

STRESZCZENIA

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Jerzy Pabian,

Niemcy dzisiaj. Wybrane problemy społeczne

Artykuł stanowi próbę ukazania wybranych problemów społecznych współczesnych Niemiec. Został przygotowany na podstawie codziennej lektury dwóch gazet niemieckich: „Süddeutsche Zeitung” i „Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung”. Autor skupia się na omówieniu takich dziedzin życia jak np.: obywatelstwo, szkolnictwo, edukacja, integracja, sprawy gospodarcze - dochody, podatki, płace, a także sprawy robotników cudzoziemskich i studentów.

Monika Wolting,

Życie literackie w zjednoczonych Niemczech

Changes in literature usually occur with some delay relatively to transformations that proceed in political life. In the article the author tries to answer a number of questions relating to the two spheres. What happened to German literature after the reunification of 1989? How does the literature of the new federal states portray the social-economic-political situation of the Federation? What themes are tackled by writers with stable biographies, who had to come to grips with the developmental trends of the western world as such – globalization, the era of consumerism, the pressure of mass culture, worldwide linkage through the Internet? Are we justified in claiming the existence of one common sphere of literature shared by both parts of Germany, or are there still two German literatures that differ from each other in form and content?

Jerzy Buczko,

Zgorzelec /Görlitz. Projekt Miasta 2030

A common history of Zgorzelec/Görlitz was begun at the Potsdam conference, where it was decided that the eastern part of Görlitz would become a Polish city. The period between 1945 and 1990 was a time when the two cities drew apart. Only after the fall of the iron curtain did the municipal governments launch initiatives towards cooperation.

The article presents the cooperation between Görlitz and Zgorzelec with the aim of integrating the divided city. By means of the project “A European City Görlitz/Zgorzelec” the two municipal governments wish to shape their future together. Their vision of development is based on the concept of one city with separate offices for Görlitz and Zgorzelec, functioning according to the recommendations of Polish-German coordinating bodies. The resulting agglomeration would share a common city transit system, as well as communal, cultural, scientific, economic and sport institutions. The functioning of the future single organism of Görlitz/Zgorzelec will largely depend on the emergence of a regional identity and the inhabitants’ identification with common prospects for the future. Empirical research conducted by the author in 2008 on the acceptance of a common vision of development by Zgorzelec and Görlitz citizens showed that the inhabitants of both cities notice the benefits of cooperation, but at the same time decline the idea of a common local government, all the more so the vision of “one city”. Only the young citizens of Zgorzelec and Görlitz, not burdened by historical leftovers, identify with the vision of a reunited city.

Izabela Drozdowska-Broering,

Ślady przelomu, ślady rozdarcia. O najnowszej niemieckiej prozie

Years 2009 and 2010 are not only an incentive to scholarly and literary critical reflection on the so-called turnover-novels (Wenderomane) appearing in Germany over the two last decades, but also to a scrutiny of this often overused notion and a separation of the time-caesura from the thematic backdrop of the literature under discussion.

The study presents selected German novels of the last decade, highlighting characteristic themes and the way inhabitants of the eastern and western part of united Germany perceive one another. One of the basic symptoms is the isolation of West Berliners and inhabitants of the former FRG, their lack of interest in the ongoing revolution on the other side of the wall. Even a programmatic transgression of the now non-existent border often ends in a strengthening of stereotypes and autostereotypes which have become some kind of protecting shield. On the other hand, the phenomenon of nostalgia for the GDR, present in the literary output and films of the 1990s acquires a new dimension – in the first decade of the 21st century the East German past is no longer idealized but viewed from a critical distance.

Janicka Izabela,

Raporty Federalnego Urzędu Ochrony Konstytucji

Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, supervised by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, publishes annual reports on phenomena, organizations and activities which it is statutorily consigned to examine as a potential threat to the legal order of the Federal Republic of Germany. Reports for the years 1990-2008 have been subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis. Their publication met with severe criticism from journalist and legal circles, on the claim that the reports violate the sphere of democracy and freedom of the legal order of the state and impair the good name of physical persons and parties. The catalog of problems presented in the article highlights the premises followed by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution which has for over sixty years acted as a custodian of the state's legal order and the internal security.

Magdalena Kardach,

Poszukiwanie nowego samookreślenia. Na podstawie analizy autobiograficznej literatury niemieckiej po przelomie

Despite a twenty-year span since the historical and political breakthrough of 1989/1990 which led to a reunification of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, reception of the new socio-political situation invariably belongs to the most frequently recurring themes in post-reunification German literature.

The article brings a compact analysis of the process of transformation in the sphere of identity and mentality in the society of a united Germany, based on an examination of the mirroring of those phenomena in German autobiographical literature after the "breakthrough". The question whether the processes and developments connected with the reunification of the two German states are depicted in the newest German literature is often asked in numerous public debates. From the perspective of literary studies it is interesting to investigate not merely the fact whether the newest German literature mirrors those events, but also the mode of their exploration in aesthetic and literary reflection.

Jadwiga Kiwerska,

Relacje USA ze zjednoczonymi Niemcami

American-German relations have undergone palpable metamorphosis in the last twenty years. On the one hand it results from the united Germany's growing importance on the international arena, a conviction that Germany is becoming a "normal" state that articulates its national interests with greater confidence and often independently of American expectations. On the other hand, we have witnessed the emergence of new determinants of America's position and role in the world. The image of the United States – especially during the presidency of G. W. Bush – was markedly impaired, which even led to a "poisoning" of mutual relations between the two countries and eventually changed their character. Germany became a more independent partner, respected in Washington.

Łukasz Machaj,

Polska - Niemcy - Wspólnota Europejska w polskiej myśli politycznej w okresie przedakcesyjnym

The article expounds three visions of international relations within the triangle of Poland – Germany – the European Union present in contemporary Polish political thought in the period preceding Poland's accession to the EU. Supporters of the pro-accession-optimistic paradigm claimed that Poland and Germany share basic national interests so integrative structures create a platform for a more effective implementation of common goals. On the other hand, according to the pro-accession-pessimistic conception, processes of European integration are an antidote to an excessive expansion of German power, while Polish-German reconciliation should not overshadow the numerous hazards that ensue from Berlin's actual or hypothetical pursuit of a dominant position in Europe. In turn adherents of the anti-accession paradigm considered Poland's and Germany's interests to be objectively contradictory and viewed the European Union as an agency of Berlin's *raison d'état*.

Janusz Sawczuk,

Niemiecka inicjatywa zjednoczeniowa. Międzynarodowa recepcja Planu Kohla (28.11.- 7.12.1989)

The author analyzes the response of two superpowers to the unexpected German initiative. He characterizes certain features of the Soviet and American approaches, their background, reactions to the hasty decisions and violently manifested craving for reunification, especially visible on the East German street which plunged into a revolutionary crisis. Kohl's conception was received with reserve by the allies and fierce opposition from the Kremlin, which saw the chancellor's initiative as "artificial acceleration" and "complication of a most significant turning point" in the developing dialogue between the European states. Also American reactions signaled anxiety that German alacrity would weaken Gorbachev's position, undermine the process of reconstruction and impair the cohesion of the Western Bloc.