

Still spending more?

Go unlimited for 30 days for just \$20.

Get unlimited calls to all networks, USA & Canada, unlimited SMS plus free 30GB data with **Kool4U**. Dial ***243*5#** to activate.

everywhere you go

Dial ***243#** for more features

Ts & Cs apply



The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

Advertize
Here For
Low Rate

VOL.9 NO. 051

MONDAY, APRIL 08, 2019

PRICE LD\$40.00

More demands for war crimes court



Flashback: Ex-fighters and a child soldier struggle over a gun

CMYK

CMYK



Continental News

Fighting near Libyan capital leaves 21 dead

Libya's UN-backed government says 21 people have been killed and 27 wounded in fighting near the capital, Tripoli.

Earlier the UN appealed for a two-hour truce so casualties and civilians could be evacuated, but fighting continued.

Rebel forces under Gen Khalifa Haftar have advanced from the east with the aim of taking Tripoli.

Prime Minister Fayeaz al-Serraj has accused him of attempting a coup and says rebels will be met with force.

Among the dead was a Red Crescent doctor killed on Saturday. Gen Haftar's forces said they had lost 14 fighters.

International powers have begun evacuating personnel from Libya amid the worsening security situation. Libya has been torn by violence and political instability since long-time ruler Muammar Gaddafi was deposed and killed in 2011.

What's the situation on the

ground?

Gen Haftar's Libyan National Army (LNA) forces have been carrying out a multi-pronged attack from the south and west of the city since Thursday.

The UN said its call for a humanitarian truce had been ignored and emergency

services said they had not been able to enter the areas where fighting was taking place.

However a UN spokesman told AFP that they were "still hoping for a positive response".

On Sunday the LNA said it had carried out its first air

strike, a day after the UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) hit them with air strikes on Saturday.

Fighting has continued around the disused international airport south of the capital that Gen Haftar earlier said his forces had seized.

Forces loyal to the GNA have slowed the advance and on Sunday a GNA spokesman told Al-Jazeera TV that the GNA now intended to "cleanse" the whole of the country. US Africa Command, responsible for US military operations and liaison in Africa, said that due to the "increased unrest" it had relocated a contingent of US forces temporarily, but gave no further details on numbers.

There were reports of a fast amphibious craft being used in the operation.

India's External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj said its full contingent of 15 Central

Reserve Police Force peacekeepers had been evacuated from Tripoli because the "situation in Libya has suddenly worsened". The Italian multinational oil and gas company, Eni, decided to evacuate all its Italian personnel from the country.

The UN is also due to pull out non-essential staff.

Residents of Tripoli have reportedly begun stocking up on food and fuel. But BBC Arab affairs editor Sebastian Usher says many of those near the fighting are remaining in their homes for now, for fear of looting should they leave.

Some fear a long operation, which Gen Haftar mounted to take the eastern city of Benghazi from Islamist fighters.

Who are the opposing forces?

Libya has been wracked by unrest since the overthrow of Col Gaddafi. Dozens of militias operate in the country. BBC



Gen Haftar's forces prepare for Tripoli battle

Visit: www.thenewdawnliberia.com

Rwanda marks 25 years since genocide

Rwanda's president said the country had become "a family once again", while marking the 25th anniversary of the genocide that killed 800,000 people. Paul Kagame, who led a rebel force that ended the slaughter, lit a remembrance flame in the capital Kigali.

Rwandans will mourn for 100 days, the time it took in 1994 for about a tenth of the country to be massacred.

Most of those who died were minority Tutsis and moderate Hutus, killed by ethnic Hutu extremists.

Orphans' search for family continues

"In 1994, there was no hope, only darkness," Mr Kagame told a crowd gathered at the Kigali Genocide Memorial, where more than 250,000 victims are thought to be buried.

"Today, light radiates from this place. How did it happen? Rwanda became a family once again."

How is Rwanda remembering?

The commemoration activities began with the flame-lighting ceremony at the memorial. The flame will burn for 100 days.

The 61-year-old president, who has led the country since 2000, then delivered a speech at the Kigali Convention Centre. He said the resilience and bravery of the genocide survivors represented the "Rwandan character in its purest form".

"The arms of our people, intertwined, constitute the pillars of our nation," he said. "We hold each other up. Our bodies and minds bear amputations and scars, but none of us is alone."

"Together, we have woven the tattered threads of our

unity into a new tapestry."

He added: "The fighting spirit is alive in us. What happened here will never happen again."

Mr Kagame will later lead a vigil at the Amahoro National Stadium, which was used by United Nations officials to try to protect Tutsis during the killings.

Who is attending?

A number of foreign leaders are in the country for the events. They are mainly African, although Prime Minister Charles Michel represented the former colonial ruler, Belgium.

European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker also attended.

French President Emmanuel Macron did not go, however. This week he appointed a panel of experts to investigate France's role in the genocide.

France was a close ally of the Hutu-led government prior to the massacres and has been accused of ignoring warning signs and training the militias who carried out the attacks.

France was represented by Herve Berville, a Rwandan-born MP. Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni was also absent. He has been accused of backing Rwandan rebels

who oppose Mr Kagame.

The vast number of people attending were ordinary Rwandans, including those who lived through the slaughter.

Olive Muhorakeye, 26, told Reuters: "Remembering is necessary because it's only thanks to looking back at what happened [can we] ensure that it never happens again." The BBC's Flora Drury in Kigali

There was a moment - when all the candles were lit, and their lights bobbed around the stadium, when people were taking pictures with their smartphones - when it was almost possible to forget the horror that brought thousands of people together on this warm evening in Kigali.

But then I turned to the man next to me, and asked him what tonight meant to him.

"Well," he said, "it's important." In the understated way which so many people in Rwanda speak he said: "I lost people. I lost my parents. I lost my siblings."

We had already heard the names of entire families wiped off the map read out, accompanied by a promise never to forget. We had watched students march in silence from the parliament to the stadium. BBC



EDITORIAL

Senate suffocates in bribery smoke

RUMORS IN MONROVIA and parts adjacent about senators receiving bribe to impeach former Associate Justice Kabineh Ja'neh are nothing but mere rumors. At least that's what they are unless someone is brave enough to come out with evidence.

AND THIS IS the point of Senate President Pro-Tempore Albert Chie. He is demanding evidenced-based claim or assertion rather than sweeping allegations that are flying all over the place.

IN A RECENT communication to the senate plenary, the Pro-Tempore called for an investigation to establish the veracity of such rumors that have a propensity to not only impinge on the image of the entire senate, but his personal character as head of that august body.

HOWEVER, IT APPEARS that the bribery smoke wouldn't just go away any soon, giving that some of the senators from the opposition bloc, who voted for the impeachment of Ja'neh, are being condemned and punished by their political party for proceeding contrarily.

IN FACT, SOME citizens of Nimba, including ex-Superintendent Gongloe-Wehyee strongly believe their senators, Prince Yormie Johnson and Thomas Grupee, were induced by cash to go against their kinsman Kabineh Ja'neh, a claim both senators denied.

WHAT MAKES THE smoke even thicker in the senate are comments coming from some of the senators themselves, like Senator Gbleh-bo Brown, who stressed the need for the senate to remain independent, calling on his colleagues not to allow the Executive to control that body.

ACCORDING TO SENATOR Brown, decision from the impeachment process was not independent at all, lamenting that the Senate he works in today is not the kind of senate he had envisaged.

BE THAT IT may, we whole heartedly agree with Pro-Tempore Chie that a thorough investigation be conducted in the senate to clear all suspicions and redeem the image of that august body, including its entire leadership.

INTEGRITY AND CREDIBILITY are two key assets that any person or institution should guide jealously to continuously maintain public trust. Any attempt to ignore such qualities undermines all human endeavors.

WE BELIEVE THE investigation, as being called for by the Pro-Tempore is necessary to clear the smoke in the air in order to move ahead with the important business of State.

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

COMMENTARY

By Joseph S. Nye

Does China Have Feet of Clay?

No one knows what China's future holds, and there is a long history of faulty predictions of systemic collapse or stagnation. Neither outcome is likely, though the country is facing several challenges that are far more serious than many observers seem to think.

CAMBRIDGE - Chinese President Xi Jinping seems to be on a roll. He has sent a rocket to the dark side of the moon, built artificial islands on contested reefs in the South China Sea, and recently enticed Italy to break ranks with its European partners and sign on to China's Belt and Road Initiative. Meanwhile, US President Donald Trump's unilateralist posture has reduced America's soft power and influence.

China's economic performance over the past four decades has been truly impressive. It is now the main trading partner for more than a hundred countries compared to about half that number for the United States. Its economic growth has slowed, but its official 6% annual rate is more than twice the American rate. Conventional wisdom projects that China's economy will surpass that of the US in size in the coming decade.

Perhaps. But it is also possible that Xi has feet of clay.

No one knows what China's future holds, and there is a long history of faulty predictions of systemic collapse or stagnation. While I don't think either is likely, the conventional wisdom exaggerates China's strengths. Westerners see the divisions and polarization in their democracies, but China's successful efforts to conceal its problems cannot make them go away. Sinologists who know much more than I do describe at least five major long-term problems confronting China.

First, there is the country's unfavorable demographic profile. China's labor force peaked in 2015, and it has passed the point of easy gains from urbanization. The population is aging, and China will face major rising health costs for which it is poorly prepared. This will impose a significant burden on the economy and exacerbate growing inequality.

Second, China needs to change its economic model. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping wisely switched China from Maoist autarky to the East Asian export-led growth model successfully pioneered by Japan and Taiwan. Today, however, China has outgrown the model and the tolerance of foreign governments that made it possible. For example, US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer is focusing on the lack of reciprocity, subsidies to state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and coerced intellectual property transfer that have allowed China to tilt the playing field in its favor. Europeans are also complaining about these issues. Moreover, China's intellectual property policies and rule-of-law deficiencies are discouraging foreign investment and costing it the international political support such investment often brings. And China's high rates of government investment and subsidies to SOEs disguise inefficiency in the allocation of capital.

Third, while China for more than three decades picked the low-hanging fruit of relatively easy reforms, the changes it needs now are much more difficult to introduce: an independent judiciary, rationalization of SOEs, and liberalization or elimination of the hukou system

of residential registration, which limits mobility and fuels inequality. Moreover, Deng's political reforms to separate the party and the state have been reversed by Xi.

That brings us to the fourth problem. Ironically, China has become a victim of its success. The Leninist model imposed by Mao in 1949 fit well with Chinese imperial tradition, but rapid economic development has changed China and its political needs. China has become an urban middle-class society, but its ruling elites remain trapped in circular political reasoning. They believe that only the Communist Party can save China and thus that any reforms must strengthen the Party's monopoly on power.

But this is exactly what China does not need. Deep structural reforms that can move China away from reliance on high levels of government investment and SOEs are opposed by Party elites who derive tremendous wealth from the existing system. Xi's anti-corruption campaign can't overcome this resistance; instead, it is merely discouraging initiative. On a recent visit to Beijing, a Chinese economist told me that Xi's campaign cost China 1% of GDP per year. A Chinese businessman told me real growth was less than half the official figure. Perhaps this can be countered by the private sector's dynamism, but even there, fear of losing of control is increasing the Party's role.

Finally, there is China's soft-power deficit. Xi has proclaimed a "Chinese Dream" of a return to global greatness. As economic growth slows and social problems increase, the Party's legitimacy will increasingly rest on such nationalist appeals. Over the past decade, China has spent billions of dollars to increase its attractiveness to other countries, but international public opinion polls show that China has not gained a good return on its investment. Repressing troublesome ethnic minorities, jailing human-rights lawyers, creating a surveillance state, and alienating creative members of civil society such as the renowned artist Ai Weiwei undercut China's attraction in Europe, Australia, and the US.

Such policies may not hurt China's reputation in some authoritarian states, but modern authoritarianism is not ideologically based the way communism was. Decades ago, young revolutionaries around the world were inspired by Mao's teachings. Today, although "Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" has been enshrined in the Party constitution, few young people in other countries are carrying that banner.

China is a country with great strengths, but also important weaknesses. American strategy should avoid exaggerating either. China will increase in importance, and the US-China relationship will be a cooperative rivalry. We must not forget either part of that description. No country, including China, is likely to surpass the US in overall power in the next decade or two, but the US will have to learn to share power as China and others gain strength. By maintaining its international alliances and domestic institutions, America will have a comparative advantage.

O-PED

By Bogdan Klich

NATO's Stoltenberg Paradox

WARSAW - As it turns 70, NATO is facing its most severe challenges since the Cold War ended nearly three decades ago. The Alliance has been rocked by Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and its invasion of the Donbas region in eastern Ukraine; US President Donald Trump's stinging criticism; and the United Kingdom's Brexit-fueled metamorphosis into Little England. Despite these setbacks, NATO has significantly strengthened its commitment to Central and Eastern Europe in recent years. Yet it needs to do more.

True, the United States and its European NATO allies disagree on important issues such as defense spending, trade, climate change, and the 2015 Iran nuclear deal - as the Alliance's current secretary general, Jens Stoltenberg, acknowledged during a recent visit to Warsaw. But, as Stoltenberg correctly pointed out, military cooperation within NATO is better than it has been in years. This "Stoltenberg Paradox" is arguably most evident in NATO's progressive strengthening of its Eastern flank, including in Poland.

Stoltenberg justifiably highlights NATO's recent reforms. For example, the Alliance has built up its new Very High Readiness Joint Task Force. In addition, NATO has developed a series of large-scale military exercises along its Eastern flank to show Russia that the Alliance treats its obligations toward each member state seriously. This is especially important for Poland and the Baltic states, all of which have a border with Russia.

The rotational deployment of multinational NATO battalions in the Eastern flank countries has also demonstrated the Alliance's resolve. This Enhanced Forward Presence has included the transfer of American military personnel and equipment to the region.

As a result, there are now 4,400 US troops stationed in Poland. This marks a great leap forward from the initial agreements signed by Poland's then-foreign minister, Radek Sikorski (regarding a missile defense base in the town of Redzikowo), and by me as defense minister (regarding a permanent US Air Force establishment in Łask).

The allies took another step forward at the NATO Summit in Brussels in July 2018, when they approved the new NATO Readiness Initiative, or "Four Thirties." The initiative requires the Alliance to have an additional 30 mechanized ground battalions, 30 air squadrons, and 30 combat vessels ready to deploy within 30 days. This is at the heart of NATO's current doctrine of "deterrence by rapid reinforcement."

And yet a key question remains unanswered: will allied deterrence prevent possible Russian aggression during those 30 days? NATO's existing forward-deployed forces would not be able to provide protection, especially if Russia seized the Suwałki Gap (on the Poland-Lithuania border) or one of the Baltic states before reinforcements arrived. The Alliance must do more to resolve this "30-day gap."

Trump's interventions, meanwhile, have raised other, knottier political questions. His statement that NATO was obsolete shook many in Europe and was a gift to Russia. And whereas Trump demonstrates a business-oriented approach, the Alliance is based on the binding principle of "all for one, one for all." Without it, NATO would not exist. The UK's decision to leave the EU further deepened European concerns.

But fears about the transatlantic alliance are not an excuse for Europe's policymakers to float wildly unrealistic proposals, such as a European army independent of NATO.

French President Emmanuel Macron's idea of "strategic autonomy" seems equally nebulous. Macron recently proposed a European Security and Defense Treaty - a kind of defensive Schengen agreement - and the creation of a European Security Council that would include the UK after it leaves the EU. This concept would establish an alternative structure to NATO and go beyond the EU's Common Security and Defense Policy, which is just being rebuilt.

Faced with new threats, Europe should use the mechanisms and tools it already has. These have been on the table for a decade, but only in the past three years have policymakers been willing to use them.

For example, in 2017, EU leaders established the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) to increase defense collaboration among member states, and invoked the EU's "solidarity clause" at France's request in the wake of terrorist attacks in that country. Furthermore, the EU signed a declaration of cooperation with NATO last year, and has agreed to create a European Defense Fund. All of these initiatives will strengthen Europe without undermining the Alliance.

Furthermore, the EU can continue to improve its military capabilities without having to create new structures that go beyond its existing legal framework. For starters, European leaders need to decide on the future of the EU Battlegroups, which have been on duty for years but have so far never been deployed. They should also seriously consider expanding the EU's existing Military Planning and Conduct Capability in order to have a fully-fledged EU Operational Command in place after 2020. The EU has undertaken over 30 military, civilian, and mixed missions, and the bloc plans to be even more active internationally under the recently adopted EU Global Strategy.

All those initiatives within the legal framework of the EU would strengthen Europe without undermining the role of NATO. And this should be our principle for long-term strategy and policy.

NATO enters its eighth decade amid continued disagreements between the US and Europe. We must hope that the Stoltenberg Paradox disappears, and that the Alliance further strengthens its military efforts to deter possible Russian aggression while reducing political tension between American and European allies. Poland and the rest of NATO's Eastern flank will be watching closely.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2017. www.project-syndicate.org

OPINION

By Philippe Legrain

The EU's China Conundrum

LONDON - Europeans can't agree on how to handle a rising China. While European Union leaders were gathering in Brussels recently to discuss a more assertive common approach, Chinese President Xi Jinping was visiting Rome. Xi was there to mark Italy's independent endorsement of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), his \$1 trillion pan-Eurasian infrastructure investment plan that aims to bolster China's economic and political influence. So much for a unified EU stance.

How, then, should the EU engage with China? As the United States and China stumble toward a new Cold War, each wants the Europeans in their camp. US President Donald Trump's administration barks at Europeans to follow its aggressive lead in confronting China over trade, technology, and security. Meanwhile, China woos the EU by pointing to their shared interest in defending the multilateral trading system, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Iran nuclear deal against Trump's attacks.

Ideally, the EU ought to chart its own course. But as long as it remains weak and divided, it will struggle to do so.

Until recently, the EU considered China a strategic partner - and primarily a source of growth and jobs. But its new draft China strategy, developed by the European Commission and the EU's External Action Service, is tougher and more nuanced. China is now regarded simultaneously as "a cooperation partner with whom the EU has closely aligned objectives, a negotiating partner with whom the EU needs to find a balance of interests, an economic competitor in pursuit of technological leadership, and a systemic rival promoting alternative models of governance."

Like their American counterparts, albeit less vehemently, European policymakers increasingly fret about the challenge from an authoritarian, statist, and technologically dominant China. The centralization of power in Xi's hands and the overtness of his "Made in China 2025" industrial policy, which seeks Chinese dominance in ten key high-tech sectors, have dashed earlier European hopes for political and economic liberalization. Europe's politicians are increasingly receptive to business complaints that China is buying up EU firms and their technologies while denying reciprocal access to Chinese markets.

Given this, the EU ought to be a natural ally for the US in seeking to open Chinese markets and safeguard foreign investors' intellectual property. But Trump has no time for allies, labels the EU "a foe," and threatens a trade war with Europe over its huge trade surplus with the US, notably in cars. EU policymakers hate Trump's unilateral protectionism and his "America First" worldview. And they don't trust him, rightly believing that Trump could readily cut a deal with China at the EU's expense. As a result, the EU is understandably loath to line up behind Trump's China policy.

That provides an opening for China, which makes all the right noises about multilateralism and has a genuine interest - at least for now - in sustaining the open, rules-based international system. Furthermore, it engages seriously with the EU; Premier Li Keqiang is due in Brussels on April 9 for the annual EU-China summit. But at the same time, China is undermining the EU by negotiating with European governments bilaterally and playing them off against each other.

In this regard, China has established the "16+1" forum to engage with 16 countries in Central and Eastern Europe, 11 of which are EU members. Because these countries are poorer and are often treated as second-class Europeans by the likes of France and Germany, they particularly welcome China's attention and investment.

China is also pouring funds into southern European economies that have been starved of investment since the eurozone crisis. It has invested in the port of Piraeus in Greece and Portuguese energy companies, and now plans to revamp the Italian port of Trieste. In total, 15 of the EU's 28 member states have so far signed up to the BRI.

To be sure, Chinese investment in Europe is often beneficial, and increased trade and improved infrastructure are mutually advantageous. But, like the US Marshall Plan after World War II, the BRI also has a political dimension - namely, drawing Europe into China's sphere of influence.

That raises fundamental long-term strategic questions. Does Europe's future really lie primarily with Eurasia rather than with the West? If so, what would being China's junior partner entail? And how, then, could Europe best advance its interests? Unfortunately, hardly anyone is posing these questions.

In the meantime, China's bilateral approach to Europe enables it to divide and rule. When the French and German economy ministers recently proposed an EU industrial policy that would create European champions to rival Chinese (and American) giants, Portugal's Socialist prime minister, António Costa, dismissed the idea. Costa also warned against EU plans to screen Chinese investment more stringently.

The EU is not only divided, but also weak. Although an economic colossus, the EU is a geopolitical dwarf ill-equipped for this new era of great-power competition.

True, a united EU can impose itself against lesser powers such as the United Kingdom, and hold its own with the US and China in purely economic terms. Its \$19 trillion single market gives it huge clout in trade negotiations, competition policy, and setting regulations and standards.

But when economic policy intersects with foreign policy and security, the EU lacks the will and capacity to act strategically. Apart from France and the UK, which is leaving the EU, member governments lack a geopolitical mindset. The EU itself has no military power, and most of its members rely on the US for their defense. Moreover, the EU is increasingly a consumer of cutting-edge digital technologies developed elsewhere.

The upshot is that the EU finds itself caught between the US and China. It desperately needs to discover the sort of common purpose and strategic capacity that French President Emmanuel Macron seems to be almost alone in advocating. Until then, the EU will struggle to advance its interests and will be increasingly likely to fall victim to great-power plays.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2017. www.project-syndicate.org

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE
 REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Tender for the Construction of Health Facilities in Nimba and Grand Cape Mount Counties
NATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING

1. This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for Fiscal Year (2018/2019) that was published in local dailies as well as the dgmarket beginning June 26, 2018.
2. The Ministry of Health has received funding from the Fixed Account Reimbursable Agreement (FARA) Project as a support to the smooth implementation of its National Health Planned and intends to apply portion of this fund to payment under a contract for the Construction of Health Facilities in Nimba and Grand Cape Mount Counties.
3. The Ministry of Health now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for the assignment as indicated below:

Project	Area in Square Foot	Location/ County
Lot-1: (a) Construction of a New Ganta Community Clinic, Waste Management Facility, Latrine and Water System in Lugbeyee, Nimba County, Liberia	(4,890ft ²)	Lugbeyee, Nimba County, Liberia
(b) Palala perimeter fence	(2,625ft ²)	Palala, Bong County
Lot-2: Construction of Maternity waiting Home Lugbeyee, Nimba County, Liberia	(2,725ft ²)	Lugbeyee, Nimba County, Liberia
Lot-3: Construction of County Health Team Office	(5,980ft ²)	Grand Cape Mount County

4. Bidders deserve the choice to bid for all Lots or any one as they wish. Bid evaluation and contract award will be on the basis of Lot. The purchaser will award a contract to the lowest responsive evaluated bidder who meets all other qualification requirements.
4. Bidders shall be required to have the following minimum qualifications and that of detailed qualification requirements that will be specified in the Bidding Documents:
 - i. Experience as prime contractor in construction of at least three (3) contracts within the last three (3) years of this nature, complexity and equivalent to the proposed works. Include the name and location of the project, its features, cost and contact detailed of the employer/ client with email and phone contacts (Phone numbers, email addresses, and physical addresses, etc.).
 - ii. The contractor shall have a minimum average turnover in construction works during the last three (3) years of USD\$50,000.00 (Multiple of three (3) years of \$150,000.00)
 - iii. The Bidder shall demonstrate that it has available, liquidity/ assets (USD\$75,000) unencumbered real assets, lines of credit, and other financial means (independent of any contractual advance payment) sufficient to meet the construction cash flow requirements.
 Additional details will be provided in the Bidding Documents.
5. Bidding will be conducted through the National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procedures as specified in the Amended and Restated Public Procurement Act of 2010, and is open to all Eligible Bidders.
6. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the Ministry of Health and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address 9 (a) given below from 09:30 to 3:15 PM from Monday to Friday.
7. A complete and detailed set of bidding Documents in English can be purchased by interested bidders at the address at 10 (a) below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fees of US \$ 100.00 (One Hundred United States Dollars) or its equivalent in any freely convertible currency at the prevailing exchange rate. The method of payment will be cash and paid to the cashier in the office of Financial Management (OFM) on the fourth floor of the Ministry of Health office in Congo Town.
8. Bids shall be collected from the address 9 (b) below and must be delivered to the address at 9 (c) below. Electronic bid will not be permitted. Late bids shall be rejected and return unopened. Bids will closed on **May 7, 2019 at 2:00pm and open the same date @ 2:05** in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person at the address at 9 (d) below as indicated above.
9. The addresses reference to above are:

- (a) **Purchasing of Bidding Documents:**
Cashier Room/Office of the Financial Management Fourth Floor, Central Office MOH Tubman Boulevard Congo Town
- (b) **Collection of Bidding Documents:**
The Procurement Unit, Ground Floor (Room # - 142), Central Office MOH Tubman Boulevard Congo Town
- (c) **For Submission of the Bids:**
Tender Box, Ground Floor, opposite the elevator, Central Office MOH Tubman Boulevard Congo Town
- (d) **For Opening of the Bids:**
The Procurement Unit, Ground Floor, (Room # - 142), Central Office MOH Tubman Boulevard Congo Town

All bids should be clearly marked as indicated below stating the bidder choice of Lot (s):

Attention: Procurement Director

Ministry of Health
Congo Town Tubman Boulevard
Room #: 142/Ground Floor
Contact #: 0886-515-565
Email addressed: proumohsw@gmail.com
Ref: IFB.No MOH/ FARA/ NCB/ 001/ 17/18
Construction of the Health Facilities In Nimba and Cape Mount Count

Signed: _____
 Procurement Director



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
 MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT
 2nd & 3rd Floors, F & F Building
 63 United Nations Drive, Coconut Plantation, Mamba Point
 Monrovia, Liberia
 Tel: +231 7701 44444 / 0888 828 988; Email: info@mca.gov.lr



REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS
(RFQ)

4A430/EP/001

Supply and Delivery of a 47-foot Hydraulic Digger Derrick Truck for Liberia Electricity Corporation

Background and Context

The United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation ("MCC") and the Government of Liberia (the "Government" or "GoL") have entered a Millennium Challenge Compact for Millennium Challenge Account assistance to help facilitate poverty reduction through economic growth in Liberia (the "Compact") in the amount of approximately 256,726,000 USD ("MCC Funding"). The Government, acting through Millennium Challenge Account - Liberia (the "MCA Entity"), intends to apply a portion of the MCC Funding to eligible payments under a contract for which this RFQ is issued.

MCA-Liberia now invites Quotations from legally constituted firms to provide the required goods. More details may be found in the Request for Quotation (RFQ) which is available free of charge at the email address below. This RFQ is open to all eligible firms who wish to submit a quotation.

This RFQ is for:

Supply and Delivery of a 47-foot Hydraulic Digger Derrick Truck for Liberia Electricity Corporation

How to Participate in the Process:

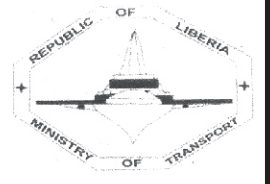
Interested manufacturers/suppliers should send an email to MCALiberiaPA@cardno.com requesting a copy of the complete RFQ with Specifications, which is free of charge.

Important activities and dates:

No.	Activity	Dates
1	Release of RFQ	April 01, 2019
2	Last date for Requesting Clarification	April 09, 2019
3	MCA-L Response to Request for Clarification	April 16, 2019
4	Deadline for Submission	April 25, 2019 by 3:00 pm



Republic of Liberia
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
 Warren & Carey Street
 Monrovia, Liberia



REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (REOI)

April 4, 2019

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) is an agency of Government responsible to administer and implement the Transport Law, the Insurance Law, and the Maritime Law and to plan and execute policies relating to all modes of land, rail, sea, and air transport services within the Republic of Liberia and abroad. The MoT is directly responsible for the production and supply of Vehicle License Plates and Registration Stickers and intends to award the contract for the Supply of Vehicle License Plates and Registration Stickers to a reputable Liberian Firm. This is an ADVANCED PROCUREMENT that is subject to funding availability from Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP).

Summary of services include:

- The production of License Plates and Registration Stickers in conformity with the Specification.
- The supply of License Plates and Registration Stickers as requested or as per the delivery schedule (whichever is earliest).

The Ministry of Transport now invites interested firms/companies to express their interest in the production and supply of Vehicle License Plates and Revenue Stickers.

To prequalify, bidders must demonstrate the following:

- Ability to produce and supply Vehicle License Plates and Registration Stickers;
- Guarantee to perform, valid, Experience of not less than five years, valid/ updated Business Registration Certificate and valid Tax Clearance.

Firms must furnish:

1. **Technical Capabilities**
 - a) Staffing (Management Team and Structure, with CVs) – Minimum of four (4) staff
 - b) Institution/Firm Profile showing number of similar contract executed, list of key equipment etc.
2. **Financial Capabilities**
 - a) Audited financial Statement covering the last two (2) years
 - b) Source (s) of funding for this particular project (Bank confirmation letter or Bank Statement).

The firms will be selected in accordance with the Procurement procedures set out in the Public Procurement and Concession Act of 2010.

The complete Procurement bidding document including the specification, table of quantities and schedule of requirement will be issued to only shortlisted bidders.

Interested Firm / company may obtain further information at the address below during office hours from 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on week days - Monday to Friday.

Expressions of Interest should be addressed to the prequalification committee Ministry of Transport, Warren & Carey Streets, Monrovia, Liberia. The deadline for submission is May 3, 2019.

Hon. Sirleaf R. Tylef
 Deputy Minister for Administration/Insurance
 Ministry of Transport
 Warren & Carey Street
 Email address:

MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Ja'neh's impeachment ballots demanded

By Ethel A. Tweh

About a week after impeached former Associate Justice Kabineh M. Ja'neh from the Supreme Court Bench, the Capitol continues to remain noisy with claims and counterclaims being levied by Senators over which side each of them voted.

These counterclaims are growing on Capitol Hill as opposition political parties announce the suspensions of dozens of senators that neglected parties' mandates to vote against the removal of Justice Ja'neh from the Supreme Court.

The latest in this post-impeachment vote quarrel becomes opposition Liberty Party (LP) Chair and Lofa County Sen. Stephen Zargo, who throws a challenge for authorities at the Liberian Senate to display ballots to validate his claim that he did not go against LP's mandate to

acquitt Ja'neh. Zargo recently told reporters on Capitol Hill that there is no way he could have gone against his party's mandate by voting for the

removal of the impeached Associate Justice, demanding a display of the ballots so that the public can know which side each of the senators voted. 22 out of 29 Senators voted

on Friday, 29 March to impeach Justice Ja'neh for granting a writ of prohibition filed by two oil and gas companies that prevented government from collecting taxes imposed on pump prices because the taxes had not been legislated. Ja'neh's decision taken in chambers was further validated by the full bench of the Supreme Court, including Chief Justice Francis S. Korkpor, Sr. who presided over the impeachment.

At least 10 of the 29 Senators on Capitol Hill were needed on Ja'neh's side to block his removal from the Supreme Court Bench, but some of the nine Senators that initially supported him crossed carpet overnight and voted against him.

Sen. Zargo argues that the voting is not a secret so the ballots shouldn't be in hidden, adding that every ballot had a code, Senators' names and signature that they could identify.

Once the ballots are displayed, Zargo believes strongly that Liberians will know how the voting went.

Zargo insists that from the beginning of the impeachment

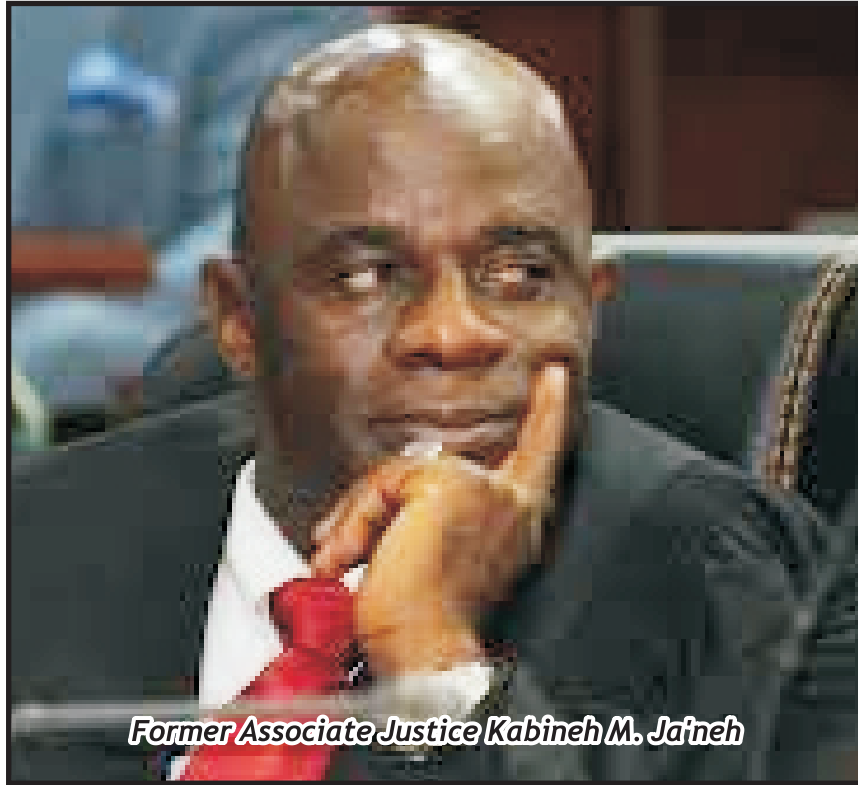
hearing to the end, he was on the side of the impeached Associate Justice, saying "My position is consistent with my party's position."

Meanwhile, Sen. Zargo says there was no methodology on how the voting should be done, claiming that it resulted to some senators not voting.

Zargo was one of the nine Senators that signed a resolution to acquit former Associate Justice Kabineh M. Ja'neh.

According to him, the Liberty Party has officially issued Grand Bassa County Sen. Jonathan Kaipay a suspension letter while they investigate which side the suspended senator voted. The LP chairman says it was the party's mandate for its senators to vote against the impeachment because it was unconstitutional and illegal. The party however claims that Sen. Kaipay was believed to have voted the other way, which they are investigating. Additionally, Sen. Zargo says he is not aware of any money being used to remove Ja'neh as it is claimed by some people.--

Edited by Winston W. Parley



Former Associate Justice Kabineh M. Ja'neh

Weah returns

President George Manneh Weah has returned safely to the country following a four-day successful state visit to Senegal.

He had gone out to honor an invitation extended him by his Senegalese counterpart, President MackySall, to join throngs of other heads of state from Africa and other Continents for the Senegalese President's 2nd inaugural ceremony and be a part of his country's Independence celebrations.

According to the Executive Mansion's press statement, President Weah and delegation returned home on Friday, 5 April, touching down in the morning at the Roberts

International Airport (RIA), Margibi County.

While in Senegal, President Weah had series of fruitful bilateral and business discussions with some of his counterparts from the African Continent and other parts of the world.

The Executive Mansion notes that meeting between President Weah and Guinean President Alpha Conde focused on the construction of a railway that would benefit both Liberia and Guinea. The deal entails Guinea exporting iron ore using railways, running through Nimba and Grand Bassa counties, the Mansion says.

It notes that it owes much potential for revenue

generation as well as employment for countless Liberians.

Former French President Nicholas Sarkozy, who joined the two leaders in the meeting, expressed interest in Liberia and Guinea's mining sectors.

President Weah also met with Sahle-Work Zewde, President of Ethiopia at which time both leaders stressed the need for improved diplomatic relations.

He pleaded with his Ethiopian counterpart for Ethiopian Airlines to resume flight to Monrovia.

Additionally President Weah met a horde of investors, including executives of Group FESTO ALTAY, Global Green International Holdings and the Help Team for direct investment in Liberia.

On the President's way to Monrovia, he made a brief stop at the Unification Town, home of the late Development Superintendent of Margibi County, David F. Suahkollie, to sympathize with the deceased's relatives.

Upon arrival in Monrovia, President Weah drove through several project communities to see ongoing progress of works taking place there.

He was met upon arrival by an array of Government officials led by Minister of State and Chief of Office Staff, Nathaniel Farlo McGill, who also chaired the cabinet in the absence the President.--Press release



45 trained for WASH and health in schools

About 45 persons from five counties have completed five days Training of Trainers Workshop on integration of WASH and nutrition activities in health clubs in schools.

According to a release, the Liberia WASH Consortium did organize the program as part

is committed to roll out the teaching manual to relevant government officials and staff within five counties namely; Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, Rivercess and Sinoe, respectively.

Liberia WASH Consortium Coordinator Gloria Kafuria



of an Irish Aid funded five years project, tapping into the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) potentials of Liberia.

The consortium, which comprises six international NGOs including Action Against Hunger, Concern Worldwide, PSI, Tearfund, Wateraid with Oxfam as lead agency, says it

disclosed that the consortium lacks immediate plans for remaining counties, but hoped they would be reached shortly by other international partners or government.

She made the disclosure over the weekend at the Rivercess County Health Center in



MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

VP Taylor urges more women participation in governance

Liberia's Vice President Jewel Howard-Taylor has reiterated the need for the inclusion of more women into the governance process of nations and organizations.

VP Howard-Taylor spoke Tuesday, 2 April in Accra, Ghana when she delivered the keynote address at the 6th Women's International Shipping and Trading Association (WISTA) Africa Regional conference.

According to a press release, VP Howard-Taylor holds that any Nation or Organization that does not fully utilize the capacities of its women is doomed to remain under developed and incapacitated.

The three-day conference held from April 2nd- 4th under the theme "Roles of Women in Harnessing the Potential of African's Blue Economy," discussed Africa's Blue Economy Inter and Intra Africa Trade and opportunities within the Maritime domain.

Madam Taylor references a recent report from Nigeria, in which the head of the Nigerian Port Authority Madam Hadiza B. Usman reported for the first time in Nigerian history a remittance of 30.4 billion

naira operating surplus to the Federal Government as the most recent justification for women inclusion.

"This is just one example of the benefits of adding the female gender to all aspects of national development in general and the benefits that they bring to the maritime sector in particular," she says.

Thankfully, she says the maritime sector is quite aware of the benefits of women's inclusion and empowerment in

this sector.

Vice President Howard - Taylor adds that though the numbers are slowly increasing in the governance space, the fact is that women have not always been able to fully enjoy the rewards of the growth in Africa's economies, especially considering the significant roles they have played in helping expand sectors across the continent.

Madam Taylor suggests that all leaders of industries should

continue to support initiatives for greater inclusion and empowerment of women, citing the blue economy which she notes, needs a sustained and concerted action for women to become sea cadets, to lead port operations, captains of ships and innovators for sustainability and growth in the blue economy.

"This is especially more important now, as we see the international spotlight being placed on women in this sector coming together to inspire, empower and share with one another," she says.

Meanwhile, VP Howard-

Taylor admonishes that inasmuch as the onus is on national governance structures to open up space for women leaders, it also behooves women to stand up, step up and be counted, stressing, "we cannot be counted if we remain behind".

"Our greatest challenge to doing so is fear....of the unknown, of the difficulties, of our qualification, of possible failures, of letting our families down if we are not there 24/7, of being seen as abnormal, of being called rebel, of being non conformists," she concludes.--*Press release*



Vice President Jewel Howard-Taylor

45 trained for WASH

Cont'd from page 6

Cestos City where she conducted a five-day training of trainers on wash in school manual and the establishment of Wash and Nutrition forum in Liberia.

Madam Kafuria said consortium members' global and local experiences have presented clear evidence of a vital link between WASH activities and nutritional status of communities, the first of many planned events.

She disclosed that the Ministry of Education through its division of school health has developed a new and harmonized school Health Training Manual supported by UNICEF, WHH and Oxfam to provide insight and steps on how to broadly train school children on extra-curricular studies.

Coordinator Kafuria said the intensive training covers six modules she identified as introductory exercises, including Health Club Formation and Protocols, the

comprehensive School Health Programs, the Nutrient and Healthy Lifestyle in school, the school's water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), as well as Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in schools.

Participants at the intensive workshop came from Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Lands & Energy, Public Works, Internal Affairs, and the National WASH commission, including civil society organizations (CSOs), District Education Officers, WASH officers and Nutrition officers, and directors of school feeding programs, among others.

Earlier, Acting Superintendent Mr. Elijah Kayzaysee welcomed the participants and expressed joy that his county was benefiting from said development. Mr. Kayzaysee pledged his leadership support and called for more collaboration. -*Press Release*

World Bank gets new president

The Executive Directors of the World Bank today unanimously selected David R. Malpass as President of the World Bank Group for a five-year term beginning on Tuesday, April 9, 2019. The Board expressed its deep gratitude to Interim President Kristalina Georgieva for her dedication and leadership in recent months.

The Executive Directors followed the selection process agreed in 2011. The process

included an open, transparent nomination where any national of the Bank's membership could be proposed by any Executive Director or Governor through an Executive Director. This was then followed by thorough due diligence and a comprehensive interview of Mr. Malpass by the Executive Directors.

The Board looks forward to working with Mr. Malpass on the implementation of the Forward Look and the capital package agreement as

articulated in the .

Mr. Malpass previously served as Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs for the United States. As

Under Secretary, Mr. Malpass represented the United States in international settings, including the G-7 and G-20 Deputy Finance Ministerial, World Bank-IMF Spring and Annual Meetings, and meetings of the Financial Stability Board, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

In his role as Under Secretary, Mr. Malpass played a crucial role in several major World Bank Group reforms and initiatives, including the recent capital increase for IBRD and IFC. He was also instrumental in advancing the Debt Transparency Initiative, adopted by the World Bank and IMF, to increase public disclosure of debt and thereby reduce the frequency and severity of debt crises.

Prior to becoming Under Secretary, Mr. Malpass was an international economist and founder of a macroeconomics research firm based in New

York City. Earlier in his career, Mr. Malpass served as the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Developing Nations and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Economic Affairs. In these roles, he focused on an array of economic, budget, and foreign policy issues, such as the United States' involvement in multilateral institutions, including the World Bank.

Mr. Malpass has served on the boards of the Council of the Americas, Economic Club of New York, and the National Committee on US-China Relations. Mr. Malpass earned his bachelor's degree from Colorado College and his MBA from the University of Denver.

He undertook advanced graduate work in international economics at the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University.

The World Bank President is Chair of the Boards of Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The President is also ex officio Chair of the Boards of Directors of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the Administrative Council of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).



Mr. David R. Malpass

Français

L'exécutif veut le contrôle du pouvoir judiciaire, selon le sénateur Brown

L'ancien juge adjoint Kabineh M. Ja'neh a été destitué parce que l'exécutif voulait avoir le contrôle de la Cour suprême du Libéria, c'est en tout cas ce qu'a révélé le sénateur Gblehbo Brown du comté de Maryland.

"La destitution a fonctionné comme prévu parce que l'exécutif voulait avoir le contrôle de la Cour suprême", a déclaré le sénateur Brown aux journalistes le jeudi 4 avril, environ une semaine après avoir voté avec 21 autres sénateurs pour destituer Ja'neh.

Le sénateur Brown qui avait l'air d'avoir été obligé pour voter en faveur de la destitution a dit avoir du regret pour le Sénat dans lequel il siège aujourd'hui car ce n'est plus le genre de sénat dont il avait rêvé.

Le sénateur Brown a fait savoir aux reporters que l'assemblée législative n'est pas entièrement indépendante. Son souhait donc, c'est de faire en sorte que le chef de l'exécutif n'ait



pas le contrôle total de tous les trois pouvoirs de l'Etat.

22 sénateurs sur 29 ont voté en faveur de la destitution du juge Ja'neh pour avoir émis une ordonnance portant annulation des taxes routières imposées par le gouvernement sur les sociétés pétrolières et gazières, car ces taxes n'avaient pas été

légiférées. Pourtant la décision de Ja'neh en chambre avait été ensuite validée par l'ensemble des membres de la Cour suprême, y compris par le président du tribunal, Francis S. Korkpor, père, qui a présidé la procédure de destitution.

Ce qui est surprenant dans cette affaire est que le sénateur Brown, après avoir

voté en faveur de la destitution du juge associé, a affirmé aux reporters que celui-ci n'a rien fait de mal en émettant l'ordonnance d'interdiction parce l'affaire avait été portée devant la Cour suprême. « Tous les juges auraient dû être tenus responsables des actes de la Cour suprême, et non de Ja'neh seul », a déclaré le sénateur Brown.

Selon lui, il a acquitté l'ancien juge adjoint de trois des quatre chefs d'accusation retenus contre lui. Il croit que le tribunal de grande instance avait eu tort d'avoir permis les sociétés pétrolières et gazières de bénéficier de leur part de l'argent alors que le gouvernement en avait été empêché.

Le sénateur Brown figurait parmi les neuf sénateurs qui, quelques heures avant que le Sénat libérien ait voté

vendredi 29 mars pour destituer le juge Ja'neh du siège de la Cour suprême, avait signé une résolution dans laquelle ils affirmaient être opposés à la destitution.

Mais le sénateur Brown a expliqué que les sénateurs anti-impeachment avaient initialement prévu de ne pas rendre publics les noms des sénateurs signataires de la résolution, du moins pas avant que leur nombre ait atteint au moins 10, car c'est le nombre qu'il fallait pour bloquer la destitution.

Le sénateur Brown a affirmé avoir voté contre Ja'neh par colère. Il reprochait à ses collègues d'avoir dévoilé les signataires de la résolution. « On n'expose pas ses secrets à son adversaire surtout quand on n'est pas dans une position de force », a expliqué le sénateur Brown, qui déplore également le fait que certains sénateurs n'aient pas apposé leurs signatures sur la résolution bien qu'ils aient annoncé leur opposition à la destitution du juge Ja'neh.

Le sénateur du comté de Maryland a déclaré avoir été déçu quand il a entendu les noms de ceux qui avaient signé la résolution à la radio, alors que cela était censé rester secret jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient réussi à convaincre d'autres sénateurs de voter contre la destitution. Au sénateur Brown d'expliquer en outre que le jour du vote, il a confronté deux sénateurs et leur a dit qu'il ne soutiendrait plus le juge Ja'neh parce que les noms des sénateurs qui s'étaient engagés à voter contre avaient déjà été rendus publics.

Le numéro un du sénat réclame la preuve des pots de vin à ses détracteurs

Le Président intérimaire du Sénat, Albert Chie, réclame la preuve des pots-de-vin prétendument offerts aux sénateurs lors du procès en destitution de l'ancien juge adjoint, M. Kabineh Ja'neh.

Il a lancé le défi dans une communication adressée à la session plénière du Sénat libérien, demandant une

enquête sur les accusations portées à son encontre et à l'encontre du Sénat tout entier.

La communication, qui date du 30 mars, a été lue au Sénat le jeudi 4 avril. Elle indique que le Comité judiciaire dirigé par le sénateur du comté de Grand Cape Mount, Me Varney Sherman, devrait soumettre le sénateur Sando Johnson du

comté de Bomi à une enquête pour avoir accusé le Sénat libérien d'avoir reçu des pots-de-vin en vue de destituer l'ancien juge Ja'neh.

Le sénateur Chie a allégué que le sénateur Johnson qui a pris la parole lors de la cérémonie de signature de l'alliance des principaux partis politiques de l'opposition (le Parti de la liberté, le Congrès national alternatif et Parti de l'unité), l'a directement accusé et le secrétaire du jury d'avoir tripoté les bulletins de vote lors du processus de destitution.

Le Pro-Tempore Chie a également déclaré dans sa communication en séance plénière que le sénateur Johnson aurait manqué de respect envers le sénat et ses dirigeants en utilisant des invectives et des langues profanes dans la salle des conférences du sénat, dans les médias locaux et par le biais des messages SMS qu'il lui avait directement envoyés, s'engageant ainsi dans une campagne de diffamation et traînant le sénat dans la boue.

Le chef du sénat invite



Articles traduits

Par Valéry G. Guhéna

E-mail: valeryghn10@yahoo.com

Tel: 076 589 44 0881483394

également le comité à enquêter sur la manière dont un échantillon du verdict du procès en destitution a été rendu public après avoir été discuté en séance exécutive (à huis clos).

Selon les règles permanentes du sénat, toute question débattue en séance exécutive ne peut être rendue publique que lorsque cela sera

jugé nécessaire par l'assemblée plénière.

Entre-temps, après la lecture de la communication, le sénateur du comté de Lofa, George Tengbeh, a proposé que le document soit transmis au Comité de la magistrature et des règles, de l'ordre et de l'administration afin qu'il en informe l'assemblée plénière dans un délai d'une semaine.

Français

Guinée : une quinzaine d'opposants remis en "liberté provisoire"

Une quinzaine de membres de l'opposition guinéenne, dont un chef de parti, Faya Millimouno, interpellés vendredi pour avoir manifesté contre la reprise des travaux de l'Assemblée, ont été remis en "liberté provisoire" dans la soirée, a-t-on appris samedi. "Mes militants et moi avons bénéficié d'une liberté provisoire" et "on nous demande de nous présenter lundi devant le juge au tribunal de première instance de Kaloum (centre-ville de Conakry) pour y être à nouveau entendus", a déclaré M. Millimouno, joint par téléphone par l'AFP.

L'opposition dénonce la prorogation en janvier par le président Alpha Condé du mandat des députés jusqu'à l'élection d'une nouvelle Assemblée, initialement prévue en septembre-

déploiement de dizaines de véhicules de gendarmerie et de police.

Les manifestants portaient des banderoles sur lesquelles on pouvait lire : "Siéger au Parlement, c'est cautionner le despotisme et violer la souveraineté du peuple" ou encore "5 ans, c'est 5 ans, alors dégagez, vive les élections législatives, à bas les députés illégitimes".

Les principaux partis d'opposition, des associations de la société civile et des syndicats ont annoncé mercredi la création d'une coalition pour empêcher M. Condé de briguer un troisième mandat en 2020, le Front national pour la défense de la Constitution (FNDC).

M. Condé, 81 ans, n'a jusqu'à présent pas annoncé de modification de la



octobre 2018, et reportée sine die. Chef du Bloc libéral (BL), Faya Millimouno était venu manifester avec ses partisans devant le Palais du peuple, siège de l'Assemblée nationale, pour empêcher les députés "périmés", selon lui, de siéger pour la première session parlementaire depuis cette prorogation. "J'invite les Guinéens à se mobiliser en masse pour les chasser, pour les empêcher de siéger alors qu'ils n'ont plus aucune légitimité", avait déclaré M. Millimouno.

Il a été interpellé avec une quinzaine de ses camarades, conduits avec lui à la Direction de la police judiciaire, puis remis en liberté vers 21H00, a-t-il précisé samedi. Cette session s'est ouverte entourée d'un important dispositif de sécurité, avec le

Constitution afin de pouvoir se représenter en 2020, au terme de son deuxième mandat, mais plusieurs de ses déclarations récentes ont été interprétées en ce sens.

Ancien opposant historique et premier président démocratiquement élu de cette ex-colonie française d'Afrique de l'Ouest régie jusqu'alors par des pouvoirs autoritaires, Alpha Condé a souvent contesté la pertinence de la limitation du nombre de mandats sur le continent.

"Personne en Guinée ne m'empêchera d'aller devant le peuple pour lui demander ce qu'il veut et faire la volonté du peuple", a-t-il déclaré le 24 mars devant les militants de son parti, sans autre précision.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Joseph S. Nye

Une Chine aux pieds d'argile ?

CAMBRIDGE - Le Président chinois Xi Jinping semble être dans une bonne passe. Il a lancé une fusée sur la face cachée de la Lune, a construit des îles artificielles sur des récifs contestés en mer de Chine méridionale et a récemment incité l'Italie à rompre les rangs avec ses partenaires européens pour s'engager dans le partenariat de la Nouvelle Route de la Soie. Entre-temps, la posture unilatérale du Président américain Donald Trump amoindrit le pouvoir de convaincre et l'influence de l'Amérique.

Les résultats économiques de la Chine depuis les quarante dernières années sont véritablement impressionnants. Elle est à présent le principal partenaire commercial de plus d'une centaine de pays, contre à peu près la moitié de ce nombre pour les États-Unis. Sa croissance économique a ralenti, mais son taux annuel officiel de 6 % s'élève à plus du double du taux américain. La sagesse populaire projette que l'économie de la Chine va surpasser celle des États-Unis en taille au cours de la prochaine décennie.

Peut-être. Mais il se peut également que Xi ait des pieds d'argile.

Personne ne sait ce que l'avenir de la Chine nous réserve et il existe de nombreux précédents de fausses prévisions d'effondrement systémique ou de stagnation. Bien que je ne croie pas que l'une ou l'autre soient probables, la sagesse populaire exagère les points forts de la Chine. Les Occidentaux voient les divisions et la polarisation dans leurs démocraties, mais les efforts couronnés de succès de la Chine en vue de dissimuler ses problèmes ne les fait pas disparaître pour autant. Des sinologues mieux informés que moi décrivent au moins cinq problèmes majeurs à long terme auxquels la Chine est confrontée.

Premièrement, le profil démographique peu favorable du pays. La main-d'œuvre de la Chine était à son apogée en 2015 et l'époque des bénéfices faciles de l'urbanisation est révolue. La population est vieillissante et la Chine fait face à une forte hausse des coûts des services de santé, à laquelle elle n'est pas préparée. Cela va imposer une charge importante sur l'économie et va exacerber la hausse des inégalités.

Deuxièmement, la Chine doit changer de modèle économique. En 1978, Deng Xiaoping a eu la sagesse de faire passer la Chine du modèle maoïste autarcique, à celui d'un modèle de croissance d'Asie de l'Est basé sur les exportations et inauguré par le Japon et Taïwan. Mais à présent, la croissance de la Chine a fait mieux que son modèle et a excédé la tolérance des gouvernements qui l'ont rendue possible. Par exemple, le Représentant américain du Commerce extérieur Robert Lighthizer se concentre sur le manque de réciprocité, les subventions aux entreprises d'État et sur le transfert forcé de propriété intellectuelle qui ont permis à la Chine de faire pencher la balance en sa faveur. Les Européens se plaignent des mêmes problèmes. En outre, les réglementations de propriété intellectuelle chinoises et les lacunes en matière d'État de droit découragent les investissements étrangers et lui coûtent le soutien politique international qu'apportent souvent des investissements de ce genre. En outre, les forts taux chinois d'investissements publics et de subventions aux entreprises d'État maquillent cette inefficacité en allocation de capital.

Troisièmement, alors que la Chine pendant plus de trois décennies a accompli les tâches les plus simples par des réformes basiques, les changements qu'elle doit mettre en place à présent vont être plus difficiles à introduire : un système judiciaire

indépendant, une rationalisation des entreprises d'État et une libéralisation ou une élimination du système hukou d'enregistrement de résidence, qui limite la mobilité et suscite des inégalités. En outre, les réformes politiques de Deng consistant à séparer le parti et l'État ont déjà été annulées par Xi.

Ce qui nous conduit au quatrième problème. La Chine est ironiquement devenue victime de son succès. Le modèle léniniste imposé par Mao en 1949 correspondait bien à la tradition impériale chinoise, mais un rapide développement économique a fait évoluer la Chine et ses besoins politiques. La Chine est devenue une société urbaine de classe moyenne, mais ses élites dirigeantes restent piégées dans un raisonnement politique circulaire. Elles croient que seul le Parti communiste peut sauver la Chine et donc que toutes les réformes doivent renforcer le monopole du Parti sur le pouvoir.

Mais c'est exactement ce dont la Chine n'a pas besoin. De profondes réformes structurelles permettant à la Chine de prendre ses distances avec les forts niveaux d'investissements publics et les entreprises d'État rencontrent l'opposition des élites du Parti, qui dérivent des richesses énormes du système en place. La campagne anti-corruption de Xi n'arrive pas à surmonter cette résistance : au lieu de cela, elle décourage simplement toute initiative. Lors d'une récente visite à Pékin, un économiste chinois m'a dit que la campagne de Xi coûtait à la Chine 1 % du PIB par an. Un homme d'affaires chinois m'a dit que la croissance réelle était inférieure à la moitié du chiffre officiel. Peut-être que ceci peut être contré par le dynamisme du secteur privé, mais même là, la peur de perdre le contrôle augmente le rôle du Parti.

Enfin, il y a le déficit du pouvoir de convaincre de la Chine. Xi a proclamé le « rêve chinois » d'un retour à la grandeur. Alors que la croissance économique ralentit et que les problèmes sociaux s'amplifient, la légitimité du Parti va de plus en plus reposer sur des appels nationalistes de ce genre. Au cours de la dernière décennie, la Chine a dépensé des milliards de dollars pour accroître son attractivité auprès des autres pays, mais les sondages d'opinion publique internationale montrent que la Chine n'a pas réalisé un bon retour sur investissement. La répression des minorités ethniques gênantes, l'emprisonnement des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, la création d'un État de surveillance et l'aliénation des membres créatifs de la société civile, comme le célèbre artiste Ai Weiwei, nuisent à l'attrait que la Chine souhaite exercer sur l'Europe, l'Australie et les États-Unis.

De telles mesures peuvent ne pas causer de tort à la réputation de la Chine dans certains États autoritaires, mais l'autoritarisme moderne n'est pas idéologiquement fondé, comme le communisme l'a été. Il y a des décennies, de jeunes révolutionnaires du monde entier ont été inspirés par les enseignements de Mao. Aujourd'hui, bien que « La pensée de Xi Jinping, du socialisme aux caractéristiques chinoises pour une nouvelle ère » ait été inscrite dans la constitution du Parti, peu de jeunes dans d'autres pays s'en font les porte-parole.

La Chine est un pays aux nombreux points forts, mais elle compte également d'importantes faiblesses. La stratégie américaine devrait se garder d'exagérer les uns ou les autres. La Chine va prendre une importance croissante et la relation entre les États-Unis et la Chine sera faite de coopération et de rivalité. Nous ne devons négliger aucune partie de cette description. Aucun pays, la Chine y compris, ne risque de dépasser les États-Unis comme puissance mondiale au cours de la prochaine ou des deux prochaines décennies, mais les États-Unis devront apprendre à partager le pouvoir, à l'heure où la Chine et d'autres pays vont acquérir davantage d'importance. En maintenant ses alliances internationales et ses institutions nationales, l'Amérique aura un avantage comparatif.

FEATURE ARTICLE

FEATURE ARTICLE

Russia and Angola Stuck between Diplomatic Rhetoric and Business Reality

By Kester Kenn Klomegah

Strengthening cooperation in trade, economy and culture, as well as current international and regional matters were top issues in talks between President Vladimir Putin of Russia and President João Lourenço of Angola at the Kremlin on April 4.

Striking a personal note, the Angolan leader, who completed his education in 1982 in Moscow, said: "Moscow then and now are two different cities. My congratulations - you have ensured progress and development for Russia and the Russian people."

The two leaders not only signed a joint communique but also a number of bilateral documents during the official visit that kicked off on April 2. These included intergovernmental agreements on the peaceful exploration and use of space and on fishery and aquaculture as well as documents on cooperation in diamond mining and processing.

"Angola is a reliable and old partner. We need to consider what we need to do, without delay, to stimulate our trade and economic ties. There are interesting fields of activity, such as the diamond industry, fisheries and space exploration. There are

invest in the Angolan economy, and finally added "many countries are doing this, and we are confident that Russia can help with economic diversification."

Consultations continue on draft agreements on cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space and nuclear energy, commercial shipping, mutual protection of classified information, simplified access to Angola's ports for Russian warships, as well as agreements involving Russia's Justice Ministry, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Communications Ministry, according to the Kremlin Press Service.

Before their final departure from the Kremlin, João Lourenço presented Vladimir Putin with a high Angolan award - the Order of Agostinho Neto, the first President of Angola - as a sign of gratitude for several years of support for the Republic of Angola. Agostinho Neto Order is the highest distinction of the Angolan State with a single degree, granted to nationals and foreigners, in particular Heads of State and Government, political leaders and other heavyweight individuals.

Earlier at the Angolan-Russian Forum, the Angolan

and support at a time when it must guarantee economic cooperation and sustainable development, the president said.

Commenting Russia-Angolan interaction Sergei Nenashev, who served as Russia's Ambassador to Angola from 2007-2012, said: "Angola is a priority area of Russia's cooperation in Africa. To begin with, that was the case since the time when Angola fought for its independence. Secondly, this is due to Angola's huge economic potential."

The former Ambassador told the Kommersant daily newspaper: "Now the country lives off oil, gas and, partially, diamonds. On the other hand, Angola has vast resources. Today, Russia and Angola maintain ties in all areas of interstate relations, including culture, education, personnel training, military-technical, financial and economic cooperation."

Russians like historical references. As expected, the local Russian media were awash with articles highlighting Russia's historical contributions to the independence of Angola, the development and strengthening of friendly relations with the country during the Soviet era, and that Russia has promoted political dialogue, including the exchange of visits at the high levels, as well as trade and economic cooperation and cultural relations between the two countries.

Media reports offered a number of examples of many areas of cooperation. Russian companies have, at least over the past ten years, made only a marginal impact on development of the country. Alrosa is involved in diamond mining in Angola's largest Catoka deposit. Global Resources is involved in geological prospecting. Rosneft has won a tender for working in Angola. Russia and Angolan companies are cooperating on high technology.

Itar-Tass reported that Russian truck-maker Kamaz may organize assembly of trucks in Angola and Russian Railways may participate in upgrading the rail infrastructure in this country. Russian Railways (RZD) in restoring and upgrading the railroad infrastructure are among looking-forward cooperation projects.

But, Professors Vladimir Shubin and Alexandra Archangelskaya from the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute for African Studies, have argued that "both Russia and Angola still need to be more strategic in aligning their interests, and more proactive in carving out efficient bilateral instruments and mechanisms in order to promote economic exchanges and reap the benefits of a fully-fledged partnership."

Cooperation between Angola and Russia dates back to 1976, when the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. But official figures are still staggering. Trade between the two countries stood at US\$500 million in 2016, 15 times higher than that in 2012 (US\$25 million).

Angola has diamonds, oil, gold, copper and a rich wildlife, forest and fossil fuels. Since independence, oil and diamonds have been the most important economic resource. It is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), an inter-governmental organization that has made its goal to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 Southern African States.

The Republic of Angola is a country in south-central Africa, the seventh largest by territorial size and bordered by Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of Congo to the north and Zambia to the east, and on the west the South Atlantic Ocean.

*Kester Kenn Klomegah writes frequently on Russia, Africa and the BRICS



also cultural spheres, such as education and the training of personnel," Putin told the Angolan President.

On his part, the Angolan leader João Lourenço added: "We have come to Russia on an official visit to strengthen our ties and cooperation and, if possible, to promote interaction between our countries. Russia is doing splendidly in the spheres of mineral resources, education, healthcare and defence. But we would like to know about Russia's potential in other fields so we can promote cooperation in these areas of the Angolan economy."

He informed further that his opening speech earlier at the Angola-Russia Forum in Moscow was designed to attract the interest of Russian business people to

leader said that political and diplomatic relations with Russia were "excellent and privileged" but asked for more Russian private investment.

In his objective assessment about economic engagement by foreign players, only a few Russian companies are operating in the Angolan market and their activity is limited solely to the exploration and production of diamonds, to the financial system and to the construction of hydroelectric dams, the Angolan President said.

"Angola wants to change that scenario through public-private partnerships or by creating Angolan-Russian companies with a focus on the manufacturing industry, agro-industry, fishing, energy, tourism, geology and mining, among other sectors," he added.

Lourenço, however, recalled the long-lasting tradition of "friendship and solidarity" between the two countries, which has remained firm and strong despite the great changes the world has seen in the last decades. Angola counts with Russia's solidarity

Read the NewDawn everyday
&
Advertise with us!

More demands for war crimes court

By Bridgett Milton

A group of Liberians have staged a peaceful protest in Monrovia to demand government to establish a war and economic crimes court here.

A group of Liberians under the banner Campaigners and Victims for Justice in Liberia took to the streets on Friday, 5 April in a peaceful protest, urging government and other stakeholders to establish a War and Economic Crimes Court in Liberia.

The current regime of President George Manneh Weah which enjoys the support of former rebel leader now Nimba County Sen. Prince Yormie Johnson has since its inception voiced its opposition to establishing a war and economic crimes court here.

Besides Sen. Johnson, Liberia's Legislature has some other well-known ex-rebel leaders like Grand Gedeh County Rep. George Borley and some key political players of Liberia's bitter past that are not comfortable each time this call is made for war and economic criminals to be made to give account for the nation's past.

In 2018 U.S.-based Liberians staged similar protest ahead of President George Manneh Weah's first address at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Over the weekend the protesters here presented their petition to the government of Liberia and



international partners including the European Union, the United States Embassy and the United Nations.

Presenting the petition, the lead campaigner of the protesting group Mr. Emmanuel Savice says their petition comes as a reminder to a petition submitted to authorities 12 November 2018 from a group of concerned Liberians demanding the full implementation of the erstwhile Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) recommendations and the establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia.

Emmanuel recalls that on 8 May 2018, a group of Liberians under the banner Citizen

Action for the Establishment of War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia also petitioned the Liberian Legislature for the purpose of the court.

Despite these peaceful measures, Emmanuel laments that government has regrettably demonstrated alleged lack of interest in giving justice to victims of the brutal Liberian Civil War, citing authorities' utterances.

He notes that perpetrators are masquerading with impunity while their victims helplessly watch in agony.

Emmanuel warns that while his group remains peaceful, one cannot rule out the possibility of some aggrieved citizens who might want to use

other radical and unorthodox means to demand justice.

He however urges government to listen to peaceful people, and not those who might want to take arm and go in the bushes before actions can be taken to address problems being raised.

He reminds government that [over] 250,000 people lost their lives during the crisis, and no one is listening to those that are demanding justice for the victims.

Emmanuel continues that his expectation for the War and Economic Crimes Court is very high and non-negotiable.

Receiving the petition on behalf of the Government of Liberia, Assistant Minister for Logistics at the Ministry of State J. Emmanuel Potter thanked the protesters for exercising their democratic right.

He promises to deliver the petition to President Weah when he returns to the country.

Also speaking, a UN envoy who received the petition says the War and Economic Crimes Court does not need to come from outside, but it can also be done by Liberians, discussed by Liberians, put in place by Liberians and used by Liberians to bring closer to the question of accountability.--Edited by Winston W. Parley

Lawmaker threatens to demolish house project on Broad Street

By Emmanuel Mondaye

Ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) Montserrado County District #7 Rep. Solomon George has threatened to demolish a new structure being constructed on Broad Street.

He issued the threat on Saturday, 6 April when he visited the construction site, saying the property is constructed on government alley.

Flanked by some of his supporters who accompanied him to the site, Rep. George claims that the ongoing construction work completely violates the Zoning Law of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) and the City Ordinance of the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC).

He notes that these laws prohibit people from encroaching on government alley.

Rep. George who appears to be angered by the new construction work states that the house is being constructed on an alley that connects New Port, Broad, Carey, Ashman and Water Streets in Monrovia.

He recalls that in the past several private homes were broken down from this very alley because government has

seen the need to re-open the streets here.

According to Rep. George, the government of former President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf through former City Mayor of Monrovia Mary Broh, destroyed all structures that were constructed on this same spot where the new building in question is being constructed.

He challenges the owners of the property to take him to court if they have any legal instrument that permits them to carry on the construction, as he announces his preparedness to break it down.

Our reporter who was present when Rep. George visited the construction site observes that there was concrete (cement) mixer machine on the construction site and that works have been done beyond foundation level.

The Montserrado County lawmaker boasts that no one will do anything to him when he destroys the structure because its owner is in the wrong for looking at a street and constructing a house on it.

This paper was unable to establish from the scene who has the project.--Edited by Winston W. Parley

Weah eulogizes fallen EPS Officer

President George Manneh Weah has eulogized fallen Executive Protection Service (EPS) officer, Rufus B. Clarke, for his diligent service and commitment to duty and loyalty to the state.

According to the Executive Mansion's press release issued

Saturday, 6 April, President Weah says the late 1st Lieutenant Clarke was a brilliant and intelligent man who was always willing to serve.

It says President Weah spoke at the Forward In Faith Ministries in Barnersville at the funeral of the late EPS

staff on Saturday.

According to the release, President Weah told the wailing congregation of friends, workmates, well-wishers and relatives that the fallen officer also served with distinction.

Last year, the late officer was awarded service medal of distinction by the President for commitment to duty as well as the neatest officer of the year of the EPS.

President Weah also discloses that the late Officer Clarke was a hard-working officer whose contributions to national duties will remain on his mind and in the history of the EPS, especially long-serving VIP security officers at the Executive Mansion.

President Weah assures family members of the fallen officer of his continuous support, including taking personal charge of the welfare of two of his sons.

President Weah calls on the family to step out into the deceased's footsteps, no matter how difficult it may be, to keep his dreams and wishes alive.--Press release



Read the NewDawn everyday
&
Advertise with us!

Diego Costa faces lengthy ban for Barcelona rant



The Atletico Madrid striker could be out for the rest of the season following his furious outburst at the referee over the weekend

Diego Costa could be banned for up to eight games for reportedly insulting referee Jesus Gil Manzano's mother in Atletico Madrid's defeat to Barcelona.

The striker was sent off

after 28 minutes against the Catalan side on Saturday after a furious tirade at the referee after believing he was fouled.

The Spain international with angry with the referee's decision, and he launched toward Manzano's face while making his thoughts known.

This led to a straight red card with the player eventually being escorted by his international team-mate

Gerard Pique after he initially refused to leave the pitch.

The game was tied 0-0 at the time, with Diego Simeone opting to bring on Angel Correa to replace Santiago Arias in order to gain a result following Costa's sending off.

However, it didn't succeed with goals from Lionel Messi and Luis Suarez securing a 2-0 win for Barcelona.

Reuters journalist Richard Martin revealed Manzano's post-match report stated: "In the 28th minute the player Diego Da Silva Costa was sent off for the following motive: he shouted loudly at me the following words: 'I SH*T ON YOUR WH*RE MOTHER, I SH*T ON YOUR WH*RE MOTHER.'"

If Costa is banned for eight games, he will be out for the rest of the season as the club only have seven league games left to play.

The striker's behaviour unsurprisingly angered his manager, but the Argentine was more concerned with his team's overall lack of discipline.



15 more minutes free!

To call all networks on the 3 days free calls bundle. Plus 50MB and free SMS. Dial *143#

#Here4U

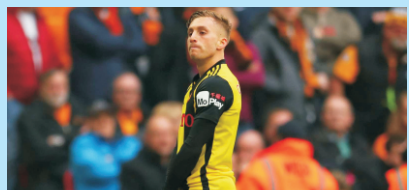
everywhere you go



Deulofeu lauded after remarkable FA Cup double

The Hornets looked like they were heading towards defeat, but they battled to an impressive win which required extra-time at Wembley against Wolves.

Wolves looked like they were heading for their first FA Cup final appearance since their triumph in 1960, but they squandered a 2-0 lead to Watford and eventually lost 3-2 to the



Hornets after a remarkable comeback sparked by Gerard Deulofeu.

Matt Doherty opened the scoring for Nuno Espirito Santo's men before Raul Jimenez doubled their lead in the 62nd minute on Sunday.

However, second-half substitute Deulofeu hit back with a beautiful chipped finish in the 79th minute before Troy Deeney's last-minute penalty sent the tie into extra-time.

Deulofeu then popped up with a brilliant second, scoring the winner after skipping past Wolves defender Conor Coady before slotting it past John Ruddy in goal.

Know your former Lawmaker better

Counsellor Kuku Y. Dorbor, former lawmaker, entrepreneur and humanitarian is a public servant per excellence, who is always ready to answer when duty calls both in the public sector and outside of government.

As Montserrado County District#6 former Representative in the former 52nd Legislature, she chaired the World Bank Parliamentary Network (LIBERIAN CHAPTER 2007- JANUARY 15, 2011) and Co-chaired the West African Chapter from 2008 to 2011.

She also exercised oversight for the Liberia Country's Office and ensured project done by the bank were in line with bank procedures and policies. At the regional level, she similarly ensured compliance of the bank responsibilities to the region.

While executing legislative duties, Cllr. Dorbor served as Treasurer for female Legislative caucus from 2006 to 2010. Her role was specifically to ensure finance records of the caucus were in order.

During her tenure in the 52nd Legislature, Hon. Kuku Y. Dorbor served as member of the ways, Means, and Finance Committee of the House from 2006-2009. The Committee was responsible for all appropriations of the revenue for the support of the Government; matters relating to the finances of the House, Preparation of the House's budget and the custody and disbursement of the House's funds subject to the approval of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, among others.



The NewDawn Press

2 colors Heidelberg printing machines

We Offer The Following Printing Services:

- Newspapers, Magazines
- Flyers, Posters, Calendars
- Brochures, Letterhead
- Receipts, Invoices
- Souvenirs, Gifts
- Designs, etc...

