

# Abstracts

## **Hans-Henrik Holm**

### *The New Germany: Is it New?*

German foreign policy is to a large extent shaped by the picture the outside world has of Germany. The images of Germany often cloud the picture of German foreign policy. Today German foreign policy build on a limited economic power base, some deeprooted beliefs in the value of international cooperation and some German principles on selfdetermination and democracy.

## **Morten Kelstrup**

### *Politics in the »New« Germany*

The article discusses the internal political developments in Germany after October 3. 1990 and their perspectives. The »process of unity« secured an already tested political system for the »new« Germany. The first common German elections contributed to the stabilization of the political system. The German economy is seen as very strong in a medium term perspective in spite of present difficulties. Socio-cultural problems might create difficulties in the »depth« of the German democracy. The forces seem to pull in the direction of more weight on internal problems compared to external concerns, causing i.a. a certain »Europeanization« of some of Germanys internal problems.

## **Nikolaj Petersen**

### *Denmark and the New Germany: Cooperation or Adaptation?*

Danish-German relations have been increasingly cooperative during the post-war period. The unification of Germany raises the question, whether this relationship will continue, or whether Denmark will slip back into a more adaptive posture towards Germany. It is concluded, that most indicators point to a continued relationship of cooperation in a broad European environment, but that Germany's foreign policy will be decisively affected by developments in the European Community.

## **Peter Sørensen**

### *The German Policy Concerning the »Two-Plus-Four« Agreement*

The article has three aims: 1) to describe the different models of the solution of the German question, 2) to analyse the German policy concerning the »two-plus-four« agreement, and 3) to examine the Germans' expectations to their own future role.

It is concluded that the »two-plus-four« concept probably was American and that the main German interests were allowed for. Although the West Germans dominated the negotiations, the East Germans certainly influenced the wording of the agreement. Finally it is shown that from the very beginning the Germans emphasized that they would pursue a cautious foreign policy.