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DMJX **March 2025** Greenland: *Queen Mary or President Trump* • Asbjørn Jørgensen
 + what the media got wrong about politics

A dog sled transport with fish on the sea ice near Uummannaq in North Greenland. Photo by Marcelo Cardenas.

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DMJX **Our Queen or your Queen** 3
 - or **their** Queen Mary

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Today is also about sport:
Handball,
AFL Football,
Dogsleigh Racing

Agenda today:

1. **The news media and foreign politics**
 – between government, parliament, news media and the public
Research, and some findings
2. **Denmark and Greenland**
3. **Make Greenland Great Again**
4. **Questions and discussion**

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Mary is not much into sports

So here is my colleague "Queen Joan" at MCG for an AFL match

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The Danish Handball Landscape – Women

- Paris 2024 – Olympic Bronze medalists
- Euro 2024 – European Silver

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The Danish Handball Landscape – Men

- Paris 2024 – Olympic gold
- Norway 2025 – World Champions x 4

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DR1 2024

"Sport can still connect us – but especially young people os – men så ændrer vaner"

Hver dansker brugte sidste år i gennemsnit 11,6 timer på at se sport, men vi ser det efterhånden vidt forskelligt. De unge får i stadig højere grad deres sportsfix på de sociale medier, fremgår det af 'Medieudviklingen 2024'.

Udvikling i sendetimer af sportsindhold blandt danske tv-udbydere

Sendetimer af sportsindhold

År	Sendetimer (estimeret)
2015	10,000
2016	15,000
2017	20,000
2018	25,000
2019	30,000
2020	35,000
2021	40,000
2022	45,000
2023	50,000
2024	55,000

DR1 2024

Video: Asbjørn Rørdam har været OL, EM og VM i håndbold. Her er Asbjørn Rørdam i Tvedestrand ved OL, hvor han blev VM.

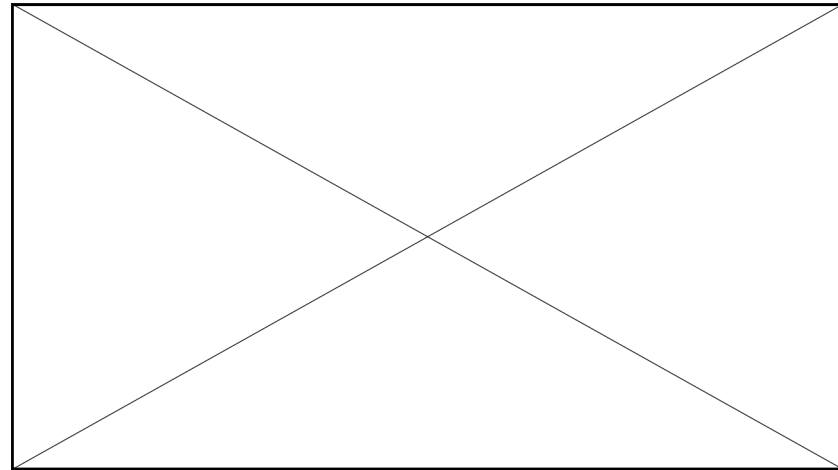
Info: Sportsindhold set i gennemsnit 2015-2024, baseret på undersøgelser fra 2015-2024.

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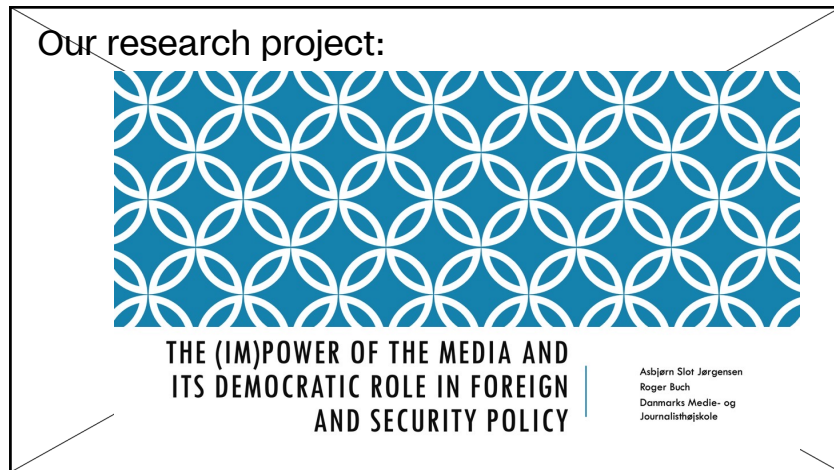
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Changes and continuity in Danish foreign policy



- **Neutrality doctrine** from defeat 1864 until WW2
- **Alliance doctrine** since 1949: NATO
- **Activism doctrine** since 1991 – (- Berlin wall, - Sovjet Union)
- Cartoon crisis exposed 2006 vulnerability of a small state
- **Overexertion** after wars 1990-2021: The Gulf War, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Iraq...
- Proposal for **reconsideration** the Taksøe report in 2016: interest-based foreign policy, strategic orientation –most at stake, where Denmark can make a difference.
- **Activism approach** resumed in 2022: Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Gaza

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Top-down construction of Foreign & Security policy

- The Constitution gives the government a special role in foreign and security policy
- Two strong Committees are designed to secure the Parliament a greater role, involvement and cooperation
- But in practice, foreign policy is (top) controlled by the government - with the footnote policy 1982-1988 as an exception.
- again confirmed by impartial investigation of Danish war participation in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan emphasizes, for example: **Grundloven** giver regeringen en særlig rolle i udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik

"Danmarks konkrete bidrag til militære operationer **forms** snarere end de **besluttes**.
 De er resultatet af længerevarende processer, hvor både beslutningen om at bidrage og beslutningen om indholdet i det militære bidrag formes af centrale ministre, embedsmænd og repræsentanter for Forsvaret i dialog med alliancepartnere, væsentligst USA ...
 Regeringens information til og dialog med Folketinget foregår i høj grad ad uformelle kanaler som kontakter mellem centrale ministre og partiledere og orientering af kredsen af forsvarsforligspartier. Regeringen har en minimalistisk informationspraksis over for Det Udenrigspolitiske Nævn, hvor Nævnet gives den information, som det skal ifølge grundloven. Regeringen rådfører sig typisk med Det Udenrigspolitiske Nævn sent i processen i forbindelse med de beslutninger, som kræver Nævnets inddragelse." (Mariager og Wivel, 2019: 22-23)

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Changed conditions for Foreign Reporting:

- **More and better:**
 - Technology makes it possible to obtain information from and distribute it quickly across the globe.
- **Less analysis, less presence:**
 - Less money – foreign desks very affected. Cutdowns.
- **The monopoly is gone:**
 - Direct access for anyone to anything, worldwide.
 - The amount of misleading info is enormous and growing.
- So, **greater need** for independent, critical and high-quality media coverage.
- **And still the same old challenges:**
 - The inherent secrecy of foreign and security policy makes critical journalism difficult
 - Broad political consensus makes critical journalism difficult (lex covid)
 - Top management from governments makes dependence on official sources great

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Yesterday – in the ABC basement next door

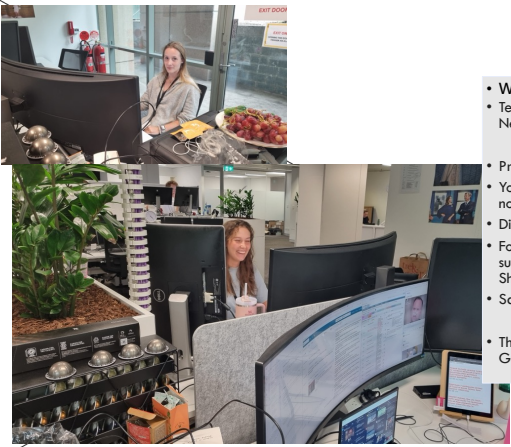


- Two Danish media (news agency, public broadcaster)
- 1 Swedish media (news agency)
- 1 Norwegian media ('newspaper')
- Plus other countries.

1. Mostly (very) young journalists
2. Mostly journalists with no specific background for foreign news
3. Must follow the ongoing newsflow: domestic + the world
4. Follow mainly English language media



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- What they said:
- Tenna, graduated June 2024; Ritzau News Agency:
- Pressure. It's difficult.
- You have to write about topics you know nothing about.
- Difficult words, no direct translation.
- For example, the US legal system, it suddenly becomes important. Short time to assess and translate.
- Same with Gaza.
- The newsflow from AFP, AP, Reuters, BBC, Guardian etc.

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Four cases

- Media coverage of
- 1) Russia, including the Arctic
- 2) China
- 3) The war in Ukraine
- 4) The war in Gaza

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RUSLAND - 2015 OG 2018 - 2021 - 2024

2015 og 2018:

- Masser af Rusland = meget god journalistik + Rusland overalt
- Putin, Putin, Putin. Konflikt og "Rusland 1"
- Ubalanceret. Vestlig synsvinkel. Kun få russiske kilder, og kun elite-kilder.
- Dobbeltmoral. Forskellige målestokke.

2021:

- Covid-vaccine - Navalnyj - Nord Stream 2 - Klima - og lidt Ukraine
- Ellers det samme, bare i mindre omfang

2024:

- Ukraine, Ukraine, Ukraine. NATO, Finland, Estland, Tucker, Trump, Arktis.
- Forsvundet er: Covid, (Navalnyj), Nord Stream 2, Klima.
- Historisk dårlige arbejdsforhold for journalistik om og i Rusland.

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Ukraine

- I dækningen af krige ses tendens til brug af både:
 - * forstørrelsesglas (informationer, begivenheder, og tolkningen i Ukraines favør) og
 - * formindskelsesglas (informationer, begivenheder, og tolkninger i Ruslands favør)
- Især i krigens start stort medløb på Vestens og Danmarks fortælling om et isoleret Rusland, som verden står samlet imod. Mens virkeligheden var/er at Vesten er isoleret i kampen imod Rusland og mange lande er neutral eller samarbejder med Rusland – fx Indien om køb af olie.
- Opinionen i mange lande uden for vesten er præget af sympati for Rusland og lussing i Ukraine til USA og de gamle kolonimagter.
- Meget lidt om konfliktløsning, mægling og forhandling.
- Regeringens linje "Ukraines krig er vores krig" følges af medierne – men er det ikke også OK?
 - **Grundlæggende: invasionskrig med massiv militær overmagt.**
 - 2 års konstante bombninger, ødelæggelse af infrastruktur, udmattelses-strategi.
 - Nogle vil sige: Medierne skal sympatisere med de svage, med ofrene, vise rædsler og lyspunkter.

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Israel-Gaza

- Men hvorfor dækkes Israel-Gaza så på en anden måde end Ukraine?
- **Grundlæggende:**
 - Invasionskrig med massiv militær overmagt.
 - Et helt års konstante bombninger, ødelæggelse af infrastruktur, udmattelses-strategi.
 - Medierne skal kontrollere magt(misbrug), være de svages og ofrenes talerør, vise både rædsler og lyspunkter.
- Massakre i Butja dækkes intensivt – men hvad med mulige massakrer og krigsforbrydelser i Gaza?
- Ødelæggelse af infrastruktur – veje, vandforsyning, boliger – veldokumenteret også på Vestbredden.
- Nægtelsen af adgang for nødhjælp?
- Meget stor forsigtighed hos medier og journalister – fordi krigen er dybt politiseret – forsigtighed bliver til Israels fordel – og en underbygning af den danske regerings pro-israelske linje.

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Danish only?

- No, universal, unf.
- Norway, Sweden, internationally – and historical
- Maybe worse in some countries (fx USA hvor man diskuterer mediernes eskalerende tendens)

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And- the citizens:





- Borgerne er afhængige af nyhedsmedier for at få information af høj kvalitet om andre lande, international politik og særligt udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik
- Borgernes nye medievaner over de seneste 25 år betyder, at **færre bruger og betaler** for aviser
- Borgerne har i høj grad individuelt **kuraterede** interesserfærer, som dog også styres af tech-giganternes algoritmer
- Borgerne følger mere med i **nationale forhold** end i lokale og internationale forhold
- **Yngre danskere** følger mere med i internationale forhold end ældre borgere
- Under **folketingsvalg** fylder internationale forhold relativt lidt for borgerne sammenlignet med hovedtemaerne velfærd og økonomi, og fylder endog mindre end sidetemaer som klima og flygtninge-indvandrere
- Det gælder også valg i 'krigsår' som 1988 (atom-valget), 2001 (11.september) og 2022 (Ukraine)
- **Mediedækningen** under folketingsvalg har på samme måde en lav prioritering af internationale forhold

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konklusioner, 1




- Udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik er *high politics* – spørgsmål om staters overlevelse, velfærd og suverænitet - og netop denne vigtige politik er på grund af hemmelighedskræmmeri, topstyring fra regeringerne og politisk konsensus karakteriseret ved en mindre kritisk journalistisk dækning.
- Regeringerne får stor mulighed for at styre offentligheden, som det mest eksemplarisk er sket med de danske krigsdeltagelser, men også under med skiftene i tilgangen til Kina og Rusland og senest i Israel-Gaza krigen.
- Medierne er ikke nær så kritiske i dækningen af udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik, som i indenrigspolitikken.
- Både borgere og beslutningstagere får derfor et svækket videns- og beslutningsgrundlag, med fare for forkerte valg eller svage policies. Udenrigspolitiske problemer og løsninger bliver ikke trykprøvet i åben, mangfoldig og kritisk demokratisk samtale.

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konklusioner, 2:



- Medierne formår ikke at bidrage optimalt til en åben, nuanceret og kritisk demokratisk offentlighed om udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik.
- Men skyldes det strukturelle forhold - eller kunne medierne selv gøre det bedre? ...
- Ja, det skyldes strukturelle forhold, men medier kan gøre det bedre.....

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We do this:

- Qualitative study of the role of the media in Danish foreign and security policy.

Interviews with

- political decision-makers: ministers, party spokespersons, MEPs, high level officials
- researchers, academics.
- journalists and editors
- primarily Danish plus some foreign informants.

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Interview Australia:

- the **Australian government significantly influences the public narrative on foreign policy**, often more so than the media
- **resource constraints and commercial pressures**, sensationalism so less on the less attention-grabbing but important regions and issues.
- an **imbalance in geographical coverage**, Too much US and Europe, too little Pacific, Southeast Asia (especially Indonesia and India), and Africa.
- **increasingly difficult for journalists**, particularly younger ones, to cultivate independent sources within the government and bureaucracy.



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Findings so far:

- Everything confirmed
- And more...

Surprises for us:

- Incompetent politicians in Committees; not a career path anymore
- Very well informed top level politicians
- Frustrated academics

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Selected suggestions:


- Focus on in-depth analysis and context
- Increase expertise among journalists
- Broaden geographical coverage
- Diversify sources
- Build trust and communication between media and institutions
- Utilize academic expertise, think tanks
- Embrace technological advancements for language access
- Promote media literacy; children, young
- Create Danbook as the new Facebook

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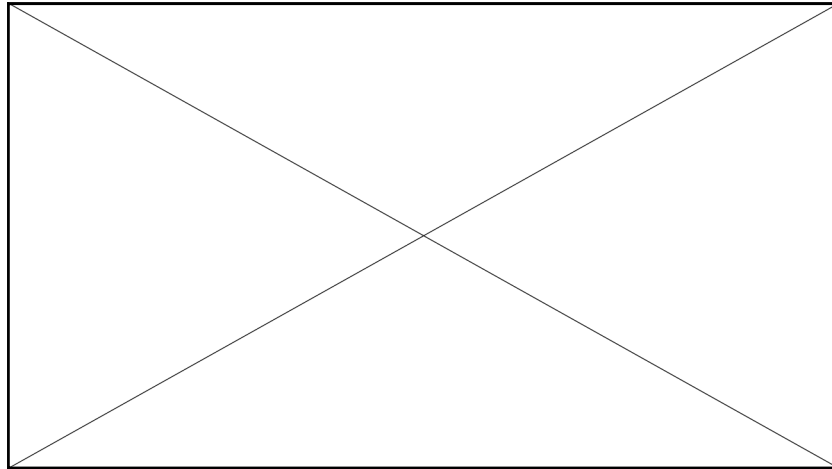
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From crisis to crisis – pressure on governments and on news media

- 2014: Ukraine, Crimea
- 2015: the Refugee/migrant crisis
- 2016: Brexit
- 2017: Trump
- 2020: Covid
- 2022: Ukraine war
- 2023: Gaza war



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The Nordic Media Model

- Corporatism: Consensus-based governance
- High press circulation historically
- Strong public broadcasting influence
- Professional and self-regulated journalism

This slide is AI generated.

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The Nordic Media Model is robust

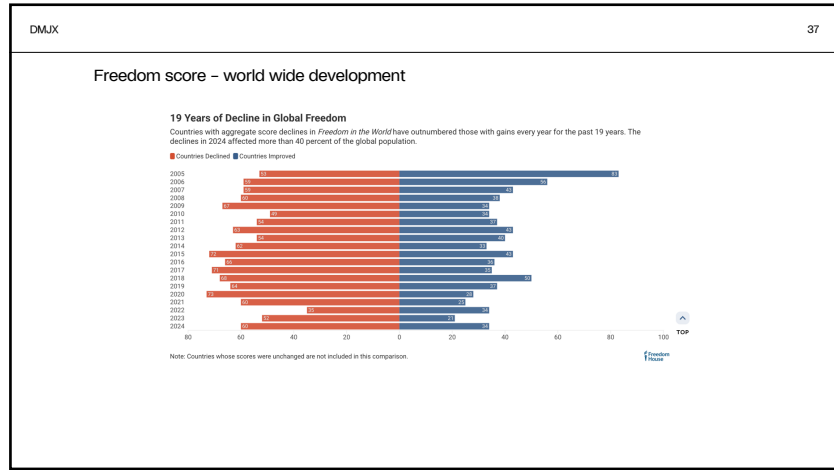
- a strong public service tradition. The 'arm's length principle' and independent journalism can be practiced by state-guaranteed media companies. Ensures a diverse and independent media sector, where the state secures media without controlling them.
- a strong private sector with competing media
- a high public trust in journalistically edited media,
 - a significant profile on freedom of the press and expression,
 - an intensive focus on local journalism and investigative journalism,
- strong and well-consolidated regulatory and self-regulatory mechanisms in the form of press boards, media ombudsmen, etc., which ensure a focus on media ethics,
- strong formulations in both the constitutions, media laws and criminal laws protecting press and freedom of expression,
- state subsidies to media

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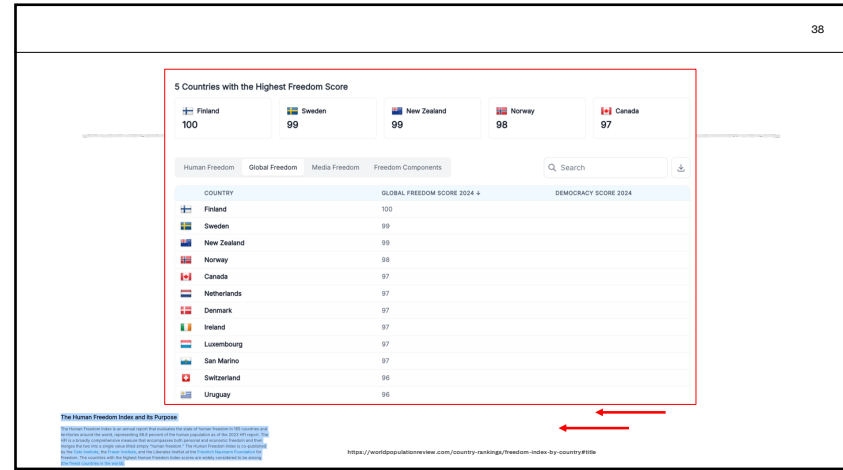
World Press Freedom Index 2024 (Iceland number 18)

Country	2024 <small>[5]</small>	2023 <small>[6]</small>	2022 <small>[7]</small>	2021 <small>[8]</small>	2020 <small>[9]</small>	2019 <small>[10]</small>
Norway	(001) 91.89	(001) 95.18	(001) 92.65	(001) 93.28	(001) 92.16	(001) 92.18
Denmark	(002) 89.60	(003) 89.48	(002) 90.27	(004) 91.43	(003) 91.87	(005) 90.13
Sweden	(003) 88.32	(004) 88.15	(003) 88.84	(003) 92.76	(004) 90.75	(003) 91.69
Netherlands	(004) 87.73	(006) 87.00	(028) 77.93	(006) 90.33	(005) 90.04	(004) 91.37
Finland	(005) 86.55	(005) 87.94	(005) 88.42	(002) 93.01	(002) 92.07	(002) 92.10

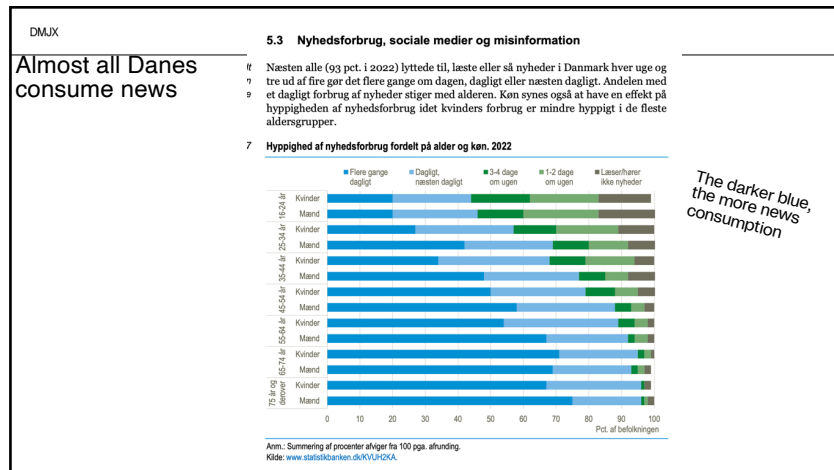
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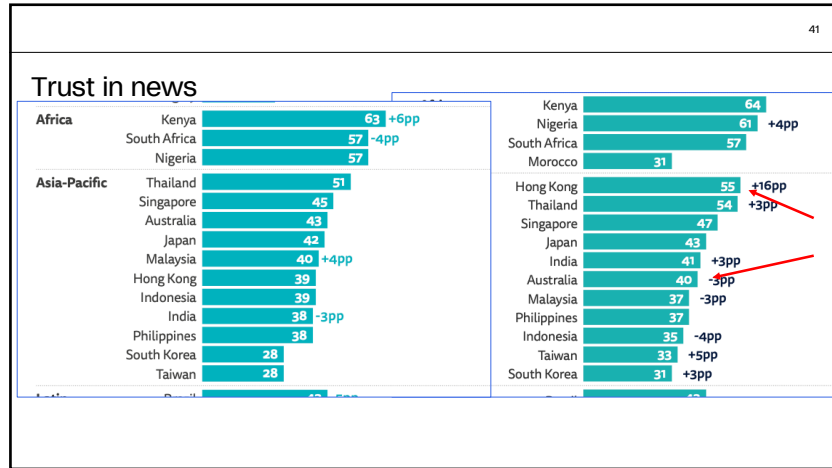
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Fake News and Trust

- High trust in public media (e.g., SR, SVT)
- Low trust in social media
- Example: Sweden's 2022 elections, manipulation on Twitter

This slide is AI generated.

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Hallin & Mancini (2004) Media Systems

(this table copied from wikipedia, my highlighting)

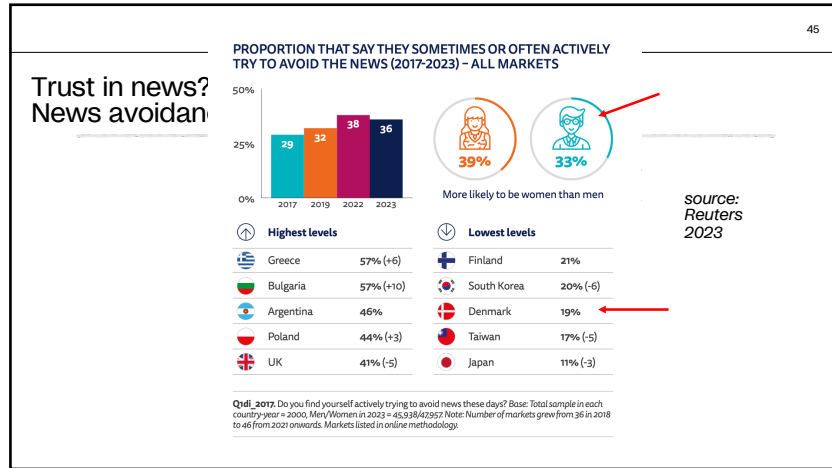
Dimension	Mediterranean or Polarized Pluralist Model	North/Central Europe of Democratic Corporatist Model	North Atlantic or Liberal Model
Newspaper Industry	low newspaper circulation; elite politically oriented press	high newspaper circulation; early development of mass-circulation press	medium newspaper circulation; early development of mass-circulation commercial press
Political Pluralism	high political pluralism; external pluralism; commentary-oriented journalism; parliamentary or government model of broadcast governance; politics-over-broadcasting system	external pluralism especially in national press; historically strong party press; shift toward neutral commercial press; politics-in-broadcasting system with substantial autonomy	neutral commercial press; information-oriented journalism; internal pluralism (but external pluralism in Britain); professional model of broadcast governance; formally autonomous system
Professionalization	weaker professionalization; instrumentalization	strong professionalization; institutionalized self-regulation	strong professionalization; non-institutionalized self-regulation
Role of the State in Media System	strong state intervention; press subsidies in France and Italy; periods of censorship; "savage deregulation" (except France)	strong state intervention but with protection for press freedom; press subsidies, particularly strong in Scandinavia; strong public-service broadcasting	market dominated (except strong public broadcasting in Britain and Ireland)

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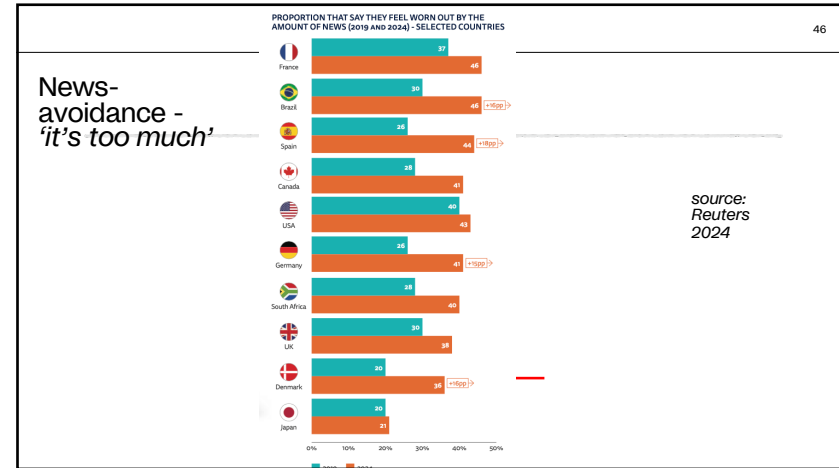
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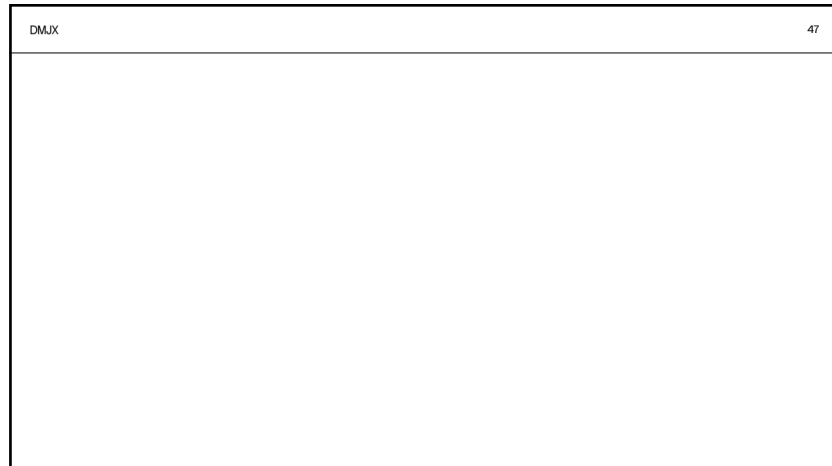
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But what about your Queen Mary ??

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But what about **your** Queen Mary ??

is scheduled to visit Greenland this week.

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Mary Elizabeth,
Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark,
Countess of Monpezat,
born on 5 February 1972
in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.




HRH Crown Prince Christian Valdemar Henri John, born on 15 October 2005,
HRH Princess Isabella Henrietta Ingrid Margrethe, born on 21 April 2007,
HRH Prince Vincent Frederik Minik Alexander and born on 8 January 2011,
HRH Princess Josephine Sophia Ivalo Mathilda, born on 8 January 2011.

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Roayl Couple visit to Greenland
29 June to 6 Juli, 2024 54

Program for Kongeparrets besøg i Grønland den 29. juni – 6. juli



Lørdag den 29. juni
Ankomst til **Pituffik Space Base**

Kl. 10.45
Kongeparret ankommer til Pituffik Space Base, hvor Deres Majestæter modtages af formand for Naalakkersuisut Múte Bourup Egede, rigsombudsmand Julie Præst Wiilche departementschef Hans-Peder Barlach Christensen samt protokolchef Jakob Rohmann Hard.

Modtagelse i Qaanaaq
Kl. 13.25
Kongeparret ankommer til Qaanaaq i Nordgrønland, hvor Kongeparret modtages af tidligere borgmester Jens Danielsen, kommunalbestyrelsesmedlem Ane Qujaukitsoq og formand for Inatsisartut Mimi Karlsen.
Qaanaaq er Grønlands nordligste by, hvor Kongen i år 2000 indledte og afsluttede **Sirius 2000-ekspeditionen**.

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EL PAÍS 55



The beer brewed in violation of the misogynistic laws of 50 countries


Frederik X wins over Danes in first year as king


Las heridas abiertas entre Groenlandia y Dinamarca: niños arrancados de sus familias y mujeres esterilizadas

Ramón Larramendi: "Trump quiere aprovechar la división con Dinamarca y puede que lo consiga"

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Sirius Patruljen = Sirius Dog Sled Patrol 56





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What Do You Know?

...about

- Greenland
- Greenland Denmark relationships
- How long is the longest road in Greenland?

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Grønland
ca. 2.166.086 km².
ca. 56.669 people = 0.06 million

Western Australia
ca. 2.527.013 km².
ca. 2.878.600 people = 2.88 million

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Greenland - Denmark

- 800-1400s: Viking/ Nordic settlements, also in Northern America.
- 1600s: competition: Netherlands, Denmark, others.
- From 1600s: a (Norwegian)/Danish colony.
- 1721: Priest Hans Egede sent to Greenland, Godthåb/ Nuuk
- 1953: a Danish county
- 1979 (vote on EC was the drop) home rule and
- 2009 Greenland self-governing area, though it is still a part of the Danish realm.

What is the Realm?

- Most issues are resolved in Greenland by Naalakkersuisut and Inatsisartut.
- Foreign policy, security policy, defense, the courts and police remain under the Realm. Hence, the Danish parliament and government are responsible.

- Since 1953 two Greenlandic MPs (and also two Faroese) out of 179 Danish MPs in total.

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Kalaallit Nunaat

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Greenlanders' and Danes' View of the Denmark-Greenland relationship

82% of Greenlanders disagree with the statement that Denmark treats Greenland equally.

In contrast, 13% agree


This perception aligns with broader concerns about Denmark's historical and ongoing treatment of Greenland and its people.

Source 31. 01 25 Berlingske Sektion 1 Side 8 Tidemann og Gleerup Fallentin



Minister anerkender problem:
Sådan skal racisme mod grønlændere bekæmpes


Etter 35 millioner kroner, 12 initiativer og en masse dialog skal bekæmpe racisme mod grønlændere i Danmark.



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Greenland



Why the sudden interest in Greenland?

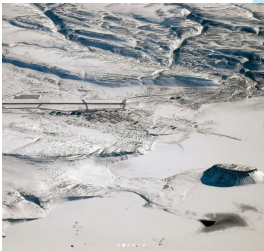
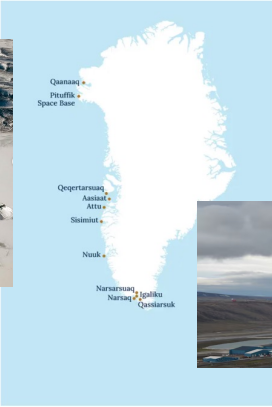

- Route of transport opens up.
- Location - close to Russia, placement of military equipment.
- Important minerals underground (but not an easy access). Oil.
- If you don't respect the law, you are big and you want more land there is much...

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Program for Kongeparets besøg i Grønland den 29. juni – 6. juli

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Grønland

Då Noreg ville ha Grønland

Donald Trump er ikke den fyrste som har vorte freista av å eige den store isøya nordvest i Atlanterhavet. Noreg har også sin imperialistiske arv å bale med.



Her sit nokre av dei norske delegatane til rettsaka mot Danmark i Haag, framfor nokre representantar frå pressa: historikaren Oluf Kolorud, juristane Helge Klæstad

Norway also wanted Greenland as part of the Norwegian Kingdom

- law case in Haag early 1931-1933



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De Vestindiske Øer, 1672-1917 (Virgin Islands)





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Greenland's future status:



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Economic Sustainability as a Starting Point

- Desire for more independence (ultimately state formation).
- Greenland receives approximately 6 billion kroner (1,3 bn AUD) annually from external sources to finance the country's public finances - total about 14 billion kroner.
- 40 percent of Greenland's economy is funded by block grants, Danish defense expenditures, and EU support funds.
- Time or sudden wealth
CONTRAST
economic subsidies from others.

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Two Possible Roads

Path 1: Within the Realm

Path 2: Out of the Realm
(via the Self-Government Act §21)
The Government of Greenland (Naalakkersuisut) activates §21. Greenland and Denmark must reach an agreement.
The Inatsisartut (Greenlandic Parliament) must consent to the agreement.
The agreement must be adopted through a referendum in Greenland. The Danish Parliament (Folketinget) must consent to the agreement, thereby approving Greenland's independence.

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Outside of the Realm


- An independent state, state formation, free association?
- Free Association: a path for former colonies, e.g., the Cook Islands has a Free Association agreement with New Zealand (a formal agreement).
- Should Greenlanders continue to hold Danish citizenship?
- Become more independent in all areas (e.g., police and legal system)? For instance, should services be purchased in Denmark or elsewhere? Or is there a way to ensure these remain in Danish hands (and paid for here)?
- Sovereignty in foreign, defense, and security policy.
- Represent themselves in the UN, the Arctic Council, and the Olympics?
- With whom would Denmark cooperate? The USA? The EU?

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Not on the Way into the Arms of Trump

- **Poll**
- 85 percent of Greenlanders answer **no** to whether they want Greenland to become part of the USA.
- 6 percent want this.
- 9 percent are undecided.
- Additionally: "45 percent of Greenlanders perceive Donald Trump's interest in Greenland as a threat, and only eight percent would accept a U.S. passport if they had to decide right now whether they wanted Danish or American citizenship."
- Source: (Verian for Berlingske and Semitsiaq, January 25, 2025).
- However, people are **not satisfied** with the current state of affairs and their relationship with Denmark either.



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Eller et fremtidig besøg i Grønland i 2008 skrev den daværende amerikanske ambassadør i København, James P. Cain, hjem til Washington, at hjemmestyet var «vigtigt eller at styrke sit bånd med den amerikanske regering». Det fremgår af en kortelig indberetning, som siden blev lukket til offentligheden af organisationen WikiLeaks.

Under overskriften «den næste mikrostat?», berettede ambassadøren om detaljer fra et møde med den daværende grønlandske minister for fiskeri, Jørgen Væver Johansen, som ifølge Cain vurderede, at Grønland «bort er et uafhængigt» fra at opnå økonomisk uafhængighed.

Derfor skulle den amerikanske regering være bevædt om, at Grønland potentielt kunne blive et alliancetilfælde «frem for en af vores mest indvandrede».

Nato-allierede»- lod det.

Med eller blev den amerikanske ambassadør en ny indberetning hjem til Washington:

«Med grønlandsk selvstændighed gik den i horisonten, har USA en uendelig mulighed for at forme de omstændigheder, hvorunder en uafhængig nation kan opstå».

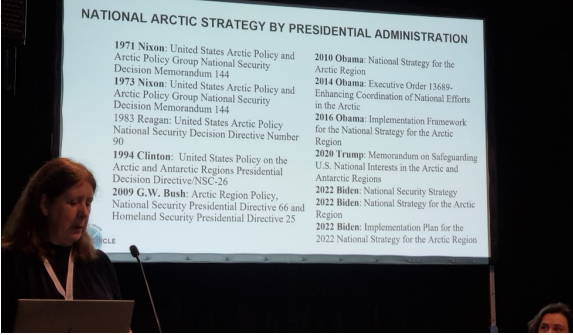
I 20 år har det stået klart, at USA er yderst opmærksom på, at det kan blive nødvendigt at genforhandle vilkårene for den amerikanske militærbase i Grønland, hvis landet løsriver sig fra Danmark

Mikkel Flunge Olesen, seniorforsker, DIIS

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Recent US strategies for Greenland/ Arctics



NATIONAL ARCTIC STRATEGY BY PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION	
1971 Nixon: United States Arctic Policy and Arctic Policy Group National Security Decision Memorandum 144	2010 Obama: National Strategy for the Arctic Region
1973 Nixon: United States Arctic Policy and Arctic Policy Group National Security Decision Memorandum 144	2014 Obama: Executive Order 13689: Enhancing Coordination of National Efforts in the Arctic
1983 Reagan: United States Arctic Policy National Security Decision Directive Number 90	2016 Obama: Implementation Framework for the National Strategy for the Arctic Region
1994 Clinton: United States Policy on the Arctic and Antarctic Regions Presidential Decision Directive NSC-26	2020 Trump: Memorandum on Safeguarding U.S. National Interests in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions
2009 G.W. Bush: Arctic Region Policy, National Security Presidential Directive 66 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 25	2022 Biden: National Security Strategy for the Arctic Region
	2022 Biden: Implementation Plan for the 2022 National Strategy for the Arctic Region


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Kort fra 1700-tallet der blandt andet viser Vitus Berings rejser i området mellem Rusland og Al

- WW1: Denmark neutral;
- WW2, 1940: Denmark occupied.
- WW2, 1941: USA took control of Greenland, treaty via Danish Embassy in Washington.
- 1951: Greenland handed back to Denmark
- 1951: Treaty USA and Denmark: Free access, military control/ defense via NATO.
- 1953: new DK constitution, ends colony




Forsvarsaftale for Grønland af 1951

Forsvarsaftale for Grønland af 1951 blev indgået mellem Danmark og USA den 27. april 1951. Den indebærer, at USA i regi af NATO skal bistå Danmark i forsvaret af Grønland, og at USA har ret til fri adgang overalt i Grønland.

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Kryolit, Aluminium



Mining 1856 - 1962


During WW2: 400 US soldiers deployed

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US Air Force:

Bluie West One



Den amerikanske Narsarsuaq Air Base i Grønland blev oprettet efter Forsvarsaftalen fra d. 9. april 1941. Basen, der blev anlagt i sommeren 1941 og nedlagt i 1958, havde det militære navn Bluie West One. Under 2. Verdenskrig var det den største militærbase i Grønland, og den husede på sit højeste 6.000 mennesker.

Erik Petersen/Ritzau Scanpix, 1952.
Licens: Begrænset anvendelse

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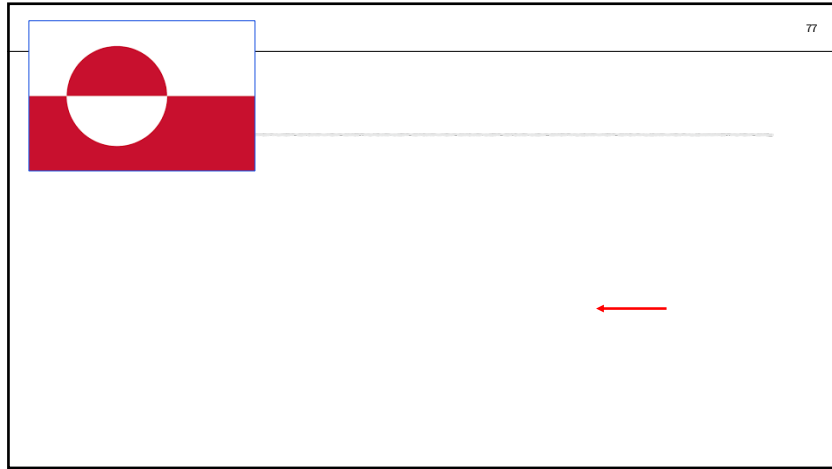
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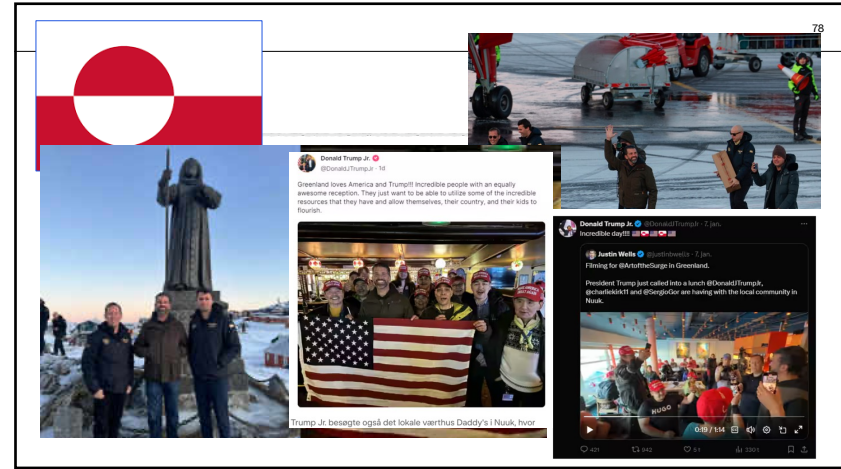

US Air Force – ready to roll:
SFJ Kangerlussuaq

With Greenland's longest road !

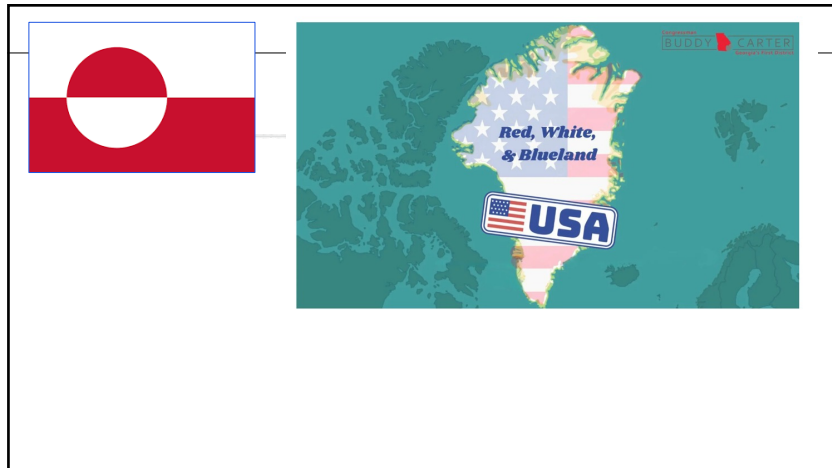
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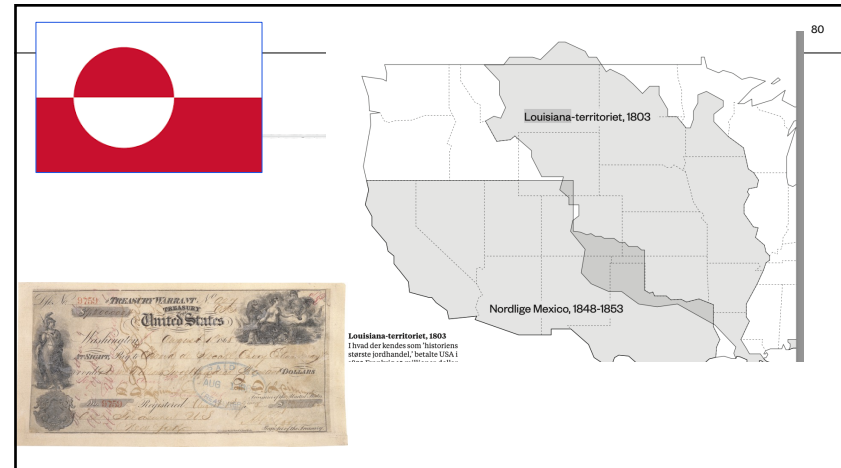
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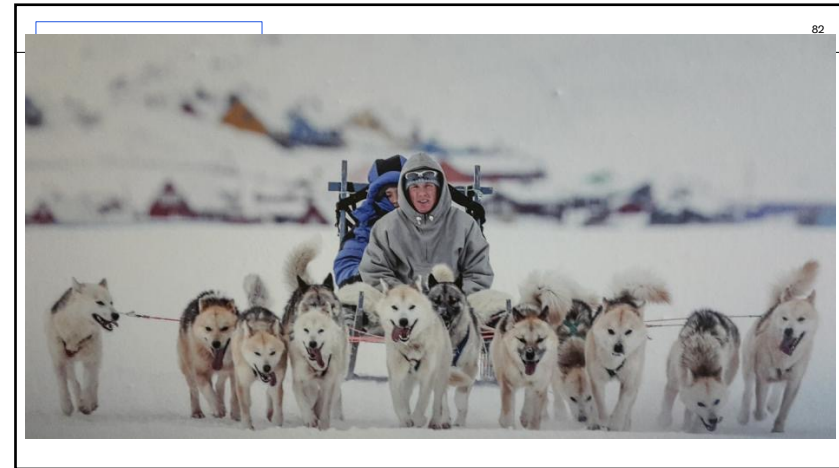



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As part of Denmark, which is a founding member of NATO, Greenland is covered under the [transatlantic alliance](#)'s security guarantees. However, Greenland is not a member of the European Union (EU) or the European Single Market despite being considered an overseas country and territory associated with the EU. Greenland's roughly fifty-seven thousand citizens, the majority Indigenous Inuit, are EU citizens as well as Danish nationals.

<https://www.cfr.org/article/greenlands-independence-what-would-mean-us-interests>

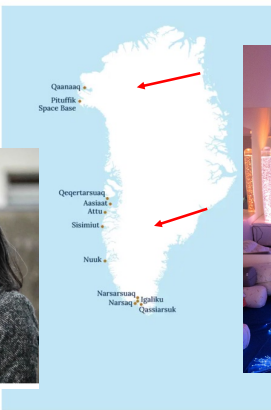


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Program for Kongeparets besøg i Grønland den 29. juni – 6. juli

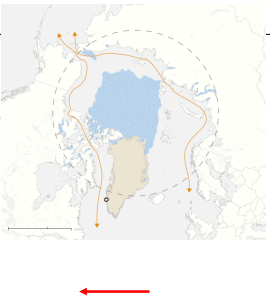





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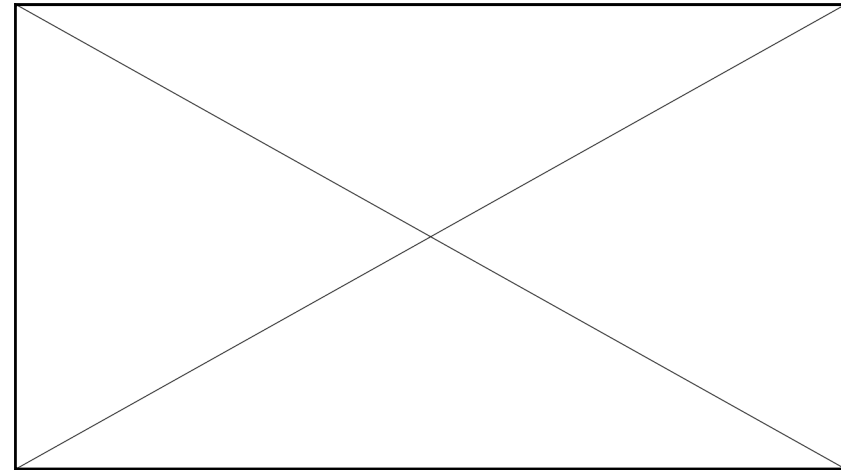
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But why?

1. National security?
2. Access to rare minerals?
3. Access to oil?
4. Show-off towards Russia/ China?
5. Domestic politics?
6. Bullying the weakest, showing strength?
7. Confusion in NATO?
8. Dividing Europe/ EU ?

<https://www.cfr.org/article/greenlands-independence-what-would-mean-us-interests>

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