiations. It would also minimize the roles of the IMF and the Financial Stability Board, and end the G20-led multilateral effort to prevent a race to the bottom by corporations’ tax optimization strategies. In its extreme form, this vision becomes one in which the “law of the jungle” prevails.

The second alternative is the current system, in which countries use global multilateralism to enforce common rules. This system includes many regional organizations; at the top of the system, however, sit global multilateral institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and the WTO, with the aim of formulating global rules and standards.

Finally, one can envision a system in which the attempt to establish global rules is abandoned, but regional or like-minded country groupings formulate their own sets of rules. This kind of system would accommodate the differences in preferences countries may have. In theory, it should be easy to conceive of two different regulatory systems that reflect, for example, the different priorities that the US and the EU assign to privacy. In practice, however, implementing two different systems would be complicated, given the deep interaction between the US and the EU, and has proven difficult in the case of the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation.

The first system discards all the efforts to provide global public goods and manage spillover effects, including those that have occurred over the last few decades. Countries would become players in a game of back-and-forth retaliation that creates losses even for the strongest, which would also likely lead to military conflict. It is exactly what the leaders of the victorious powers after World War II tried to avoid.

But rejection of the “law of the jungle” does not mean that everything is working well under the existing institutions and rules. There is a clear demand for some differentiation in rules and standards to accommodate varying preferences.

Does this mean we should adopt the third system, a fragmented multilateralism, with not much room for global institutions?

Once one has thought through the degree of interdependence, not only of the world’s economies, but of the world’s societies, it becomes clear that a strongly fragmented system would be unable to deliver the sought-after global public goods and benefits. There certainly is room for regional groupings or for like-minded countries to organize themselves. Our global institutions often do not follow the principle of subsidiarity.

Having said that, the need for global rules, such as those concerning climate, will increase with new technologies. We are at the beginning of a cognitive revolution that can only reinforce global challenges. Cybersecurity requires global action. An area which we are just beginning to think about, genetic engineering, will require global rules and restraints. In the military field, we have the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; soon we will need a treaty aimed at limiting the use of robot soldiers moved by artificial intelligence. In fact, more generally, the use of artificial intelligence will also require what might be called a new global ethics.

Cooperation among likeminded or geographically proximate countries should certainly be encouraged. But that is no substitute for global rules and standards that are required to confront the world’s existing and emerging challenges.

OPINION

By Jeremy J. Baumberg

What Is Threatening Science?

CAMBRIDGE - Scientific knowledge and technological innovation, as Yuval Noah Harari emphasizes in his book *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind*, are among the key drivers of economic progress. Yet there is remarkably little reflection taking place about the state of science today, despite significant challenges, rooted in globalization, the digitization of knowledge, and the growing number of scientists.

At first glance, all of these seem to be positive trends. Globalization connects scientists worldwide, enabling them to avoid duplication and facilitating the development of universal standards and best practices. The creation of digital databases allows for systematic mining of scientific output and offers a broader foundation for new investigations. And the rising number of scientists means that more science is being conducted, accelerating progress.

But these trends are Janus-faced. To understand why, one must recognize, first, that science is an ecosystem. Just like any other ecosystem, it is characterized by the push and pull among competing actors. Universities compete to ascend the research rankings. Scientific journals compete to publish the most relevant papers. Conference organizers compete for the most distinguished speakers. Journalists compete for scoops on the most important breakthroughs. Funders compete to identify and support the research that will produce the most significant advances in terms of social impact, security, or commercial profitability.

Like in the natural world, this complex competition enables the production of both ecosystem “goods” and “services.” Our natural ecosystems produce goods in the form of raw materials and services such as maintaining oxygen in the atmosphere, pollinating plants, cleaning air and water, and even providing us with beauty and inspiration.

Our scientific ecosystem’s goods are the independent, distilled, peer-reviewed knowledge that drives our societies and economies forward. Its services include an improved understanding of our world and the frameworks that best support progress, enabling us to innovate and solve problems.

The scientific ecosystem also serves us in ways that are harder to articulate. It instills in us an appreciation for the beauty of mathematics, a belief in the inherent values of education, trust in the intrinsic worth of transnational intellectual communities, and interest in scholarly discussion.

Yet funders and governments have undervalued these essential ecosystem services. And the three trends mentioned above - globalization, digitization of knowledge, and the expanding ranks of scientists - are exacerbating the problem.

As globalization increases competition, it also reinforces certain narratives - such as those dictating which research areas deserve the most funding. In my meetings with government officials around the world, I have seen this firsthand. They trumpet the importance of science to their countries’ futures, and then identify the areas that they “uniquely” are spearheading. The areas are usually the same.

Just as “trending” topics in the media can come to dominate public attention, trending research areas attract the vast majority of funding. Support for parallel research in the same areas reduces the efficiency of each investment, and such herding behavior by donors may even preclude some of the most significant advances, which often come as a result of combining the results of seemingly unrelated research.

The digitization of knowledge has intensified these effects. The currency of science is the citation - when one scientist refers to another’s previously published work. With all scientific publications recorded digitally, citations can be counted instantly, allowing scientists to be ranked accordingly.

The “h-index,” for example, attempts to measure the productivity and impact of a particular scientist using citation data - and it has become a kind of currency. If a scientist’s h-index is their bitcoin - convertible through salaries and research grants - then citations are the blockchain on which it depends. Now, again, the same researchers producing the same types of research are being rewarded disproportionately, leaving less room for those with less of this quantifiable esteem.

This trend is exacerbated further by the rise in the number of scientists. Ask a room full of chemists how many colleagues they have in the world, and no one will know. Ask how many are needed, and they will look at their shoes. What is known is that the population of scientists is increasing at a faster rate than the human population as a whole.

More scientists do not mean more discoveries. What they can cause - through intensifying competition within the ecosystem - is h-index inflation, just as printing more money can cause price inflation.

Given these trends, scientists in recent decades have felt increasingly compelled to oversell their research. And in the complex and interconnected scientific ecosystem, a solution is not easy to find. But there are some dynamics that are worth exploring.

Most fundamental, encouraging diversity - of institutions, funding mechanisms, and research approaches - is vital to prevent innovation-killing conformity. Ecosystems always require diversity for resilience. Such disruption can come not only from the new mega-rich tech giants, but also from crowd sourcing, and tech-wealthy benefactors.

To support this effort, we could encourage a new breed of science curators to explore the terrain of scientific knowledge more systematically, looking beyond trending topics to identify surprising but promising linkages between research, as well as conflicting results that merit further inquiry.

Finally, the one-dimensional citation metric should be complemented by additional indices that provide a more comprehensive, multifaceted assessment of scientific work. Only then can the huge number of new minds that join the ranks of the world’s scientific researchers each year actually contribute meaningfully to the advancement of science and, in turn, the progress of humankind.



Liberia Airport Authority

(LAA)
Republic of Liberia
Request for Bids (IFB)

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING FOR THE
(Rental of Roberts International Airport Terminal Stores/Outlets)
IFB No. RIA/ICB/002/16/17



1. The Liberia Airport Authority acting intends to LEASE out stores and outlets in the new Robert International Airport Terminal once the terminal comes on line in the next 3(three months) as of the tender date. To this end, the LAA-RIA is requesting bids from interested and qualified firms with vast experience in operating the below listed airport facilities:

Item No.	Lot No.	Description
1.	1	Business Class Lounge
2.	2	High End Restaurant
3.	3	Duty Free Shop/Outlet
4.	4	Shops

2. The LAA-RIA now invites bids for the rental and operation of the aforementioned facilities within the new RIA’s terminal building from firms eligible and qualified firms.

3. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (ICB) as specified in the Amended and Restated Public Procurement & Concessions Act Published and Approved September 11, 2018 and is opened to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

4. Interested firms must demonstrate a strong commercial vision, expertise, outstanding shops and customer service program, and provide a passenger experience at RIA that is competitive with the world’s leading international terminals.

5. Eligibility and Qualification Requirements

Item No.	Lot	Description	Minimum Qualification Requirements
1.	1	Business Class Lounge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Valid Business Registration Certificate- Valid Tax Clearance- Article of Incorporation- At least five years’ experience in Airport Lounge Management or other private lounges- Must have a minimum average annual turnover of US\$250,000.00 for the last three (3) years- Must provide audited financial statement for the past three (3) years
2.	2	Duty Free Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Valid Business Registration Certificate- Valid Tax Clearance- Article of Incorporation- At least five years’ experience in operating an Airport Duty Free Store/Shop or related store/shop.- Must have a minimum average annual turnover of US\$500,000.00 for the last three (3) years

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6. A complete set of Bidding Documents and attached copy of historical passenger information from 2013 to 2017 in English may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of One Hundred United States Dollars (US\$100.00). Interested Bidder can make payment for the bidding documents at the Roberts International Airport Procurement Section, Margibi County.

7. There will a walk through of the facility for the benefit of participants conducted on Thursday, October 18, 2018.

8. All bids should be delivered to the address below on or before Tuesday, the 25th of October 2018 at 12:00 Noon Liberian Time. Electronic bid will not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened on the same day in the presence of the bidders’ representatives who choose to attend in person at the address below on October 25, 2018 at 12:00 Noon Local/Liberian Time.

Attention:

Eltons Tuning
Head of Procurement Department
Liberia Airport Authority
Roberts International Airport
Lower Margibi County
Liberia
Contacts: +2317768166682/770555106/886563787
eltonstuning@robairport.com

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

President Weah bashes critics

President George Manneh Weah disagrees with critics who underrate the financial aid received from China stating, "No one in his or her sound mind will not appreciate a free gift from a friend."

He notes, "It is always good to be grateful to people who

China offered a US\$54 million grant to Liberia for the construction of two overhead bridges besides \$20 million in food aid.

President Weah terms as successful for the country's recovery process his visit to China in terms of the gains made in the area of re-

where he joined other African leaders at the 2018 Edition of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), he assures that his government remains committed to the One-China policy.

President Weah emphasizes that he has the responsibility to develop the country and will do everything in his power to build partnership with other countries to bring Liberia on par with them through infrastructures, road connectivity, good healthcare system and a good educational sector.

The President further lauds the Chinese government for the grant given the country, and reveals that more is expected to follow.

Dozens of African leaders attended the two-day gathering, which takes place every three years as the linchpin of Chinese foreign policy in Africa and the fulcrum of its investment and lending on the continent.

It is also part of China's efforts to build greater ties with Africa, to reinforce China's image of an emerging commercial and diplomatic power on the Continent as well as overshadowing prospect for coordinating Chinese programs with other players, such as the United States, in support of Africa's development objectives.

strengthening its relations with China as well as its support for agriculture, road, health and technology under the government's Pro-Poor Agenda.

Speaking Sunday, September 9, at the Roberts International Airport (RIA) upon his return from China



give you free money to develop your country."

According to the Executive Mansion, President Weah has spoken positively of his trip to China and the benefit Liberia stands to accrue with specific reference to the US\$54 million grant and other largesse soon to be revealed.

Police boss shifts blame

-following murder suspect's disappearance

By Bridgett Milton

Police Inspector General Col. Patrick Sudue has shifted blame on two unknown police officers for the alleged disappearance of murder suspect Alusin Jalloh from police custody.

Alusin allegedly disappeared from custody at the Liberia National Police (LNP) headquarters, amidst accusations that he murdered his seven-year-old foster son Victor Fahnbulleh and extracted the victim's body parts.

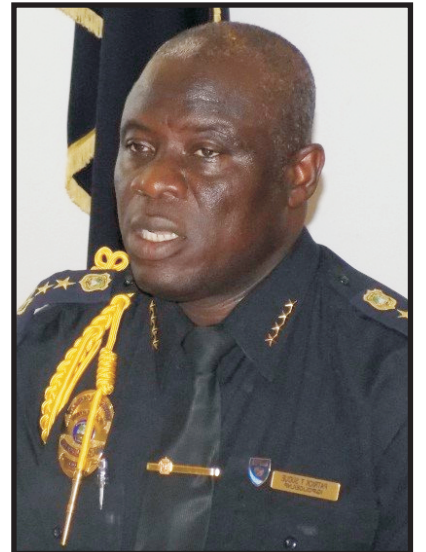
Following protesters' petition requesting lawmakers to summon the police chief, he appeared Tuesday, 11 September and later told reporters that two police officers released suspect Alusin.

Col. Sudue says the two officers who released Alusin are undergoing police investigation, adding that action has been taken.

According to Col. Sudue, an officer that did not follow the procedure was also suspended.

The police chief assures family members of the victim that police are in search of suspect Alusin, adding that they are doing everything to re-arrest him.

On Thursday 6 September,



residents of Montserrado County District #17 petitioned the House of Representatives to summon Col. Sudue to give account of suspect Alusin.

In the petition, the protestors said 7 years old Victor was reported missing from Banjor Community on Monday, 13 August, and his corpse was found on 15 August around the Unity Conference Center with body parts extracted.

The petitioner said police arrested Alusin, a Sierra Leonean, held at a depot for days before being transferred to the police headquarters.

He is said to have disappeared from the police headquarters.--**Edited by Winston W. parley**

Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire conduct joint patrols

The joint security of Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire has successfully concluded patrols of River Gee and Maryland Counties inside Liberia.

According to a press release, the patrols are in continuation of efforts aimed at increasing confidence between security forces and border communities and increasing intra/cross-border cooperation and peaceful co-existence within the two Countries.

The release says the patrols are designed to prevent illegal entry of people, arms, drugs, and other substances.

The exercises are also intended to promote peace, improve security, build trust and confidence amongst border security personnel and communities of both Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire.

The patrols included Police officers, Immigration officers, Drug Enforcement Agents and National Security personnel from the two Countries.

The Liberian security team

was led by the Director of Border Patrol at the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS), Col. Sarh Manasseh Felee, while the Ivorian team was headed by Commander SGTIA Grabo, Capt. Arsene Zaoly.

The patrols were jointly conducted along the borders in Pedebo - Kablaken, Maryland County; Prolloro- Blieron in Cote d'Ivoire and Nyaaken and Tiboto in River Gee County and Cote d'Ivoire respectively.

Capt. Zaoly describes the joint patrols as a welcoming development for the promotion of peace and good neighborliness between the two countries and peoples.

"We are brothers and sisters. Whatever affects Liberia equally affects Cote d'Ivoire... and peace in Cote d'Ivoire also means peace in Liberia," Capt. Zaoly notes through an interpreter during a brief meeting prior to the start of the patrols in River Gee County.

He thanks the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other partners for such a project that seeks to promote peace and social cohesion in the two countries.

With funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (UNPBSO), the project is aimed at increasing cooperation and trust between Ivorian and Liberian border communities through strengthening social cohesion and border security.

For his part, Col. Sarh Manasseh Felee thanks the Ivorian security team for accepting to form part of an exercise that promotes peace in Liberia and Cote Ivoire.

Eric Opoku is UNDP's Community Development Specialist and Manager of the UNDP/IOM Cross-Border Cooperation project.

Mr. Opoku expresses appreciation to the joint security from both countries for ensuring the success of the project which intends to bring the two countries and peoples together. -**Press Release**

Liberia signs US\$2.5b

Starts from back page

agreement for the cultivation of about 500,000 to 1,000,000 metric tons of rice annually, saying "Rice is the stable food for Liberians and this agreement will be able to solve the rice problem in the country."

According to the Minister, there is another agreement with a Chinese firm, PPIC for the supply of solar powered streets and traffic lights.

He says two key priorities are roads and electricity, stressing that there is no way the country can develop without addressing these two concerns.

Tweah notes that recently, the World Bank announced that it is prepared to work with the Government of Liberia to source US\$ 500million for infrastructure financing besides promising to bring US\$150 million. "We will engage our other international partners and Banks to ensure that we raise the money for development. The US\$500 million will be a concession loan", he explains.

Public Works Minister Mobutu Vlah Nyenpan says the overhead interchange from the SKD Boulevard and the Ministry of Health intersection will be first of its kind in Africa, lamenting the issues of roads in Liberia are very alarming especially, during the rainy season.

Minister Nyenpan continues government needs US\$3.4 billion to pave all roads across the country. He describes the lack of roads as a national security threat.

Meanwhile, he discloses that pavement of community roads kick off shortly and communities to benefit include Chocolate City, Small St. Michael, 2nd, 3rd, 6th streets, Pipeline, Michael Francis, Patience shop in Barnesville, Dry Rice Market to Johnsonville road, Cooper Farm, amongst others.

He puts total cost for these projects at US\$75million, which he says has been allotted. -**Editing by Jonathan Browne**



JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI)
Ebola Transmission Prevention & Survivor Services Program
 Horton Avenue, Capitol Bye Pass
 Monrovia, Liberia

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP) No: 011

ISSUE DATE: September 3, 2018

CLOSING DATE AND TIME: Proposals must be received **no later than 3:00PM**
Monrovia time on September 14, 2018

PRE-TENDER MEETING: This meeting is intended to address questions that may arise from bidders. Slated for 1:00-2:00pm on Wednesday, **September 8, 2018**, JSI/APC Office, Horton Avenue, off Capital Bye- Pass, Monrovia, Liberia

JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI) is a public health management consulting and research organization dedicated to improving the health of individuals and communities across the US and in globally.

Presently in Liberia, JSI, supported by USAID Global Health funding, is implementing the Ebola Transmission Prevention & Survivor Services (ETP&SS) program through the Advancing Partners & Communities Project (APC). This program focuses on Ebola transmission prevention, strengthening clinical care support for Ebola survivors, and reducing stigma and related barriers to health care services for Ebola survivors.

Via this document, JSI is soliciting proposals from interested, established, reputable and legally registered construction companies that have the capacity to provide quality health facility renovation services. Specifically, JSI/APC is requesting proposals from construction companies for **the Installation of Upvc rainwater harvesting gutters, including downspout, end caps, installation of 3 WIYS Model WWF 150 rain water vortex filters and connecting the system to a 90,000 Liter GRP Water Storage Tank at the Foya Boma Hospital, Foya City, Lofa County.**

No	County	Name of Facility	Description of Works
1	Lofa	Foya Boma Hospital	Installation of Upvc rainwater harvesting gutters, including downspout, end caps, installation of 3 WIYS Model WWF 150 rain water vortex filters and connecting the system to a 90,000 Liter GRP Water Storage Tank at the Foya Boma Hospital, Foya City, Lofa County.

All interested companies are requested to come to the front desk at JSI/APC to pick a hard copy of the RFP package. Each bidder will receive a set of technical working drawings, technical specifications, BOQs and RFP Bidder Instructions. This package can be picked daily between 8:00am – 5:00pm from September 3, 2018 to September 12, 2018.

Note: It is possible that there may be changes to the scope of the work. In the event of an award, JSI/APC will communicate any changes in the scope of work to the successful applicant.

You are requested to submit your most competitive proposal in accordance with the attached instructions, including all required certifications.

One hard copy and one electronic copy on disc or memory stick of your proposal is due no later than Friday, September 14, 2018 3:00pm Monrovia time to the JSI/APC office and addressed to:

Desmond Harris
 Office Supervisor
 JSI R&T Institute, Inc.
 Horton Avenue
 Monrovia, Liberia
 Tel: +231 777142666

Signed:
 Amos T. Gardy, II
 Finance & Operations Manager
 JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc.
 Horton Avenue, Capitol Bye Pass
 Monrovia-Liberia

[Signature] 8/31/18



University of Liberia

Capitol Hill
 Fendall campus
 Louisiana, Liberia

Section I. INVITATION FOR BIDS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS (Printing and Delivery of Diploma Covers) **IBF No: UL/NCB/003/18/19**

- The University of Liberia has allotted portion of it internally generated revenue for the fiscal year 2018/2019 towards the printing and delivery of diploma covers for its 99th commencement convocations in Louisiana, Fendall campus, University of Liberia.
- The University of Liberia now invites sealed bid from eligible bidders for the printing and delivery of the diploma covers.
- Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures specified in the Public Procurement and Concessions Act (PPCA), 2010 and approved by the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission (PPCC), and are open to all eligible bidders in the country.
- Specifications and quantity:

ITEMS NO.	Description	quantity	Unit of measure
1.	Printing and delivery of Diploma Covers	5,000	pieces

- Eligibility and qualification requirements includes:
 - Valid Government of Liberia Business Registration
 - Valid Government of Liberia tax clearance
 - Must be registered with the PPCC vendor registrar
 - Past performance records in the last 4 years for similar job including the names and contact details of at-least three (3) clients.
 - Current Bank Statement
 - Bid must be duly signed by the Bidders or person authorized on behalf of the bidder.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain copy of the bidding document from the procurement Department, Administrative Complex Building, Fendall Campus, ACI-09, University of Liberia for a non-refundable fee of USD\$50.00 (Fifty United States Dollars) beginning August 20—September 19, 2018, between the hours 10:00a.m to 4:00p.m Mondays to Fridays and **inspect sample of the Diploma Cover.**
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid securing declaration duly signed by the bidder or person authorized on behalf of the bidder.
- Sealed bids must be delivered to the address below on or before 2:00p.m, September 19, 2018 and bids will be open in the presence of bidders or representatives who choose to attend on September 19, 2018, at the hour of 2:00p.m. in the Administrative Conference Room, Administrative Complex Building, AC-01, Fendall Campus, University of Liberia. All bids should be addressed as follow:
 “SEALED BID FOR THE PRINTING AND DELIVERY OF DIPLOMA COVERS”
 REF: IFB NO: UL/NCB/003/18/19
- Below the bid reference number, print the bidder's address
- In the middle of the envelope, print the address below:
 Procurement Department
 Administrative complex Building
 Fendall Campus
 Louisiana, Liberia
- Note that electronic bids will not be accepted, and that late bids will be rejected and returned unopened.

Signed: _____
 Fatu Ruth Tipoteh (Mrs.)
 DIRECTOR

Signed: _____
 Atty. Norris Tweah
 Vice president, UL

Français

Le Congrès américain exhorte les Libériens à mettre en œuvre les recommandations de la CVR

La Chambre des représentants du Congrès américain exhorte le gouvernement et le peuple libériens à laisser triompher la vérité et la réconciliation en mettant pleinement en œuvre les recommandations de la Commission Vérité et Réconciliation, en procédant notamment à la création d'un tribunal pénal extraordinaire pour poursuivre les criminels de guerre et les auteurs des crimes contre l'humanité.

La Résolution 1055 - (115ème Congrès 2017-2018) présentée le vendredi 7 septembre 2018 par le représentant Daniel M. Donovan Jr., républicain de New York, et co-parrainé par le député Hank Johnson, démocrate, de Géorgie, insiste sur la nécessité de mettre fin à la culture d'impunité dans le pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

La résolution 1055 a été



adoptée lors de la 2e session du 115e Congrès des États-Unis, la première initiative publique de certains membres du Congrès visant à établir un tribunal des crimes de guerre pour le Libéria.

Les deux membres du Congrès Donovan, Jr. et Johnson ont fait part de leur soutien aux efforts du Département d'État américain et de l'Agence Américaine pour le

Développement International (USAID) pour booster les efforts libériens qui consistent à se diriger vers la réconciliation nationale par un soutien continu à l'état de droit et du rôle robuste de la société civile.

La Chambre des représentants des États-Unis

s'est dite engagée au maintien et à la promotion des relations durables entre les peuples et les gouvernements des États-Unis et du Libéria. La Chambre des représentants américaine a transmis la résolution à sa commission sur les affaires étrangères.

Le document note qu'aujourd'hui, les États-Unis ont sur leur sol plus de 80 000 ressortissants libériens vivant dans des communautés dynamiques à travers l'Amérique, qui ont contribué aux efforts déployés par les États-Unis pour édifier un Libéria pacifique, démocratique et prospère ; et que les deux pays partagent des liens historiques, politiques et économiques étroits qui s'étendent sur presque 200 ans.

Il dit que le peuple et le gouvernement des États-Unis ont un profond intérêt pour la stabilité démocratique du Libéria et son développement après le conflit.

Biotechnologies agricoles : Les acteurs africains en concertation à Ouagadougou

Chaque année, les pays membres du Forum ouvert sur la biotechnologie agricole en Afrique (AFAB-Afrique) se réunissent pour faire le bilan des activités et fixer de nouvelles orientations. A la suite de l'Ouganda, l'année dernière, c'est le tour de Ouagadougou d'abriter du 10 au 14 septembre 2018, cette rencontre.

La situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle des pays africains est peu reluisante au regard des statistiques. Selon le dernier rapport annuel des Nations Unies sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et la nutrition, la faim est en progression dans le monde depuis 2016, touchant plus de 815 millions de personnes, dont 243 millions en Afrique. Les biotechnologies agricoles

sont reconnues comme des alternatives pour une agriculture saine et durable.

La biotechnologie moderne est constituée d'une série de technologies qui permettent de manière précise d'induire par des manipulations de la matière afin de produire des caractères améliorés, voire nouveaux, en quantités plus importantes. Cette technologie est pratiquée dans le secteur de l'agriculture, de l'environnement de l'agro-alimentaire et dans la santé. On a, entre autres, le yaourt, le soumbala, les vaccins, les biocarburants.

C'est dans l'optique de divulguer la biotechnologie agricole que le Forum ouvert sur la biotechnologie agricole dénommé OFAB-Afrique organise du 10 au 14 septembre 2018 à Ouagadougou la revue annuelle et la planification des activités des 7 pays membres. Il s'agit du Kenya, de la Tanzanie, de l'Ouganda, de l'Éthiopie, du Ghana, du Nigéria et le Burkina Faso.



Articles traduits

Par Valéry G. Guhéna

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Alkassoum Maïga, représentant le Premier ministre, Paul Kaba Thiéba, a salué l'initiative. Il a fait savoir qu'il restait convaincu que les difficultés alimentaires peuvent trouver des solutions à travers la science. OFAB se donne comme vision de permettre à l'Afrique d'atteindre la sécurité alimentaire grâce à une contribution significative de la biotechnologie.

À écouter Daniel Otunge, le coordonnateur Afrique de OFAB, durant 4 jours, les experts des pays membres d'OFAB Afrique et des pays invités feront le bilan des activités menées et donneront des orientations du forum pour les années à venir. A cet effet, le jeudi 13 septembre 2018 se tendra « OFAB Africa Media Awards », une compétition au niveau

continental qui vise à distinguer et primer les meilleures œuvres journalistiques en matière de biotechnologies agricoles.

En rappel, le Burkina Faso s'est engagé à travers la signature le 12 juin 1992 de la Convention sur la diversité biologique adoptée le 4 juin 1992 à Rio de Janeiro. De cette convention est né le protocole de Cartagena sur la Prévention des risques biotechnologies adopté en janvier 2000 au Brésil et ratifié par le Burkina Faso. Ce protocole fait obligation à chaque Etat partie, de prendre toutes les mesures juridiques et administratives pour s'acquitter de ses obligations au titre du protocole et minimiser les risques potentiels liés aux biotechnologies, notamment modernes.

Français

Rendre le secteur portuaire du Libéria plus dynamique

Faire des ports du Libéria des ports où les importateurs et les citoyens des pays voisins bénéficieront des services de qualité grâce à une facilitation des échanges pour favoriser la croissance et le développement, c'est plutôt ce qu'envisage le directeur général de l'Autorité portuaire nationale (NPA) du Libéria, Bill Twehway.

M. Twehway a fait connaître son ambition au cours d'une visite d'évaluation au port de Buchanan le week-end dernier. Selon lui, le gouvernement s'est engagé à développer le secteur portuaire pour le rendre plus dynamique, ce qui améliorera le commerce et la prospérité économique au Libéria.

M. Twehway a déclaré

M. Twehway a déclaré que le port de Buchanan, une fois aménagé, sera utilisé comme principal couloir trans-ferroviaire pour l'expédition des minéraux guinéens par le Libéria.

« Ce port sera prioritaire et sera développé afin que nos citoyens et les usagers n'importent pas leurs marchandises dans d'autres ports ou ne se rendent pas en Guinée par la route pour utiliser ce port à cause des services », a-t-il promis.

« Au contraire », continue-t-il, « le gouvernement dirigé par Weah s'attend à ce que son port devienne un corridor de transbordement ferroviaire afin d'accroître les échanges commerciaux, de créer des emplois et de stimuler l'économie ».

S'exprimant plus tôt, le co-président du conseil



que le président George Manneh Weah se passionne pour le développement de tous les secteurs au Libéria, y compris les ports maritimes.

Le nouveau chef de la NPA fait particulièrement référence au port de Buchanan, dans le comté de Grand Bassa, qui, selon lui, sera considéré comme le nouveau corridor commercial de transbordement pour le pays. Il indique que dans le cadre de la vision du gouvernement visant à améliorer le commerce et les échanges, des plans sont en cours pour moderniser le port de Buchanan. Il est convaincu que cela créera de la concurrence et soulagera les défis associés à l'importation et au dédouanement des marchandises dans le pays.

d'administration du port de Buchanan, l'évêque Matthew Gweh, a pour sa part exhorté les employés à faire preuve de loyauté et d'engagement envers la société.

Quant au directeur général adjoint chargé des opérations, Christopher Wisner, il a promis le travail d'équipe, l'exubérance et la passion de la coopération en tant que marque de fabrique d'une administration réussie.

Le directeur du port, Oretha Myers, et les fonctionnaires du comté qui ont également pris la parole lors de la visite d'évaluation de M. Twehway ont apporté leur soutien total à la réalisation de la vision du gouvernement pour le port.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Christiana Figueres
& May Boeve

Les masses se mobilisent pour prendre la tête de la résistance aux changements climatiques

LONDRES - Des conditions climatiques extrêmes ont cette année ravagé notre planète, et des communautés vulnérables de par le monde ont été exposées aux effets toujours plus violents de l'évolution du climat. Chaque jour qui passe nous en apprend plus sur les dangers de l'extraction et de la combustion des énergies fossiles - et nous y expose directement. Inondations, sécheresses, incendies deviennent de plus en plus meurtriers, et les scénarios climatiques s'aggravent.

Avant la fin de l'année, le Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC), organisme d'expertise scientifique et de synthèse créé par les Nations unies, publiera son premier rapport majeur depuis quatre ans. Y seront examinées, en détail, les conséquences dévastatrices qui nous menacent si nous ne parvenons pas à maintenir la hausse globale des températures sous le seuil de 1,5° Celsius par rapport aux niveaux pré-industriels. Malgré les engagements des États et de l'industrie, le seuil de 1° Celsius est déjà atteint, et les répercussions sont terribles. Nous devons renverser la tendance. C'est urgent.

Heureusement, les initiatives immédiates prises en vue de réduire l'émission de gaz à effet de serre conduisent à des résultats immédiats. Lorsque la Californie, entre 2001 et 2011 a fermé huit centrales thermiques à charbon ou à pétrole, le taux de fertilité des femmes vivant aux abords de chaque centrale a remonté dans l'année qui a suivi.

Pour entrer dans une nouvelle époque de propreté de l'air et d'amélioration de la santé, des communautés, dans le monde entier, font désormais entendre leur voix, affirmant haut et fort aux responsables politiques que l'opinion publique veut désormais une économie libérée des énergies fossiles. Ces mouvements continueront leur action pour demander qu'on cesse d'extraire les ressources fossiles des sols et qu'on mette en œuvre des formes plus justes et plus durables d'énergie.

La science des changements climatiques est solide, les technologies pour remédier à ces bouleversements sont d'ores et déjà disponibles et les financements nécessaires sont en train d'être réunis. En outre, un mouvement social, qui gagne rapidement en importance, se mobilise en faveur des avantages universels du basculement vers l'énergie propre : les gens sont prêts à être le moteur de la transformation qu'ils veulent voir advenir dans le monde.

L'initiative « Dans nos rues pour le climat » (Rise for Climate) a mobilisé 250 000 personnes lors de plus de 900 manifestations, dans 95 pays, le 8 septembre. Elle a donné le la pour une série d'événements politiques à venir, consacrés à la lutte contre les changements climatiques, parmi lesquels, ce mois-ci, le Global Climate Action Summit et le

Sommet One Planet, ainsi que la Conférence des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques qu'accueillera en décembre la Pologne (COP24). Lors de chacune de ces réunions, les décideurs politiques seront confrontés à la nécessité d'admettre la vérité sans fard de la crise climatique et d'augmenter leurs efforts pour y faire face.

Ce que montre cette mobilisation internationale de villes, de groupes de la société civile, d'entreprises et d'individus sur les cinq continents, c'est que le pouvoir des citoyens fonctionne. Il a été la force motrice des victoires obtenues pour les droits civiques depuis l'abolition de l'esclavage jusqu'aux mouvements d'aujourd'hui pour la reconnaissance des droits et la dignité des personnes LGBTQ. Et il s'est affirmé dans les moments clés du combat contre le changement climatique - qui s'inscrit, en grande partie, dans une lutte plus vaste pour la justice.

En 2014, la première Marche pour le climat, à New York, avait rassemblé 400 000 personnes, et lancé le signal d'interventions de plus en plus remarquées, dans le monde entier, lors des années qui suivirent. La société civile a contribué à convaincre les dirigeants mondiaux de signer l'accord de Paris sur le climat en 2015, et elle a maintenu la pression sur les décideurs politiques pour les responsabiliser quant aux objectifs nationaux de réduction des émissions. Dans le même temps, des groupes de citoyens et issus de la société civile continuent d'exiger des entreprises, des universités et des autres institutions qu'elles renoncent aux combustibles fossiles et investissent dans les énergies renouvelables. Ces mouvements ont créé les conditions d'émergence et d'action de responsables politiques novateurs.

La crise climatique n'en continue pas moins de s'aggraver, ce qui nous montre à quel point la route est longue. Lors de la seule année 2018, des vagues de chaleurs catastrophiques ont frappé l'Afrique du Nord, l'Europe, le Japon, le Pakistan, l'Australie et l'Argentine. En Grèce, en Suède, aux États-Unis et en Russie, des incendies mortels ont prélevé leur tribut de vies humaines et détruit des biens représentant des milliards de dollars. Des sécheresses ont frappé le Kenya et la Somalie ; l'Afghanistan et l'Afrique du Sud ont dû faire face à d'importantes pénuries d'eau. Tandis qu'Hawaï, l'Inde, le sultanat d'Oman et le Yémen étaient dévastés par les tempêtes et les inondations. La diminution de la banquise dans le détroit de Béring a atteint un record historique. Le mois d'avril fut le 400e mois consécutif enregistrant des températures supérieures, au niveau mondial, à la moyenne du XXe siècle.

Il est de la responsabilité de chacun de multiplier ses efforts pour exiger une action urgente. Ce n'est qu'en nous rassemblant que nous pourrions construire un mouvement de fond capable de mobiliser les énergies pour le climat et de créer l'élan nécessaire à une transition rapide vers un monde durable et équitable.



115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1055

To affirm strong United States-Liberia ties and support for democratic principles, and call for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 7, 2018

Mr. DONOVAN (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

To affirm strong United States-Liberia ties and support for democratic principles, and call for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.

Whereas today the United States is home to an estimated 80,000 people of Liberian ancestry in vibrant communities across the country, who have been instrumental in America’s efforts to build a peaceful, democratic, and prosperous Liberia;

Whereas Liberia and the United States share close historical, political, and economic ties over the course of a nearly 200-year relationship;

Whereas the Government of Liberia has not fully implemented the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Agreement to date, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal;

Whereas Liberia experienced its first democratic and peaceful transition of power since 1944 after President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf respected constitutional term limits and George Weah defeated Vice President Joseph Boakai following a runoff during the 2017 Presidential elections;

Whereas the United States congratulated the people of Liberia on the successful conclusion of the Presidential runoff election and recognized the important role Liberia’s Supreme Court, political parties, security forces, and civil society organizations played in holding a peaceful and transparent contest; and

Whereas the United States Government and American citizens have invested in Liberia to rebuild and support democratic institutions, postconflict recovery, economic growth, improved access to education and health care, professionalization of the country’s military and civilian security forces, and efforts to foster accountability and transparency of government institutions: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) upholds its commitment to maintain and
- 3 foster the enduring relationship between the people
- 4 and the Governments of the United States and Libe-
- 5 ria;
- 6 (2) urges the Government and people of Liberia
- 7 to support the truth and reconciliation process

Whereas the people and Government of the United States have a deep interest in Liberia’s democratic stability and postconflict development;

Whereas the civil war from 1991 to 2002 resulted in the death of over 200,000 people in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the displacement of over 1,000,000 persons, and the horrific cases of amputations, mass rape, and human rights abuses conducted under the leadership of Charles Taylor;

Whereas Charles Taylor was convicted through the Special Court for Sierra Leone for 11 different charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, such as rape, sexual abuse, and slavery, and violation of international law, including the use of child soldiers;

Whereas a comprehensive peace agreement was signed by the Government of Liberia, rebel groups, and political parties in 2003;

Whereas the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as established under the 2003 comprehensive peace agreement, was formally created in 2005 with a mandate “to promote national peace, security, unity and reconciliation by investigating gross human rights violations and violations of humanitarian law, sexual violations, and economic crimes that occurred between January 1979 and October 2003”;

Whereas the Truth and Reconciliation Commission released a report in December 2008 recommending the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia and listed individuals, corporations, and institutions recommended for further investigation and prosecution, among other recommendations;

- 1 through full implementation of the recommendations
- 2 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, includ-
- 3 ing the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal
- 4 Tribunal; and
- 5 (3) supports efforts by the Department of State
- 6 and United States Agency for International Develop-
- 7 ment to advance Liberian efforts toward national
- 8 reconciliation through continued support for the rule
- 9 of law, effective governance, and the robust role of
- 10 civil society.

More headache for PYJ

By Bridgett Milton

Aggrieved family members of the late Joseph Kannah, Sr, who was reportedly murdered by ex-rebel leader Senator Prince Johnson on September 9, 1990 are demanding justice for the death of their son.

Addressing reporters Tuesday, 9th September at the Capitol where he had gone to petition the House, the deceased son Joseph Kannah, Jr. says they are demanding justice for their late father, who was brutally murdered in cold blood by PYJ during the genocide he allegedly perpetrated at the Monrovia Freeport.

The petition calls on the House to prevail on Sen. Johnson to show exactly where he buried the late Joseph Kannah, Sr.

Prior to his alleged murder, the deceased served as former Assistant Minister of State for Logistics.

He is said to be one of the numerous victims of Senator Prince Johnson's sporadic killings during the 1990 brutal civil war.

Kanneh, Jr., says he had tried to live with the nightmare, humiliation and injustice but could no longer tolerate the level of trauma especially, when he wakes up in the morning, seeing so many orphans destitute and wandering the streets because of one man's personal aggrandizement, inhumanity, cruelty and greed.

He says the family is surviving the terror of such

casualty with so many dangerous memories, and adds that his desire to paid homage to his late dad was grievously stimulated on Sunday, September 9, 2018 when one of his sisters asked where are the graves of those who they are memorializing, which sparked grief and sorrow in the minds of children and relatives of the

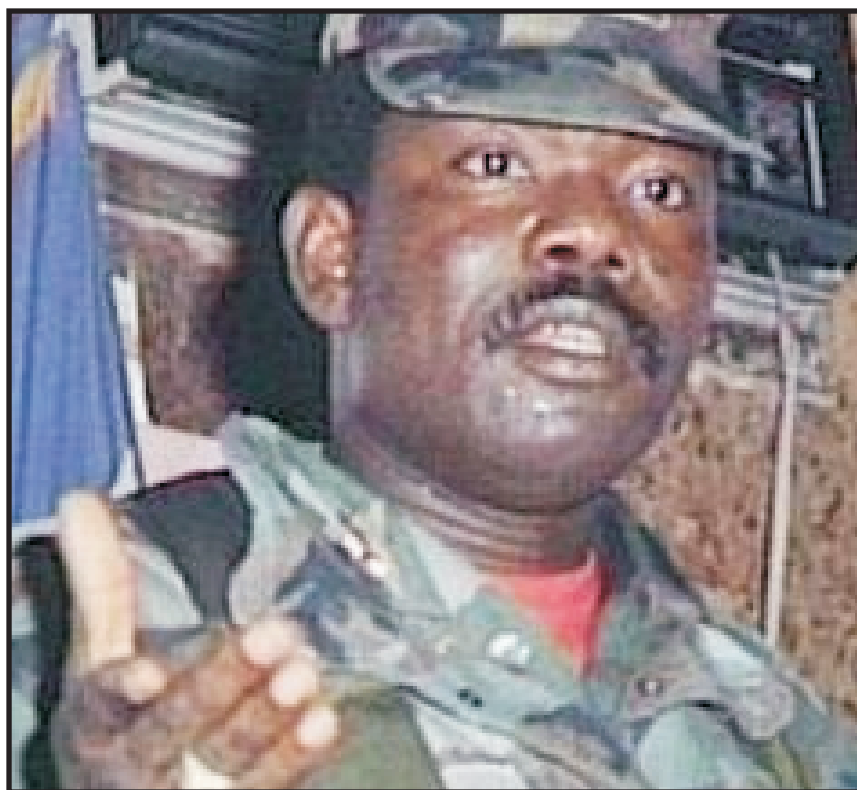
Mohammed F. Kromah, a man who appears to be in his early 60s, claimed PYJ murdered his mother and 27 other family members

In his letter to President Weah, dated May 25, 2018, Mohammed writes, "Your Excellency, I write to bring to your attention a situation dating far back in April of 1990 that has availed itself in this

senator, who chose to slaughter those innocent people in cold blood."

But Senator Johnson recently justified here that he executed Liberians in mass, including officials of the Doe regime to liberate his kinsmen.

Sen. Johnson, also a former member of the Armed Forces of Liberia, led a brutal rebel war against the despotic regime of slain President Samuel Kanyon Doe in 1989 in which Doe was eventually captured and butchered to death.



deceased.

Prior to this latest petition, a male victim of the 1989 bloody rebel invasion of Liberia recently wrote President George Manneh Weah, accusing Senator Prince Johnson, who commended the disbanded Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL) rebels in the 90s.

year, April 2018. My biological mother and other 27 family members were slaughtered in Kahnplay, Tappita and Ganta, Nimba County. What is bewildering about their deaths is they were people who knew nothing about the civil war. They were never workers of government, yet they were killed under the command of General Prince Y. Johnson, now

Judge swaps contempt

Starts from back page

US\$3.4m from his account in seven months.

The contempt charge grows out of a case between Amos Brosius, a minority shareholder of Ducor Petroleum Inc., and majority shareholder Monrovia Oil Trading Corporation (MOTC) represented by chairman Krisman Leeman and CEO Charles Carron.

The court observes that the case has been discussed on radio, with accusations being made against it by the lawyers' client.

Judge Morgan says the lawyers were in court for ill - advising their client ... and for lying that the court or the judge stole \$3.4m dollars from the LBDI during a seven month period.

According to her, when an illiterate population hears from a client who has not perhaps been given the facts by his lawyer or who has not been told that there are legal principles of subjudices, chaos resorts.

She says the accusations have brought her reputation into question, adding: "That is what happens when good men like Cllr. Gongloe do nothing and evil triumphs."

She recalls that on Monday, [3 September], chaos resorted at the Court when it was parked with persons bent on doing harm to her and perhaps other members of the bench at the Commercial Court.

She further reveals that on Friday, "as urged" and facilitated by the clients of these lawyers, men went to the Provident Baptist Church where she sings in the choir to harm her.

She wonders what would happen and what will the population do had the men gone out and killed her "as urged" by the lawyers, counsellors, clients and facilitation of [this] falsehood on the radio.

Judge Morgan says she has been accused of selling

properties of the lawyers' client.

She says this is the ignorance again of a population which will "include myself" that will listen "to this kind of garbage, to this nonsense, to this falsehood" and threaten the lives of the judiciary and members of the bench [at the Commercial Court].

According to her, she and all of the judges are told that this is an illiterate population.

But she argues "that it is not a stupid population" because "our grandparents" may not have been lettered or literate, but their common sense is evident as in how they [were] guided.

She says Cllr. Gongloe talks particularly about his 30 years records, supposing that he "is a good man" and she would have known him for that period.

But she says it does not excuse the fact that this good man has sat by as the court has been maligned while the Judge (Morgan) has been threatened by persons operating without the facts appertaining in the case.

She says this evil also triumph when the client takes to the airwaves despite an irrevocable stipulation which their lawyer Cllr. Gongloe signed.

Following her charge full with invectives, Judge Morgan purged Cllrs. Tiawan Gongloe, Philip Gongloe and Momo Kandakai of contempt.

The lawyers' supporters began jubilation in the courtroom upon Judge Morgan and her colleagues' departure.

The supporters chanted slogans outside court, claiming that Cllr. Gongloe was victorious.

Cllr. Gongloe told an interview outside the court that the rule of law prevailed, but he insists that no lawyer or decent citizen would urge the judge's killing.

Street fight goes to Capitol Hill

By Bridgett Milton

Information Minister Eugene Nagbe and his deputy Eugene Fahngon have been summoned by the House of Representatives to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for disrespecting that body.

They are due to appear

before the House's Plenary today, Wednesday, having failed to appear Tuesday.

The House on Tuesday, 11 September summoned the two officials to answer to contempt charge due to their failure to appear before plenary to respond to Bomi County Representative Edwin

Melvin Snowe's complaint.

Snowe filed a complaint before the plenary of the House after Deputy Minister Fahngon shared a video in which he verbally attacked, insulted and accused him of wrongdoings.

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives says a staffer in the office of the Deputy Minister signed for the communication addressed to the official, but Fahngon claims he did not receive it.

Both Ministers were asked to appear before the full plenary of the House of Representatives along with their lawyers.

They are due to answer to a contempt charge which may lead them to jail or be fined if they are found guilty in line with the laws of Liberia.

Making the motion, Lofa County District #3 Representative Clarence Massaquoi says the statement by Fahngon that he did not receive the communication should be investigated.--

Edited by Winston W. Parley



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Judge swaps contempt by insults



By Winston W. Parley

Human rights lawyer Cllr. Tiawan Gongloe and two other colleagues were purged of contempt charges, though, but Commercial Court Judge Eva Mappy Morgan's ruling which tampered justice with mercy was angrily loaded with

insults.

Judge Morgan could be heard angrily said on Tuesday, 11 September saying, "this nonsense, this garbage, this filth" spewed by ignorant persons would not have continued for the last 500 days or more had the clients been advised by their lawyers.

The Commercial Court had Cllrs. Tiawan Gongloe, Philip Gongloe and Momo Kandakai appeared on contempt charges on Tuesday for ill - advising their client Amos Brosius who accuses Judge Morgan of allegedly withdrawing



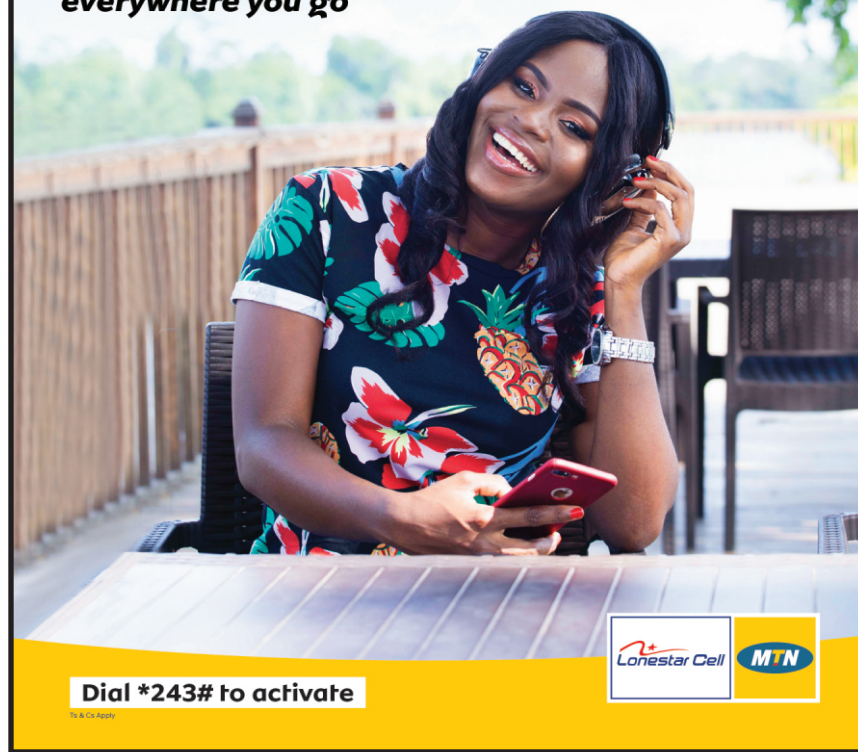
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Liberia signs US\$2.5 billion agreement

By Ethel A. Tweh

The Government of Liberia has signed a US\$2.5 billion dollars agreement for natural mineral swap.

Liberia's Finance and Development Planning Minister Samuel D. Tweah, says the Natural Resource Swap Investment Facility is a framework entered into between the Chinese Roads and Bridge Cooperation and

the Government of Liberia.

Addressing a joint press conference on Tuesday, September 11, at the Ministry of Information along with the Ministers of Public Works, Information, and Commerce and Industry, Minister Tweah explains the US\$2.5 billion is for the development of Liberia for the next five years, adding that the money is for priority infrastructures such as roads and electricity, amongst

others.

President George Manneh Weah recently led a high-level delegation to China to attend the 2018 Edition of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) where the Government of Liberia signed various concessions.

Tweah notes that government also entered into another



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