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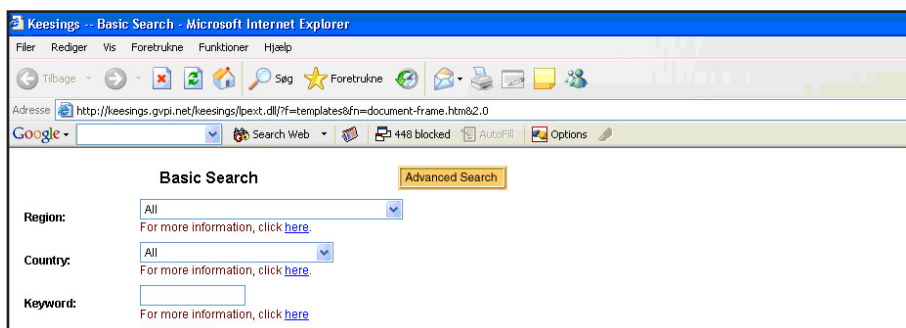
HVAD ER KEESINGS ONLINE ?

Keesings Online

er en samling af faktuelle oplysninger og baggrundsinformationer om verdens lande og internationale begivenheder siden 1960. Indholdet er baseret på informationer fra verdenspressen, uanset medie. Keesings Online er kendt for en præcis, objektiv og autoritativ fremstilling. Der opdateres hver måned. Du kan få adgang til Keesings Online ved at gå til FAK hjemmeside på www.fak.dk og klikke på banneret Forsvarsakademiets Informationsservice og derefter på Keesings Online ikonet eller via linket: <http://keesings.gvpi.net>.

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Her kan du ved hjælp af pilene ud for de enkelte felter vælge geografisk område og land. Herefter indsættes emneord/ene (på engelsk), og du kan yderligere indsnævre søgninger ved at vælge en tidsperiode. Resultatet af en søgning ser således ud:

Basic Search Advanced Search Refine Search					
(1-10 of 15 matches)					
Hit	Month	Year	Country	Title	
		↓ ↑	A ↔ Z	A ↔ Z	
1	September	2003	MACEDONIA	Clashes in north	
	...World Events MACEDONIA 49September 2003 - Europe Balkan States Central and Eastern EuropeMACEDONIA Clashes in north Macedonia faced...				
	...ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) and the security forces, dominated...				
	...with the disarmament of the NLA , and promises of increased rights...				
2	November	2002	MACEDONIA	New government	
	...World Events MACEDONIA 48November 2002 - Europe Balkan States Central and Eastern EuropeMACEDONIA New government				

Resultatet giver flere muligheder for yderligere oplysninger ved at klikke på en af de anførte links. Vælges NLA fås følgende resultat:

July 2001 MACEDONIA
Diplomatic and military developments
<p>At the beginning of July EU special envoy Francois Leotard and US Balkans envoy James Pardew opened a fresh round of talks aimed at devising a political settlement of the Macedonian crisis (for June developments see pp. 44232-33). The two envoys met with President Boris Trajkovski in preparation for a new round of talks between the President and leaders of the main Macedonian Slav and ethnic-Albanian members of the government. However, the start of the new round of talks coincided with a fresh outbreak of fighting between government forces and ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) guerrillas west of the capital, Skopje. The most serious encounters took place around the village of Radusa, 25 km west of Skopje, where the army attacked rebel positions with helicopter fire. An army spokesman on July 3 said that a government soldier had been killed and another had been critically wounded when rebels ambushed a patrol on the border with the disputed Serb province of Kosovo.</p> <p>On July 5 the government and the NLA signed a formal ceasefire, both sides agreeing to lay down their arms at the end of that day. Although several other ceasefires had been mutually declared, the July 5 agreement was the first to be signed by both sides. Optimism over the ceasefire was quickly tempered by news that fierce fighting had erupted in the NLA stronghold of Tetovo. However, the fighting around Tetovo died down and the ceasefire appeared to have taken hold by July 6, although some reports claimed that both sides were using the pause in hostilities to strengthen their battlefield positions.</p> <p>With the ceasefire in place, talks continued between representatives of the Slav and Albanian members of the government, with EU and US input. The future of the talks was placed in doubt on July 18 when Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski (a Slav and a relative hardliner) rejected proposals put forward by Leotard and Pardew to grant ethnic Albanians greater rights. Georgievski said that the draft Leotard-Pardew plan was "a blatant violation of Macedonia's internal affairs" that would mean "carving up the country". The <i>Financial Times</i> of July 20 reported that Georgievski and other Slav members of the government had been "rked" by proposals to extend the use of the Albanian language. The envoys had proposed that, on the local level, a minority language could be used officially if 20 per cent or more of the population spoke it.</p> <p>The negotiations came under further pressure on July 20 when two European ceasefire monitors and their local interpreter were killed when their vehicle hit a landmine a few kilometres south-west of Tetovo. The monitors were the first Western officials killed in the six-month old conflict. The government immediately charged that the NLA had planted the landmine, an accusation rejected by the rebels. The monitors—a Norwegian and a Slovak, accompanied by an ethnic Albanian from Macedonia—were reporting on conditions on the ground for the EU Monitoring Mission, a longstanding programme in Macedonia. (The EU had 100 monitors in the former Yugoslav countries, including 25 in Macedonia. They reported to the EU on political and security developments, as well as the refugee situation and interethnic relations.)</p>

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