

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia



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Ny SRSG i Kosóva: Joachim Rücker på pressekonference. Foto: UNMIK/DPI.

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UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

Kosóva: Ny SRSR (dvs Chef for UNMIK) blev Joachim Rücker, Tyskland.

Skønt USA m.fl. blankt afviser at der kan blive tale om en deling af Kosóva, rejses spørgsmålet igen og igen; senest af en fremtrædende Serbiske Kosovo-ansvarlig. Meningitis i Nord-Kosóva? The Serbian Ministry of Health stated today that epidemiological monitoring has been heightened and that the situation is peaceful in Northern Kosovo and Methohija and in Serb enclaves under the observation of the Kosovska Mitrovica Institute for Health Protection. This follows the news that some 300 persons have been hospitalized in Pristina due to meningitis.

Albanien: Der var fornylig **jordskælv** i Albanien (som der er fra tid til anden).

Helikopteren der forulykkede med Gramoz Pashko m.fl.: Der har været holdt en Mindehøjtidelighed. Eftersøgningen er indstillet

1 € pr m2. Albanien vil - ifølge en ny plan som netop er blevet offentliggjort af PM Sali Berisha - tilbyde Udenlandske Investorer offentligt ejet jord til en favorabel pris, 1 euro pr m2. Hensigten er at fremme investeringerne og dermed den albanske økonomi og beskæftigelse.

Anton Gurakuqi (Kristelige Demokrater) ny Viceudenrigsminister i stedet for Florent Çeliku.

Statspolitiets arbejde i 1' halvår af 2006. Indenrigsministeren er rimeligt tilfreds; man har gjort fremskridt på flere områder, således i kampen mod trafficking og mod narkohandel.

Ismail Kadaré. Et forlag er undervejs med en udgivelse på dansk af to af Ismail Kadaré's seneste værker. Det drejer sig om »Efterfølgeren« (»The Successor«) og om »Agamemnon's Datter« (»Agamemnon's Daughter«). I dén forbindelse er jeg gået i gang med at skrive en artikel om Kadaré og nogle af hans værker, bl.a. de to omtalte. Artiklen vil blive skrevet færdig når de to værker kommer på dansk. Jeg har læst oversættelsen af »Efterfølgeren«; bogen er meget spændende - og oversættelsen aldeles fremragende. Hvis du er interesseret i at se udkastet til artiklen, er du velkommen til at gå ind på: <http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006.htm>. Artiklen findes også i en PDF-udgave incl. en række af de supplerende ting, der er linket til, fx de Wikipedia-artikler jeg har skrevet om Kadaré, Enver Hoxha og Mehmet Shehu. PDF-udgaven kan du finde på: <http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006-u.pdf>. Den tager et stykke tid at downloade, for den fylder knap 3 MB. Det er ikke ligefrem den nemmeste artikel, jeg har skrevet. Kadaré er en kompleks forfatter - umiddelbart rimeligt tilgængelig, men med mange vanskelige steder, og jeg vil gerne være så objektiv som vel muligt. Kommentarer, idéer, oplysninger og spørgsmål vil være mere end velkomne, også hvis de er skeptiske eller kritiske, send dem helst til: post@bjoerna.dk. Om en måneds tid vil jeg tage artiklen frem igen og arbejde videre på den.

Legomedarbejdernes Jubilæumslegat har givet 30.000 kroner til en skole for sigøjnerbørn i Albanien .

To Albanere sigtes af Græsk Politi for at have dræbt en Græsk kvinde.

Serbien: En læser i Norge spurgte forleden om **Milosevic' tale på Kosovo Polje i 1989** fandtes på dansk eller norsk. Jeg har nu lagt en oversættelse og nogle få kommentarer ind på: #295: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/295.htm>. Spørgsmål, kommentarer og informationer modtages gerne (se kan sendes til: post@bjoerna.dk

Medielovgivning (broadcasting). OSCE er kritisk over for lovforslag. Serbian Broadcasting Law amendments ought to be withdrawn, OSCE Mission argues in analytical report. Some of the amendments violate media freedom rights protected by both the Serbian Constitution and the European Convention of Human Rights.

Srb Government prepares €6 mln programme for development of micro enterprises in Kosovo.

Energy situation in Kosovo-Metohija critical.

Makedonien: Regeringsdannelsen. Nikola Gruevski har fremlagt sin ministerliste; den skal godkendes af Parlamentet 060825. Ali Ahmeti's DUI vil ikke blive repræsenteret. Gruevski har i stedet givet Arben Xhaferi's DPA 4 poster.

Albanske Intellektuelle er bekymrede og har sendt brev til UM, Dr Condoleezza Rice, USA.

USA: Præsident Bush har besøgt Udenrigsministeriet og drøftet USA's udenrigspolitik. Der var særligt fokus på krisen i Mellemøsten.

INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

Opmærksomheden henledes på *Economic Reconstruction and Development in South East Europe*. Adressen er www.seerecon.org. Her kan man finde materiale om aktuelle møder og konferencer.

FN

VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

EU

NATO

ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG

Verserende sager vedr. Kosovo: Anklageskrifter og udskrifter af retsmøderne kan findes på:
<http://www.un.org/icty/cases-e/index-e.htm>

ICTY vs Slobodan **Milosevic**, (IT-02-54). Sagen er afsluttet uden dom pga Milosevic' død 11.03.2006

ICTY vs Fatmir **Limaj** et al. (IT-03-66). Der er fældet dom, se nærmere i [# 284](#)

ICTY vs Ramush **Haradinaj** (IT-04-84). Haradinaj er løsladt (på visse betingelser) indtil sagen skal for Retten.

BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

BALKAN GENERELT



Udsnit af EU's Europakort 2004. [Udsnittet kan forstørres ved at klikke på det]. Kortet indgår i en præsentationsbrochure, der kan downloades som pdf fra: http://europa.eu.int/comm/publications/booklets/eu_glance/20/da.pdf.

KOSÓVA

Bynavne: Angives der to navne på samme lokalitet, er den Albanske nævnt først. Se oversigten på: <http://bjoerna.dk/kosova/byer.htm> • [Rapporter fra FN's Generalsekretær](#) • 040616 SG Kofi Annan udtaler at han agter at udpege Søren Jessen-Petersen som 5' SRSG. [Søren Jessen-Petersen](#) blev senere udpeget og tiltrådte i Kosóva 040816. Søren Jessen-Petersen fratræder igen i slutningen af juni 2006 • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrådte 0406 af helbredsmæssige grunde. • 020214 Michael Steiner tiltrådte i Kosova som 3' SRSG og fratrådte i begyndelsen af 0307. • En biografi over 2' SRSG Hans Hækkerup kan læses på [Danske Politikere](#). En anmeldelse af hans bog »Kosovos mange ansigter« indgår i »[Albansk Almanak 2004](#)« • [Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government](#). • [Kosova's Regering](#). • [Webside vedr. 2004-valgene](#)

Parlamentsvalget 2004, se: <http://kosovoelections.org/eng/>. Præsidenten - Ibrahim Rugóva - blev genvalgt efter valget af Parlamentet *the Assembly*; han døde 21.01.2006. Ny præsident er [Fatmir Sejdiu](#)

En læser i Norge spurgte forleden om **Milosevic' tale på Kosovo Polje i 1989** fandtes på dansk eller norsk. Jeg har nu lagt en oversættelse og nogle få kommentarer ind på: #295: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/295.htm>. Spørgsmål, kommentarer og informationer modtages gerne (se kan sendes til: post@bjoerna.dk)

Ny SRSG (dvs Chef for UNMIK) blev: Joachim Rucker, Tyskland. UN skriver:



Joachim Rücker på pressekonference. Foto: UNMIK/DPI.

German official serving with UN Kosovo mission promoted to top post

14 August 2006 – The Secretary-General has informed the Security Council of his plans to appoint Ambassador Joachim Rücker from Germany as his Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), effective 1 September.

Mr. Rücker was previously UNMIK's Deputy Special Representative and Head of the Economic Reconstruction component. He has also held several positions in the German Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Rücker would replace Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen of Denmark, whose term ended earlier this year.

The UN has run Kosovo, an Albanian-majority Serbian province, since international forces drove out Yugoslav troops in 1999 amid ethnic fighting.

New head of UN Kosovo mission optimistic about a status settlement

15 August 2006 – In his first public comments since being named Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Special Representative in Kosovo yesterday, the new envoy said he expects to be the last person to hold that position because he believes a resolution of the province's final political status can soon be reached.

Speaking at the headquarters of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in Pristina yesterday, Joachim Rücker said work would focus on preparing for the operation's departure and the handover of Kosovo to the appropriate authorities, as determined by a final status settlement.

The UN has run Kosovo, an Albanian-majority Serbian province, since international forces drove out Yugoslav troops in 1999 amid ethnic fighting. Independence and autonomy are

among options that have been mentioned for its final status.

"I recognize and I respect that minority communities in Kosovo, especially the Kosovo Serb community, need special reassurances, and I would emphasize that the majority population has an obligation and responsibility to reach out to the minorities more than ever before," said Mr. Rücker, who assumes his post on 1 September and said he expects to be the Secretary-General's "last" Special Representative there.

He said the key tasks ahead included the creation of stable institutions, a peaceful and secure environment, economic development, and minority participation in Kosovo's life.

"I have great faith in the people of Kosovo, and in particular I have great faith in Kosovo's young generation, a generation that has the opportunity to live in peace and prosperity," he said.

Mr. Rücker added that UNMIK would work to leave behind a united Kosovo, despite the fact that Serbia rejects the idea of independence and Kosovo's Serbs have been boycotting the province's local government.

"We cannot and we will not accept partition as an option," he said. "Engagement with UNMIK and with the Kosovo Institutions is the only method of ensuring that the Kosovo Serb concerns are addressed and an acceptable solution is found."

Se evt. reportage på BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4794621.stm>. Se også under: [Tyskland](#).

Kosovo's / Kosóva's fremtid. Forhandlingerne: Skønt USA m.fl. blankt afviser at der kan blive tale om en **deling af Kosóva**, rejses spørgsmålet igen og igen; senest af en fremtrædende Serbiske Kosovo-ansvarlig. KosovaReport skriver:

Text of report by Radio-Television Kosovo TV website on 15 August

The international community does not accept partition of Kosova [Kosovo] and I do not understand what Serbs would gain from a divided Kosova, head of the US office in Prishtina [Pristina] Tina Kaidanow has said. Not only me, but all representatives of the Contact Group were clear about this issue. There will be no partition of Kosova. The reason is very simple - this will bring no gain and I think that Kosova Serbs would definitely have no gains from partition, assessed Kaidanow. She also added that issues which would interest her if she were a citizen of Kosova would have to do with everyday life, issues such as healthcare and education of children.

Excerpt from report by Belgrade-based B92 TV on 15 August

[Newsreader] While government representatives are ruling out the possibility of Kosovo partition and claim that the statement by [head of the Coordination Centre for Kosovo-Metohija] Sanda Raskovic-Ivic [to this effect] was taken out of context in an interview with the BBC, certain analysts take the view that her statement was not coincidental. According to them, this was done to test the water of domestic and international opinion on the possibility of Kosovo partition.

[Reporter] Sanda Raskovic-Ivic told the BBC that if both sides - Serbs and Albanians - face the fact that it is impossible for them to live together, and if the international community faces that fact as well, then a win-win situation would be a kind of partition. This statement was met by different comments from the locals in Gracanica.

[First citizen] This is not the first time that Sanda Raskovic-Ivic is floating a trial balloon of [Serbian Prime Minister] Vojislav Kostunica. Let's get something straight - the position of the entire government, even opposition - is partition of Kosovo.

[Second citizen] The idea of Kosovo partition is mere provocation. This option does not, in any way, suit us. Maybe it suits that other part of Mitrovica - but for us here absolutely not.

[Third citizen] Maybe this can be a solution for Kosovo, for it to be partitioned. That way it would

not be the way we want it, but neither the way they [Albanians] want it.

[Reporter] Analyst Djordje Vukadinovic believes that it is beyond any doubt that official Belgrade remains steadfast in its position of [granting] broad autonomy for Kosovo as part of Serbia. But he also pointed out that the kind of partition that Raskovic-Ivic suggested in the interview, as well as changes to borders, has been discussed in diplomatic circles for some time now.

[Vukadinovic] It seems as though this statement came out to test the water of both international and domestic, that is public opinion in Serbia, and diplomatic circles - to see what the reactions to this idea would be both abroad and in Serbia. As I already said this possibility has been denied for years, and for years it has been emphasized that it is absolutely out of the question. But this does not exclude the possibility that if a compromise is, after all, really sought then this idea will certainly need to have its place [as received].

Meningitis i Nord-Kosóva? Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Epidemiological monitoring heightened in Kosovo-Metohija

Belgrade, Aug 15, 2006 – The Serbian Ministry of Health stated today that epidemiological monitoring has been heightened and that the situation is peaceful in Northern Kosovo and Methohija and in Serb enclaves under the observation of the Kosovska Mitrovica Institute for Health Protection. This follows the news that some 300 persons have been hospitalized in Pristina due to meningitis.

The Ministry of Health has approached the World Health Organisation (WHO) office in Serbia and the UNMIK through the Coordinating Centre for Kosovo-Metohija for official information on the outbreak of the meningitis epidemic in Kosovo-Metohija, reads the statement.



Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

Ugerapport fra Dansk KFOR. Hærens Operative Kommando skriver (på <http://www.hok.dk/>):

Kosovo hold 14 takker af

Det er rart at vide, at vi afleverer et godt grundlag til "de nye" i Kosovo.

14-08-2006 kl. 12:57

Redigeret af P. Heien major, presse- & informationsofficer

Livet på velfærdskontoret er hektisk i disse dage. De nye velfærdsindpiskere er kommet til lejren og overdragelsen er i fuld sving. Der er afsat ti dage til at få overdraget alt til de nye ansigter, hvilket ikke er en dag for meget.

1500 km på landevejen, rundtur i Sofia og Paralia i Grækenland, instruks i hvorledes man laver en march til 1500 deltagere og hvorledes man kreerer en blå bog med 250 sider.

Billetbestillingsprocedurer til cirka 350 billetter, materielregnskab for cirka 700 enkelting, økonomistyring for cirka 250.000 kroner, referatskrivning, gennemgang af 87 mapper på PC'en, og alt det andet.

Det kan nok være, at de nye får sved på panden, samtidig med at trykket letter fra de "gamles" skuldre, men overdragelsen skal være god og grundig, ellers er de optimistiske nye indpiskere prisgivet, når vi "gamle" tager hjem til vores kære på torsdag.

Vi her fra velfærdskontoret håber, at alle på hold 14 har nydt godt af vores arbejde, som takket være en masse gode frivillige hjælpere er blevet til en hel del velfærd for soldaterne i lejren.

Til de nye vil vi ønske held og lykke med det fremtidige velfærdsarbejde i Camp Olaf Rye og omegn.

Og overdragelsen fortsætter i resten af administrationssektionen. Den nye administrasjonsbefalingsmand og A-befalingsmand er kommet i dag lørdag og går straks i gang med et program fastlagt frem til den 19.

Der er jo mange administrative forhold, som skal drøftes i sådan en mission, men alle er fortrøstningsfulde og ved, hvad man kan forvente.

Operationssektionen er også klar...til at blive afløst: Så er den sidste hele uge, hvor operationssektionen er samlet i Kosovo, ved at være overstået. Det har ikke været en særlig begivenhedsrig uge. Alle har haft travlt med at gøre klar til at overdrage til deres respektive afløsere.

Der er blevet ryddet op i diverse mapper og dokumenter, som i tidens løb er blevet gemt på computeren - for slet ikke at tale om den anseelige mængde papir, som er blevet skrevet ud og sat i utallige ringbind i løbet af de sidste seks måneder.

Det har været vigtigt for alle at sortere med hård hånd, således at kun absolut nødvendige filer er blevet gemt for herved at tilsikre, at hold 15 kan starte op uden "unødvendig støj".

Køjesækkene blev indleveret torsdag eftermiddag, hvor de blev gjort klar til den lange tur med lastbil hjem til Danmark for at mindske bagagevægten på flyet.

Udover oprydningen på kontoret er den store udflytning fra beboelsescontainerne også begyndt, og for hver dag der går, er der flere, som må gå den lange vej fra kvarteret til et til lejligheden opstillet telt med de sidste tilbageværende ejendele.

Særligt signalofficeren frygter at skulle tilbringe de sidste nætter i et telt, som huser op til 10 personer, da han er en kende intolerant over for diverse lyde frembragt af sovende mennesker.

Stabskompagni og nationalt støtteelement på arbejde i Grækenland: Så nærmer tiden sig for KFOR hold 14's ankomst til Danmark og hold 15's ankomst til Kosovo.

Rotationerne er der, hvor vi logistikere for alvor får noget at lave, både i tiden op til og under.

Der en god del materiel, der skal pakkes, testes og sendes hjem, folk skal hentes og bringes til lufthavnen, samtidig med at vi, ligesom alle andre, skal overdrage vores viden og erfaringer til det nye hold.

Ud over klargøringen til rotationerne i uge 33, har uge 32 og dagene op til også bragt en stor logistisk opgave. I forbindelse med ændringer i vores organisation har der været et stort parti materiel og køretøjer, der skulle transporteres fra Kosovo til Grækenland, hvor det blev læsset på et skib og siden sejlet til Danmark.

Depotet skulle kontrollere et stort antal materialenumre (ca. 19.000) og derefter "plukke" og udlevere disse mangler.

Dertil kom, at alle disse materialenumre skulle indtastes i DeMars (Forsvarets Ressourcestyringssystem), hvilket er en langsommelig proces, men på trods af dette, og særligt i kraft af eminent hjerne-gymnastik fra sektionssfører og depotbefalingsmand i udarbejdelse af "PLAN SMART" og fortrinligt benarbejde fra de utrættelige depotfolk, samt diverse hjælpere fra transportsektionen, lykkedes det at få materialet behandlet og sendt til tiden.

Det lille eventyr til Grækenland startede søndag aften med en befaling for, hvad der skulle ske de kommende dage. Første kolonne havde afgang klokken fem tirsdag. Der var i alt tre kolonner.

Tirsdag morgen klokken fire var det tid til morgenmad. Køkkenet havde været tidligt oppe, og

der stod en mindre morgenmadsbuffet klar. Som en del af dette arrangement var der også klargjort til, at man kunne lave en sandwich til frokost.

Militær Politiet (MP) rullede som de første ud af hovedvagten, og turen til Grækenland foregik med MP eskorte, ja blå blink hele vejen. Turen gennem Kosovo gik helt uden problemer. Det skal dog lige nævnes, at ved grænsen til Makedonien ville de polske KFOR grænsevagter have skrevet samtlige køretøjsnumre ned, også selv om de fik at vide, at køretøjerne ikke kom tilbage.

På den makedonske side mødtes kolonnen af IMP (Internationalt MP), som skulle eskortere kolonnen gennem Skopje i Makedonien, med 40 km/t.

Ved den Græske grænse samledes alle tre kolonner, og det græske politi stod for eskorten til den græske havn Thessaloniki. Fra den græske grænse til Thessaloniki havn ventede en tur på 70 km med en kolonne på 89 køretøjer.

Efter to timers kørsel var der ankomst til havnen, hvor det danske Nationale Støtte Element (NSE), som bl. a. står for det praktiske i havnen, havde placeret folk til at guide køretøjerne på rette plads.

Der var også sørget for et måltid til de efterhånden sultne kørere bestående af sandwich og dansk vand.

En time senere blev der siddet op i de medbragte busser, og turen gik tilbage til Kosovo med ankomst kl. 22.50 efter en lang men spændende dag.

LMT 4 siger tak for denne gang: Så er der gået endnu en uge, og der er ikke lang tid tilbage for LMT 4 i Kosovo. Der har været en masse at se til i denne uge. Den nye næstkommanderende på hold 15 er kommet, og hun er blevet kørt rundt i vores ansvarsområde og præsenteret for forskellige mennesker.

Tirsdag var vi inviteret til Zlava oppe i bjergene. Det var serbisk helligdag, hvor de fejrer en helgen. Det var rigtig hyggeligt, og vi mødte en masse mennesker og fik hjemmelavet traditionel serbisk mad, og der blev ikke sparet på noget.

Onsdag og torsdag blev der kørt vores sædvanlige patruljer, og kontoret var også åbent. Så udover at overdrage til den nye NK, skulle vi også passe vores almindelige arbejde, så det er ikke fordi, vi har siddet og kedet os. Men det er jo også rart med en masse at lave, for pludselig er tiden gået, og så er det os, der bliver spillet for "leaving on a jet plain" ud over højttalerne i lejren.

Lørdag kom den nye chef for LMT 4 hold 15, og den. 15. august kommer de sidste. Torsdag den 17. august holder bataljonen TOA parade (Transformation of authority). Det har været en rigtig god oplevelse for os alle at være hernede. Vi har mødt en masse nye mennesker, oplevet en anden kultur og til tider fået afprøvet ens grænser.

Det bliver sjovt at komme hjem til familie og venner igen og vise dem billeder herfra og fortælle historier. Det er en helt speciel oplevelse, man får hernede, og et kammeratskab man aldrig vil glemme. Der er en masse positive oplevelser, vi kan tage med i bagagen.

Dette er det sidste farvel fra LMT 4 hold 14. Håber i har nydt at læse om vores hverdag, og en stor velkomst til Hold 15. Håber i får en rigtig god tid hernede med ligeså mange gode oplevelser, som vi har haft. Tak for denne gang!

LMT 5 siger også farvel: Den nye næstkommanderende for hold 15 kom i mandags, og derefter gik overdragelsen på fuldt drøn. Alt materiel skulle tælles op og kontrolleres, så det var der en dag sat af til.

Den nye næstkommanderende skulle selvfølgelig også med ud på patrulje, så han kunne introduceres for vores samarbejdspartnere i området. Det er en god start for det nye hold at få en mand ned, så han kan sættes så meget som muligt ind i tingene.

Den nye chef kom lørdag aften, så nu kan det mærkes, at missionen for hold 14 drager mod enden. Resterende personel kommer den 15 og 17.

Vi har selvfølgelig kørt normalt program ved siden af overdragelse for at opretholde kontakten til de lokale. I mandags blev der kørt materiel ud til en landsby, så de kunne reparere en bro. LMT 5 har gennem længere tid haft kontakt til talsmanden i byen, og det blev endelig godkendt, og materialerne blev kørt ud til de lokale, som stod klar til at hjælpe med at læsse af.

Vi bliver altid mødt med glæde, når der er mulighed for at hjælpe de lokale, selv om det ikke er så tit, som der er brug for hernede. Men de skal jo også lære at stå på egne ben.

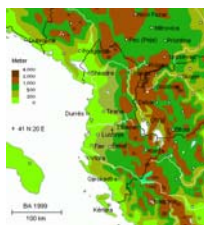
Onsdag var dagen hvor chefen havde fødselsdag. Han havde inviteret sektionen sammen med nogle venner på middag. Det foregik på restaurant Palace. Aftenen var kanon hyggelig, og tjenerne havde dækket op med det danske flag og servietter i danske farver. Maden på restauranten er helt fantastisk, og aftenen forløb i en god stemning.

Som redaktør af alle disse ugebrev på hold 14 vil jeg hermed sige tak for denne gang og overlade roret til Hold 15.

ØST KOSÓVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

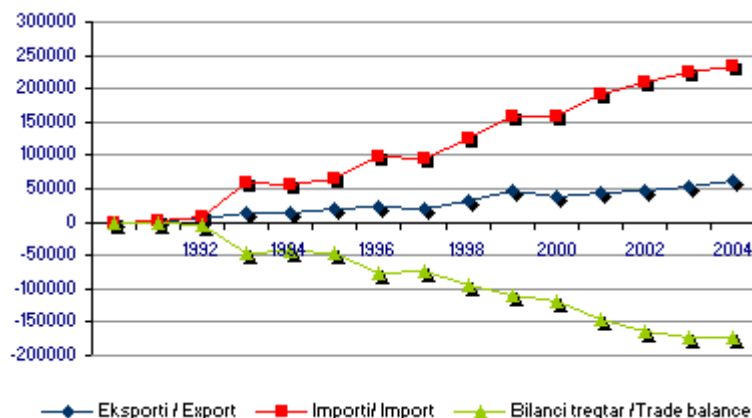
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen *Øst Kosóva / Presevo-dalen* om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at være »lukket ned«. Gruppen kaldtes i forkortet form **UCPMB** (som står for noget i retning af: Ushtria Clirimtare e Presheva, Medvegja dhe Bujanoci; på Engelsk: Liberation Army of Presheva, Medvegja and Bujanoci). Gruppen sagde at den **intet** havde at gøre med Kosova's UCK, og at den var en lokal gruppe.

ALBANIEN



Klik på kortet, hvis du vil have det forstørret / click <http://bjoerna.dk/kort/Albanien.gif> to enlarge it

Info fra Albanien's Statistik: Befolkningstal: 3,1 Mio (1.1.2004). GDP (Gross Domestic Product): 630 Mia Lek (2002, current prices); GDP-structure: Agriculture: 26 %, Industry 10-11 %, Construction: 7-8 %, Services: 55-56 %. Export: 54 mia lek (2003) [heraf til Danmark: 23 mio lek; størrelsesorden 1,2 mio kr], Import: 226 mia lek (2003) [Heraf fra Danmark: 855 mio lek; størrelsesorden: 45-50 mio kr], Tradedeficit: 171 mia lek (2003). Største import fra Italien (75 mia lek) og Grækenland (45 mia lek), største eksport til Italien (40 mia lek). Unemployment: 14-15 % (2004-III)



[Meddelelser til udlændinge fra det Albanske Indenrigsministerium](#). Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618385522>. Det Danske UM har pt ingen rejsevejledning, men henviser til det Engelske UM. Den Norske Ambassade kan findes på: <http://www.norvegji.org/>. Det Amerikanske UM har Juni 2004 offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Albanien: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3235.htm>

Mother Teresa: <http://bjoerna.dk/albanien/Teresa.htm>.

Parlamentsvalget i 2005 [Præsidenten vælges af Parlamentet for 5 år, næste gang i 2007]: Se nærmere i: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/265.htm>

Præsident Moisiu's aktiviteter [Billederne i denne sektion kan som regel forstørres ved at klikke på dem (mens man er på nettet)].

Der var fornylig jordskælv i Albanien (som der er fra tid til anden). Præsidentkontoret har udsendt fig.:



President Moisiu visited the areas affected by the earthquake in South Albania.

August 13, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu visited today some areas in South Albania in order to get to know up close with situation there after the earthquakes of the last days.

During this visit, the Head of state was accompanied by the Head of Vlora District, Theodhori Shia and the Mayor of Himara Municipality, Vasil Bollano.

In Himara, President Moisiu talked with Mr. Bollano and Himara inhabitants about the situation. Mr. Bollano informed President Moisiu about the founding of a group that will work to assess the damages caused by the earthquake, a work which will be followed by determining the funds to be put in the service of the of the most affected families by this natural disaster.

The talks focused also on other issues of importance regarding the progress of work, living conditions and especially about the macro-economic development and tourism in this area. The interlocutors pointed out some of the measures taken to enable suitable conditions to fulfill a better level of the requests of the vacationers in this favorite part of the Albanian Riviera and stressed the necessity of investments and also the initiative of the community to mark fundamental achievements in this direction.

Then the Head of state stopped in the Kudhes and Pilur villages. After inspecting the conditions and situation in most damaged houses by the earthquake that hit these villages, President Moisiu greeted up close and warmly the inhabitants and listened to them attentively about the most actual concerns that they presented.

The Head of state expressed his concern and interest about the damages caused and was relieved to notice that they were only material damages. Pointing out the old tradition, the work and contribution that the inhabitants of these areas have given to the country, President Moisiu confirmed the willingness and commitment of the Albanian state to be close to them and help them come through these difficult moments.

Mr. Moisiu pointed out the work of the Ministry of Interior regarding the assessment of the situation and taking the necessary action in this direction as soon as possible. At the same time, the Head of state appealed to the Albanian politics to put aside the political speculations

and irresponsibility and to think for the future of Albania, which now needs progress and prosperity for the future generations and also the necessary standards that will integrate the country in the great European family.

PM Sali Berisha's aktiviteter: [Billederne i denne sektion kan som regel forstørres ved at klikke på dem (mens man er på nettet)]



Helikopteren der forulykkede med Gramoz Pashko m.fl.: Der har været holdt en Mindehøjtidelighed. Eftersøgningen er indstillet Forvsraministeriet skriver:

Search, detection and extraction operation of "Bell 222" finishes Search, detection and extraction operation of the aircraft Helicopter "Bell-222", fallen in the deep waters of the Adriatic sea in the air accident of 16 July 2006 finishes. The French vessel "Janus II", specialized in extraction of sunk objects from the deep waters took part in the last phase of this operation.

10.august.2006 [Extracted from the press conference of the Navy Force Commander of RA, Captain Kristaq Gerveni, held today in the Navy Force Command in Durres]

As you already know, the loss of Helicopter "Bell 222" in the Adriatic waters in 16 July 2006, imposed the organization of search, detection and extraction operations of all the state agencies.

As you have already been informed, the search-saving operation in the water surface lasted from 17-22 July 2006. This operation of the first emergency phase gave no concrete results. As it has been illustrated in the written and electronic media, the Albanian and Italian Navy Force vessels, combined with the search-saving helicopters of both countries put at their disposal,

were engaged.

First phase: was that of the searching and identification of the fallen helicopter, which lasted from 22-26 July 2006. This phase consisted in the search of the crashed object in the water depths. Two Italian vessels URANIA and GALATEA were engaged in this phase for search and detection in the water depths. Two areas containing metallic objects were identified, one of which was only one mile away [about 2 km] from the position where the radars had had the last contact with the helicopter pilot. The metallic objects were scattered in a range of about 100 m and were of different size and shape. One of the objects [the biggest one] was identified as the cockpit of the helicopter.

Second phase: this phase of the operation, as you have been informed, started in 5 August and its main object was the precise identification and extraction in the surface of the object which was presumed to be the helicopter cockpit and the 6 victims. In this operational phase, the French vessel Janus II, which is equipped with the necessary tools, able to photograph, identify and extract the sunken objects from deep waters, was engaged. It was hoped that there would be no severe damage from the sinking of the helicopter Bell-222 cockpit, but unfortunately the aircraft was severely damaged when found and the bodies were lost

Yesterday's focus of the operational actions was the extraction of parts of the sunken helicopter from the bottom of the sea.

Apart from the crew and the personnel engaged, a Group of Experts formed by the Investigation and Justice Agencies, which will clarify the causes of the helicopter's crash, assisted in this operation. The greatest part of the found pieces [which are parts of the engines] will undergo scrutinized expertise of the competent organs.

This tragedy which caused immense pain, first of all to the families of the 6 victims and to all the Albanian public and elsewhere, gives me the opportunity to express the most sincere and human condolences in the name of all the personnel engaged in these operations.

Albanien vil - ifølge en ny plan som netop er blevet offentliggjort af PM Sali Berisha - tilbyde Udenlandske Investorer offentligt ejet jord til en favorabel pris, 1 euro pr m2. Hensigten er at fremme investeringerne og dermed den albanske økonomi og beskæftigelse. Den Albanske PMs Informationskontor skriver [pt haves kun Albansk udgave:

16/8/2006 Gjatë mbledhjes së sotme të Këshillit të Ministrave, Kryeministri Berisha prezantoi nismën e re të qeverisë "Shqipëria, 1 euro". Nismë, e cila synon shndërrimin e Shqipërisë në vendin më tërheqës për investimet.

Në fjalën e tij, Kryeministri ndër të tjera theksoi:

"Sot, shpallim nismën e re të qeverisë, të cilën do ta quajmë "Shqipëria 1 euro". Në programin tonë elektoral ne kemi përcaktuar si objektivin më madhor Shqipëria vendi më tërheqës për investitorët e huaj. Objektivi ky vendimtar për zhvillimin e Shqipërisë.

Të pretendosh dhe të përpiqesh për të shndërruar Shqipërinë në vendin më tërheqës për investitorët është një nismë shumë e vështirë, por dhe e mundshme. Në rrethana të tilla, ne mund ta realizojmë atë vetëm duke menduar të pamendueshmen dhe duke imagjinuar të paimagjinueshmen. Ky është kushti. Duhet tejkaluar praktikata e të tjerëve, përndryshe përse do jemi vendi më tërheqës?

Disa kushte janë themelore, por po kaq themelore janë dhe rrethanat që diktojnë këtë nismë. Shqipëria do të bëhet më tërheqëse vetëm atëherë kur të jetë më e lira dhe më e mira. Nuk duhet të jemi iluzivë. Asnjë komb dhe vend nuk i ka më jetike investimet se kombi shqiptar dhe Shqipëria. Në rast se vështrojmë historinë kombëtare, në shekujt e historisë moderne, shqiptarët rezultojnë se kanë vuajtur, janë sëmurë, kanë vdekur dhe janë larguar nga Shqipëria shumë më tepër nga skamja dhe mjerimi se nga luftrat dhe pushtimet. Armiku më i egër i qenies dhe i identitetit të tyre ka qenë mjerimi, varfëria.

Sot, sirenat e tij bien në mbarë vendin. Kombi shqiptar përjetoi më gjatë dhe më shumë se çdo komb tjetër kalvarin e varfërisë dhe të mjerimit. Përpjekjet e bëra pas pavarësisë për të ndërtuar sistemin e bazuar në vlerat e inisiativës së lirë u ndërpre në diktatura më

çnjerezore, më totalitare që Evropa ka njohur në historinë e pasluftës. Kjo diktaturë shndërroi mbi 80 për qind të qytetarëve shqiptarë në uzina e fabrika, në kooperativat bujqësore e ferma, në skllëverit dhe mëditësit më të mjerë të historisë moderne të Evropës dhe të botës. Kjo diktaturë ndërtoi tre herë më shumë bunkerë se apartamente banimi me të njëjtën kosto. Kjo diktaturë ndërtoi me qindra kilometra tunele dhe asnjë kilometër autostradë.

Pas saj, u bënë katër vite përpjekje të mëdha në sistemin e vlerave, por rebelimi i '97-s i ndërpreu ato. Ky rebelim zëvendësoi sistemin e vlerave me sistemin kleptokratik. Shqiptarët u gjendën sërish kombi më i mjerë, të cilit, nga qeveritarët dhe zyrtarët, i vidheshin çdo vit miliarda, pasuri publike, taksa, tatime dhe prokurime, që shndërroheshin në pasuri të zyrtarëve dhe qeveritarëve.

Në rast se ju shihni raportin i fundit i Bankës Botërore për vitet 2002-2005, ai faktori se ata janë në krye për "kapjen e shtetit", janë në krye për korrupsion në dogana dhe sistem gjyqësor. Në rast se iu referohemi shifrave të fundit mbi kleptokracinë që jep Departamenti i Shtetit dhe Banka Botërore për vitin 2004, Shqipëria ka gjobën më të lartë se çdo vend afrikan dhe më të lartin në botë për frymë. Ndaj dhe të gjitha këto bënë që vendi të përmbysset në honet e mjerimit

Këto janë imperativ absolut i një përpjekje të gjithëanshme që do të bëjmë për ta shndërruar Shqipërinë në më të mirën dhe më të lirën. Vetëm në këtë mënyrë sloganin "Shqipëria vendi më tërheqës për investimet e huaja" do të mund të shndërrojmë në realitet. Kjo është sfida jonë absolute. Vetëm në këtë mënyrë ne do të mund të realizojmë për këtë vend kaq të varfër standartet e BE- së, projektit ëndërr të këtij shekulli për shqiptarët. Vetëm në këtë mënyrë do të mund të mbajmë energjinë e kombit brenda për të ndërtuar vendin dhe jo të ndërtojmë rrugët, fermat apo sipërmarrjet e të tjerëve.

Deri në datën 10 shtator të gjithë ministrat do të shqyrtojnë gjithçka në veprimtarinë e tyre, nën dritën e nismës "Shqipëria, një euro". Natyrisht bëhet fjalë për pronën publike, pasi për pronën private do të ndiqen vetëm rregullat e tregut dhe asnjë rregull tjetër. Në varësi nga numri i të punësuarve dhe prodhimi, Ministria e Ekonomisë ka marrë detyrën për të përcaktuar kriteteret e adoptimit të nismës "Shqipëria një euro".

Do të sillen të gjitha propozimet në mënyrë që pas lëvizjes së madhe fiskale dhe revolucionit fiskal që ka nisur me sukses të admirueshëm, ne të vazhdojmë përpjekjen tonë për të shndërruar Shqipërinë në më të mirën dhe më të lirën për investitorët e huaj dhe ata vendas. Do t'u ofrojmë tokën me një euro, do t'u ofrojmë kualifikimin e punëtorëve me një euro, do t'u ofrojmë ujë teknologjik me një euro, do tu ofrohet regjistrimi i biznesit me një euro, do t'u ofrohet hyrja në Shqipëri me një euro.

Edhe njëherë e theksoj se ky standart ka një kërkesë, të mendojmë të pamendueshmen, të imagjinojmë të paimagjinueshmen. Ju garantoj se përfituesit kryesorë do të jenë shqiptarët. Me masat paraprake që do të ndërmerren kam kënaqësinë t'ju informoj se ka një interes të madh në rritje për investime, të cilat janë në konkretizim e sipër. Ky interes i madh do të vijë gjithnjë duke u rritur me kusht që ne të zbatojmë ligjin. Çdo ditë e më tepër, investitorët shprehen të kënaqur se nuk iu kërkohen më rryshfete.

Ky interes në rritje do të shoqërohet me paketën "Shqipëria një euro". Gjithashtu ky interesim do të shoqërohet me një orientim total të diplomacisë shqiptare drejt tërheqjes së investimeve. Do të sillen në Shqipëri dhe do të trainohen mjaft ekipe të specializuara për njohuritë në këtë fushë. Sfida është e madhe, por sa ç'është e tillë është dhe tërheqëse. Unë kam shumë besim se ne do ta përbushim atë. Ne do të qëndrojmë në këtë sfidë dhe në këtë mënyrë do të bëjmë një shërbim shumë të madh vendit. Në këtë mënyrë do të mundësojmë Shqipërisë dhe shqiptarëve të shkëputen nga armiku i tyre më i egër në Shqipërinë moderne, skamja dhe varfëria.

Anton Gurakuqi (Kristelige Demokrater) ny Viceudenrigsminister i stedet for Florent Çeliku. UM skriver:



Today, on the 14th of August, the Albanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Besnik Mustafaj introduced the new Deputy Foreign Minister, Mister Anton Gurakuqi.

While appreciating the work done by Mr. Florent Çeliku, the former Deputy Foreign Minister, who is appointed at another important post, Minister Mustafaj added that the appointment of the new Deputy Minister is part of the implementation of the formula of the governing coalition.

Mr. Anton Gurakuqi, proposed by the Demochristian Party, physician by profession, stems from a renowned family in Shkodra. He has been for years an activist of the Demo-christian Party of Albania and Chair of this Party's branch in Shkodra.

During the introduction, Minister Mustafaj expressed his confidence that Mr. Gurakuqi will know how to successfully perform the set tasks, being a valuable associate at the helm of the Albanian diplomacy.

Statspolitiets arbejde i 1' halvår af 2006. Indenrigsministeren er rimeligt tilfreds; man har gjort fremskridt på flere områder, således i kampen mod trafficking og mod narkohandel.

Indenrigsministeriet skriver:

060809 General Directorate of State Police carried out the analysis of work done during the first sixth month period of 2006.

In addition to the attendance of the management level of this Directorate and that of Polices in Districts this activity was attended by Minister of Interior Mr. Sokol Olldashi; Deputy Minister of Interior, Mr. Gjergji Lezhja; representatives of high level state institutions; Justice; foreign police missions in Tirana; Non Profitable Organizations, etc.

General Director of State Police, Leader Bajram Ibraj addressed the speech "The work performed by General Directorate of State Police during the period January-June 2006".

"General Directorate of State Police comes today with tasks and objectives accomplished. During the period concerned, we worked to accomplish the program of the Government and Ministry of Interior with the aim to improve the public order and security parameters, focusing in the fight against criminality and in particular fighting organized crime and corruption," said Leader Ibraj.

General Director of State Police focused on the main indicators of the work done and success achieved to accomplish these priorities: The fight against organized crime; prevention and suppression of crime; enhancement of public order and security standards; prevention and decrease of road accidents; consolidation of border regime and other indicators as well.... Despite the progress Police has achieved in the fight against crime during this period concerned Leader Ibraj emphasized the number of sexual crimes committed was decreased while the detection power is increased to 13%. He also stressed out the progress achieved in crime detection by emphasizing the fact that during the period concerned 261 criminal offences were detected increasing in this way the detection power with 3% more than the same period last year.

He also outlined another positive indicator which is the suppression of 56 criminal networks in the country. During the period concerned Police apprehended 879 wanted and very wanted persons, identified 188 drug related crimes and 85 of them were detected. Police sequestered considerable amounts of different drugs due to successfully execution of police operations.

In the end of his speech, Leader Ibraj outlined the duties and objectives outlined to be accomplished for the second 6-month period.

The activity was attended by Minister of Interior Sokol Olldash. "Right from the start I avail myself of this opportunity to summarize all duties accomplished by Ministry of Interior, where here I emphasize the fact that the main objectives of the first 6-month period concerned have been accomplished successfully.

Minister Olldashi focused on the objectives accomplished in all work directions and the activity of the institution he manages in relation to issues of the Decentralization and Local Government, completion of projects for the modernization and service of Civil State offices, the project on provision citizens with new identity cards, etc.

In particular Minister Olldashi focused on some of the main objectives accomplished by Police for the first six month period concerned and concretely in the fight against illegal traffics; the performed for the protection of children against traffickers, etc. In relation to the fight against drugs Minister Olldashi said that the seizure of 81 kilogram heroine is a very positive factor. "I compliment the Counter-Drugs Directorate for the work done", said Minister Olldashi. Minister of Interior complimented the Counter-Open Crimes Directorate for the results achieved in attacking criminal groups as he said now this is a chapter closed. He evaluated the outcomes in decrease of murder related crimes if compare the figures to the same period last year. In relation to apprehension of persons declared as wanted Minister Olldashi said that progress has been achieved as well.

Among indicators of the results achieved Minister Olldashi emphasized the completion of the draft for improvement of State Police Law; the project for the new State Police structure; the project for Community Policing and other projects as well which will be approved by respective high level organs.

In the end, Minister Olldashi said: "Ministry of Interior has accomplished its activity very successfully. I am of the opinion that we have accomplished the objectives outlined and for this I compliment each of you. I am convinced we will find the same engagement on all objectives and tasks planned to be fulfilled for the entire year 2006.

The meeting was addressed and greeted by representatives of foreign police missions and other guests as well.

Ismail Kadaré. Et forlag er undervejs med en udgivelse på dansk af to af Ismail Kadaré's seneste værker. Det drejer sig om »Efterfølgeren« (»The Successor«) og om »Agamemnon's Datter« (»Agamemnon's Daughter«). I dén forbindelse er jeg gået i gang med at skrive en artikel om Kadaré og nogle af hans værker, bl.a. de to omtalte. Artiklen vil blive skrevet færdig når de to værker kommer på dansk. Jeg har læst oversættelsen af »Efterfølgeren«; bogen er meget spændende - og oversættelsen aldeles fremragende.

Hvis du er interesseret i at se udkastet til artiklen, er du velkommen til at gå ind på:

<http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006.htm>

Artiklen findes også i en PDF-udgave incl. en række af de supplerende ting, der er linket til, fx de Wikipedia-artikler jeg har skrevet om Kadaré, Enver Hoxha og Mehmet Shehu. PDF-udgaven kan du finde på: <http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006-u.pdf>. Den tager et stykke tid at downloade, for den fylder knap 3 MB.

Det er ikke ligefrem den nemmeste artikel, jeg har skrevet. Kadaré er en kompleks forfatter - umiddelbart rimeligt tilgængelig, men med mange vanskelige steder, og jeg vil gerne være så objektiv som vel muligt. Kommentarer, idéer, oplysninger og spørgsmål vil være mere end velkomne, også hvis de er skeptiske eller kritiske, send dem helst til: post@bjoerna.dk. Om en måneds tid vil jeg tage artiklen frem igen og arbejde videre på den.

Legomedarbejdernes Jubilæumslegat har givet 30.000 kroner til en skole for sigøjnerbørn i Albanien.

To Albanere sigtes af Græsk Politi for at have dræbt en Græsk kvinde. Kathimerini skriver:

Two men, aged 20 and 21, were yesterday charged with strangling to death five months ago an 86-year-old woman in Piraeus after stealing 800 euros from her house, court sources said. The suspects, both Albanian nationals, had fled to Albania after the incident and returned to Greece a few weeks ago, according to police. Officers said that they traced the pair after finding fingerprints in the house. One of the suspects is thought to have been involved in other thefts as well.

SERBIEN

Det Amerikanske UM har offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Serbien - Montenegro: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5388.htm> • Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618386622> • En biografi over tidligere Forbundspræsident Kostunica kan læses på [Serbiske Politikere](#).

Præsidentvalg i Serbien. Boris Tadic blev i Juni 2004 valgt som Præsident. Seneste Parlamentsvalg: 031228.

Kosovo / Kosóva: En læser i Norge spurgte forleden om **Milosevic' tale på Kosovo Polje i 1989** fandtes på dansk eller norsk. Jeg har nu lagt en oversættelse og nogle få kommentarer ind på: #295: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/295.htm>. Spørgsmål, kommentarer og informationer modtages gerne (se kan sendes til: post@bjoerna.dk

Samarbejdet med EU. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Serbian government delegation to present plan for further cooperation with EU

Belgrade, Aug 16, 2006 – Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Ivana Dulic-Markovic and Minister of Finance Mladjan Dinkic will go to Brussels on August 17 to meet with EU Enlargement Commissioner Olli Rehn and present the plan on cooperation and future relations between Belgrade and Brussels.

The Serbian government delegation will present the initiative for stronger dialogue and closer cooperation between Serbia and the EU when it comes to solving concrete issues.

Dulic-Markovic and Dinkic will talk with Rehn about the way in which Brussels can help Serbia to solve issues which are directly related to the speed of its EU accession process.

Deputy Prime Minister and finance minister will also meet with EU envoy for negotiations on Kosovo future status Stefan Lehne.

Medielovgivning (broadcasting). OSCE er kritisk over for lovforslag OSCE skriver:

Serbian Broadcasting Law amendments ought to be withdrawn, OSCE Mission argues in analytical report. Some of the amendments violate media freedom rights protected by both the Serbian Constitution and the European Convention of Human Rights.

BELGRADE, 11 August 2006 - Ambassador Hans Ola Urstad, Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia today called on Serbian authorities to withdraw recently adopted Broadcasting Law Amendments, saying that some of them violate media freedom rights protected by both the Serbian Constitution and the European Convention of Human Rights.

The amendments relate, among other issues, to the scope of activity of the Republican Broadcasting Agency and the manner in which its decisions are implemented.

Ambassador Urstad delivered to the authorities an OSCE legal analysis report that advises that the amendments be revised and combined with other proposals expected to come soon from

the Minister of Culture. Ambassador Urstad handed the report to the Speaker of the Serbian Assembly, the President of the Parliamentary Media Committee, the Office of the President of Serbia, the Prime Minister's Office and to the Ministry of Culture. In addition, the analysis was sent to the Republican Broadcasting Agency.

"These amendments need to be withdrawn because they endanger media freedom in Serbia," Ambassador Urstad said. "Before any new amendments are put through a parliamentary procedure, they should be thoroughly analysed by and commented on by all interested parties."

The OSCE Mission previously had criticized the Broadcasting Agency for failing to hold necessary consultations with domestic stakeholders and international institutions as the amendments were created. The Parliament adopted the amendments on 19 July, but the President sent them back on 27 July for renewed voting.

"This OSCE analysis explains why there is no need for an urgent adoption of the amendments and why some of the amendments have to be rejected," Urstad added.

Hele brevet kan hentes som PDF fra: http://www.osce.org/documents/srb/2006/08/20100_en.pdf

Government prepares €6 mln programme for development of micro enterprises in Kosovo. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Government prepares €6 mln programme for development of micro enterprises in Kosovo

Gracanica, Aug 15, 2006 - Head of the Economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia Nebojsa Popovic said today in Gracanica that the Serbian government has prepared a €6 million programme for the development of micro enterprises in Kosovo. The purpose of the programme is to create economic conditions for the survival of Serbs in the province.

Popovic told a press conference that those awarded these very favourable loans will have to register their companies and meet their liabilities towards workers, stressing that employers who meet their liabilities will have an opportunity for their loans to be written off.

The head of the Economic team said that concrete projects for overcoming the current difficult energy situation in Kosovo were presented at the meeting with representatives of the Electric Power Industry of Serbia who live and work in Kosovo-Metohija.

Realisation of these projects will improve the supply of electricity not just for Serbs but for ethnic-Albanians, and significantly raise the level of revenues which currently stand at 30% while losses in the network could be reduced.

He confirmed that the meeting with representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce which was scheduled for today has been postponed, and added that it will be held by the end of the month.

That meeting is very important and we will insist that US businesspeople provide investment for the construction of at least one thermoelectric power plant in Serb majority areas which is very realistic, said Popovic. He added that conditions for such a project could be created in cooperation with the Electric Power Industry of Serbia.

Energy situation in Kosovo-Metohija critical. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Belgrade, Aug 14, 2006 - Head of the Economic Team for Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia Nenad Popovic said today that the energy situation in the province is critical, and pointed out that joint investment by Serbian and Kosovo-Metohija companies and US investors can solve the problem.

Popovic said for the Radio Television of Serbia that the World Bank has a concrete programme for building several thermoelectric power stations in Kosovo-Metohija in upcoming years.

The Economic Team insisted in talks with the World Bank in Washington and in Belgrade that at least one of the thermoelectric plants should be built for the Serb community in the province, said Popovic.

According to Popovic, that would make it possible for people to remain in Kosovo-Metohija and attract many small companies which could work as sub-contractors for the thermoelectric plant.

All human, technical and technological potential exists because Serb experts have experience in running the electric power industry in Kosovo-Metohija in the past, said Popovic and voiced hope that the World Bank will accept the proposal.

3-års-dagen for drabet på 2 Serbiske Drengene i Gorazdevac, Kosovo. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Three years fly past since Serbian boys were killed in Gorazdevac

Pec, Aug 14, 2006 – A memorial service was held yesterday in Gorazdevac near Pec to commemorate the third anniversary since unknown persons fired shots at Serbian children bathing in the Bistrica River, killing Panta Dakic and Ivan Jovovic, while four other children were wounded in the attack.

Milan Jovovic, one of the murdered boys' uncle, pleaded that the perpetrators of the crime be found and recalled the promise given by the then UNMIK Chief Stefan Feller that he would "leave no stone unturned to find the children's murderers".

The award of €1 million that UNMIK offered to anyone who found the murderers did not help locate the criminals after three whole years, said Jovovic.

Dragana Srblijak, who was shot in the leg during the attack, said she will never forget August 13, 2003, adding that just like the bereaved Dakic and Jovovic families, she also resents that three years after the crime the perpetrators are still at large.

On this occasion, the Coordinating centre for Kosovo-Metohija voiced displeasure at the fact that the murderers have not been identified yet, let alone captured.

The murderers who in cold blood fired shots at children aged between 7 and 15, bathing in the river, remain free, says the Coordinating Centre in a statement and recalls that the identities of terrorists who killed six young men and wounded three persons in the Panda pub in 1998 are also still unknown.

The Centre warns that there can be no amnesty for UNMIK and Kfor since they are responsible for the systematic, seven-year terror that Kosovo ethnic-Albanians have exercised on Kosovo Serbs, as well as for thousands of incidents, resulting in the deaths of more than 1,000 Serbs, that took place during their mandate.

The international community must face the fact that the ethnic-Albanian secessionism cannot be encouraged because it is the driving force and cause of all these crimes. After all, the international community has to show that it wants a stable and safe region, the statement points out.

The implementation of principles stated in the Serbian negotiating team's plan regarding the province's future status is the only viable solution to solve the horrifying situation in Kosovo, apart from the political steps which imply that the ethnic-Albanian side should be convinced to give up the extremist, intolerant demands and accept a rational and compromise solution defined by the Serbian team, says the Coordinating Centre in the statement.

MONTENEGRO

Præsidentvalg 030611: Filip Vujanovic blev valgt. Seneste Parlamentsvalg 021020.

Folkeafstemning 21.05.2006 om Montenegro's forhold til statsforbundet Serbien-Montenegro. Der var et mindre flertal for at udtræde af forbundet (55,4% mod 44,6%), hvilket er blevet anerkendt af EU m.fl. Formentlig vil Serbien acceptere den nye tingenes tilstand, skønt der var nogen murren efter at resultatet blev kendt.

MAKEDONIEN

Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618386163> • Det Amerikanske UM har offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Makedonien: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26759.htm>

Der er omkring 25 % etniske Albanere i Makedonien. Folketælling afholdtes 021101-021105.

Folkeafstemningen 041107 om decentralisering (= imødekommelse af Makedonien-Albanske interesser): Folkeafstemningen "faldt". Stemmedeltagelsen var kun omkring 26 %. Hvis afstemningen skulle have kunnet udvirke en ændring af decentraliseringslovgivningen, skulle deltagelsen have været mindst 50%, og desuden skulle der have været flertal mod lovgivningen. Det var ventet at stemmedeltagelsen ville have været noget større, selv om både Regeringspartierne og den Albanske minoritet anbefalede at man blev hjemme. Man kan nu gå videre i overensstemmelse med Ohrid-aftalerne.

Præsidentvalg i Maj 2004: Branko Crvenkovski - hidtidig PM - blev valgt (efter Boris Trajkovski som omkom ved en flyulykke).

Parlamentsvalg fandt sted 020915. Der kan henvises til flg. OSCE/ODIHR-oversigtsside:

http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/field_activities/skopje2002/. **Seneste Parlamentsvalg fandt sted i Juli 2006: Den hidtidige Regering led nederlag.** Der kan henvises til: <http://www.osce.org/item/19800.html> og http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/07/19801_en.pdf

Makedonien forhandler med EU om optagelse. Aktuel status, se: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/fyrom/key_documents.htm. Se også den generelle side: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html

Regeringsdannelsen. Nikola Gruevski har fremlagt sin ministerliste; den skal godkendes af Parlamentet 060825. Ali Ahmeti's DUI vil ikke blive repræsenteret. Gruevski har i stedet givet Arben Xhaferi's DPA 4 poster. SET skriver:

Macedonian Prime Minister designate Nikola Gruevski announced the members of his cabinet on Tuesday, citing economic recovery and fighting corruption and organised crime as top priorities. Imer Selmani of Arben Xhaferi's DPA has been named as Gruevski's deputy in charge of the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The DPA, which won 11 parliamentary seats in the July elections, also has been given the ministries of ecology, culture and education, to be headed by Imer Aliu, Ilirijan Bekiri and Sulejman Rushiti, respectively. Se hele artiklen på:

http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2006/08/16/feature-01

Makfax skriver:

EU encourages opposition role of DUI

The European Union believes that DUI, even as opposition, should continue its positive activities in Macedonia and encourages the dialogue of the government with the opposition.

This, as reported by Makfax's correspondent, was said on Thursday in Debar by the European Union (EU) representative in Macedonia Erwan Fouere, who met with local authorities.

The Framework Agreement is clear and it forms a mechanism for decision making on national and local level, for protection of minorities, but it contains no provisions regarding the composition of the Government, which means that the decision on the composition of the Government is brought by the PM designate himself, said Fouere.

According to the European Ambassador, the new Government is obligated to respect the intentions of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, both in its spirit and in its letter and to maintain dialogue with the opposition.

Fouere, speaking about the current political condition in the country after the protests, said that

in Macedonia a dialogue of the Government with the opposition is necessary.

Regarding the statement of Ambassador Fouere, where he mentioned the term minority, Debar's Mayor, Artegim Fida, reacted, saying that it is not correct to use the term minority, when even the Constitution says that Albanians are an ethnic community.

On the meeting of Fouere with Mayor Fida, which was attended by representatives of all political parties from the Council of Debar Municipality, also was discussed about the decentralisation process, which, according to Fouere, has made good achievements, but also there are problems the Municipality of Debar is faced with, like emigration, difficult economic conditions and poor investments.

Albanske Intellektuelle er bekymrede og har sendt brev til UM, Dr Condoleezza Rice, USA. Makfax skriver:

Paper publishes letter to Rice sent by Albanian intellectuals

"The election-winning party VMRO DPMNE is revising the Ohrid Agreement by overlooking the Albanian majority when composing the new Government".

This claim is contained in the letter signed by 34 Albanian intellectuals from Macedonia, which was recently sent to the US State Secretary Condoleezza Rice and published today by the Skopje-based Albanian language newspaper "Lajm".

The letter raises concerns over the latest developments in Macedonia after the general elections, i.e. non-inclusion of the Democratic Party for Integration (DUI) in Nikola Gruevski's Government, even though the party won majority votes in places where ethnic Albanians represent the majority of population.

One of the explanations contained in the letter says that "the majority is automatically recognized when it comes to Macedonian side, while the Albanian majority is considered as irrelevant".

Albanian intellectuals raise direct accusations against the US Ambassador in Macedonia Gillian Milovanovic, claiming that she failed to offer "full and impartial" information to the US Administration on the events in Macedonia.

"We are expressing our discontent over the partially objective informing of your representatives on the situation in Macedonia. As a result, we are now facing inter-ethnic tensions", the letter says.

"Such a policy denies the logic of voting among Albanians, because it favors the election loser, triggering a negative rivalry among the Albanian parties", concludes the letter signed by 34 Albanian intellectuals addressed to Condoleezza Rice.

Academician Ali Aliu, journalist Ibrahim Mehmeti, economist Xhevdet Hajredini and University Professor Avzi Mustafa have been mentioned as signatories of the letter.

GRÆKENLAND

Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.

To Albanere sigtes af Græsk Politi for at have dræbt en Græsk kvinde. Kathimerini skriver:

Two men, aged 20 and 21, were yesterday charged with strangling to death five months ago an 86-year-old woman in Piraeus after stealing 800 euros from her house, court sources said. The suspects, both Albanian nationals, had fled to Albania after the incident and returned to Greece

a few weeks ago, according to police. Officers said that they traced the pair after finding fingerprints in the house. One of the suspects is thought to have been involved in other thefts as well.

TYRKIET

UMs rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/FoerRejsen/Rejsevejledninger/RejsevejledningTyrkiet.htm>.

Seneste Parlamentsvalg blev holdt 021103. Det blev i December 2004 aftalt (med EUs Regeringschefer) at der i Oktober 2005 skal indledes forhandlinger om **optagelse af Tyrkiet i EU**.

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. NATO-LANDE

ITALIEN

Mother Teresa. I anledning af saligkåringen ('beatificeringen') 031019 har Vatikanet etableret en internetside: http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html

USA



Albanske Intellektuelle er bekymrede og har sendt brev til UM, Dr Condoleezza Rice. Se under: [Makedonien](#).

Præsident Bush har besøgt Udenrigsministeriet og drøftet USA's udenrigspolitik. Der var særligt fokus på krisen i Mellemøsten. Det Hvide Hus skriver:



President George W. Bush addresses the media from the U.S. State Department after a series of meetings today discussing America's foreign policy Monday, August, 14, 2006. "Friday's U.N. Security Council resolution on Lebanon is an important step forward that will help bring an end to the violence," said the President. "The resolution calls for a robust international force to deploy to the southern part of the country to help Lebanon's legitimate armed forces restore the sovereignty of its democratic government over all Lebanese territory." White House photo by Eric Draper

President Discusses Foreign Policy During Visit to State Department

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Today I met with members of my national security team, both here at the State Department and at the Pentagon. I want to, first of all, thank the leadership of Secretary Condi Rice and Secretary Don Rumsfeld.

During those discussions we talked about the need to transform our military to meet the threats of the 21st century. We discussed the global war on terror. We discussed the situation on the ground in three fronts of the global war on terror -- in Lebanon, and Iraq, and Afghanistan.

We're now working with our international partners to turn the words of this resolution into action. We must help people in both Lebanon and Israel return to their homes and begin rebuilding their lives without fear of renewed violence and terror.

America recognizes that civilians in Lebanon and Israel have suffered from the current violence, and we recognize that responsibility for this suffering lies with Hezbollah. It was an unprovoked attack by Hezbollah on Israel that started this conflict. Hezbollah terrorists targeted Israeli civilians with daily rocket attacks. Hezbollah terrorists used Lebanese civilians as human shields, sacrificing the innocent in an effort to protect themselves from Israeli response.

Responsibility for the suffering of the Lebanese people also lies with Hezbollah's state sponsors, Iran and Syria. The regime in Iran provides Hezbollah with financial support, weapons, and training. Iran has made clear that it seeks the destruction of Israel. We can only imagine how much more dangerous this conflict would be if Iran had the nuclear weapon it seeks.

Syria is another state sponsor of Hezbollah. Syria allows Iranian weapons to pass through its territory into Lebanon. Syria permits Hezbollah's leaders to operate out of Damascus and gives political support to Hezbollah's cause. Syria supports Hezbollah because it wants to undermine Lebanon's democratic government and regain its position of dominance in the country. That would be a great tragedy for the Lebanese people and for the cause of peace in the Middle East.

The conflict in Lebanon is part of a broader struggle between freedom and terror that is unfolding across the region. For decades, American policy sought to achieve peace in the

Middle East by promoting stability in the Middle East. Yet the lack of freedom in the region meant anger and resentment grew, radicalism thrived and terrorists found willing recruits. We saw the consequences on September the 11th, 2001, when terrorists brought death and destruction to our country, killing nearly 3,000 of our citizens.

So we've launched a forward strategy of freedom in the broader Middle East. And that strategy has helped bring hope to millions and fostered the birth of young democracies from Baghdad to Beirut. Forces of terror see the changes that are taking place in their midst. They understand that the advance of liberty, the freedom to worship, the freedom to dissent, and the protection of human rights would be a defeat for their hateful ideology. But they also know that young democracies are fragile and that this may be their last and best opportunity to stop freedom's advance and steer newly free nation to the path of radical extremism. So the terrorists are striking back with all of the destructive power that they can muster. It's no coincidence that two nations that are building free societies in the heart of the Middle East, Lebanon and Iraq, are also the scenes of the most violent terrorist activity.

Some say that America caused the current instability in the Middle East by pursuing a forward strategy of freedom, yet history shows otherwise. We didn't talk much about freedom or the freedom agenda in the Middle East before September the 11th, 2001; or before al Qaeda first attacked the World Trade Center and blew up our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in the 1990s; or before Hezbollah killed hundreds of Americans in Beirut and Islamic radicals held American hostages in Iran in the 1980s. History is clear: The freedom agenda did not create the terrorists or their ideology. But the freedom agenda will help defeat them both.

Some say that the violence and instability we see today means that the people of this troubled region are not ready for democracy. I disagree. Over the past five years, people across the Middle East have bravely defied the car bombers and assassins to show the world that they want to live in liberty. We see the universal desire for liberty in the 12 million Iraqis who faced down the terrorists to cast their ballots, and elected a free government under a democratic constitution. We see the universal desire for liberty in 8 million Afghans who lined up to vote for the first democratic government in the long history of their country. We see the universal desire for liberty in the Lebanese people who took to the streets to demand their freedom and helped drive Syrian forces out of their country.

The problem in the Middle East today is not that people lack the desire for freedom. The problem is that young democracies that they have established are still vulnerable to terrorists and their sponsors. One vulnerability is that many of the new democratic governments in the region have not yet established effective control over all their territory.

In both Lebanon and Iraq, elected governments are contending with rogue armed groups that are seeking to undermine and destabilize them. In Lebanon, Hezbollah declared war on Lebanon's neighbor, Israel, without the knowledge of the elected government in Beirut. In Iraq, al Qaeda and death squads engage in brutal violence to undermine the unity government. And in both these countries, Iran is backing armed groups in the hope of stopping democracy from taking hold.

The message of this administration is clear: America will stay on the offense against al Qaeda. Iran must stop its support for terror. And the leaders of these armed groups must make a choice: If they want to participate in the political life of their countries, they must disarm. Elected leaders cannot have one foot in the camp of democracy and one foot in the camp of terror.

The Middle East is at a pivotal moment in its history. The death and destruction we see shows how determined the extremists are to stop just and modern societies from emerging in the region. Yet millions of people in Lebanon, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and elsewhere are equally determined to live in peace and freedom. They have tired of the false promises and grand illusions of radical extremists. They reject the hateful vision of the terrorists, and they dream of a better future for their children and their grandchildren. We're determined to help them achieve that dream.

America's actions have never been guided by territorial ambition. We seek to advance the cause of freedom in the Middle East because we know the security of the region and our own security depend on it. We know that free nations are America's best partners for peace and the only true anchors for stability. So we'll continue to support reformers inside and outside governments who are working to build the institutions of liberty. We'll continue to confront terrorist organizations and their sponsors who destroy innocent lives. We'll continue to work for

the day when a democratic Israel and a democratic Palestine are neighbors in a peaceful and secure Middle East.

The way forward is going to be difficult. It will require more sacrifice. But we can be confident of the outcome because we know and understand the unstoppable power of freedom. In a Middle East that grows in freedom and democracy, people will have a chance to raise their families and live in peace and build a better future. In a Middle East that grows in freedom and democracy, the terrorists will lose their recruits and lose their sponsors, and lose safe havens from which to launch new attacks. In a Middle East that grows in freedom and democracy, there will be no room for tyranny and terror, and that will make America and other free nations more secure.

Now I'll be glad to answer a couple of questions. Deb.

Q Mr. President, both sides are claiming victory in a conflict that's killed more than 900 people. Who won, and do you think the cease-fire will hold?

THE PRESIDENT: We certainly hope the cease-fire holds because it is step one of making sure that Lebanon's democracy is strengthened. Lebanon can't be a strong democracy when there's a state within a state, and that's Hezbollah.

As I mentioned in my remarks, Hezbollah attacked Israel without any knowledge of the Siniora government. You can't run a government, you can't have a democracy if you've got a armed faction within your country. Hezbollah attacked Israel. Hezbollah started the crisis, and Hezbollah suffered a defeat in this crisis. And the reason why is, is that first, there is a new -- there's going to be a new power in the south of Lebanon, and that's going to be a Lebanese force with a robust international force to help them seize control of the country, that part of the country.

Secondly, when people take a look-see, take a step back, and realize how this started, they'll understand this was Hezbollah's activities. This was Hezbollah's choice to make.

I believe that Israel is serious about upholding the cessation of hostilities. The reason I believe that is I talked to the Prime Minister of Israel about it. And I know the Siniora government is anxious that the hostilities stop and the country begin to rebuild.

I can't speak for Hezbollah. They're a terrorist organization. They're not a state. They act independently of, evidently, the Lebanese government, and they do receive help from the outside.

Andrea.

Q Thank you, Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Good to see you. Thanks for breaking in with us --

Q Thank you. Despite what you've just said, there is a perception, a global perception, certainly in the Arab media and in many Western media, as well, that Hezbollah is really a winner here because they have proven that they could, as a guerrilla force, withstand the Israeli army. They have been the sole source of humanitarian aid to many of the Lebanese people in the south. So they've improved their position politically within Lebanon, and militarily, and globally. They've gotten an aura of being able to stand up for so long against Israel. How do you combat that, and the perception that we settled for less than we originally wanted in the U.N. resolution, a less robust force? And what actions can the United States or this international force take if Iran, for instance, tries to rearm Hezbollah?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. First of all, if I were Hezbollah I'd be claiming victory, too. But the people around the region and the world need to take a step back and recognize that Hezbollah's action created a very strong reaction that, unfortunately, caused some people to lose their life, innocent people to lose their life. But on the other hand, it was Hezbollah that caused the destruction.

People have got to understand -- and it will take time, Andrea, it will take time for people to see the truth -- that Hezbollah hides behind innocent civilians as they attack. What's really interesting is a mind-set -- is the mind-sets of this crisis. Israel, when they aimed at a target and

killed innocent citizens, were upset. Their society was aggrieved. When Hezbollah's rockets killed innocent Israelis they celebrated. I think when people really take a look at the type of mentality that celebrates the loss of innocent life, they'll reject that type of mentality.

And so, Hezbollah, of course, has got a fantastic propaganda machine and they're claiming victories and -- but how can you claim victory when at one time you were a state within a state, safe within southern Lebanon, and now you're going to be replaced by a Lebanese army and an international force? And that's what we're now working on, is to get the international force in southern Lebanon.

None of this would have happened, by the way, had we -- had 1559, Resolution 1559 been fully implemented. Now is the time to get it implemented. And it's going to take a lot of work. No question about it. And no question that it's a different kind of war than people are used to seeing. We're fighting the same kind of war. We don't fight the armies of nation states; we fight terrorists who kill innocent people to achieve political objectives. And it's a hard fight, and requires different tactics. And it requires solid will from those of us who understand the stakes.

The world got to see -- got to see what it means to confront terrorism. I mean, it's the challenge of the 21st century. The fight against terror, a group of ideologues, by the way, who use terror to achieve an objective -- this is the challenge. And that's why, in my remarks, I spoke about the need for those of us who understand the blessings of liberty to help liberty prevail in the Middle East. And the fundamental question is, can it? And my answer is, absolutely, it can. I believe that universal -- that freedom is a universal value. And by that I mean people want to be free. One way to put it is, I believe mothers around the world want to raise their children in a peaceful world. That's what I believe.

And I believe that people want to be free to express themselves, and free to worship the way they want to. And if you believe that, then you've got to have hope that, ultimately, freedom will prevail. But it's incredibly hard work, because there are terrorists who kill innocent people to stop the advance of liberty. And that's the challenge of the 21st century.

And the fundamental question for this country is, do we understand the stakes and the challenge, and are we willing to support reformers and young democracies, and are we willing to confront terror and those who sponsor them? And this administration is willing to do so. And that's what we're doing.

And you asked about Iran? What did you say about them? My answer was too long to remember the third part of your multipart question.

Q I'm sorry. How can the international force or the United States, if necessary, prevent Iran from resupplying Hezbollah?

THE PRESIDENT: The first step is -- and part of the mandate in the U.N. resolution was to secure Syria's borders. Iran is able to ship weapons to Hezbollah through Syria. Secondly is to deal -- is to help seal off the ports around Lebanon. In other words, there's -- part of the mandate and part of the mission of the troops, the UNIFIL troops will be to seal off the Syrian border.

But, as well, there's a diplomatic mission that needs to be accomplished. The world must now recognize that it's Iranian sponsorship of Hezbollah that exacerbated the situation in the Middle East. People are greatly concerned about the loss of innocent life, as are the Americans -- American people. We care deeply about that, the fact that innocents lost their life. But it's very important to remember how this all happened. And Hezbollah has been emboldened because of its state sponsors.

I know they claim they didn't have anything to do with it, but sophisticated weaponry ended up in the hands of Hezbollah fighters, and many assume, and many believe that that weaponry came from Iran through Syria.

And so the task is more than just helping the Siniora government; the task is also -- and the task is not just America's alone, the task is the world's. And that is to continually remind the Iranians of their obligations, their obligations not to develop a nuclear weapons program, their obligations not to foster terrorism and promote terrorism.

And we'll continue working with our partners to do that, just that.

Yes, Michael.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Until the other day, few Americans thought about liquid explosives when they got on a plane. What are the other emerging or evolving threats to the homeland that are most on your mind? That is, what else needs to be hardened as convincingly as cockpits have been hardened?

THE PRESIDENT: Michael, we will take the actions that are necessary based upon the intelligence we gather. And obviously, if we find out that terrorist groups are planning and plotting against our citizens -- or any other citizens, for that matter -- we will notify the proper authorities and the people themselves of actions that we're taking.

Uncovering this terrorist plot was accomplished through the hard and good work of British authorities, as well as our folks. And the coordination was very strong, and the cooperation, interagency and with the Brits, was really good. And I congratulate the Blair government and the hardworking folks in Great Britain. And, by the way, they're still analyzing, they're still dealing with potential threats. And I want to thank our folks, too. It was a really good effort.

But my point to you is that if we find out or if we believe that the terrorists will strike using a certain type of weapon or tactic, we will take the necessary precautions, just like we did when it came to liquids on airplanes.

Okay. Yes.

Q The U.N. resolution says that Israel must stop all offensive action. What do you view as defensive action? If Hezbollah --

THE PRESIDENT: Somebody shoots at an Israeli soldier.

Q They can respond in what way?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely.

Q Any way Israel responds to that, if they start another ground offensive, that is all defensive?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to -- I keep getting asked a lot about Israel's military decisions, and we don't advise Israel on its military options. But, as far as I'm concerned, if somebody shoots at an Israeli soldier, tries to kill a soldier from Israel, that Israel has the right to defend herself, has a right to try to suppress that kind of fire. And that's how I read the resolution. That's how Ms. Rice reads the resolution.

Yes, Bill.

Q Mr. President, to much of the rest of the world, the United States appeared to tolerate the bloodshed and ongoing fighting for a long time before assertively stepping in, and in the process, perhaps earned the further enmity of a lot of people in the rest of the world, particularly the Arab and Muslim world. What is your thought about that?

THE PRESIDENT: My thought is that, first of all, we, from the beginning, urged caution on both sides so that innocent life would be protected. And, secondly, I think most leaders around the world would give Condoleeza Rice and her team great credit for finally getting a U.N. resolution passed. We were working hard on a U.N. resolution pretty quickly, and it can be a painful process, diplomacy can be a painful process. And it took a while to get the resolution done. But most objective observers would give the United States credit for helping to lead the effort to get a resolution that addressed the root cause of the problem. Of course, we could have got a resolution right off the bat that didn't address the root cause. Everybody would have felt better for a quick period of time, and then the balance would have erupted again.

And our hope is that this series of resolutions that gets passed gets after the root cause. We want peace, Bill. We're not interested in process. What we want is results. And so -- look, America gets accused of all kinds of things. I understand that. But if people analyze the facts, they were to find two things: One, we urged caution, and two, secondly, that we worked on a diplomatic process that we believe has got the best chance of achieving a long-term objective, which is peace.

Final question, then I got to go.

Q Mr. President, four days later, now do you believe that the U.K. terror plot was developed by al Qaeda leaders? Do you believe that there are terror cells operating within the U.S.? Along with Michael's question, what do you say to critics who say there are giant loopholes in homeland security?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first I would say that -- I don't know the loophole question. Maybe you can give me some specific loopholes. But it sounded like to me Homeland Security did a good job, along with intelligence services and FBI in working with the British to shut down a major plot that could have killed Americans.

First part of the question? That's what happens when you get 60.

Q Do you believe the terror plot was developed by al Qaeda leaders?

THE PRESIDENT: We certainly -- I stand by the statements that initially came out of Chertoff, which was, it sure looks like it. It looks like something al Qaeda would do. But before we actually claim al Qaeda, we want to make sure that we have -- we could prove it to you. Of course, the minute I say it's al Qaeda, then you're going to step up and say, prove it. So, therefore, I'm not going to say it until we have absolute proof. But it looks like the kind of thing al Qaeda would do, and --

Q As far as terrorist cells inside the U.S.?

THE PRESIDENT: Any time we get a hint that there might be a terrorist cell in the United States, we move on it. And we're listening, we're looking, and one thing that's important is for us to make sure that those people who are trying to disrupt terrorist cells in the United States have the tools necessary to do so within the Constitution of the United States.

One of the things we better make sure is we better not call upon the federal government and people on the front lines of fighting terror to do their job and disrupt cells without giving people the necessary tools to disrupt terrorist plots before they strike. And that's what we're doing here in this government.

And that's why the Terrorist Surveillance Program exists, a program that some in Washington would like to dismantle. That's why we passed the Patriot Act, to give our folks the tools necessary to be able to defend America. The lessons of the past week is that there's still a war on terror going on and there's still individuals that would like to kill innocent Americans to achieve political objectives. That's the lesson. And the lesson for those of us in Washington, D.C. is to set aside politics and give our people the tools necessary to protect the American people.

Thank you.

ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

Ny SRSG (dvs Chef for UNMIK) blev: Joachim Rücker [Joachim Ruecker], Tyskland. Se også under: [Kosóva](#). Det Tyske UM skriver:



Joachim Rucker på pressekonference. Foto: UNMIK/DPI.

Bundesminister Steinmeier gratuliert dem neuen Kosovo-Sondergesandten Rucker

Aus Anlass der Ernennung von Joachim Rucker durch VN-Generalsekretär Kofi Annan zum Sondergesandten des Generalsekretärs im Kosovo und Leiter der dortigen Mission UNMIK übermittelte Bundesaußenminister Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier am 15.08. folgende Glückwünsche:

"Ich beglückwünsche Sie zu Ihrer Ernennung zum Sondergesandten und Leiter der Interimsverwaltung der Vereinten Nationen im Kosovo. Der Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen hat mit dieser Entscheidung eine ausgezeichnete Wahl getroffen. Sie kennen den Kosovo, und Sie kennen die Aufgaben, die vor dieser Region und den Menschen dort liegen.

Sie übernehmen die Führung bei UNMIK in einer Zeit wichtiger Weichenstellungen. Die in Wien laufenden Statusgespräche befinden sich in ihrer entscheidenden Phase. Mit der endgültigen Regelung des Status des Kosovo gilt es, die Übergangsverwaltung der Vereinten Nationen zu beenden. Ihre Überführung in eine noch zu definierende, neue Form der internationalen, zivilen Präsenz wird eine Herausforderung für die Internationale Gemeinschaft sein.

Deutschland obliegt mit der Übernahme des Kommandos von KFOR und mit Ihrer Ernennung große Verantwortung für den Kosovo. Für Ihre Arbeit darf ich Sie meiner persönlichen und der Unterstützung des Auswärtigen Amtes versichern."

Der 55-jährige Joachim Rucker ist seit 1979 Angehöriger des Auswärtigen Dienstes. In den Jahren 1993 bis 2001 war er Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Sindelfingen. Von 2001 bis 2002 war er als Stellvertretender Hoher Repräsentant – zuständig für Finanzfragen - in Bosnien-Herzegowina tätig. Nach einer Verwendung in der Zentralabteilung des Auswärtigen Amtes kehrte er im Februar 2005 auf den Balkan zurück und war als stellvertretender Sonderbeauftragter des VN-Generalsekretärs im Kosovo insbesondere für den Bereich wirtschaftliche Entwicklung (EU-Säule) zuständig.

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

Legomedarbejdernes Jubilæumslegat har givet 30.000 kroner til en skole for sigøjnerbørn i Albanien

Ugerapport fra Dansk KFOR. Hærens Operative Kommando - se under: [Kosova](#).

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. *IKKE NATO-LANDE*

RUSLAND

UMs Rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/FoerRejsen/Rejsevejledninger/RejsevejledningRusland.htm>

KINA

Information om »Sidste Nyt«

»Sidste Nyt om Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien« hører til et *web-site* om de Balkan-lande hvor der lever mange Albanere:
<http://bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm>.

Her kan du også finde »gamle nyheder«, anmeldelser, links og en [Balkan Brevkasse](#).

»Sidste Nyt« sættes på nettet senest hver fredag morgen, hvor der sendes besked til dem der ønsker det.

Bestilling / afbestilling sker ved at sende en e-mail med teksten »Nyheder udbedes« / »Nyheder afmeldes«.



The framework of *The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia* is in Danish - nevertheless, the news are mostly in English. You may send information, comments and questions to: [»The Latest News«](#) [please *click*].

Nyheder, materiale, kommentarer og spørgsmål modtages *meget* gerne, både om småting og større ting. Send en e-mail.

Tilsvarende hvis du opdager en fejl. Fejl vil blive rettet hurtigst muligt.

»Sidste Nyt« og <http://bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm> drives *non-profit* og uden finansiering »udefra«.

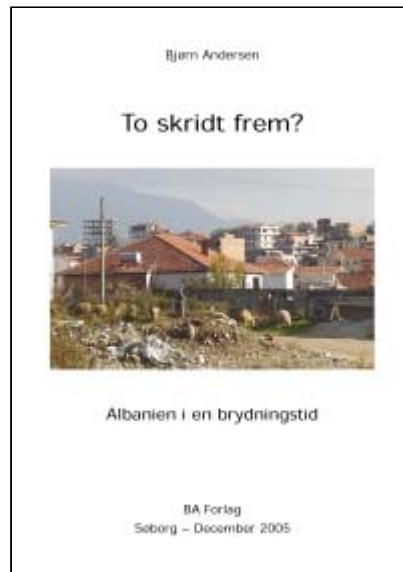
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Send gerne en mail hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

Du må citere hvis du angiver hovedsidens adresse: bjoerna.dk

Siderne om Albanerne finder du på: bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

Baggrundsmateriale kan findes via:
<http://bjoerna.net/to-skridt-frem/#Linksamling>

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

Almanak'en for 2004 er udkommet i december 2005. Her finder du nyhedsbrevene fra 2004 og nogle kommentarer.

Bogen udgives i et sæt bestående af et hæfte (de første 77 sider) og en CD (alle 1264 sider). På CD'en også supplerende materiale - ikke mindst »1912 - Med den serbiske Armé i Makedonien« - Fritz Magnussen's beretninger v/ Palle Rossen.

Se indholdsoversigt på: <http://bjoerna.dk/albansk-historie/almanak-2004.htm>.

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»Albansk Almanak 2005«

Almanak'en for 2005 er udkommet i april 2006. Her finder du nyhedsbrevene fra 2005 og forskelligt supplerende materiale.

Bogen udgives i et sæt bestående af et hæfte (ugeoversigterne) og en CD (med ugebrevene og det supplerende materiale - i alt omkring 2.150 sider).

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»Albanske Studier« bd. 1-2

Kommentarer til Bjøl, Huntington, Machiavelli, Sørlander, DUPI (Humanitær Intervention), Clausewitz, Mao Zedong, Lars R. Møller, Malcolm og flere andre.

Englændere på rejse i Albanien: Edward Lear, Edith Durham og Robert Carver.

Bøger om slægtsfejder og blodhævn. Diskussion af Anne Knudsen's disputats om blodhævn på Korsika og af Ismail Kadare's roman »Ufuldendt april«.

Baggrundsmateriale om den Sønderjyske general Christian von Holstein, der deltog i Habsburgernes felttog ind i Kosóva i 1689-90.

Sidst i bogen et forsøg på en sammenfatning i form af nogle 'grundlæggende synspunkter'.

Desuden en kommentar til Hans Hækkerup's »På skansen«. På CD'en supplerende materiale om traditionelle Albanske klædedragter og om Holstein. Hans bog om Kosovo er omtalt i »Albansk Almanak 2004«.

Du kan downloade indholdsfortegnelsen og kommentaren til »På skansen« fra: <http://bjoerna.dk/albansk-historie/studier-2002.htm>

Bogen findes i trykt form og på CD (som pdf-fil). Papirudgave 368 A4-sider i 2 bind. Bogen sælges som papirudgave m/ CD og som CD alene. Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

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