Dorota Masiakowska-Osses

In light of the current debate regarding the unfavorable opinion that Western Germans have of their East German counterparts, the article focuses on the attitude of migrants who arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany prior to 1989 and their offspring to East Germans. The paper focuses on the perspective of migrants, namely guest workers from Turkey. The thesis is put forward that the Turks' viewpoint was shaped by the events of the so-called peaceful revolution and the transformation of the 1990s. By examining literary works that portray the aforementioned historic events, the perspective of the first and particularly the second generation of migrants — who regard themselves as "new Germans" with an undeniable claim to German society — is presented. The study provides answers to the following queries: what role do the East and its people play in the authors' narratives? How do they depict the revolution, reunification, and its aftermath?

The picture that emerges from the literary sources stands in stark contrast to the success story of the peaceful course of the transformation and its protagonists that prevailed until recently. The East Germans are seen as competitors and aggressors by the Turkish migrants, who believe they are the primary losers of the reunification. Thus, the migrant perspective complicates the debate between East and West Germans, as does the controversial thesis, shared by different sides, that there are significant similarities between East Germans and migrants in terms of negative experiences and perceived social status.

Katarzyna Gelles, Joanna Trajman

Germans' discontent with the policies of the ruling Social Democrats, Liberals, and Greens coalition is providing political fuel for populist organizations that challenge the status quo and present themselves as the only force that can save the state from disintegration and enhance the quality of life for ordinary citizens. They are adept at rhetorical trickery and technological manipulation, using the internet and social media to attract supporters and mobilize voters. This is especially noticeable during election campaigns, when language is used as a tool for acquiring and retaining power and the digital sphere turns into an arena of rivalry.

The aim of the article is to examine the electoral campaigns of the Alternative for Germany (*AfD*) and the Sahra Wagenknecht Alliance – Reason and Justice (*BSW*) in Saxony, Thuringia and Brandenburg, where regional parliamentary elections were held in the fall of 2024. The focus is on the strategies used by *AfD* and *BSW* in the battle for the votes of East Germans. The key questions center on the language and methods of political communication and the article's thesis is as follows: In crisis-affected societies, populist political communication plays a major role in electoral success. The text analyzes the aforementioned parties' program material and the media statements made by their leaders, as well as the political pundits' viewpoints. The research material comprises relevant literature, documents, statistics, public opinion polls, expert and political commentaries, and the press.

Dominika Liszkowska

Many states, including Germany and Poland, have realized in recent years how serious cyberthreats are and what dangers they pose to national security, democracy and stability. National documents on the subject demonstrate the shift in the way that threats in cyberspace are perceived. Cyberattacks by non-state actors or authoritarian governments are unquestionably becoming a graver threat to democracy and state security. As a result of the introduction of non-traditional voting methods, such as e-voting, and the extensive digitization of the electoral process, a number of challenges and potential problems related to the integrity of elections have surfaced at every level.

The aim of the article is to present the cybersecurity concerns and threats to Germany's and Poland's electoral processes related to the recent national elections in these countries. The goal of the research is to determine how the security of election processes in particular states is affected by the emergence of new electoral technologies, the issue of disinformation, and foreign interference.

Rafał Kęsek

The analysis characterizes the role and impact of *Telegram* messenger on the Ukrainian information space from 2019 to 2024. We can categorically attest to the *Telegram* app's increasing prominence in the Ukrainian infosphere during the timeframe chosen for consideration. We can also claim that after 2022, in Ukraine, *Telegram* shifted from its original (communication) function to a medium that created information spaces (a base source of information) nationwide.

The study employed a comparative analysis approach to examine the development of the information ecosystem, allowing for the identification of shifts in the structure of information sources within Ukraine's infosphere. Additionally, the article uses content analysis to pinpoint sources (channels within the *Telegram* app) that serve as crucial "nodes" in the information flow within the Ukrainian information space and social media segment.

Dariusz Wojtaszyn, Oksana Danylenko

The article attempts to analyze the process of historical education, with particular reference to school history textbooks in Poland and Ukraine. The historical background, the reforms implemented and the mechanisms influencing the contents of the textbooks are presented in a descriptive form and in comparative terms. In addition, the role of historical policy in shaping historical education is examined, as are the institutional processes that either reinforce or refute the corresponding political and ideological interpretations. This factor pertains to both countries, but it is especially significant in the case of Ukraine's counteraction against Russian propaganda, which uses the Soviet narrative, overinterpretations, manipulations and fake news in its information war.

Piotr Kosiorek

The aim of the article is to examine how Israel used the information space as a tool to advance its political narrative following the Hamas attack of October 7, 2023. The text is based

on three primary areas of activity of Israeli institutions and agencies that created cyberspace to achieve their strategic objectives. These domains include: cultural security, information security and strategic communication.

The text's main hypothesis is that Israel uses information space to systematically construct a positive image based on cultural security determinants, which should persuade the general public that its actions are justified. The text mainly employs research techniques from the domains of security and media studies. In order to carry out the analytical process using multiple research methods, behavioral analysis, and framework analysis (framing), the text primarily relies on triangulation.

The article demonstrates how the information space strategically advances the goals of the Jewish state. It allows for the dissemination of narratives based on its own cultural norms and unique perspectives of the regional environment.

Klaudiusz Święcicki, Michał Kłos

Keywords: fake news, LGBTQA+, disinformation, fact-checking, Demagog.org.pl

The issue of spreading false information about the LGBTQIA+ community in Polish politics and, more generally, in public discourse is discussed. In terms of chronology, it spans the years 2014–2024. A majority of this period corresponds to the populist administration's years in power, when misleading information about the specified social group was used with particularly intensity. But the conservatives are not the only ones of whom this can be said. Similar themes were also employed by other ideological groups in their political strategy, particularly during elections.

The aim of the article is to analyze fake news as a form of disinformation that is used to conduct ideological, worldview, and political debates. Accordingly, the following research hypotheses were proposed: LGBTQIA+ people are a significant, appealing part of the electoral process, but they are seen as a threat to cultural and worldview identity by the Polish society (H1); Politicians use fake news about the LGBTQA+ community to integrate the electoral base and the societal ideological and worldview attitudes (H2); The result of using fake news in political competition is that LGBTQIA+ people feel threatened to a high degree (H3).

The area of research is the Internet environment. The analysis included fake news posted on the Polish fact-checking platform Demagog.org.pl. Research conducted by the authors of this article supported the hypotheses.

Krzysztof Wasilewski

The article, through the lens of local institutions such as chambers of remembrance, examines the process of migration of the institution of memory to cyberspace. Chambers of remembrance play a significant, frequently fundamental role in creating the collective memory of the so-called Heimat. While adhering to a conventional model of showcasing museum artifacts, those institutions enhance the appeal of their activities by leveraging social media opportunities. Therefore, due to the existence of chambers of remembrance, social networking sites have the opportunity to develop their potential as sites of memory. Furthermore, social media enable the chambers of remembrance in the so-called Regained Territories to integrate German and Polish memory by involving communities in the process of transculturation of memory.

In order to answer the research question, the author analyzed source data relating to the program "Saved Legacies - Regional Chambers of Remembrance of the Western and Northern Territories", made available by the "Remembrance and Future" Center. Case study was also used as a method to fully comprehend the problem being studied.