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MASTERARBEIT / MASTER'S THESIS

Titel der Masterarbeit / Title of the Master's Thesis

Digital Nationalism

The Polish Diaspora and Its Use of Twitter in Times of Crises:
An Analysis of Social Media Activities in UK and Germany

verfasst von / submitted by

Vanessa Julia Golly

angestrebter akademischer Grad / in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master (MA)

Wien, 2023 / Vienna 2023

Studienkennzahl lt. Studienblatt /
degree programme code as it appears on
the student record sheet:

UA 067 805

Studienrichtung lt. Studienblatt /
degree programme as it appears on
the student record sheet:

Individuelles Masterstudium Globalgeschichte

Betreut von / Supervisor:

ao. Univ.-Prof. i.R. Mag. Dr. Christoph Reinprecht



UNIVERSITÄT
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Abstract

This study, titled 'Digital Nationalism: The Polish Diaspora and Its Use of Twitter in Times of Crisis' presents an in-depth analysis of the social media activities of the Polish diaspora residing in the United Kingdom and Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine. Focusing on the use of Twitter as a platform for expression and communication, this research investigates how diasporic identities engage with Twitter to convey and reinforce their understanding of nationalism. Drawing upon concepts of digital nationalism and theories of ethno-symbolism, diaspora nationalism and social identity, this thesis sheds light on the role of social media in shaping and amplifying national identity among diaspora communities in the context of global crises. The findings offer valuable insights into the dynamics of digital nationalism and its impact on the Polish digital diaspora during challenging times. In this sense, this thesis contributes to a better understanding of diaspora's perception of nationalism and their social media usage.

Keywords: Digital Nationalism, Diaspora Studies, COVID-19, War in Ukraine, Identity Politics, Social Media, Twitter

Die Studie mit dem Titel "Digital Nationalism: The Polish Diaspora and Its Use of Twitter in Times of Crisis" stellt eine tiefgründige Analyse der Social-Media-Aktivitäten der im Vereinigten Königreich und in Deutschland lebenden polnischen Diaspora während der COVID-19-Pandemie und des Krieges in der Ukraine dar. Die Arbeit fokussiert sich auf die Nutzung von Twitter als Ausdrucks- und Kommunikationsplattform und untersucht, wie diasporische Identitäten Twitter nutzen, um ihr Verständnis von Nationalismus darzulegen. Auf Grundlage von Konzepten wie digitalen Nationalismus und Theorien über Ethnosymbolik, Diaspora-Nationalismus und soziale Identitäten, beleuchtet diese Arbeit die Rolle der sozialen Medien bei der Gestaltung und Präsentation von nationalen Identitäten von polnischen Diaspora-Gemeinschaften im Kontext globaler Krisen. Die Ergebnisse bieten wertvolle Einblicke in die Dynamik des digitalen Nationalismus und seine Auswirkungen auf die polnische digitale Diaspora in Krisenzeiten. In diesem Sinne trägt diese Arbeit zu einem besseren Verständnis der Wahrnehmung des Nationalismus durch die Diaspora und ihrer Nutzung sozialer Medien bei.

Schlüsselwörter: Digitaler Nationalismus, Diaspora, COVID-19, Ukrainekrieg, Identität, Soziale Medien, Twitter

List of Abbreviations

CA: Content Analysis

CCA: Combined Content Analysis

EU: European Union

NKVD: Narodný komissariat vnutrennih del [People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs]

PiS: Prawo i Sprawiedliwość [Law and Justice]

SIT: Social Identity Theory

WWI: First World War

WWII: Second World War

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1. Introduction

“More than 100 years after the First World War, nationalism had returned” (Fuchs 2020:7). In the last decade, numerous political events have reshaped our understanding of nationalism. Examples, such as the US with its election of Donald Trump, the Brexit vote in the UK, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the ongoing War in Ukraine, support the given statement. Accordingly, there are assumptions suggesting that our world we are living in is moving toward a regression of a traditional understanding of nationalism (Shahin 2021: 1857). Nationalism itself is a very complex and multifaceted concept, making it challenging to analyze, yet it remains an intriguing subject of study as it is considered as “one the most powerful forces in the modern world” (Hutchinson, Smith 1994: 3). If one agrees with the assumption that the nation itself is a historical phenomenon, shaped by social and political developments, which is at the mercy of the law of change, it indeed has its beginning as well as its potential ending (ibid.: 20). Consequently, some theories posit that globalization processes, like mass migration as well as the evolution of the Internet and social media, will lead to a post-national and multicultural world (Shahin 2021: 1857).

The social media revolution has facilitated global communication through channels like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. As platforms, these channels became crucial arenas for political communication, accessible to anyone with Internet access, enabling individuals to act as consumers and producers of content at the same time (Ahmad 2022: 314). This shift has been particularly beneficial for diasporic identities which are, among others, usually marginalized. It allows them to voice their opinions on national attitudes to a global audience and cultivate a (multi-) national identity free from territorial and geographical borders (ibid.: 311). Piotr Ahmad introduces in his paper the term “digital nationalism” (ibid.: 310) which aligns with the research focus. Digital nationalism can be understood as an umbrella term that includes every form of nationalism presented on the Internet “to create, sustain, or project specific ideas of the nation and/ or to intend to mobilize support for a specific vision of nationhood” (ibid.). This concept forms the core of the thesis, along with the related notions of digital diaspora and crises.

For a proper understanding of the subsequent analysis, it is inevitable to explain the core concepts and their usage within this thesis first. Therefore, an extensive theoretical framework will be presented, defining key concepts, including (digital) nationalism and (digital) diaspora and providing a theoretical foundation for understanding diaspora nationalism and the social identity theory, which explains the relationship between rising

nationalism and times of crisis. Following this, the state of the art of relevant literature regarding nationalism during times of crisis will be discussed. The fourth chapter will establish a connection between these theoretical concepts and the country of investigation, Poland. In this regard, Polish nationalism will be examined first, in highlighting the differences between the Western and Eastern European interpretations of nationalism and offering a concise overview of Polish history. The next section will delve into the Polish diaspora in focusing on the diaspora in the UK and Germany. This chapter will shed light on the migration history, characteristics and motives of Polish migrants and the Polish diaspora identity respectively. The Polish diaspora is of particular interest due to its historical roots and extensive size, numbering approximately 20 million Poles estimated to be residing abroad (Polish Government 2019). In 2002, the Polish government implemented a “Polish Diaspora and Poles Abroad Day”, typically celebrated on the 2nd of May, which acknowledges the achievements of Poles abroad in contributing to Poland’s independence, their loyalty to their Polish identity, and their support for their homeland in times of need (ibid.). When examining the countries of destinations for Polish diasporic people in Europe, the United Kingdom ranks as top destination country (919.261 in 2021), followed by Germany (773.680 in 2021) (Statista 2023c). Accordingly, these countries have been selected to investigate the Polish diaspora’s expression of national attitudes via Twitter in times of crisis. The third subchapter will focus on global crises affecting Poland, with subsections dedicated to the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine. In this context, a crisis is understood as an umbrella term that reflects a difficult situation or process be it political, economic, environmental, or social with far-reaching consequences that set the world into a state of collective disruption (Hornmoen, Backholm 2018: 3). The crises have been chosen based on their global impact and recent occurrence.

“The COVID-19 pandemic constitutes what the United Nations labeled ‘the largest global public health crisis in a century’” (Wang 2021: 37). With its unprecedented threat and rapid spread, the COVID-19 pandemic posed a major challenge to the world, resulting in closed borders, restrictions, lockdown, and states of emergency in various countries. Social media played a substantial role in disseminating knowledge and information at both the national and international level. Additionally, due to the widespread Internet access, social media platforms became the primary means to reduce isolation and boredom and to stay in contact with family and friends in times of lockdown (González-Padilla, Tortolero-Blanco 2020: 120-121). In February 2022, the Russian invasion to

Ukraine set the world into a state of fear and uncertainty. This event not only triggered the largest migration movement in the 21st century from Ukrainians seeking refuge mainly in Poland, but also challenged the geopolitical order within Europe and the European Union. From a social media perspective, the War in Ukraine can be considered the ‘first social media war’ (Bojor, Cîrdei 2022: 298) the world has ever seen due to technological capabilities that transmit real-time data. Both countries understood how to use social media effectively in their favors. While Russia disseminates false narratives, such as the ‘Nazification of Ukraine’ (ibid.: 299) or the threat posed by a NATO extension to the East, Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky is active on Twitter from the very beginning, generating global sympathy for Ukraine. By documenting daily life amid bombings, conveying the tragedy they are enduring, and showcasing brave soldiers, Ukraine gained international compassion (ibid.: 299-300). In this sense, it is of great interest to examine how the Polish diaspora in the UK and Germany reacts to these crises affecting their home country, with the assumption that nationalism tends to rise in such periods, thereby influencing the reactions of diasporic individuals.

The fifth chapter will provide insights into the methodology employed for the analysis. In this case, a traditional Content Analysis (CA) will be used in a deductive manner with predefined categories related to nationalism to analyze text-based Twitter content. However, given the multimodality of content on social media, the possibility of a Combined Content Analysis (CCA), understood as mixing inductive and deductive approaches while coding, will be considered. Finally, in Chapter 6, the social media analysis will take place. Starting with Chapter 6.1, the engagement of diasporas with social media, specifically focusing on the Polish diaspora, will be explored. Here digital nationalism, digital diaspora, and crisis management via social media will be introduced and linked to the theoretical framework provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 6.2, organized into three subchapters, will first inform about the coding system used for the analysis. The following subchapters deal with the Twitter analysis in the UK and Germany. The analysis examines six selected Twitter accounts using a deductive approach, categorizing their content based on nationalism-related criteria across four distinct time periods from 2020 until 2022. Twitter was selected as platform for the analysis due to its reputation as a legitimate and reliable platform primarily focused on information gathering and sharing compared to Facebook or Instagram. Despite certain complexities introduced by changes associated with Elon Musk’s influence, Twitter’s fundamental purpose remains intact: to give “everyone the power to create and share ideas and information, instantly without

barriers” (Twitter 2022). Additionally, Twitters concise format consisting of short Tweets with no more than 280 signs, makes it the most suitable social media platform for the chosen analytical approach. With the data gained and analyzed, the following research question should be answered:

- How is Polish digital nationalism portrayed by the Polish digital diaspora residing in the UK and in Germany via the social media platform Twitter and how did global crises like the COVID-19 Pandemic and the War in Ukraine influence its articulation?

This will be achieved by validating the findings against hypotheses about the assumed cause-and-effect relationship between the key variables of interest: digital nationalism, crisis, and diaspora. Chapter 7 is dedicated to the interpretation and discussion of the results, including a comparative analysis across countries and time periods to identify both similarities and differences. The final chapter is the conclusion and offers suggestions on future research while acknowledging the limits of the thesis.

The approach used in this thesis, is according to the master’s program, the Global Studies approach. In essence, the Global Studies approach embodies a “local-global continuum” (Darian-Smith, McCarty 2017: 73) in which the subject of study is situated within a broader analytical context. This new paradigm, referred to as “*a global transdisciplinary framework*” (ibid.: 74, emphasis in original) by Eve Darian-Smith and Phillip C. McCarty transcends traditional disciplinary boundaries, allowing researchers to address complex global issues that extend various scales. The global transdisciplinary framework allows the researcher to tackle multifaceted global research problems because the framework itself is “*postdisciplinary*” (ibid., emphasis in original) and “*postinterdisciplinary*” (ibid., emphasis in original). Within this thesis, two specific dimensions of transdisciplinarity, as proposed by Darian-Smith and McCarty, will be covered by the thesis. Firstly, the transdisciplinary field of nationalism and identity. The conventional nation-state has a long dominated political ideology, impacting not only identity politics and formation but also academic inquiry. Identity politics often assumes, that within a nation-state, a homogenous society is held together by citizenship. In this sense, national identities are seen as natural and given within the nation-state, even though nationalism itself is socially constructed and contested (ibid.: 69). The thesis delves into these issues by focusing on diasporic identities and their connection to both their home country and destination country. It seeks to determine whether diasporic identities continue to rely on their national identity or if globalization processes have prompted changes. The fact of using social media as a tool of limitless geographical communication

combined with the involvement of different countries for comparison supports the global transdisciplinary framework presented by the authors. Thus, one can argue that the Polish diaspora functions as the local example in a global context, accessible through social media as a platform of global communication. The second transdisciplinary field, decentering the nation-state, adapts well to the aforementioned. Considering the global landscape, the nation-state faces challenges and confrontations from new economic, political, and cultural dynamics. Especially non-state actors, social movements, and networks challenge the nation-state's dominant political ideology. As globalization has played a significant role in migration processes, leading to the formation of new racial and ethnic diasporas, it further complicates the idea of singular national identities. This, in turn, connects to the diaspora's self-perception regarding national identity (ibid.: 70-71). In sum, this master's thesis touches upon various dimensions, including spatial (Poland, the UK, Germany, and the digital space), temporal (past and present), and socio-cultural (national identity politics, diaspora, migration). It combines multiple disciplines such as sociology, media studies, cultural studies, studies on nationalism and diaspora studies, thereby representing a Global Studies thesis.

From a societal perspective, this research contributes to a better understanding of how the diaspora employs social media and their self-conception of belonging which is crucial for (national) politics and their migration and integration policies. From a scholarly perspective, this research underscores the contemporary importance of social media platforms and the value of analyzing the vast data they contain. Additionally, it contributes to the field of diaspora studies, especially in addressing the under-researched Polish diaspora. Moreover, this topic refers to a crucial point in time or even a critical juncture where ideas of multiculturalism and post-nationalism intersect with traditional nationalistic concepts, shaped by political events in an era marked by multiple crises. Consequently, this thesis enriches ongoing discussions about an eventually changing global order and notions on the definition of nationalism, influenced by global crises.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Ethno-Symbolism

This first chapter of the theoretical framework means to give an explicit definition of how the terms nation, nation-state, and nationalism are understood and applied in this thesis since it is the most important stance upon which the research is built.

Throughout time, many different approaches, such as the primordial one claiming nation-states to be given and natural (Smith 2001: 87), or the modernist one defining the nation as a modern phenomenon of the 18th century developing in Western Europe, were established (Smith 2009: 4). However, the approach used here is ethno-symbolism since it fits best the following Polish case study as will be demonstrated in Chapter 4.1. In general terms, the approach of ethno-symbolism “emphasizes the role of myths, symbols, memories, values, and traditions in the formation, persistence, and change of ethnicity and nationalism” (Özkirimli 2010: 143). What is particular to this approach is that ethno-symbolists regard culture as a core aspect and that it functions as an approach combining past and present. Overall, it is concerned with the exploration of beliefs, memories, and cultures and how these play a role in promoting a nation (Smith 2009: 19, 26). There are aspects where the ethno-symbolic and the modernist approach align since both see nations as real sociological and dynamic communities historically embedded in the geo-cultural context. What the modernist approach does not consider is the pre-modern time, which is regarded by ethno-symbolists as crucial for a proper understanding of the nations and nationalism. In only considering the modern times the Western experience and understanding are privileged while non-western and pre-modern forms or variations of a nation as well as the ethnic aspect and the continuing existence and impact of it are neglected (ibid.: 29). Although the ethno-symbolic approach does claim that nations are indeed a new phenomenon, it is necessary to investigate the past, specifically at symbolic resources, the *longue durée* and the definition and impact of *ethnie* for the nation and nationalism (ibid.: 13-14). Thus, in ethno-symbolism, the relationship between the ethnic past and the national present plays an important role which is why the analysis of the *longue durée* is regarded as indispensable (ibid.: 39).

For a proper understanding of the ethno-symbolic approach, Anthony D. Smith’s work will be used as a basis. Smith emphasizes in his work the omnipresence of groups that possess myths of common ancestry, shared memories, and distinctive cultures that are linked to a particular homeland (Smith 2001:85). The core of the ethno-symbolic approach, according to him, is the consideration of cultural elements, being symbols,

myths, memories, values, rituals, and traditions as crucial for the analysis of ethnicity, nations, and nationalism. This is for various reasons. Smith claims that these cultural elements play an important role in shaping social and cultural structures which, in consequence, creates a sense of common consciousness. Moreover, along these cultural elements, a community can be formed that shares a specific set of cultural elements, namely language, religion, customs, and institutions which then helps the community to delineate itself from others. Additionally, these cultural elements ensure that a community will continue to exist since shared values, memories, and traditions from the past usually keep on living when being widely accepted as collective symbols even though their meaning or form might change over time. Examples in this regard are flags, hymns, and national holidays. Besides the importance of cultural elements, ethno-symbolists regard the networks of ethnic ties as another key factor (Smith 2009: 25-27). There are various forms of ethnic ties as will be demonstrated in the following. First, there are ethnic categories which can be regarded as the most basic category of ethnic ties in being defined as a population that is designated by outsiders, usually based on cultural elements. Mostly, ethnic categories have a low or no sense of solidarity. Second, there are ethnic associations, understood as a network of mutual relations between members that can lead to the formation of common institutions. Third, there are ethnic communities, also called *ethnie*, according to the French term. It is a more complex and unifying form of ethnicity where a myth of common ancestry exists that explains the sense of common origins and relatedness accompanied by cultural elements and shared memories which leads to a high sense of solidarity (ibid.: 27). Accordingly,

“an *ethnie*, [can be defined as] ‘a named and self-defined human community whose members possess a myth of common ancestry, shared memories, one or more elements of common culture, including a link with a territory, and a measure of solidarity, at least among the upper strata’” (ibid.: 27, emphasis in original).

Important to note here is what differentiates an ethnic community from other kinds of cultural communities is the fact of believing in an ‘ancestral relatedness’ (ibid.: 45-46). For an ethnic identity to emerge along the *ethnie*, a collective name is necessary that highlights the unity of this community and is accepted widely by its members. Moreover, as already indicated before, a “sense of *collective self-definition* through *boundary delineation*” (ibid.: 46, emphasis in original) is needed, which usually results in behaviors of exclusion and creates a ‘us’ and ‘them’. In this regard, especially language plays a crucial role since the ability to communicate with specific people through gestures, signs, and words and the disability to communicate with others, undoubtedly fosters a sense of

togetherness on the one hand and difference on the other. Additionally, for a sense of common ethnic identity to emerge, repeated actions from the elites as well as from the mass population must take place. This was usually done through conflicts and wars. The sense of shared resistance during wartime is particularly evident through a belief in a shared lineage and a strong sense of communal unity (ibid.:46-47). Thus, political action in combination with existing cultural differences provides a powerful source for ethnic communities. This was often reinforced by religious instances that underpinned these beliefs in their sacred texts and ceremonies. Sacrifice and myths of war were successful in creating consciousness and emotions of mutual dependence and exclusiveness which again strengthen the belief in a shared culture, memories, and myths (ibid.: 28). This is why myths function as enhancement of collective belonging and provider of security, dignity, and continuity (ibid.: 92). Comprehensibly, fighting and even dying for the community/ nation remains the highest sacrifice in most countries (ibid.: 102).

The word nation itself originally comes from Latin and conveys the idea of common blood ties (Connor 2018: 94). What differentiates the nation from other human collectivities is the sense of homogeneity, sameness, oneness, belonging, or consciousness (ibid.: 93). To understand the definition of a nation from an ethno-symbolic perspective, first the nation-building process with the *ethnie* as starting point should be outlined. Generally, there is a difference between nations that were built around one entire ethnic community or out of several. However, the core around which nations can be formed is determined by the ethno-genesis which is responsible for the rise of different kinds of *ethnies*. One important distinction in this regard is between lateral and vertical ethnic communities. Whereas lateral ethnic communities usually include the aristocratic and higher clergy, having extended borders and showing low social depth, the vertical ethnic communities show a higher emotional bond towards their members and reside in a smaller territory. Therefore, entering this community is more difficult, cultural assimilation is disapproved and the sacred, missionary aspect plays an important role. Regarding the nation formation process for the lateral ethnic community, the powerful *ethnies* can establish states around the dominant *ethnie*, and by processes of bureaucratic incorporation they are step by step expanding their territory over outlying regions, such as in England, France, or Spain did. In the case of vertical ethnic communities, it is not the elites who establish the nation but the intellectuals that quest for national community and authority, as has been the case in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, for instance (Smith 2009: 52-55). In this sense, a nation must have some elements in common, including

territory, to make the population residing in that territory differentiate itself from others.

Accordingly, a nation can be defined as

‘a named and self-defining human community whose members cultivated shared memories, symbols, myths, traditions and values, inhabit and are attached to historic territories or “homelands”, create and disseminate a distinctive public culture, and observe shared customs and standardised laws’ (ibid.: 29, emphasis in original).

An additional important aspect for the definition of a nation is territorialization, as indicated in the quote. “Nations are, by definition, territorialised communities, that is, communities the majority of whose members have come to reside in an historic territory or homeland and to feel a strong attachment to it” (ibid.: 49). However, this assumption is controversial, especially when looking at Eastern-Central European countries who are characterized as multicultural empires before developing to nation-states, as will be examined in Chapter 4.1. The Austrian Marxist thinker Otto Bauer argued that the idea of a nation’s territory should not be solely defined by its geographical borders but should encompass cultural and linguistic factors. In this way, he rejected the idea of ethnic homogeneity within territories and challenged the traditional equation associated with the nation-state, being one state equals one territory equals one nation equals one culture. With this, he implies that each territory presents an exclusive domain of national majority. In cases where both the national majority and national minorities inhabit the same territory, oftentimes the oppression of the minority by the majority is the consequence. In this sense, foreigners crossing borders are treated as outsiders, underscoring the significance of addressing minority rights as a primary concern, as indicated by Bauer (Máiz, Pereira 2020: 293-294). Evidently, territory plays a crucial role, also because it is understood as the homeland. The idea of the homeland comes from natality, the significance attached to the place of birth as well as from the idea of self-delineation through creation of symbolic boundaries along the idea of natality (Smith 2009: 49). The homeland becomes intrinsic to people’s memories as soon as historical memories of battles and assemblies are linked to the territory of the homeland.

If the community is thereby ‘naturalised’ and becomes a part of its environment, its landscapes become conversely ‘historicised’ and bear the imprint of the community’s peculiar historical development. Through these processes, the territorialisation of memories and attachments creates the idea of a homeland tied to a particular people and, conversely, of a people inseparable from a specific ethno-scape (ibid.: 50).

The homeland therefore can be seen as the place of birth, the home of a family, the land of education and employment as well as the last place of the ancestors. In this sense, it forms the character of people and endows them with specific traits (ibid.: 69). Territorialization can be elevated to a higher dimension, characterized by the

sanctification of territory, where the homeland is regarded as sacred. The meanings tied to the homeland are for ethno-symbolists important for the understanding of the national homeland (ibid.: 94).

In close relation to the nation is the concept of nationalism. Nationalism can be understood in general terms as an ideological movement to attain and maintain autonomy, unity, and identity on behalf of a population. It is therefore an active movement that is inspired by the ideology and symbolism of the nation. A core doctrine links the propositions regarding humanity and politics along with the recommendations for actions, encompassing the following aspects: (1) humanity is divided into nations, each with its own character, history, and destiny; (2) the nation is the sole source of political power; (3) loyalty to the nation takes precedence over other loyalties; (4) to be free, human beings must belong to a nation; (5) nations require maximum autonomy and self-expression; (6) global peace and justice can only be built on the basis of a plurality of free nations (ibid.: 61). In this regard, nationalism functions “as the fundamental organizing principle of the interstate order, as the ultimate source of political legitimacy, as a readily available cognitive and discursive frame, as the taken-for-granted context of everyday life” (Özkirimli 2010: 2). It also functions as identity marker in times of changes, by motivating people to work for change and providing guidelines for educational systems and the national culture (ibid.: 40). Furthermore, nationalism is a phenomenon that involves both the elite and the mass population. It represents a movement led by the elites who prioritize people, memories, myths, symbols, and traditions. Simultaneously, it is a popular movement that seeks expression and action along the ideas of the nationalist elite (Smith 2009: 74). These various forms of nationalism share several fundamental motifs, which include the following (ibid.: 62-63):

1. Autonomy: It is the aspiration of the members for their national community to live by its own laws and rhythms, free from external interference.
2. Unity: It is the desire of the members for territorial unification and unrestricted mobility within its territory as well as the desire for social solidarity, fraternity, and sorority.
3. Identity: It is the members ‘innate’ individuality of the national community which is shown artistically and ritually.
4. Authenticity: It is the rediscovery of its members ‘true nature’ and a sense of being of the national community in its unique origins, history, and culture.

5. The Homeland: It is the sense of belonging, memory, and attachment to an ancestral or historic territory regarded as uniquely 'theirs'.
6. Dignity: It is the belief that the community should be granted prestige and status according to its 'inner worth'.
7. Continuity: It is the conviction that members are linked with ancestors and earlier cultures in the homeland in a relatively unbroken line of succession.
8. Destiny: It is the conviction that the national community has a foreordained, and usually glorious, path of progress peculiar to itself.

For nationalism to develop, the nation must exist before since nationalism seeks elements that presuppose the very idea of a nation (ibid.: 44). Noteworthy, however, is that "[n]ationalism is a doctrine about the nation, not the state" (ibid.: 61). Whereas a nation is defined as historic cultural community, a state is described as a set of autonomous institutions exercising a monopoly of coercion and extraction in a given territory (ibid.: 61-62). A nation-state, therefore, combines both aspects, usually characterized by a homogenous population, as Iceland, Japan, Norway, and post-World War II Poland were (Connor 2018: 77). However, a state is not necessarily needed for a nation-state to emerge, as will be described in detail in Chapter 4.1. along the Polish case (Smith 2009: 51). Expanding on this point, it is essential to distinguish between nationalism and patriotism, as the boundary between these two concepts is often blurry, and they are frequently used interchangeably. Both concepts require shared historical experiences, memories of collective achievement, sacrifices, a common culture, and language and a public culture of symbols, rituals, and vernacular codes. Both nationalists and patriots desire national unity, autonomy, and identity (ibid.: 54,55). However, the key distinction lies in the how they are applied. Patriotism, understood as loyalty, refers to a state and its territories such as cities. Nationalism, in contrast, is exclusively associated with the ethnic or ethno-national community and does not encompass the state itself (ibid.: 62).

To sum up, ethnic nationalism emphasizes the role of the genealogical ties for national belonging and vernacular cultures such as language and a nativist ethnohistory (ibid.: 67). Ethno-symbolism tries to demonstrate the recurrence of ethnic elements by focusing on common ancestry, the belief in ethnic election, the ubiquity of ethno-scapes as well as memories of the golden ages. These constitute the leitmotif of the cultural history of *ethnies* and nations (ibid.: 38). Thus, emphasis is put on the importance of understanding

modern nations as products of long historical processes. The ‘myth-symbol-complex’ functions in this regard as a tool for the analysis of ethnic groups and nations (ibid.: 24).

Hence, the main theoretical task of an ethno-symbolic analysis is to provide a *cultural history of the nation* as a type of historical culture community. By this I [Smith] mean an enquiry into the successive social and cultural self-images and sense of identity, the ideological conflicts and the social changes of a culturally defined population in a given area and/ or polity. These self-images, identities, conflicts and changes stem from the interplay of competing cultural and political projects of the different classes, religious confessions and ethnic groups within a given area and population and / or polity, as well as the political impact of external collectivities and events, especially, but by no means exclusively, in the modern era of nationalism (ibid.: 39, emphasis in original).

2.2. *Diaspora Nationalism*

After defining nationalism, the second stance of the thesis, the diaspora, will be defined within this chapter. First, the term and its origin will be explained, followed by a definition of how the concept is used. Finally, the theory of diaspora nationalism will be discussed by touching upon the concept of digital diaspora.

The word diaspora, originally Greek, refers to the idea of dispersion and diffusion. It is undoubtedly linked to Zionism since in its original sense, it refers to the divine punishment, the dispersal throughout the world, that the Jews faced when failing to respect God’s commandments. Consequently, the dispersion of Jews, exiled after the Babylonian capture of Jerusalem in the 6th century BCE, can be seen as the prototype of a diaspora (Dufoix 2019: 13, 15). Other classic diasporas according to this understanding are the Greeks and the Armenians. Between the 1940s and the 1970s, the concept started to flourish, also in academics, and its initial understanding developed into more secular conceptualizations (ibid.: 17). Especially in the 1960s, the term diaspora was more frequently used in connection with terms like transnationalism, globalization, migration, nation, and ethnicity. With further changes regarding the definition of belonging and citizenship in the 1980s, diaspora became a highly fashionable term. Due to these changes, diaspora is used in equal terms with migrant, expatriate, refugee, guest-worker, exile, overseas community, or ethnic community. Hence, in very general and contemporary terms, it refers to communities with a transnational moment of mobility. What led to this confusion is the misunderstanding between dispersion and diaspora. Whereas dispersion is a general and inclusive term, diaspora refers only to one specific kind of dispersion. Due to many newly emerged forms of mobility and globalization processes, diaspora became the overall term for any kind of mobility or dispersion (Tölölyan 2019: 22-23). Nevertheless, the reasons why people move plays an important role for the definition and the self-understanding of a diaspora since a group of people

leaving due to conflict accompanied by trauma and suffering is a different starting point for a potential diaspora to emerge than people moving because of individual, or chain migration led by academic and economic reasons (Tölölyan 2007: 649).

To bring some clarification on the definition, Robin Cohen provided a good overview of the characteristics of diaspora. He defines four basic features contained by diaspora, describing it accordingly as “*members of a defined group [that] have been dispersed to many destinations; they construct a shared identity; they still somehow orient themselves to an original ‘home’; and they demonstrate an affinity with other members of the group dispersed to other places*” (Cohen 1997: 1, emphasis in original). Noteworthy is that not all the basic features presented are necessary to identify a diaspora. The interplay of several characteristics and how they reinforce each other which determines the stability and intensity of a diaspora, is the crucial factor. Accordingly, Cohen refers to 9 characteristics which together form a sort of “diasporic rope” or, as I would call it a diasporic DNA, upon which it is possible to identify a diaspora (ibid.: 2). The first and most obvious one, is the dispersal, which has been mentioned enough at this point. The second one is expansion which happens through movement of any kind of purpose (work, trade, colonization, economic and academic reasons). The third characteristic is retention. For many diasporas, it is common to link their ancestor’s need to leave their home country with the despoilation of their homeland. In this way, the diaspora is retaining a memory of injustice while preserving and propagating this collective memory about shared suffering, which is underpinned by literature and oral transmission about the location, history, and achievements of the people in the ancestral home. Next is idealization. In close connection to the aforementioned, the members of a diaspora often tend to idealize their supposed ancestral homeland. The nostalgic collective memory insists on a common origin and a territory as a natal homeland while romantic fantasies of this homeland are acknowledged, which reinforces the process of idealization. Usually, the idealization of home is used to compensate for feelings of alienation and loneliness found in many diasporas. The fifth aspect refers to the thought of return. Often, the contradiction between the current situation and the imagined past is resolved by the return to the homeland. However, nowadays, it is more common to stay in contact with family members at home via virtual means (ibid.: 3-6). Also, there is the phenomenon of return without repatriation. Even though later generations of a diaspora do not feel like guests in the host society any longer, they mostly stay in contact with the homeland of their ancestors in some way, for instance via travel, remittances, cultural exchange, or political lobby

(Tölölyan 2007: 649). The sixth component of the diasporic DNA is distinctiveness. Diasporas are united by the idea of shared origin and birthplace (Cohen 1997: 7). When moving, they feel different from the host country but also in some way different from the home country, as just indicated. In the host country, this kind of difference is sustained either by persecution and rejection of assimilation or, when assimilation is permitted, by the diaspora who acts to sustain the cultural or political difference (Tölölyan 2007: 650). Another trait is apprehension which refers to the often-troubled relationship of the diaspora and the host country due to identity and cultural issues combined with assimilation processes. The penultimate factor is creativity. When confronted with advantages and disadvantages as a member of a diaspora, so-called creative third spaces can emerge which counteracts the idea of a single national identity. A typical example is the hyphen identity, such as Polish-American. This hyphen constructs a third space in combining both memories and characteristics into one identity. The ninth and last fiber in the diasporic DNA is solidarity with the co-ethnic members in other countries which is especially fostered by language, religion, and culture that strengthens the belief in common fate and the transnational relation (Cohen 1997: 7-9).

In sum, these nine strands presented, together with the basic features, form a diaspora. As mentioned earlier, not all strands are needed for a diaspora to emerge, since there are different forms of diasporas (religious, economic, cultural) where different characteristics are more pronounced than others. Generally, the strands must be understood collectively, and in interaction. Depending on the situation, they reinforce or weaken each other (ibid.: 19). This distinction is further emphasized by Cohen's typology of various diasporas (ibid.: 12-16):

1. Victim diasporas: Formed by a devastating dispersal. Example: Jews.
2. Labor diasporas: Originated from the formation of a defined group to work in another country. Example: Polish laborers in the US.
3. Imperial diasporas: Formed by settlers sent abroad to consolidate power abroad. Example: British.
4. Trade diasporas: Merchants who went abroad and formed networks with other merchants of similar ethnic background. Example: Chinese.
5. Deterritorialized diasporas: A form of diaspora without a fixed territory or homeland. Example: religious diasporas, such as Muslims.
6. Incipient diasporas: Groups that are likely to form a diaspora due to their behavior. Example: Post-1950 guestworkers in Germany.

There is a special tension between the diaspora, the home country, and the host country, which is at the heart of diaspora studies. Usually, the taken-for-granted assumption in this regard is that an orientation towards the homeland is crucial and essential for diasporic identities (Tölölyan 2019: 26). This assumption is based on the idea that members of a diaspora possess an intrinsic motivation to help and assist their homeland because of the cultural and ethnic component (Dickison 2019: 260). This is also where the difference between diasporas and ethnic communities lies. “All diasporics are ethnics, but all ethnics are not diasporic” (Tölölyan 2007: 652). Ethnic communities do not reach out to their homeland the way diasporas are assumed to do (ibid.: 649). As indicated in the previous chapter, homeland or home is described as a place where patterns of activity whose meaning is familiar to us are constituted. This means home and homeland are where our life and family are situated, sustained, and transmitted. Hence, social groups develop a collective identity through their homeland. Consequently, communities construct a shared identity through their connection to their homeland. Therefore, it can be asserted that a territory that evolved into a homeland represents not only the physical domain of a nation-state but also the very essence of a national identity. In this sense, the homeland becomes a place to care about and to belong to (Tölölyan 2010: 35, 39). This idea is counteracted when thinking of diasporas residing in different countries but still staying in contact with their homeland. This is precisely what the concept of diaspora nationalism describes. Diaspora nationalism is defined as an ideological movement of ethnic groups living in another country for various voluntary or involuntary reasons while maintaining attitudes of loyalty and patriotism towards their home country. The national attachment entailed in this ideological movement is based on collective memory and the same culture or *ethnie* they share. The main aspects for holding the diaspora together are language, history, and religion, which also define the scope and nature of a diaspora. Earlier on it was religion, as has been demonstrated with the Jewish case, that tied the diaspora together. However, language, understood as the core of a native culture, is the most important aspect that represents the bond between home and diaspora. Diaspora nationalism can help to foster a sense of common nationhood which is why diaspora nationalism often leads to tensions between the diaspora and the host country (Landau 2001: 46, 48). On the one hand, members of diaspora communities might be mistreated as strangers. On the other hand, the ancestral homeland might not exist anymore the way it is imagined, because of political, social, or ideological reasons. These diaspora sentiments can then be used by governments to influence the homeland (Safran

1991: 91-93). From the perspective of the home country, the national government tries to reach out to ‘their’ diasporas and claim ownership over them. For nation-states, diasporas residing abroad can serve as a means to further their nation-building agendas and gain support for political projects tied to group identity (Faist 2010: 11). Simultaneously, the host country also attempts to govern the diasporas within its borders. Especially in times of conflict, the diaspora can either worsen or improve the situation. These policies are based on the premise that diasporas pose a challenge to the nation-state and potentially threaten security, under the assumption that people naturally belong to a specific nation-state and are expected to feel and exhibit loyalty when residing abroad (Cohen, Fischer 2019: 2-3). Diasporas play an important role in the process of nation-state building, and engagement with diaspora affairs has become an integral part of historical, geographical, and socio-political governance (Dickison 2019: 264). This is due to the diaspora’s profound connection between culture, land, and people, closely intertwined with powerful emotions of belonging, identity, and home (Cohen 1997: 193, 200). However, instead of assuming an straightforward identification with the homeland, it is of more importance and value to analyze the aspects with which diasporic identities align (Cohen, Fischer 2019: 2).

The revolution in mobility, transportation and communications is influencing diaspora nationalism in ways which cannot yet be gauged. Our generation has witnessed an international nomadism to wealthier postindustrial capitalist host countries. One result is the enlargement of existing diaspora communities and the creation of new ones. Various factors could conceivably influence the attachment to the original home. Many migrants can visit their home countries more cheaply and frequently than before. In many cases, they can listen to or watch programmes from their home countries in their native languages (Landau 2001: 49).

As the concept of home and belonging becomes increasingly open for interpretation, including references to the place of origin, settlement, or connections to local, national, or transnational spaces, the digital realm has gained more prominence and significance in the lives of diasporic members (Cohen 1997: 192). On the one hand, the digital space serves a new imagined space where people can connect with like-minded people, giving minorities a voice and enabling diasporic communities to articulate their diasporic consciousness. On the other hand, it provides a space to maintain close ties to the homeland. Thus, digital diasporas are understood as virtual diasporic communities that share cultural and historical content from their home country online (Nedelcu 2019: 241, 244).

2.3. Social Identity Theory

The last subchapter of the theoretical framework introduces the Social Identity Theory (SIT) according to Michael A. Hogg to demonstrate the relation between rising nationalism and times of crises.

SIT is a theory coming from the field of social psychology that analyzes the role of self-conception in group membership, group processes, and intergroup relations. It can be defined as a non-reductionist, interactionist theory that links individual cognition, social interaction, and societal processes. In focusing on groups, SIT claims that collective phenomena cannot be explained properly when only looking at isolated individual processes and interpersonal interaction (Hogg 2006: 111,115). According to Henri Tajfel, social identity is described as “the individual’s knowledge that he belongs to a certain social group together with some emotional and value significance to him of this group membership” (Tajfel 1972: 292, in Hogg 2006: 113). From a SIT perspective, a group is defined along people’s self-conception as group members. A group exists if there are at least three people who interpret themselves in terms of shared attributes that differentiate them collectively from others. The minimum of three people necessary to form a group is for several reasons: (1) a dyad is determined by interpersonal processes, (2) to infer group norms from the behavior of others, a third member is necessary, (3) many group processes, such as coalitions or majority social pressure cannot occur in a dyad (Hogg 2006: 116-117). The factor that forms individuals into a group is the group identification process of the members along common fate, shared goals, and interaction that makes a group more like-minded and cohesive (ibid: 117). In other words, group members have the same definition of who they are, what kind of attributes they have, and how they relate and differ from people who are not part of their group (out-group). This group membership constructs a ‘us’ versus ‘them’ (ibid.: 115). Here the process of social categorization is integral. From a SIT perspective, people represent a category or a group as a prototype – a set of attributes such as perceptions, attitudes, feelings, and behaviors – which relates to one another and captures similarities within the group and differences between other groups. In this sense, the prototype describes the categories that prescribe membership to a specific group. Individuals make use of social categories to make sense of their social context, meaning they investigate how well the social categories account for similarities and differences among people. This process goes hand in hand with stereotyping. People view members of their group as similar which produces feelings of conformity, trust, and solidarity within the in-group. If the social categories applied do

not fit accordingly, people make use of other accessible categorizations such as religion or political orientation (ibid.: 118, 119). Additionally, there are contextual norms that express the in-group similarities and in-group identity. Group norms also prescribe behavior. Thus, one feature of group life refers to the identification of a group whose norms prescribe a specific behavior. Therefore, groups can increase people's motivation to exert effort on behalf of the group and its goals (ibid.: 124). People go through these processes because social identity is motivated by two aims, namely self-enhancement, and uncertainty reduction. Regarding self-enhancement, ethnocentrism comes into play because there is the internal belief that 'we' are better than 'them' which guides group behavior. Concerning uncertainty reduction, people usually strive to reduce subjective uncertainty about their social world; people like to know who they are, how to behave, who others are, and how they might behave (ibid.: 120). There are many things people can feel uncertain about: perceptions, beliefs, attitudes, values, relationships, career, future, or identity. The origins of uncertainty lie in self-reflection, interpersonal relations, group dynamics, or events that affect the wider society and global community (Hogg et al. 2013: 411). Speaking from a macro level, immigration, the economic crisis, regime collapses, and climate change all pose threats and therefore create future uncertainty for individuals (ibid.: 407). Thus, a crisis, here understood as an umbrella term that reflects a difficult situation or process, be it political, economic, environmental, or social with far-reaching consequences that set the world into a state of collective disruption, is a source of uncertainty (Hornmoen, Backholm 2018: 3). To reduce uncertainty, social categorizations are very helpful since prototypes provide a certain description how people will and ought to behave (Hogg 2006: 120). In the same course, people seek out others who are like them to compare and consequently confirm their attitudes. "In this way, attitudinal uncertainty is associated with pressures toward uniformity and the development of mutual bonds of attraction among like-minded people that underpin the cohesiveness of social groups" (Hogg et al. 2013: 410). Thus, individuals strive for a balance between inclusion and sameness regarding the in-group and distinctiveness and uniqueness regarding the out-group (Hogg 2006: 121). The in-group in contemporary times often refers to the national identity.

Most of us place a great expressive value in our mother language and believe that our personal identity is to a certain extent shaped by the culture prevailing where we were born and raised. We find a strong symbolic value in the landscape. We believe that sharing language and identity helps us to *feel at home* along with those with whom we share the social space. There is also a strong conviction that this cultural self-identification gives all of us powerful incentives to comply with the heavy burdens of participation that contemporary liberal democracies impose upon us (Camacho 2017: 430, emphasis in original).

As this quote indicates, nationalism imposes an ethical dimension to social identity because members of a national community share geography, history, culture, and self-identification which strengthens group bonding. All these features allow the production of unique national social goods which are the basis of the right to political self-determination (ibid.: 435). In times of uncertainty, or crises in more general terms, the typical national procedure is the following: “‘In order to protect or preserve X we may justifiably protect and cultivate national culture and self-identification with that culture.’ X typically represents economy, markets, productivity, security, trust, solidarity, political will, and/ or cultural distinctiveness” (ibid.: 432).

In other words, individuals are predisposed to powerful identification with groups that could better reduce their anxiety. Therefore, people may demonstrate strong national identification as their state assumes the major responsibility to protect them during a crisis. This causes the rise of nationalism during a crisis (Su, Shen 2021: 171).

In times of crises, the Internet and its social media platforms became the new medium where national identity as well as group bonding and social mobilization, understood as participating in social group actions, were expressed. Due to political events, such as Brexit, the election of Donald Trump, and the success of many far-right parties, theories claim that a new era of nationalism has started where digital media are seen as a crucial factor for its contribution (Mihelj, Jiménez-Martínez 2021: 332). Thus, a “digitally updated version of banal, everyday nationalism then provided a fertile environment for the apparent ‘resurgence’ of nationalism – or, more precisely, for the promotion and spreading of more visible and exclusive forms of nationalism” (ibid.). These social changes that were generated by the rise of online reality resulted in a new subfield in the study of nations and nationalism, namely digital nationalism (Ahmad 2022: 309). Digital nationalism can be defined as

an ‘umbrella term [...] encompassing all forms of everyday, user-generated, and elite-driven nationalism which use the Internet and social media to create, sustain and project specific ideas of the nation and/or intend to mobilize support for a specific vision of nationhood. Such definition of digital nationalism would by extension also entail the idea of digital national identity – self-identification with and a sense of belonging to the nation created, recreated and expressed online (ibid.: 310).

Thus, the Internet and social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter offer their users to become producers and consumers of content and information at the same time. In this way, these platforms became an inevitable medium to create, express, and project ideas of nationalism and national identity to audiences across the globe without restrictions in geographical, territorial, and temporal terms. Stateless nations as well as diasporas see this as a new opportunity to counteract the dominant forms of nationalism while starting to express their national identities in their terms (ibid.: 314).

3. Literature Review

The literature review aims to point out relevant literature regarding the topic of nationalism in times of crisis in focusing on the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine. Moreover, the role of the Internet and social media in fostering nationalism in times of crisis will be addressed. In this sense, an overview of already existing literature and the way other authors dealt with these issues will be demonstrated in the following.

There is the general assumption that crises lead to a resurgence of nationalism (Wang 2021; see also Rantanen 2012; Fearon, Laitin 2000; Gibler et al. 2012; Lucassen, Lubbers 2012). Since the end of WWII, a new extreme form of nationalism can be observed, called neo-nationalism. It functions as a countermovement to economic, political, and social transformations caused by globalization processes. The causal relationship between crisis and nationalism is based on the process of political and economic shocks which lead members of a nation-state to blame outsiders, take on self-protectionist actions, and develop nationalistic behavior. Recently in Europe, many countries observed a rise in nationalism due to the economic and the refugee crisis. With the COVID-19 pandemic, many believed that new fuel would be added to the debate of rising neo-nationalism (Wang 2021: 21-24).

Even though the interplay of pandemics or natural disasters and nationalism has so far received little attention in academic literature (Bieber 2022: 14), one can indeed find many studies dealing with the role of COVID-19 for nationalism. To start with, Florian Bieber analyzes in his article “Global nationalism in times of the COVID-19 pandemic” the impact of COVID-19 on global nationalism and whether exclusionary tendencies increased during this time (see also Bieber 2018, Bieber 2020). Additionally, he deals with the ideas of how the post-pandemic world will look like. There are assumptions that a global rise of nationalism might be a consequence of the pandemic and the way national governments reacted to this global health crisis. But as Bieber points out, the opposite could also be plausible. Since COVID-19 is a shared global experience, and the ‘enemy’ is not another nation-state but a virus that spreads globally, cross-national solidarity and cooperation might increase (Bieber 2022: 13). In Bieber’s opinion, nationalism is a construct that is deeply integrated into the global system and applied by most societies and therefore, he argues, the pandemic will not fundamentally change this. He also doubts that the pandemic will guide us into a new era of global solidarity or that global networks will be destroyed by the virus. However, the fear, the lockdown, and isolation are emotions and memories that will stick in people’s minds and, consequently, shape the

post-pandemic world. He argues that minorities and vulnerable groups are likely to suffer more and become targets of exclusion more easily. In terms of global nationalism, he believes that the consequences of the collective anxiety people went through, as well as the political and social outcome, will lead to a stronger form of exclusionary nationalism in the post-pandemic world (ibid.: 22). In connection therewith, Woods et al. discuss in their paper about COVID-19 and nationalism the potential impact and the role of COVID-19 on nationalism in the post-pandemic world. For this, the article poses three main questions: (1) How should the relationship between nationalism and COVID-19 be understood, (2) will COVID-19 incite ethnic and nationalist conflict, and (3) will COVID-19 reinforce or erode the nation-state in the long run? To answer these questions scholars of nationalism, Liah Greenfeld, Chris Hughes, Cynthia Miller-Idris, Robert Schertzer, and Eric Taylor Woods participated in a scholarly exchange and discussed these issues. Regarding the first question, scholars agree that ethnic nationalism should be seen as a key factor in shaping the governmental responses towards COVID-19. They claim that COVID-19 will shape nationalism while believing that the most probable impact of the pandemic on nationalism will be the amplification of existing ethnic and national gaps. This goes hand in hand with rising xenophobic and racist behavior. Regarding the second question, Greenfeld and Miller-Idriss hold the view that the pandemic will amplify ethnic nationalism and that COVID-19 has the potential to increase the persecution of minorities, especially in the Global South. Considering the last question, Greenfeld and Hughes agree that the pandemic will erode global institutions and strengthen the power of the nation-state. Miller-Idriss adds, that the pandemic will probably erode fragile states in the Global South. Woods and Schertzer, on the other hand, refer to the threats the pandemic might pose for nation-states in terms of neo-imperialism or neo-nationalism. All scholars, however, agree upon the fact that COVID-19 will probably not erode the fundamental idea of the nation-state as a global political system (Woods et al. 2020: 809-810). Another relevant article concerning COVID-19 and nationalism is Zhongyuan Wang's work on the effects of the pandemic on neo-nationalism. His findings tell us, that during COVID-19, new forms of nationalism could be observed, namely economic, medical, and everyday nationalism (Wang 2021: 25-31). By economic nationalism, Wang refers to closed borders and travel restrictions that influenced the economy and lead to hamster-buying attitudes. This led to political hierarchy between nations in the pursuance of national economic interests (Wang 2021: 28-29, see also Sols 2020). With medical nationalism, Wang means the hoarding, hijacking, and priority access to vaccines in many

European countries (Wang 2021: 26). Eilidh Beaton et al. refer in their study on crisis nationalism to vaccine nationalism as one form of crisis nationalism which fits Wang's observation on medical nationalism. Crisis nationalism is, according to the author's definition, understood as the government's actions in prioritizing the interests of citizens during a global crisis while other countries might suffer from disproportionate distribution of, for instance, vaccines. Beaton et al. ask in this regard, whether such a behavior is justifiable and where the limits to this are. As a result, crisis nationalism cannot be supported in an unlimited manner and moral factors must be taken into consideration, since the duty to serve the basic needs of citizens does not allow the governments to neglect all responsibilities beyond their borders. "Global responsibilities are not extinguished simply because nations find themselves in a crisis" (Beaton et al. 2021: 297). Coming to everyday nationalism, Wang defines this as the increase of xenophobia, racism, and discrimination against national and ethnic communities, particularly against Asian and Chinese people (Wang 2021: 30), as has also been mentioned by Bieber and Woods et al. (see Bieber 2022, Woods et al. 2020). Related to this, Elias et al. explore the role of racism and xenophobia associated with COVID-19. In contextualizing racism under COVID-19, the authors argue that racism and xenophobia increased during COVID-19 against the backdrop of rising nationalism and populism that spread worldwide during the last two decades (Elias et al. 2021: 783). Especially ethnocultural racism was thriving during COVID-19, specifically against minorities, refugees, and people of Asian or Chinese background. The authors claim that racism and xenophobia are related to the COVID-19 pandemic in two fundamental ways: first, the contribution to an increased level of racist sentiments towards minority groups and, second, the environment of exclusionary nationalism, which is often interrelated to racism, in which the pandemic took place (ibid.: 785-786). In conclusion, exclusionary nationalism as well as economic inequalities during COVID-19 created conditions for the resurgence of xenophobia and racism. Moreover, they observe that this kind of racism usually takes place in digital space (ibid.: 789-790).

Turning to literature regarding the role of nationalism for the War in Ukraine, so far, academics have not dealt too much with this issue. Usually, studies analyze the role of nationalism during the war in civic and ethnic terms of nationalism, which are contradictory. Olga Onuch, for example, investigates in her article whether Ukrainians are becoming more ethnically and linguistically Ukrainian with the Russian invasion. Based on the assumption that societies form collective identities motivated by the threat,

she asks how nationalism changes in the case of Ukraine after 8 years of war, several crises, and the current invasion. Her argument however is that in the face of the war, Ukrainians are not becoming more ethnically Ukrainian, but are increasingly identifying with pro-democratic and pro-European attitudes, which indicates a civic form of nationalism (Onuch 2022: 54). Marnie Howlett, as other example, focuses on everyday nationalism of Ukrainians in bomb shelters. She argues that the attachment to the Ukrainian nation has grown since Russia's invasion. Her article asks how nationhood has been conveyed in Ukraine amidst Russia's invasion and what the role of nationalism is in this context. Her study found out, that nationalism has been actively constructed as a response to Russia's aggression. She concludes that everyday nationalism grew through the everyday practices of the people and that through the invasion, national symbols, especially music and art, were redefined, which needs further attention in the scholarly realm. Thus, national symbols are used by Ukrainians as one way to define, motivate, and support their nation against the Russian invasion (Howlett 2022: 64, 68). Another article is provided by Eleanor Knott. While studies usually analyze the war in terms of ethnic and civic nationalism, (see also Kuzio 2022), the approach of existential nationalism is interesting and crucial since it demonstrates Ukraine fight for its existence as well as Russia's fight of a version of Ukraine's existence. Thus, this perspective helps to gain a proper understanding of both side's intentions in the war. According to Knott, existential nationalism functions as a dyad: Ukraine is fighting for its existence, while Russia is fighting against Ukraine's right to exist. Russia's motivation is existential in the sense that it holds claims over Ukraine. These claims are cultural and national in nature but. extend the limits and transform into territorial and political ones, concerning Ukraine's right to self-determination. This is seen by Russia as conflictual for itself because Ukraine's existential motivations could result in an existential reconfiguration of its national imaginary, by imagining itself politically and culturally separate from Russia (Knott 2022: 46-47).

Regarding literature on the issue of nationalism online, one major contribution is provided by Christian Fuchs who deals extensively with this in his book "Nationalism on the Internet: Critical Theory and Ideology in the Age of Social Media and Fake News". He observes that nationalism is more frequently communicated via social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube. Therefore, the main questions his books poses are what is nationalism, and what is the role of social media in the communication of nationalist ideology? In providing a Marxist theory on nationalism, Fuchs presents two

case studies in analyzing the German and Austrian federal elections and their social media communication in 2017 (Fuchs 2020. 5-6). He claims that nationalism today is often defined in cultural terms. Social media platforms became a new sphere of political communication where these differences are talked about and presented (ibid.: 9,12). An additional significant work in this regard is the edited volume by Harald Hornmoen and Klas Backholm who discuss social media use in times of crises and risks. Since social media platforms are tools that connect people no matter their geographical location, the element of connectivity turns out to be very helpful for crisis management teams since they can engage with people who are affected by a crisis and simultaneously can get in touch with the public. Consequently, crisis management teams can listen and respond to concerns and provide direct support for those in crisis areas (Hornmoen, Backholm 2018: 3). Through empirical studies based on the RESCUE project (Researching Social Media and Collaborative Software Use in Emergency Situations) and theoretical background, this book aims to improve the understanding of social media usage in risk and crises. It provides input on how social media can be a useful tool for different communicators in crisis situations. The terrorist attacks in Norway from 2011, the European floods in Austria in 2013, and the spread of Ebola in West Africa in 2014 function as examples. The social media platforms used for the analysis are Twitter and Facebook (ibid.: 1-2).

As this literature review shows, a lot of literature regarding the relationship between nationalism and crisis is available. Especially regarding COVID-19, scholars investigated a lot about the impact of COVID-19 on rising nationalism, racism, and xenophobia. Moreover, scholars are concerned with how the post-pandemic world will look like under consideration of assumed rising nationalistic tendencies. In case of the War in Ukraine, the literature review is not so extensive also because of its recentness. Nevertheless, nationalism plays an important role as has been demonstrated by the articles presented. Concerning the dimension of social media, existing literature includes works that specifically address the influence of social media within particular crises, as well as broader literature that examines the intersection of social media, nationalism and crisis dynamics. In this sense, this thesis aims to contribute to the already existing literature in adding the diasporic perspective to create a comprehensive and profound work.

4. Poland

4.1. Polish Nationalism

This chapter explores the historical context of Poland and examines the distinctions between Western and Eastern perspectives on nationalism as a means to comprehend Polish nationalism.

Nationalism is a very broad concept that entails various forms such as political, economic, cultural, or religious nationalism. Besides these, one can distinguish between a Western and Eastern understanding of the nation, nationalism, and nation-state building. The Western concept of the nation holds particular significance, primarily for France, and for several other European nations, including Great Britain. The philosophy of Enlightenment and the political discourse of the French Revolution played a crucial role in associating the concept of the nation with the idea of popular sovereignty and the general will. It bases the connection of the national community on the commitment to the nation, on a democratically founded community of interest. This interpretation solidified itself the French Revolution, thus France with its republican model functions as ideal type in this regard (Lüsebrink 2009: 3-5, 10-11). The Western understanding of nationalism is therefore based on a skeletal framework of the territorial state, being political, social, or territorial nationalism, whereas Eastern nationalism is rather ethnic-oriented and thus based on culture, as already outlined in Chapter 2.1. This, consequently, has an impact on the definition of the nation-state itself. Whereas the boundaries of the nation and the state are equated in the Western understanding, the Eastern perspective sees the nation-state rather as a national state. In other words, it assumes that the ethnic nation and the political boundaries of the state are the same (Latawski 1995: 5-9). When the modern nation-state arose in the Western countries of Europe in the 18th century, East-Central Europe (referring to the following countries: Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia) was still consisting of pre-modern empires, characterized as multinational, multireligious, and multicultural political systems. Nevertheless, the idea of a nation-state also influenced the Eastern countries. Whereas in Western Europe, the formation went from a state to a language to a nation community, in East-Central Europe it proceeded from language to nation to state community (Zenderowski 2018: 137-138). The nation in East-Central European countries was usually created around pre-existing core *ethnies* which set the basis, as was the case in Poland or Hungary. Their symbols, myths, and traditions provided the national states with their

public culture, laws, and customs (Smith 2009: 44). Language played a special role in the definition of East-Central European nation-states since it demonstrated the central element of the nation formation process. Therefore, it was very important for East-Central European nations that all their members speak the same language, are monolingual and permanently reside in their own nation-state to uphold these demands (Kamusella 2018: 144-145). Hence, the nations were predominantly defined in ethnocultural/ethnolinguistic terms. Another important dimension that influenced Eastern nation-building was religion. While East-Central European territories lacked national state institutions, the church was the responsible instance creating integration of one *ethnie* and organizing social life. During communism, the church became a private oasis of national discourse where it was possible to manifest national identity and regain lost sovereignty. Churches still play a significant role in preserving and strengthening national identities of ethnic minorities. Particularly in East-Central Europe, its significance is heightened as it pertains not only to religious faith but also to the belief in unity and integrity of an ethnic community (Zenderowski 2018: 140). Additionally, East-Central European nations are often characterized by a retrospective mentality, meaning that these nations live on memories and the past coming from the traumatizing incidents that they experienced. Radosław Zenderowski calls this phenomenon “**the traumatic fear of physical extermination**” (ibid.: 142; emphasis in original) which emerged through fast depopulation due to mass emigration and the merge of neighboring or even more distant *ethnies*. Especially in the 19th century, these processes occurred in the case of Slovenians, Poles, Czechs, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Serbs, Romanians, and Lithuanians (ibid.). In other words,

[b]ecause the East Central European nations have lacked separate state for most of the modern period, nationalism in the region has drawn on a variety of sources of inspiration: religion, language, history, race and – last but not least – dislike of the oppressor. Therefore a highly polarized nationalism that separates the good patriotism of ‘us’ from the bad nationalism of ‘them’ is characteristic to East Central Europe (Roszkowski 1995: 15).

In the case of Poland, a turbulent history of a series of foreign occupation, partition, shifting borders, and periods of statelessness shaped its definition of nationalism. Thinking back to the 15th and 16th centuries, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth covered a huge territory, compared to the Habsburg Empire for example. The first half of the 16th century was called ‘the golden age’ since it was characterized by a stable foreign policy, religious tolerance, internal stability, and social integration, although it possessed immense heterogeneity (Augustynowicz 2014: 47). In the 18th century, two contradictory movements could be observed, namely the descent of the Polish-Lithuanian

Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire and the ascent of the Hohenzollerns in Brandenburg-Prussia and the Russian Empire. From 1772 until 1795 the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth went through a series of invasions with three partitions, where parts of the Commonwealth were given to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, which finally led to its dissolution (ibid.: 56-57). Afterwards, a long period of statelessness followed. In 1918 the Second Republic was established. However, Polish independence only lasted until the WWII, when Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland. In 1945, then, East-Central Europe was rearranged again, the Communist People's Republic was established, and Poland became an ethnically homogenous Soviet satellite state (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 83). The Eastern part of Poland was allocated to the Soviet Union while the Western part of Poland was extended by Silesia and Pomerania. East Germany became therefore 'polonized' (Augustynowicz 2014: 84). By the end of the 1990s, the Third Republic was established, and Poland became a modern nation-state transitioning from a one-party-based system towards parliamentary democracy. In 1999, Poland became a member of NATO and in 2004 a member of the European Union (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 83). Thus, Poland's scope and territory underwent profound changes which had a major impact on Polish nationhood and the development of Polish nationalism. According to its history, a shift from civic territorial to the ethnic model, back to a civic approach towards nationalism can be observed which will be elaborated in the following.

From 1569 until 1795, nationalism seen as loyalty to the national will was the dominant form. Nationalism was defined in civic terms since the nation was a territorially bounded community, regardless of ethnic or religious background, with a collective sovereign will (ibid.: 85). In the period of invasions and partitions (1795-1918), the political vision of the nation in civic terms was no longer possible to sustain because of the state's dissolution which, in consequence, led to the re-imagination of the relationship between the state and the nation. Therefore, the definition of nationalism started to transform into an ethnolinguistic and cultural one. Thus, nationalism was associated with the national idea which was oriented along shared heritage, culture, and language (ibid.: 86). The significant role of religion was inserted, further strengthened by the conviction that Poland had a unique and divine mission in Europe, often described as the 'Christ among the nations' (ibid.: 87). This perception was notably fostered during the Romanticism era in the 19th century. Romanticism

proclaimed the postulate of treating societies as being of specific and exceptional character because of their particular histories, and (...), [it] believed in equivalence of individual cultures, with their traditions, religions, myths and symbols (Królikowska 2018: 443).

Especially in Polish Romanticism, poetry had primacy over reality, so poets played a crucial role in shaping Polish national consciousness (ibid.: 454). Thus, religious worship created an essential space for Poles to affirm their sense of community. The belief set the structure of a narrative for the Poles to deal with their situation under the partitions and was simultaneously used as a framework for interpreting their entire history. Poles made the conviction of them being 'the spiritual leaders of mankind and the sacred instrument of universal salvation' (Walicki 1990: 30-31, in: Zubrzycki 2011: 28) their core narrative. In this regard, Catholicism is a pivotal element that creates the Polish national myth upon which the national identity is based (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 91).

National mythology is based on a specific telling history, one that overemphasizes some aspects of the past while glossing over or ignoring others, weaves various historical threads into a coherent fabric, and blend historical facts with more or less accurate interpretation of those facts (Zubrzycki 2011: 25).

In this manner, a collective can lay the foundation for its existence, its structure and its conviction based on such myths. Typically, these national myths are durable over a long time, shaping national identity and perceptions of the present, often reproduced through specific historical events (ibid.: 22,25).

In 1918, the Second Republic was established which also redefined the notion of nationalism into the idea of serving the objective national interest of the Polish state (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 89). In this sense, the Polish nation was reconceptualized as a community of culture, language and religion that is united by the same interests. Polishness was still defined by the combination of ethnicity and religion, however, more accurate. The prior romantic perspective was now criticized and could not be sustained after the defeat in 1864. A positivist perspective was applied which referred to economic and cultural self-improvement (ibid.: 88). The new category '*Polak-Katolik*' (ibid.: 89; emphasis in original) became the leitmotif for the Polish national identity, hence the ethnic-religious definition of nationalism became politicized (ibid.: 92). In this regard, the importance of delineation between 'us' and 'the other' for East-Central European countries worked primarily along this ethno-religious line (ibid.). Roman Dmowski, who can be seen as the founder of this kind of Polish modern nationalism in seeing the Polish nation as an ethnically Polish, unitary state, emphasized that being Polish also meant from now on to share the same goals and interests of other compatriots in terms of allegiance to the same Fatherland. In this sense, he combines two guiding themes within the definition of nationalism, namely the biological and romantic components (Ciunajcis

2018: 163). National interests and national well-being were then of greater value than the private ones (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 89). The nation became consequently the only “shelter for the individual, the carrier of the tradition, the factor unifying the state, and, more significantly, it was also an ‘axis of the history’ and represents the entire history” (Ciunajcis 2018: 164).

In sum, the definition of Polish nationalism was greatly influenced by its geopolitical situation. As has been demonstrated so far, three types of nationalism could be observed, as the figure below illustrates. To remind, as explained in Chapter 2.1, patriotism usually refers to loyalty to the state whereas nationalism is understood as loyalty to the nation or the people. In an Eastern European understanding patriotism and nationalism are understood as the same since there are no clear boundaries between nation and state.

PATRIOTIC TRADITION	DEFINITION OF NATION	FORM OF PATRIOTISM
Republican: Civic (1569-1795) The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth	Political (collective freedom)	National will
Romantic: Cultural (1795-1918) Partitions	Ethno-cultural (Romantic messianism)	National idea
Realist: Ethnic (1918-1939) The Second Republic	Ethno-religious (<i>Polak-Katolik</i>)	National interest

Figure 1: Kania-Lundholm 2012: 90.

After WWII, Poland found itself in a tense situation between conflicting discourses on nationalism coming from the Church and the Communist party-state. Whereas the Church claimed to stick to the ethno-cultural approach, the Communist party-state argued for a civic one according to the socialist model. However, the Church gained control since it largely shaped the Polish narrative around Poland’s suffering and martyrdom. Another advantage for the Church in this scenario was the election of Pope John Paul II in 1978 which led to the reproduction of the Catholic narrative on Polish history and national mythology (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 92-95). With his election and his proclamation that one cannot understand Polish history without Christ, the Pope served as an unofficial ambassador who represented his country abroad. In this way, he could be regarded as an

‘icon of collective Polish identity and as long as he lived, this identity would manifest itself mainly through religious rituals’ (Marody, Mandes 2005: 62, in: Kania-Lundholm 2012: 96). Thus, “*the Polish Pope* has symbolized close ties between the ethnocultural idea of the nation and Catholicism” (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 97; emphasis in original). In this way, he functioned as a political actor of the Polish civil society and revitalized the ethnic narrative, which led to the often taken-for-granted assumption that Poland is ‘naturally’ linked to Catholicism (ibid.: 90,98). Another influential aspect was the concept of isomorphism of language. In the wake of the Holocaust, Poland fulfilled the requirements for isomorphism and, therefore, reached ethnolinguistic homogeneity (Kamusella 2018: 147, 149).

After the collapse of the communist regime, the Third Republic was established in 1989 which brought many changes with it. On a political level, the system changed from a totalitarian regime to a democracy. On an economic level, the implementation of the free-market economy occurred, and on a societal level, changes from a dual to a pluralist system took place (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 99). During this era, Poland found itself aligning with the Second Republic and its interpretation of nationalism. Consequently, questions arose regarding the meaning of Polishness, national identity and patriotism, as there was no external ‘other’ against which the nation and the Church could unite. Poland faced a choice: either it aligns to the traditional perspective rooted in Catholicism or lean towards the Western orientation, thus defining itself as a secular nation-state in civic terms. Additionally, the definition of the nation-state itself changed to a political and administrative unit. The transformation into a modern nation-state impacted the discourse as well. The Church with its understanding of nationalism tied to a stateless nation striving for independence, clashed with the communist approach, which embraced the new understanding of a nation-state (ibid.). Consequently, a conflict between the ‘traditionalists’ and ‘open Catholics’ emerged, differing primarily in their views regarding the political role of the Church. While the Church’s influence diminished during this period as various discourses sought to counterbalance its dominance, the ethno-religious narrative remains present, with Catholicism continuing to hold a significant role in Polish nationalism (ibid.: 100-101). When Poland joined the European Union in 2004, the debate about national identity and Polish patriotism gained new popularity since culture was still the predominant factor along which Poland defined itself (ibid.: 109-111). At the heart of the discourse lies the uncertainty about how to imagine

Poland as a modern nation-state and how to handle the processes of national re-definition (ibid.: 116).

The central ideas, which in Poland imply the concept of “nation”, indicate the special, familiar, resistant to change and often prone to self-defense feelings against foreign groups of people. These fundamental features were not radically changed during the communist period or after the turning point of the year 1989 (Ciunajcis 2018: 169).

Taking a look at more recent times, the death of Poland’s former President Lech Kaczyński on the 10th of April in 2010 shaped the narrative immensely towards the stereotypical image of Poland as suffering by its former oppressor Russia. On his way to the commemoration of thousands of Polish officers who were murdered in 1940 by the Soviet NKVD (People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs), his plane was crushed in Western Russia and 96 people died. Immediately, the media related this event to Katyń, which serves as a symbol for the martyrdom Poland went through in WWII and referred to the plane crash as the ‘Second Katyń’ (Zubrzycki 2011: 45-46). Furthermore, tendencies towards neo-nationalism could be observed in Europe recently, as in Poland. Since 2015, Poland is governed by a coalition of right-wing parties headed by the political party PiS (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość) which is known for operating in a neo-nationalistic manner (Grzebyk 2021: 115). Neo-nationalism entails the desire to stop the transnationalization of European societies in arguing against globalization and technological processes that foster the dissolution of nation-states (ibid.: 117). Especially during the refugee crisis in 2015 neo-nationalist tendencies in Poland were present. Concerning the issue of relocation of refugees within Europe, Poland, among other countries, voted against it due to the perceived threat of multiculturalism towards the homogenous Polish national state. In this sense, homogeneity was a reason for not accepting foreigners because of their cultural differences in values, history, and religion in particular (ibid.: 122-123). This attitude cannot be confirmed towards other nations such as Ukraine, where Poland has become the home for many Ukrainians after the annexation of Crimea in 2014 (ibid.: 124) and as will be demonstrated later, with the War in Ukraine 2022.

In sum, the Polish national identity is permanently under construction and influenced by historical events and recent political events that shape its national understanding as has been demonstrated throughout this chapter. One of the arenas where these debates are heavily discussed and negotiated by the public is the digital one. But before diving into the digital arena, first, the Polish diaspora in Germany and the United Kingdom as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine will be examined to get a comprehensive understanding of all important components upon which the thesis is built.

4.2. The Polish Diaspora

4.2.1. Polonia

The unit of analysis taken for this research is the Polish diaspora. Besides the fact of my relation to and interest in this country as an under-researched unit, Poland is an interesting case due to its history and its geopolitical location which, historically and recently is important. Mobility has always been part of Poland's history. Even until 2017, the emigration rate of Poles was always higher than the immigration rate which makes Poland one of the five countries with the biggest minority abroad (Statista 2023d). Its diaspora has about 20 million members (Dziedziczak 2022). The term 'Polonia' describes the Polish diaspora abroad. Originally it refers to the Polish settlement in the US in the 19th century and described people of the rural and working class. However, after Poland's independence in 1918, the term gained popularity and the state realized the potential of its co-ethnics living abroad and established a diaspora policy (Garapich 2016: 275). The diaspora policy implies that

maintaining and developing multifaceted relationships between the home country and the diaspora shall be the responsibility of the entire nation and shall be pursued by the state administration, non-governmental organisations as well as members of migrants' family members and professional and other communities (Council of Ministers 1991 in: Nowosielski, Nowak 2022: 113, emphasis in original)

In 2002, the Polish government implemented a "Polish Diaspora and Poles Abroad Day", typically celebrated on the 2nd of May, which acknowledges the achievements of Poles abroad in contributing to Poland's independence, their loyalty to their Polish identity, and their support for their homeland in times of need (Polish Government 2019). Respectively, the Polish diaspora has three tasks abroad, including protecting the welfare of Poland, forming a pro-Polish lobby, and passing on Polishness to the next generation (Dziedziczak 2022). Polonia is thus constructed as a sort of second Poland, a recreation of the home that enables Polish diasporic people to return, at least spiritually in the form of memories. It functions as a sort of help for Polish diasporic people to find their home and sense of belonging abroad while maintaining their national identity (Garapich 2016: 278). The concept of Polonia is interesting not only due to its state-centric and national assumptions but also due to its temporal and spatial meanings. Since WWII the Polish Government sees Polonia as an extension of its interests (ibid.: 279). Poland constructs migration as a moral issue, which is why Polonia functions as a symbol that reintegrates the seemingly lost and unsafe diasporic co-nationals abroad. This is connected to Poland's history of partitions, loss, deportation, and suffering, as described in Chapter 4.1. The history of the Polish diaspora has been marked by the challenge of accepting on the one

hand, that Polish existence is tied to the sacred territory while showing loyalty to their homeland, on the other hand. In consequence, adopts these issues and builds a symbol of return around them (ibid.). With globalization processes, the Polish diaspora became part of a global civil society due to scientific and technological progress, international legal solutions, and education which aims at awakening awareness of civil changes and attitudes of tolerance towards different cultures. Interestingly, what could be observed is the contradiction between, on the one hand, the characteristics that move away from identification with Polishness in favor of dominant trends of demographic changes in the given country of settlement and, on the other hand, the desire to preserve one's national and ethnic distinctiveness as a sign of diversification in the country of settlement (Chodubski 2014: 7) Andrzej Chodubski presents various categories on how the Polish diasporic identity can be defined (ibid.: 7-8):

- a) Typically Polish: Maintenance of institutional contact with Polish communities and use the Polish language in everyday life.
- b) Bi-directional: Identification with Poland but no separateness is revealed at their place of work or residence. These people usually experienced a high degree of integration.
- c) Identification with the country of settlement: Adoption of cultural elements from the host country. This is particularly characteristic for those who lived in the diaspora for several generations.
- d) Two-way identification: Polishness is treated as a private sphere. Typical for this category are educated people who are well integrated in their country of settlement.
- e) Syncretic: Change of national identity according to the place one resides with adaptation to new cultural situations. This refers mostly to border-regions where several languages are spoken.

Accordingly, this categorization will be used to classify the Polish diaspora in the UK and Germany. The following two subchapters specifically refer to the Polish diasporas in the respective countries in describing the historical background, motives for Poles to migrate, characteristics regarding the Polish diaspora and the diasporic identities. In this way, the difference between both diasporas will be shown.

4.2.2. United Kingdom

The history of Polish migration to the UK has a long tradition dating back to the 16th century when Polish protestants arrived in England to study religious doctrines. Subsequent waves of migration occurred during Poland's partition period, especially in the wake of the uprisings in 1830 and 1863 (Makosa 2018: 138). Political migration from Poland to the UK characterized much of the 19th century and presented the first migration wave (Trevena 2009: 2). The interwar period saw another phase of migration, although the number of Poles who migrated during this time was relatively modest compared to the following wave connected to WWII. With the German invasion of Poland in 1939, London became the seat of the Polish Government-in-Exile which significantly impacted Polish migration flows. In this regard, the connection between diaspora and exile becomes evident. To illustrate, in 1940 there were 30,000 Polish soldiers and 3,000 civilians, whereas by 1945 approximately 95.000 Poles, half of whom were soldiers, were living in the UK (Makosa 2018: 138). With that, the British government took favorable steps towards the Polish settlement such as the permission for Polish soldiers to remain in the country or the transport of displaced people to labor camps. Further, the Polish Resettlement Act from 1947 offered British citizenship to displaced Polish troops on British territory that were fighting against Nazi Germany (Trevena 2009: 3). With the fall of communism in Poland in 1989, another migration wave took place due to the freedom of travel. Especially with the abolishment of visas for Poles in 1992, migration flourished. In general, the 20th century migration phase was characterized by permanent migration mainly because of political and economic reasons (Makosa 2018: 139). With Poland's accession to the European Union on 1st of May in 2004, many Poles migrated to the UK because the UK, as one of the three 'old EU countries' besides Ireland and Sweden, fully opened its labor market to nationals of the new EU countries (Poland, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, and Slovakia) (Trevena 2009: 6). Poles from this time onwards, were the fastest growing community among migrant populations in the UK and by the end of 2007, the Polish diaspora became the single largest foreign national group residing in the UK. In total, in 2005 it was estimated that around 340,000 Poles were living legally in the UK, with approximate calculations of 580.000 in 2006. Even though from the second half of 2007 a slowdown in migration numbers as well as increasing numbers in return migration to Poland can be observed (ibid.: 7, 8), in 2011 158.300 people from Poland were living in London only (Makosa 2018: 140). With, the exit of the UK from the European Union, which came into force on

1st of January 2021 the number of Polish migrants in the UK decreased. For the 900.000 Polish nationals living in the UK in 2019 (Statista 2023b) the Brexit referendum meant a lot of uncertainty and challenges for their future. Especially in the areas of education, healthcare, and standard of life, many Poles expressed concerns (Czubińska et al. 2018: 90,101). Consequently, the number of Polish nationals residing in the UK in 2020 decreased to 815,000, being even less in 2021, namely 696,000 (Statista 2023b). Nevertheless, Polish migration to the UK can be regarded as one of the most crucial flows in social and economic terms to shape the UK until today in contributing largely to the UK's composition, scale, and characteristics of immigration (Trevena 2009: 7).

Coming to the motives for migrating, most migration waves were a response to economic and demographic factors. First, the possibility of working freely in another country was in general perceived as positive in Poland (Okólski, Salt 2014: 14). Second, financial reasons were of major importance since the lack of opportunities in Poland as well as the desire for personal and professional development were considered as key factors. Hence, discrepancies in earning levels were often the primary reason to migrate (ibid.: 15). So was, for instance, the unemployment level in the UK in 2004 at 4.8 percent while in Poland at the same time 19.5 percent. This is related to the UK's labor market, which is about twice as big compared to the Polish one. Third, the UK was in comparison to Poland wealthier, visible when considering institutions, public health care or social security. Consequently, life in the UK was perceived as better and of higher quality. This sentiment was reinforced by successful story telling of relatives who already migrated (ibid.:16-18). Fourth, the Polish network already established in the UK due to pre-accession migration helped Polish people to get information about employment opportunities, living conditions, and the diasporic network, which fostered migration. This was supported by the media which portrayed life in the UK as valuable. For instance, the TV drama series *Londyńczycy* (The Londoners) illustrates life in London as colorful and manageable for all, independent of social status and background. With media influence, Britain and London specifically became well known to Poles (ibid.: 18). Another reason, especially for young people is education. As familiarity with the English language grew over time, British universities and colleges gained attractiveness. In general, British universities were highly regarded and provided well- developed admission procedures for international students (ibid.: 17). Furthermore, love is mentioned as another reason for migrating (Makosa 2018: 141). Additionally, the improvement and expansion in transport and communication, including cheap airlines

connecting both countries made it easier to travel back and forth (Okólski, Salt 2014: 17). In other words, the migration from Poland to the UK can be described as ‘right people, right place and right circumstances’ for both countries (ibid.: 1).

Due to the motives just presented, Polish migrants can in general be characterized as relatively young; the majority is between 18 and 34 years old. The male-female ratio is 56:44, so slightly more men migrate. Migrants are predominantly single, relatively well-educated, also in terms of English skills, hard-working, motivated, and capable (Trevena 2009: 11-14). Their economic activity in employment is very high, being 81.4 percent (Okólski, Salt 2014: 12). However, most of them are employed in low-skilled jobs, such as in hospitality, catering, agriculture, manufacturing or food, fish, or meat processing sector. In terms of housing, Polish migrants often live in privately rented accommodations which are overcrowded and characterized by poor physical conditions (Trevena 2009: 15-18). According to Pawel Makosa, one can cluster Polish migrants into four categories: storks, hamsters, searchers, and stayers (Makosa 2018: 143). By storks (20%) he refers to seasonal migrants who stay for two to six months to maximize their profits. With hamsters (16%), Makosa means people from Poland who arrived in the UK to accumulate capital they wish to invest in Poland at some point. These people usually stay for a longer period, working in low-paid industries, on construction sites, in agriculture or gastronomy. Searchers, on the other hand, are the biggest group among Polish migrants in the UK with 42 percent. This group is characterized by their willingness to work either in Poland, the UK, or another country in the European Union. The last category, stayers (22%), intends to stay permanently with the option to return to Poland to retire (ibid.). In other words, Polish migrants coming to the UK, especially from the post-accession period are

a young, sex-balanced cohort, engaging in family formation. [They are] well educated, with good English language capabilities. [They] mainly [make] use of the private rented housing sector, but with one in seven already in some form of ownership. Over 80 per cent are in employment, with a substantial number in self-employment. Industry and occupation distributions show a wide penetration of the UK economy, although still with a tendency to occupy relatively lower skilled jobs (Okólski, Salt 2014: 13).

But another group of Polish migrants is more frequently visible in the UK, educational migrants. In general, the UK is one of the countries receiving most educational migrants from Europe, and the second most popular from the international perspective. Educational migrants usually come from big cities in Poland, such as Warsaw, are from wealthy and highly educated families, and often use the migration chains that were already established by economic migrants (Andrejuk 2011: 292-294).

According to the categorization of diasporas presented in Chapter 2.2., the Polish diaspora can be broadly classified as a traditional labor diaspora. However, more nuanced distinctions can be drawn. The category ‘incipient diaspora’ is also applicable, particularly in the period following Poland’s accession to the EU. Additionally, ‘victim diaspora’ is applicable when looking at earlier times, as many Poles sought refuge in the Polish exile community located in the UK.

After describing the historical background, motives, and characteristics of Poles migrating to the UK, the following paragraph deals with the Polish diasporic identity in the UK. As has been demonstrated in Chapter 4.2.1 one of the contradictions faced by Polish diasporic people is the active engagement in Polish organizations and life, on the one hand, while being integrated with the local community on the other hand (Makosa 2018: 139). Being part of a diaspora can mean that diasporic individuals have more than one nationality they refer to and belong to. This is due to the influences that migrants experience and which shape their identity. Indeed, accommodation as well as neighborhood has a huge influence on whom migrants socialize with. Polish post-accession migrants often live in larger neighborhoods where a lot of their compatriots or other migrants live, which limits their contact with British people. Especially Polish migrants working in rural areas have little contact with the British. Besides this, the language barrier and cultural differences are other reasons why Polish people rather stay with their co-nationals (Trevena 2009: 20- 21). There are many factors, such as Polish music, art, literature, science, or food that support the culture of the country of origin. Especially through language, with the establishment of Polish Language Saturday Schools in the 1990s, customs, traditions, and history remain and were passed on to the next generation (Makosa 2018: 144). This leads to the fact, that the majority communicates only in Polish within their families or social environment. Another aspect connected to Polishness is religion. The Church is the most important patriotic institution which maintains the Polish identity in Polish diasporas. Hence, the church promotes national symbols, and religious emblems and gives the Fatherland a high status which is usually combined with Polish patriotism (Chodubski 2014: 10-11). Additionally, Polish cultural centers play a crucial role in cultivating historic memory and promoting Polish culture. In the UK, there are several examples of Polish cultural centers, such as the Polish Cultural and Social Center (POSK), the Polish Cultural Institute, the Federation of Poles in Great Britain, and the Polish Educational Society, just to mention a few (Makosa 2018: 139). The cultural centers are often the place where the Polonia expresses itself the most.

Whereas the Polonia was quite strong in the past, the notion of Polonia among second and third-generation Poles in the UK is not so much contested. Usually, these institutions have an image of being very conservative and traditional, which is why younger generations cannot identify with the traditional cultural centers (Garapich 2016: 293). Furthermore, modern technical devices such as television, smartphones, and the Internet foster the relationship between the diaspora to Poland. Nowadays, it is possible to watch Polish television and read Polish websites or newspapers. Besides, the Internet can be used to stay in permanent contact with relatives in Poland. In this way, the national identity is trying to be kept in the following areas of life: employment, housing, social relations, health, and education (Makosa 2018: 144).

In sum, the expression of a Polish diasporic identity depends on the generation, the mindset connected to the generation as well as the motive of migration. In terms of Polish economic migrants, it can be argued that contact with British people is rather limited. Polishness belongs to a private sphere while the focus lies on work. Thus, the Polish diasporic identity of economic migrants can be described as type a) typical Polish. For second and third-generation attitudes of biculturalism (type b) can be observed (see 4.2.1). Through the Polish Saturday school and British school, they have an attachment to Britain in terms of language, behavior, patterns, and attitudes but keep ties to Poland (Chodubski 2014: 9). When looking at educational migrants we see a different picture. Since the majority of Poles migrating to the UK are economic migrants, being Polish is an identity that is attributed to the Poles by the British. Usually, Polish students are equated with labor migrants, which is often irritating for them because their inclusion into British society is different. They have high skills, also regarding the understanding of British society and culture which allows them higher participation in daily British life. Contact with the Polish community is more frequent in the first stage of a student's stay abroad while educational migrants who stay for a long time in Britain barely have contact to the community of economic migrants. Often, Polish students even deny their Polishness, and for example, only speak English, also with other Poles (Andrejuk 2011: 296-297, 306). In this way they try to counteract the typical Polish labor migrant stereotype which is usually described as the "*plumbers who drink vodka*" (ibid.: 297, emphasis in original). Therefore, younger generations can be allocated to the type c), identification with the country of settlement.

4.2.3. Germany

This chapter focuses on the Polish diaspora in Germany. As done in the previous chapter, first, a historical review of migration patterns between Poland and Germany will be given, with a special focus on seasonal workers. Second, the motives as well as the characteristics of Polish immigrants will be demonstrated. The last part is dedicated to the Polish diaspora life and Polish diasporic identity in Germany.

Migration movements from Poland to Germany are not a new phenomenon but can be traced back to the 19th century when industrialization processes began. Thereafter followed a period connected to WWII. On the one hand, many displaced persons came to Germany, on the other hand, many Poles came that were pulled to Germany for forced labor. The 1980s portray another important migration wave that is characterized by the migration of so-called ‘Spätaussiedler’ as well as by events, such as economic deterioration, political destabilization, and the liberalization of travel conditions (Will 2016: 17-19). The group of ‘Spätaussiedler’ is very important as they represent one of the largest Polish-speaking immigrant groups in Germany. In the 1980s, almost 1.5 million ‘Spätaussiedler’ migrated to Germany (ibid.: 21). To clarify,

Spätaussiedler sind nach § 4 des Bundesvertriebenengesetzes (BVFG) deutsche Volkszugehörige, die unter einem so genannten Kriegsfolgenschicksal gelitten haben und die im Bundesvertriebenengesetz benannten Aussiedlungsgebiete nach dem 31. Dezember 1992 im Wege des Aufnahmeverfahrens verlassen und innerhalb von sechs Monaten einen ständigen Aufenthalt im Bundesgebiet begründet haben. (...) Seit dem Inkrafttreten des KfbG zum 1. Januar 1993 kommen die Spätaussiedler fast ausschließlich aus den Nachfolgestaaten der ehemaligen Sowjetunion. Seitdem müssen Antragsteller aus anderen Aussiedlungsgebieten (überwiegend osteuropäische Staaten) glaubhaft machen, dass sie am 31. Dezember 1992 oder danach Benachteiligungen oder Nachwirkungen früherer Benachteiligungen auf Grund ihrer deutschen Volkszugehörigkeit ausgesetzt waren (§ 4 Abs. 2 BVFG). (...) Sie sind nur dann deutsche Volkszugehörige, wenn sie von einem deutschen Staatsangehörigen oder deutschen Volkszugehörigen abstammen, sich bis zum Verlassen der Aussiedlungsgebiete ausschließlich zum deutschen Volkstum bekannt haben (oder nach dem Recht ihres Herkunftsstaates zur deutschen Bevölkerungsgruppe gehört haben) und das Bekenntnis (bzw. die Zugehörigkeit) bestätigt wird durch bereits in der Familie vermittelte deutsche Sprachkenntnisse (Bundesministerium des Innern 2007: 46-47).¹

¹ According to § 4 of the Federal Expellees Act (BVFG), late repatriates are German nationals who have suffered from a so-called war-related fate and have left the expulsion areas named in the Federal Expellees Act after December 31, 1992 by way of the admission procedure and have established permanent residence in the Federal territory within six months. (...) Since the KfbG came into force on January 1, 1993, ethnic German resettlers have come almost exclusively from the successor states of the former Soviet Union. Since then, applicants from other resettlement areas (predominantly Eastern European states) have to prove that they were exposed to disadvantages or after-effects of earlier disadvantages on the basis of their German ethnicity on December 31, 1992 or later (§ 4 para. 2 BVFG). (...) They are only considered to be German nationals if they are descended from a German citizen or German national, have professed exclusively German nationality until they left the resettlement areas (or belonged to the German population group according to the law of their state of origin) and the profession (or affiliation) is confirmed by German language skills already imparted in the family [my translation].

Due to their recognition as Germans, ‘Spätaussiedler’ received German citizenship quite fast and were therefore no longer distinguishable from Germans without a migration background (Will 2016: 23). From the Polish perspective, ‘Spätaussiedler’ were not regarded as full Poles, which is why these people usually urged to migrate to Germany. Moreover, they received extensive minority rights based on the German-Polish Friendship Treaty from 1991 (Kaluza 2002: 702). It states that persons with German citizenship in the Federal Republic of Germany who are of Polish descent or who profess the Polish language, culture, or tradition have the right, individually or in community with other members of their group, to freely express, preserve, and develop further their ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identity free from any attempts to be assimilated against their will (Loew 2014: 231). Thus, they never became minority status in Germany, but were regarded as a group of German nationality (Kaluza 2002: 705). This is related to the doubt about whether ‘Spätaussiedler’ even developed a consciousness as a minority within Germany as well as to the spatial distribution across the German territory due to various forms and the long history of migration (ibid.: 706). What makes ‘Spätaussiedler’ especially interesting in terms of diaspora identity, which will be discussed by the end of this chapter, is the fact that the younger generation was indeed socialized in Poland, but due to the migration process, they brought many Polish elements regarding mentality, language, and culture to Germany (ibid.: 701). Hence, their diasporic identity is especially ambivalent.

While before 1990, especially ‘Spätaussiedler’ and political refugees who intended to stay long term, were the ones who accounted for the largest share of Polish-German migration, the migration after 1990 is dominated by temporary labor migration, especially seasonal workers (Will 2016: 27, 56). Due to the Bilateral Agreement from 1990, Polish workers were able to take legal employment in Germany in selected sectors (agriculture, hotels, restaurants). In consequence, seasonal and contract labor migration developed dynamically. Until today, Polish seasonal workers probably constitute the most important flow of migrants from Poland (Kaczmarczyk 2007: 95). While seasonal workers are only allowed to work in Germany for up to 4 months a year and are mainly employed in the agricultural sector, contract workers are allowed to work for 2 years. After 2 years, contract workers are obliged to spend at least the same amount of time they spent in Germany in Poland before going to work in Germany again (Will 2016: 31). In 2004, after Poland acceded to the EU, seasonal labor migration increased. Overall, 60 percent of all permanent migrants in Germany came from only 3 out of 16 voivodeships, Silesia

(33%), Opole (20%), and Lower Silesia (8%). These voivodeships are characterized by their significant ties to Germany including long migration history, dense migration networks, and the high amount of people possessing dual citizenship (Kaczmarczyk 2007: 89, 104). They usually migrate to Western Germany, mainly the Ruhr area, followed by Bavaria, Hesse, and Baden-Wuerttemberg. Berlin takes a special position due to its geographical location (Loew 2014: 235-237).

Another important form of migration that can be observed both before and after the political changes in Poland, is spousal and family reunification. Spousal and family reunification was for a long time the only way for Poles to migrate legally to Germany permanently (Will 2016: 25, 28). An additional, but rather recent migration pattern, is educational migration (Loew 2014: 258). In total, Poles accounted for 6.5 percent of all first-year international students among foreign students in 2006 in Germany, which makes them the second-largest student group after the Chinese (Will 2016: 34). As has been demonstrated so far, one can assume that due to the many different types of migration and the long Polish-German migration history, there cannot exist a stereotypical Polish migrant (*ibid.*: 56). Nevertheless, it can be argued that the Polish diaspora in Germany can be allocated to the labor diasporas (see 2.2.) since the majority is migrating because of economic reasons, as will be demonstrated in the following.

When looking at the motives, mostly political and economic reasons are decisive when it comes to East-West migration in general (Dietz 2007: 27). Since 1993, East-West migration has gained importance due to legal regulations on labor migration, such as the aforementioned bilateral agreement. The most crucial factors are substantial wage differences, growing unemployment rates in Eastern Europe, and increased labor demand in Germany. Additionally, migration networks developed over time which contributed to the migration dynamics (*ibid.*: 28, 31). In the case of Poland, unemployment was mentioned as the most important factor for migration (Will 2016: 63). The reason for this lies in Poland's labor market which indicates a structural mismatch between the qualification on offer and the geographical distribution of vacancies (Kaczmarczyk 2007: 101). Moreover, the geographical distance between both countries contributed immensely since it reduces migration costs. Other reasons that contribute are formal and informal barriers, such as border controls, visa regulations, and work permits as well as culture and language skills (*ibid.*: 88). In case of motives particularly referring to short-term migration, reasons such as possibility to leave Poland without restrictions and the option to return to Poland are very attractive. Another factor is temporality. Because of the wage

and living cost differences between Poland and Germany, it is advantageous for migrants to leave their families only for a short time, earn money abroad, and invest it at home (ibid.: 99). Additionally, German migration policy restrictions complicates the situation for Poles to stay permanently. In this regard, the focus usually relies on improving the economic situation, but the center of life often remains in Poland (Will 2016: 28, 42). For seasonal workers in particular, besides the motive of better income, the interest in getting to know something new and professional training is an important reason to migrate (ibid.: 62-63).

Regarding the characteristics of Polish migrants who left Poland in the 1980s, it can be argued that this group is a highly selective one with typical characteristics of brain drain. Immigrants usually came from urbanized areas in Western Poland, the gender distribution was quite equal, and the dominant age group was 25-34. From the 1990s onwards, the migration pattern changed. The share of highly skilled migrants decreased, the age composition rose to 35-44 and people mainly came from rural or small-town areas. Concerning temporary work, the gender distribution gets more unequal. Men are overrepresented because seasonal work usually takes place in the primary sector, agriculture. Thus, men account for almost 2/3 of legal seasonal workers. The majority are married and most of them have a vocational school degree while 5.4 percent have a university degree. However, the share of women increased between 1995 and 2001. This is mainly due to spousal migration. In terms of housing, Polish migrants often reside in subtenants, in shared accommodation, or in hostels which fits the migration pattern of most temporary migrants. With the Polish accession to the EU in 2004, the educational level was on the rise again, which explains the increased educational migration. Moreover, the average age decreased to 20-29 (ibid.: 57-64).

In terms of Polish diaspora life in Germany, it can be observed that especially in the 1990s, a huge number of Polonia organizations were founded. Nevertheless, recently there was no Polonia organization established, nor is there a territorial concentration of Poles, even though the Ruhr area is probably where most Poles reside. The problem was that several umbrella organizations existed but one unified organization representing the entire Polish community was missing (Loew 2014: 267). Interestingly, the establishment of regional organizations instead of huge Polonia centers could be observed. Many local Polish clubs celebrate national holidays, remember, and draw attention to important historical events, meet for religious events like Easter or Christmas, and cultivate customs. In this way, they create a space for like-minded people (ibid.: 211). Regional

clubs in North Rhine-Westphalia are leading in terms of number and activity (ibid.: 272). But still, for many Poles, belonging to a local Polish life was often temporary due to the dominant migration pattern. In this sense, formal Polish organizations lost their importance for most Polish immigrants (ibid.: 211). This significantly influences the identity of Polish diasporic individuals. In most cases, diaspora members carry elements of both cultures within themselves. Given the diverse composition of Polish migrants arriving in Germany, there are numerous distinct ways by which the connection to Polish culture is maintained. A notable indicator of Polish identity in this context is the Catholic Church, as it often represents the primary visible link that migrants maintain with Poland (Kaluza 2002: 706-708). For centuries, the Catholic Church was considered the center of Polish identity: belonging to the religious community and regular participation in fairs and festivals provided support in the foreign environment and allowed networks to develop in the new center of life (Loew 2014: 274). Moreover, there are language courses for children of Polish origin which usually bring Poles together. Some organizations, such as the Polish Cultural Institute in Berlin, Leipzig, and Düsseldorf, as well as the Polish embassy and the general consulates demonstrate points of contact (ibid.: 272). In this sense, the Polish language is spoken in these networks, and traditions are retained and passed on to the next generation. However, the external characteristics of the Polish community in Germany are missing (Kaluza 2002: 708). One reason is the temporary migration pattern which allows for Polish migrants to keep their center of life in Poland. This has an impact on integration procedures. Since most Poles are from Silesia, which is regarding identity construction and belonging a complex issue due to its geographical location and history, one can argue that Poles in Germany are a relatively invisible group. This is because Poles are characterized by a close cultural proximity to Germans. Moreover, when Poles are deciding on a long-term migration, they usually integrate easily. As academic studies have found, of all migrant groups living in Germany, Poles have the most frequent contact with Germans at work, school, or with neighbors and friends (Loew 2014: 280). Nevertheless, a real trans-identity that includes both cultures to the same amount is rather rare, usually, one gains the upper hand. This is influenced by the decisions about where the center of life lies, how often one returns home, and which language one uses in daily life, as language is one of the most crucial factors in shaping identity. Most migrants use both languages, depending on the environment, length of stay, age, and cultural knowledge (Jeran 2020: 271, 272). Whereas in earlier

times, Polish migrants tried to hide their Polish identity, it is nowadays very easy to consume Polish content via the Internet or TV, such as 'TV Polonia' (Loew 2014: 274).

To conclude, the Polish diasporic identity can be allocated to type b) bidirectional, since usually Polish migrants make use of both. Additionally, type e) syncretic can be applied especially for people from Silesia, since they are from borderlands and therefore change their identity according to the place they are (see 4.2.1). The many ways Poles migrated to Germany in the 20th and 21st centuries, as well as the different legal options for legalizing their stay, and the various gradations of assimilation, acculturation, and cultural self-assertion in the foreign environment, have made people from Poland a very heterogeneous group scattered across the country (ibid.: 235).

4.3. Global Crises in Poland

The following two subchapters give a summary of recent global crises, namely the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine. After describing the main facts regarding the chosen crises, which in this case will only be addressed shortly due to the assumed general knowledge about them, their handling in Poland will be examined. In this way, an overall background of all necessary stances for the analysis part should be provided. At this point, it should also be made clear that crisis, as indicated in Chapter 2.3. is used as an umbrella term since the chosen crises are very different in nature and extent.

4.3.1. The COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is known as an infectious disease that was discovered first in 2019 in the Chinese metropole Wuhan. In January 2020 the disease was declared an epidemic in China and shortly after due to its immense global spread, in March 2020 it was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The pandemic is also often referred to as a crisis since crises are triggered by threats that lead to increased uncertainty (see 2.3). This state can shift the context in which politics act and occur which in these times, also referred to as critical junctures, lead to structural indeterminacy. The COVID-19 pandemic indeed fits all the criteria just mentioned (Woods et al. 2020: 808). The pandemic resulted in major health, economic, and social consequences, such as high pressure on health systems, shortages of medical supplies, overwhelmed hospitals, and an immense increase in global mortality rates. Economically, many disruptions were the consequence, such as job losses, business closures, and declines in the global GDP. On a social level, people had to cope with public health reactions such as lockdowns, social

distancing, mask mandates, and travel restrictions. Besides, countries made use of vaccine campaigns, which were seen as a crucial measure in trying to control the global pandemic, even though the distribution of vaccines as well as vaccine and testing strategies differed and were highly unequal, leading to medical nationalism (Wang 2021: 26). Still, COVID-19 is seen as an ongoing global health crisis since new waves of infections occur. Generally, the pandemic highlighted the importance of global cooperation when it comes to global health issues.

In the case of Poland, from January 2020 until August 2023 6.518.206 COVID-19 cases were confirmed with the Polish population of around 4 million inhabitants. Thus, 17,28 percent of the population was infected, while most infected people came from the region of Silesia, which is close to the German and Czech border. The pandemic occurred in 4 major waves, being November 2020, March/April 2021, November 2021, and February 2022. In total, 119,635 people died, mostly during the 3 death waves in November 2020, April 2021, and December 2021 (Koronawirus w Polsce 2023). People who died mostly came from the Mazowieckie voivodship (including Warsaw) and Silesia. To properly control the pandemic, it necessitates fast, controlled, and coordinated responses in the entire territory of a state which is however not limited to epidemic expertise-driven governmental actions (Drinóczy et al. 2020: 172). In March 2020, the Polish Government started with restrictions. Beginning of March, mass events were canceled, followed by the closure of schools and further restrictions on freedom of movement (closed forests, parks, beaches, etc.). On the 20th of March, Poland introduced the epidemic state. In October 2020, the whole country was declared a red zone (Koronawirus w Polsce 2023). This meant mouth and nose covering was obligatory in all public spaces, only take-away mode was possible for restaurants, education switched to remote mode and distance was to be held (Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny we Wrocławiu 2023). In March 2021, an extension of restrictions followed in the whole country, which were tightened by the end of the month due to high infection rates. One year later, in March 2022, most restrictions were lifted (Koronawirus w Polsce 2023). In general, the Polish legal response to the pandemic can be described as driven by “massive and chaotic legislation” (Drinóczy et al. 2020: 188). This arises from the temporary constraints imposed on the functioning of various public institutions, the use of mobile app for surveilling individuals in quarantine, and the legal penalties, both criminal and administrative when misconducting the rules (ibid.: 189-190). Besides, the Polish Government also used tests as well as vaccines to counteract the pandemic. In total,

35.924.946 (14.04.2022) tests were made while 58.023.689 (07.08.2023) people got vaccinated. The number of immunizations refers to the number of individual patients for whom an immunization record was completed in the medical events system. Additionally, the number of all vaccinations is counted, meaning both the first and the second dose (Koronawirus w Polsce 2023). In Poland, five vaccines were available (Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Johnson& Johnson, and Novavax) for free to all adults as well as adolescents and children with a minimum age of 5. At the very beginning, the vaccine campaigns were successful and there has been huge interest among the Polish population. However, as the program progressed, the vaccine uptake decreased (Malchrzak et al. 2022: 3-4). In total, the vaccination schedule was completed by 59 percent of the population, and a booster dose was only received by 30 percent of the population. This indicates a very low result, which is not only lower than the European average but also one of the worst vaccination rates in Europe, including the East-Central European region (ibid.: 3). Vaccination hesitancy is one of the biggest threats to the successful control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Vaccine hesitancy is triggered by several factors, including experience with vaccines, level of education, risk perception and trust, perceived importance of vaccination as well as religious and moral convictions. Additionally, vaccination campaigns are influenced and accompanied by a huge media coverage and attention which is why the acceptance level can vary due to the quality of media content (Rzymiski et al. 2021: 1-2). As a study by Piotr Rzymiski et al. finds out, the public knowledge and awareness of vaccines in Poland is relatively low, and factors such as age and to a lesser extent education are related to the level of awareness regarding the existence of vaccines, vaccine technologies, and the level of trust people put into them. Also, the fact that an increasing percentage of parents refuse immunization for their children, contributes to this (ibid.: 6). These low numbers lead to various consequences, such as a higher risk of local and national outbreaks. Furthermore, the War in Ukraine and the accompanying migration crisis pose a major health threat to Poland in this regard. Low vaccine rates (about 40%) in Ukraine and low rates in Poland reduce the state's ability to control the pandemic (Malchrzak et al. 2022: 1, 5). The following chapter adds to the topic of the War in Ukraine and its meaning for Poland.

4.3.2. *The War in Ukraine*

“On Thursday, 24 February 2022, we woke up in a new, terrifying reality” (EWL 2022: 3, emphasis in original). That day, the Russian invasion of Ukraine started and led to the largest migration movement in the 21st century. Over 3 million Ukrainian refugees arrived in Poland in a short period (Malchrzak et al. 2022: 1). Regarding the refugee profile, 93 percent of the refugees are female, with an average age of 38 years and carrying at least one child under 18 (63%). Most of them come from the northern part of Ukraine (36 %), which was attacked first and most (the region around Kyiv). More than half of the respondents of the Ukrainian refugee survey conducted by EWL possess a university degree (53%), and many worked in the service and trade sector before the outbreak (27 %). Regarding language skills, 45 percent do not speak Polish whereas 90 percent speak Russian at a communicative level. 36 percent answered the question of why they came to Poland arguing that it is the closest geographical and cultural neighbor to Ukraine, and therefore the best place to search for a better life under these circumstances. However, 58 percent intend to return after the war whereas 30 percent intend to stay in Poland. Regarding concerns, the most often addressed were in terms of finding employment in Poland (45%), about the situation and relatives who stayed in Ukraine (40%), and because of poor language skills (38%) (EWL 2022: 4-10). Additionally, the gender structure of the refugees, and the necessity to take care of the many children while finding a job in the Polish labor market poses the biggest challenge for many of them (ibid.: 12). Moreover, as indicated in the previous chapter, the overload of the health system due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, low vaccine rates in both countries and the high number of people that are clustered in specific regions throughout Poland complicates the situation. But the War in Ukraine does not only have an impact on Poland in terms of refugees seeking refuge in Poland but also in political and historical terms as will be demonstrated in the following.

Concerning Polish-Ukrainian-Russian relations, the political and historical context is of major importance to understand the effects of the war. Regarding Polish-Ukrainian relations, past events, especially from the 20th century, such as the struggle for control of the borderland between the states after WWI, the treatment of the Ukrainian minority in Poland between the wars, as well as the ethnic cleansing of Polish and Ukrainian minorities in areas of mixed settlement during and after WWII, still shape the contemporary relationship (Copsey 2008: 533). The border question is of special interest when remembering that Poland and Ukraine as nation-states did not exist until after WWI

(ibid.: 534). The so-called *Kresy* (borderlands) of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth included territories that today belong to Ukraine and Belarus. In this understanding, these parts share some of Poland's cultural heritage, especially because some parts of Ukraine belonged to Poland until the outbreak of WWII (Krasnodebska 2021: 192). As has been outlined in Chapter 4.1, Eastern European nations are guided by myths about their cultural heritage, so is the case for Poland and Ukraine. "Attachments to this common heritage have influenced Poland's contemporary foreign policy toward the region" (ibid.). Ukraine has always been historically the battleground between Poland and Russia due to its geographical location. Hence, the competition over the region started already in times of the Commonwealth and took on a different form today. The idea of the loss of Ukraine to Russia influenced Poland's geopolitical thinking until today since Russia is seen by Poland as a threat due to past events. With Ukraine becoming independent, Poland no longer shares a border with Russia, except for the Kaliningrad area. This reduces significantly one of Poland's major threats of the past (ibid.: 190). Thus, the fate of Ukraine as an independent nation became one of Poland's main issues regarding its ontological security and standing in the EU and internationally. "Since Poland joined the EU and NATO, bringing Ukraine closer to Western institutions and out of economic and political dependency on Russia, and to support democratic trends in the country has become a central foreign policy goal for Poland" (ibid.:189). The already mentioned "Second Katyń" in April 2010 (see 4.1) as well as the Ukraine crisis in 2013/2014 reinforced Poland's thinking in this regard (Zajac 2016: 154). The Ukrainian crisis in 2013/2014 can be characterized as one of 'the most serious conflicts in Europe since the brutal civil war in the former Yugoslavia, and the most significant confrontation between the West and Russia since the end of the Cold War' (Krasnodebska 2021: 205). According to Justyna Zajac, the crisis had multiple causes but from a neorealist perspective, it occurred due to the rivalry between the West, understood as the EU and the US, and Russia in the emerging multipolar world order in the early beginning of the 21st century (Zajac 2016: 137,138). The annexation of Crimea revealed that Russia had an interest in Ukraine and was willing to defend it, even with military means (Krasnodebska 2021: 210). Russia's involvement in Ukraine confirmed Poland's long-lasting concerns that Russia would not tolerate strong ties between the EU and Eastern countries. This particular Polish view had been a source of Poland's stigmatization and was often portrayed as 'irrational', 'paranoid', or 'past traumatic' (ibid.: 212). But with these events, Russia was officially declared a security threat to Poland which has not been the case

before (Zajac 2016: 151). Also, EU member states realized since then that Russia is a security threat not only for Poland but also for the whole European Union (Krasnodębska 2021: 213). And still, Russia is seen by many of the Polish population as a threat. A survey conducted in 2019 by Poland's "Rzeczpospolita" (Republic) daily shows that 45.2 percent feel that Russia poses a security threat to Poland (TVP World 2019). For Poland, the Ukraine crisis of 2013/2014 was seen as a chance to raise its profile within the EU, regarding its knowledge, networks, and political weight in the East-Central European region. However, Poland did not manage to reach the position it hoped for in being a leading figure in negotiating the crisis (Krasnodębska 2021: 219). This situation changed with the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. One can argue that Poland still fears to be Russia's next victim since the thought of being invaded can be described as omnipresent in Polish history and present.

Russia seeks to make up for this deficiency by spreading disinformation, applying more or less overt political and economic pressure, engaging in corruption, stoking ethnic conflicts, and reviving historical disputes between the nations it once ruled. When these instruments fail, Russia resorts to military force, as in the case of the wars in Georgia and Ukraine. (...) These trends are likely to continue in the near future and expose Poland's immediate neighbourhood to the risk of political and social turmoil – triggered also by aggression below the threshold of open warfare (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2016: 9).

This is why Poland strongly supports Ukraine in delivering weapons, taking in Ukrainian refugees, and voting for sanctions against Russia. With the Russian invasion, the claims that Poland posed a couple of years ago, namely that Russia is indeed interested in expanding its territory and trying to prevent closer ties of Eastern European countries with the European Union, could be confirmed and taken seriously which is why Poland acts as an important strategic partner in balancing against Russia. In this way, it changed its relation to the West and increased its geopolitical relevance, as explained by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Poland lies at a key junction in Europe, at the intersection of two geopolitical tectonic plates: Western Europe, institutionally embodied in NATO and the European Union, and Eastern Europe, largely dominated by Russia. (...) Its geographical location poses many challenges, but also offers unique opportunities to strengthen Poland's international position (ibid.).

In conclusion, Poland's response to the War in Ukraine is highly influenced by its history with Russia and Ukraine, its geopolitical location, and its fear of potential border threats. In consequence, Poland prioritizes safeguarding itself and its neighboring nations, such as Ukraine, against Russian influence.

5. Methodology

5.1. Methodological Approach

The method applied for this research is a traditional content analysis (CA). According to Klaus Krippendorff, CA is a scientific tool for research with which one can make replicable and valid inferences from texts to the context of their use (Krippendorff 2004: 18,19). With CA, content collected from either written, like letters, diaries, journals, or newspapers, verbal, such as interviews, songs, or radio programs, or visual, like films or videos, and material in printed or electronic form can be analyzed. Especially in the digital age, digital texts from websites or social media platforms build the basis for CA as a method more often (Hamad et al. 2016: 2). Its aim is thereby to analyze different meanings and concepts and their relationship to each other within the material while focusing on the researcher's understanding or interpretation. The main idea behind is to break down a large amount of data into small codes, categories, and themes and link them to each other to test a hypothesis or existing theory (ibid.: 13). When applying traditional CA, there are six relevant features according to Krippendorff. First, the material to be analyzed does not exist per se but emerges from the reader, the interpreter, and the observer who interacts with it. CA is about finding out the other's understanding of the material. Second, the material can be interpreted differently, which is why it does not have a single meaning or understanding. Third, content analysts must read the material from a different angle than the ordinary audience to guarantee multiple usages of it. Fourth, the analysts must consider the material's contexts and imaginations carried along which are not presented within it. Fifth, the analyst should decide for one context. In doing so, the number of multiple interpretations decreases which makes the analysis replicable (Krippendorff 2004: 23-24). Twitter, as digital platform that provides the material, offers in-moment content in the form of textual and visual material. This means that Tweets are temporal and the meaning changes with time. Thus, to understand the material properly, it is important to get a basic understanding of the Tweet corpus and the general context in which the Tweets were posted. This has been done explicitly in Chapter 4. The context-building process is regarded as the only way for researchers to fully interpret the results (Murthy 2017: 560 - 563). Finally, the analyst must present the result as explicitly as possible (Krippendorff 2004: 25). The following subchapter informs explicitly about the CA process and the units of analysis.

5.2. Data Collection and Units of Analysis

In most cases, CA is considered a quantitative research method since a huge number of documents is necessary to get valid results. In this thesis, the text-based data of the chosen Twitter accounts will be coded and therefore represent rather a qualitative approach. Generally, the CA process functions according to the following steps: (1) formulating a research question and hypotheses, (2) selecting a sample, (3) defining categories for coding, (4) training the coder and coding the content, (5) analysis and interpretation of the data collected (Herring 2010: 235).

Regarding step (1), the research question is the following:

- How is Polish digital nationalism portrayed by the Polish digital diaspora residing in the UK and in Germany via the social media platform Twitter and how did global crises like the COVID-19 Pandemic and the War in Ukraine influence its articulation?

Hypotheses which should be tested within this study are the following:

Hypothesis 1.1: The COVID-19 has a positive effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 1.2: The War in Ukraine has a positive effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 2.1: The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 2.2: The War in Ukraine has a negative effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 3.1: The COVID-19 pandemic does not have any effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 3.2: The War in Ukraine does not have any effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

The assumption, however, agrees with hypothesis 1.1 c) and 1.2 c) based on observations, events in real-life and literature findings.

Step (2), selecting a sample, has been done on Twitter in March and April 2023. The Polish diaspora will be analyzed in the United Kingdom and Germany through respective Twitter accounts. The UK and Germany were chosen according to the Polish ranking regarding emigration countries. The country most immigrated to is the US with an estimated 8.2 million Poles living there (American Community Survey 2021), followed by the United Kingdom (919.261 in 2021), and Germany (773.680 in 2021) (Statista 2023c). The US is not included due to the geographical distance to Poland and probable difference in comparability since I believe the diasporic activities to be different when living in Europe, being closer to Poland. By including two European countries, which however, are quite different in political, historical, and cultural sense, methodological nationalism is tried to be counterbalanced as much as possible, although it is especially difficult when working with issues like nationalism and diaspora. I, in the position as a researcher, am aware, that there are other regions, like Latin America or Africa, that entail Polish diasporas, however, due to a lack of available sources and material, the small number of members of the Polish diaspora in these regions and possible language barriers, I decided to not include them into the research. However, there is no doubt that these regions are of special interest specifically due to the small number of Polish diasporic people settling there and their reasons behind the decision.

The selection of suitable Twitter accounts for the analysis is based on my assumption about a valid relation between the chosen accounts and the Polish diaspora. Due to limited resources in terms of money, time, and technical skills, there was no option to track the activity of individual accounts and find out about their diasporic network on Twitter. Besides my own assumption, selection criteria were set up to identify suitable accounts. First, the number of followers should be at least 1000 and the number of Tweets should also not be below 1000 to guarantee activity and enough data from the account. The number 1000 in this regard was chosen because the accounts in general are not very popular ones since the Polish diaspora is a niche. But still orienting towards 1000 seems valid as a bare minimum. Second, the location of the holder of the account must be either

in the UK or in Germany to be representative. Third, there must be an obvious relation to Poland to identify the account as part of or added value for the Polish diaspora. This has been figured by the name and/ or description the holder gives to its account. Additionally, different types of accounts were tried to be combined to get a diversified but still comparable image of the Polish diaspora. The different types include the following: First category refers to a group account, meaning groups, forums, or other kind of platforms with a Twitter account that usually function as a bilingual media site on several topics regarding the Polish diaspora in the respective countries. The second category is an institutional account, referring to diaspora organizations in the countries. Diaspora organizations can be regarded as contact points for diasporic people where they can get information about their home country as well as the country they are now living in, engaging with their national culture, and feeling tied to their home country. Usually, diaspora organizations foster cooperation between the countries and provide educational work in terms of history, language, and traditions. Third category refers to a private, in this case, political person that has a connection to both countries. The political aspect in this context was chosen because Twitter itself is a rather legitimate and political platform. Hence, the research for suitable accounts started with a general online research according to the categories just mentioned. After finding out about Polish diasporic forums, diaspora organizations, and political persons in the respective countries, I began to check whether Twitter accounts existed and controlled if they would match the criteria. Throughout this process, I had to adjust the criteria according to what could be found on Twitter.

Accordingly, for the UK the following accounts will be used:

- **British Poles** (@britishpoles), is a verified Twitter account based in the UK and registered on Twitter since May 2015. The biography of the account informs that British Poles is “a leading bilingual media of the Polish community in the UK” (Twitter 2023: British Poles). Originally, British Poles is a portal that focuses on Poles in the UK from a cultural, historical, social, and political perspective. Additionally, the forum contributes to a positive image of the Polish diaspora in the UK and fosters Polish-British relations. This is done by various projects that intent to educate and strengthen the understanding of British politics among the Polish diaspora (British Poles 2023). British Poles has a large social media influence when looking at the number of followers, being 8.772 and the activity of the account, being 13.298 Tweets (28.07.2023) (Twitter 2023: British Poles).

- **Polish Cultural Institute in London (@PLInst_London)** belongs to one of the 25 Polish Cultural Institutes around the world that promote the Polish culture and heritage and build bridges between cultural and academic institutions in Poland and, in this case, the UK. The Polish Cultural Institute organizes events about Polish art, music, literature, theater, film, and history, provides resources like books and press, and offers language courses (Polish Cultural Institute 2023). The Twitter account is also verified and exists since March 2011. It has a huge influence as well; the number of followers is 7.418 with 12.847 Tweets (28.07.2023) (Twitter 2023: Polish Cultural Institute in London).
- **Piotr Wilczek (@AmbWilczek)** is the current Polish Ambassador for the Court of St. James since February 2022. He was born in Poland in 1962 and was the Polish Ambassador for the United States of America from 2016 until 2021 (Polish Government 2023). Even though he registered on Twitter only in January 2017, he already has 7.864 followers and a total of 5.172 Tweets (28.07.2023) (Twitter 2023: Piotr Wilczek)

In case of Germany, the research for suitable accounts was more difficult since it is not used that much as it is the case for the UK. However, following accounts could be found:

- **MyPolacy.de (@MyPolacyde)** is an internet portal for Polish people living in Germany. It provides several information about different topics, such as work, COVID-19, community, news, housing and offers a forum platform for discussions (MyPolacy 2023). The associated Twitter account has only 655 followers but 7.608 Tweets (28.07.2023) (Twitter 2023: MyPolacy.de). Even though the account does not totally fit according to the criteria mentioned, it still will be part of the analysis since it is the only Polish-German forum that has a Twitter account with an acceptable number of followers, but more important with lots of Tweets that fits into the category of social/ groups for the German case.
- **Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig (@PLInst_Leipzig)** is the equivalent to the Polish Cultural Institute in London. The Institute in Berlin is the headquarter, Leipzig is just another branch. Since the Institute in Berlin does not provide enough content, only the account from Leipzig will be used for the analysis. Besides the cultural aspects the Institutes follow, the Polish Cultural Institute in Berlin is also concerned with the political relations of Poland as part of the European Union and, therefore, tries to arouse general interest in Poland as

a country with all its history and traditions (Polnisches Institut Berlin 2023). The account of the Institute in Leipzig has 1.612 followers and 38.295 Tweets (28.07.2023) and exists since 2012 (Twitter 2023: Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig).

- Regarding the last category, it was not possible to take the Polish Ambassador in Germany **Dariusz Pawłoś** (@dpawlos) since there is no data available for the years 2020 and 2021. Thus, the account of **Doyen des CC NRW** (@ccNRWdoyen) will be used instead. Jakub Wawrzyniak is the Dean of the Consular Corps in North-Rhine Westphalia and general Consul of Poland in Cologne, Germany. It was the only private political person that has a Twitter account with an acceptable number of 667 followers and 4.207 Tweets (28.07.2023) (Twitter 2023: Doyen des CC NRW). The account exists since September 2018.

These six accounts will be analyzed over five time periods during the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine and compared in terms of content. Regarding the time spans, the thesis focuses on the years 2020 to 2022. The first time slot (01.02.2020-12.02.2020) was chosen because it was before the first COVID-19 incidences in Poland. It is therefore useful to analyze what kind of content was posted when there is no global crisis to get an overall idea of the account's content. The second time slot (05.11.2020-14.11.2020) refers to the first peak of infections (being over 25.000) of COVID-19 in Poland. The third slot (07.04.2021-17.04.2021) refers to the first peak of mortalities (over 600) due to COVID-19 in Poland (Koronawirus w Polsce 2023). The fourth time slot (01.03.2022-10.03.2022) refers to the highest peak of Ukrainian immigrants (around 100.000) coming to Poland due to the war (Statista 2023a). Thus, the periods were chosen according to crises in Poland since it is believed to analyze best the national attitudes of the Polish diasporic accounts towards Poland. Regarding the data collection, after deciding on Twitter accounts and time slots, the retrospective search function that Twitter provides was used. In this sense, the time period as well as the account were indicated to the search, and the data provided was stored in an Excel sheet, which is visible in the Appendix.

Step (3), defining the coding categories, is done according to a predefined classification scheme; thus, the approach is a deductive one where the researcher aims to code the data accordingly. The categories were established along the theoretical

framework where nationalism was defined (Chapter 2.1) as well as from Chapter 4.1 about Polish nationalism in which important aspects of the understanding of Polish nationalism and its meaning were elaborated. In this sense, exhaustive, mutually exclusive categories were established to be able to allocate a Tweet to a category (Hamad et al. 2016: 11). The categories are the following:

- Attitude towards the own nation (Poland)
- Attitude towards other nations (UK and Germany)
 - The use of national symbols (flags, especially in form of emojis)
 - The reference to historical events and narratives (war)
 - The reference to culture (language or religion)
 - Crisis behavior (COVID-19 and the War in Ukraine)

Hence, along these categories, the text will be analyzed and the frequency of how often an idea (nationalism) occurs in a Tweet as well as the number of associations expressed towards an idea will be measured (Weare, Lin 2000: 274). However, when working with social media, it is often the case that content is found that cannot be directed to a preestablished category, as planned. Therefore, a Combined Content Analysis (CCA) is often used. A CCA combines qualitative and quantitative methods and inductive and deductive coding procedures to stay more open towards the results the data give. This is,

[b]ecause text is always qualitative to begin with and the quantification of text alone is insufficient for successful understanding of content, quantitative and qualitative methods offer a more flexible alternative and dialectic integration of inductive (working from the data level) and deductive (working from the theoretical or hypothetical level) approaches (Hamad et al. 2016: 8).

In other words, this thesis makes use of traditional CA in analyzing text-based content from Twitter accounts in a deductive manner to test the aforementioned hypotheses and to answer the overall research question. However, the method of CCA is not fully excluded when doing the analysis; I, as a researcher, will stick to the categories as just presented, but if the data allows it, the CCA method will be applied for the coding procedure.

Step (4), the most essential and time-consuming step, coding, will be done with the help of MAXQDA and will be presented in Chapter 6.2. Regarding the training of coders, the coding process will be repeated several times to guarantee validity. Noteworthy at this point is also that Twitter posts can be either individual messages, interpersonal group messages, or organizational messages (ibid.: 10). Since the sample includes different types of Twitter accounts this must be kept in mind while coding.

The last step (5), the interpretation of the results, will be described in Chapter 7.

5.3. Limits and Challenges

When deciding to work with data from social media, researchers can get valuable insights about the beliefs, values, attitudes, and perceptions of users. This is reinforced by the fact that social media enables communication and collaboration among users without geographical, temporal, and system constraints. This leads to an immense amount of data which the researcher has to deal with, and it contributes to a very fast-changing environment where the context, in which a specific Tweet was posted, always has to be kept in mind to understand the Tweet properly. Additionally, users can upload not only text-based material but also visual and acoustic material to share their ideas, feelings, opinions, and experiences (Lai, To 2015: 138-139). This means different forms of information are provided by that platform which can be seen as a curse and a blessing at the same time. On the one hand, this kind of multimodality is very rich for understanding the user's position in a specific context even better since visual material often expresses ideas more clearly than words can do. On the other hand, this multimodality poses challenges when deciding to work with traditional CA. First, included hyperlinks and their trajectory cannot be captured. Second, the interaction of comments cannot be fully captured, and third, traditional CA is unable to reveal strategies of style or language used in entries or comments (Herring 2010: 240, 242). Due to these limitations, the study's aim is restrained to only capture text-based content posted by the selected accounts and analyze their Tweet behavior regarding nationalist attitudes in times of crises. Also, because of the thesis's guidelines regarding its extent and the researcher's limited resources a more profound analysis including links, visual material, and comments is not possible. For this, a mixed-method approach of CA and, for example, social network analysis (SNA) would be necessary.

When it comes to working with Twitter in particular, with the take-over by Elon Musk in October 2022, a new Twitter 2.0 era started which came along with many changes. For example, verification of accounts was made visible by a blue tick. Nowadays, it is possible to pay for a blue tick which fails the purpose of a valid verification symbol and complicates the search for serious accounts. Related to this, users who are paying get more access to daily Tweets which impacts the accessibility of data. Nevertheless, accessibility in general is easy on social media platforms, only a registration, which is free, an Internet connection, and a smart device are necessary. Other changes refer to fake news. Fake news demonstrates a huge problem when it comes to social media platforms in general, but especially with Elon Musk's version of Twitter. Twitter fosters the

freedom of speech in pleading for healthy conversations. Thus, it tries to be a safe space for free expression, such as the statement on the website suggests: “Twitter is an open service that’s home to a world of diverse people, perspectives, ideas and information” (Twitter 2023: Healthy Conversations). With Twitter 2.0 the commitment to a public conversation increased giving “everyone the power to create and share ideas and information, instantly without barriers” (Twitter 2022). In consequence, a lot of fake news were spread immediately due to not valid verification and no clear boundaries to control the Tweets. Another factor that influenced the analysis is the limitations due to the retrospective search function in connection with the possibility of deleting Tweets. With the special search function on Twitter, one is able to search for specific Tweets according to accounts, periods, or keywords. Since it is possible to delete Tweets there is no guarantee that all Tweets according to the search criteria are presented and so there is no option to control that. In this sense, Tweets might be missing, and it has to be accepted that it is only possible to work with the content the search function is providing. Furthermore, it is not possible to see retrospective retweets but only Tweets the holder of the account posted himself. Thus, with a retrospective Twitter analysis, it is impossible to understand networks of accounts that retweet each other’s Tweets, which is also why the aim of this thesis is limited only content-based analysis and no network analysis. Finally, there must be awareness about the fact that Twitter as a platform is used differently in the countries chosen which affects the analysis, especially in the sense of comparability of accounts. Whereas in the UK, Twitter is a highly used platform, in Germany and Poland other platforms like Facebook and Instagram are used more often (Reuters 2022: 63, 81). Nevertheless, Twitter and CA seem to be the right platform and method for the research interest due to Twitter’s short text-based focus as a microblogging provider (see 6.1) and CA’s aim to analyze content with its context.

6. Analysis of Social Media Activity

6.1. Diaspora Engagement on Social Media

This chapter aims to establish connections among the themes explored throughout this thesis. It specifically addresses the concepts of digital diaspora and digital nationalism within the context of Poland. The goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics involving social media, diaspora engagement and digital nationalism. Subsequently, the insights gathered in this chapter will be applied in the forthcoming analysis of the Polish Twitter landscape.

To begin, social media is a collective term for offerings based on digitally networked technologies that enable people to access information of all kinds as well as to establish and maintain social relationships (Taddicken, Schmidt 2022: 5). This is accomplished through activities such as content creation, publication, commenting, annotation, and content forwarding or subscription to something or someone and networking with others (ibid.: 21-25). Social media encompasses various types, including social media platforms (e.g., social networks, forums, and user-generated content platforms), personal publishing websites (such as blogs and podcasts), instant messaging providers, chats, and wikis (ibid.: 7-12). What all social media types have in common is their role in facilitating interactions that involve collaboration, information dissemination and relationship maintenance, all of which are visible through the communication processes occurring on these sites (Ebersbach et al. 2016: 37).

When examining the use of social media in Poland, the UK and Germany, notable differences emerge. In Poland, most citizens prefer smartphones (80%) as their primary device for accessing news. The War in Ukraine and the accompanying refugee crisis brought about a change in media behavior. Prior to the conflict, interest in news was declining due to increased government pressure on independent media outlets. Currently, the primary source for accessing news is mainly online (80%), and social media plays a significant role, with 55 percent of the population using it. The most prominent social media channels in Poland include Facebook, YouTube, and Facebook messenger, with Twitter having a less pronounced presence (Reuters 2022: 94- 95). In the UK, people also use smartphones to stay informed (64%) and consume news online (73%) and via social media (38%). The leading social media channels in the UK include Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube, and Instagram (ibid.: 62-63). In Germany, smartphones are the preferred devices for news gathering (57%) while online news consumption at 68 percent

and pure social media news consumption at 32 percent. Twitter ranks fifth among the most used social media platform for news, following Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, and Instagram (ibid.: 80-81). The facts reveal that, in all three countries, smartphones are the preferred devices for news and information gathering, and social media and online platforms are highly influential. However, Twitter usage varies among these countries, which explains the selection of Twitter accounts (see 5.2.).

Twitter², the chosen platform for this analysis, was established in 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, and Noah Glass, initially as an internal communication research project. Within short time, Twitter faced a huge exponential growth. By the end of 2009, it already had 18 million monthly users and became one of the most popular social media websites (Marciniak 2019: 14- 25). Twitter was conceived by its founders not just as a social media platform but as a tool for communication and staying informed, as reflected in its motto: “Twitter is what’s happening and what people are talking about right now” (Twitter 2023: About). The main tiers that helped Twitter becoming such a tool are viewing, sharing, and connecting (Marciniak 2019: 35). With the focus being on daily and recent news, which are expressive, appellative, and coordinated as well as with key features including the ability to follow and be followed by others, comment on and share news through retweets, and subscribe to specific channels based on keywords, Twitter became perfectly usable via mobile devices and provided in this way an asynchronous real-time medium that combines microblogging with social networking, chatting and blogging functionalities (Ebersbach et al. 2016: 83-84). It fits into the category of personal publishing (see above), as it is a microblogging service where content consists of short messages presented chronologically backwards in timeline. Nevertheless, it shares some characteristics with networking platforms, such as Facebook, as explicit social connections shape the content user encounter. The central tool on Twitter is the Tweet, a public message limited to 280 signs that anyone can read. Once posted, a Tweet cannot be edited but can be deleted any time. A Tweet may also include a link, where Twitter provides a short URL to ensure it remains within the 280-character limit. Users must create an account, as is typical for social media platforms, and follow other users to engage with Twitter content created by others (ibid.: 87-88). Hence, there is no single, unified space where all user conversations are bundled; each user creates a personalized selection of contacts and information. Depending on whom one follows,

² At the end of July 2023 Twitter was renamed to ‘X’, however, since data collection was done prior, I stick to the name Twitter.

users can quickly catch up with current events happening worldwide. Since the Tweets are very short, it is easy to get many explicit information in a short amount of time. With the sharing (retweet) function information will spread even quicker and therefore reaches a broader audience. Additionally, users can connect with like-minded individuals based on shared interests and beliefs. Twitter's hashtag (#) feature allows anyone to discover information on a specific topic, and users can interact with each other by mentioning (@) other user's names to initiate conversations (Marciniak 2019: 36- 43). Thus, Twitter is often seen as a "starting place for digging deeper into the events and ideas one finds most interesting" (ibid.: 36). In comparison to Facebook or Instagram, the other two most popular social media websites, Twitter can be categorized as a legitimate and trusted platform that focuses on information gathering and sharing. In this regard, it typically attracts user with academic backgrounds who are interested in politics and global issues. For instance, in Germany, it is especially used among young men with an academic background living in urban areas (Ebersbach et al. 2016: 89). By facilitating access to information via mobile devices, Twitter has become an ideal medium for disseminating important information during times of crisis. It has also become a vital tool for coordinating and sharing information among political and social movements. Additionally, Twitter supports the exchange of professional information (ibid.: 90). Moreover, "Twitter provides regular people the same platform as those in positions of power" (Marciniak 2019: 11). In this regard, Twitter serves as a platform that enables users to access content not only from private individuals but also from organizations, political instances, companies or celebrities. This variety is also taken into consideration in the selection of Twitter accounts, as explained in Chapter 5.2. Due to Twitter's focus on news, viewing, sharing, and connecting, it is a suitable social media platform for this analysis, particularly in the context of times of crisis marked by political and social consequences. The aim is to capture the national attitudes of the Polish diaspora regarding these situations.

The role of social media platforms has generated considerable attention in recent years. These platforms, designed to connect individuals regardless of their geographical location, have proven to be particularly valuable during times of crises (Hornmoen, Backholm 2018: 3). In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, social media played a crucial role in disseminating knowledge and information at both the national and international level. This had both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, it facilitated rapid information gathering, which was beneficial. On the other hand, it often

led to information overload and the spread of misinformation. Additionally, social media platforms became the primary means to reduce isolation and boredom, enabling people to stay in touch with family and friends during lockdown (González-Padilla, Tortolero-Blanco 2020: 120-121). As a result, individuals spent more time on their mobile devices, a trend that was also observed in Poland. Prior to the pandemic, 80 percent of adult Poles spent at least an hour a day with their phones, with 28 percent dedicating two to three hours daily. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, more than half, or 56.5 percent, reported increased phone usage, with 30 percent spending two to four hours and 54.3 percent spending more time on the Internet. The main purpose for increased phone and Internet usage were personal reasons, such as staying in touch with others (Raport Krajowego Rejestru Długów 2020: 2,4).

When examining the role of social media in the context of the War in Ukraine, Laviniu Bojor and Alin Cîrdei referred to it as the ‘first social media war’ (Bojor, Cîrdei 2022: 298) the world has ever seen due to technological capabilities that transmit real-time data. Both Russia and Ukraine effectively used social media in their favors. While Russia used false narratives such as the ‘Nazification of Ukraine’ (ibid.: 299) or the threat posed by NATO extension to the East, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky actively engaged on Twitter, generating global sympathy for Ukraine. In documenting their daily life under bombings, expressing the tragedy they endured and showcasing brave soldiers, Ukraine gained the compassion of the international community (ibid.: 299-300). Thus, the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine emphasize the crucial role of digital media plays in shaping national responses, highlighting the need to comprehend the changing dynamics of nationalism in the digital media era (Yusupova, Rutland 2021: 326). In the light of these developments, digital media in contemporary times is perceived by many scholars as decisive factor contributing to the resurgence of nationalism (Mihelj, Jiménez-Martínez 2019: 332). Social media platforms have become an integral part of our daily lives, fostering communication and interaction within an online environment. However, the impact of these platforms can only be fully grasped in the given socio-political context. Given then multimodal nature of social media platforms, they significantly influence the way people think, act, and contribute to the formation of public discourses, transcending national boundaries (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 121, 123). Thus,

[t]he internet with its non-territorial character can be defined as one of the core forces of globalizing processes that would strongly contribute to the erosion of the nations and national integrity. It is not valid to accept that people who identify with a given nation are those who inhabit the same space, nor is it the case that the sense of collectively shared identity, memory, common myths and representations can be ascribed to one territory. Therefore, the very idea of the nation is put against increasing global processes and new media dynamics. However, an increasing number of studies in recent years show

that predictions about the role of global patterns in threatening the cultural integrity of nation are not entirely true, for in many cases the internet is used to strengthen rather than weaken national identity (ibid.: 126).

Consequently, social media platforms have faced criticism for deepening nationalist attitudes, particularly during times of crisis, as they offer a space for the promotion and dissemination of highly visible and exclusive forms of nationalism. Additionally, they reproduce nationalism in a banal and everyday sense³ (Mihelj, Jiménez-Martínez 2019: 332, 337). This phenomenon is mainly because of the participatory nature of social media platforms, coupled with the absence of fact-checking procedures, which creates a fertile environment for individuals to propagate extremist views and disseminate misinformation online. Consequently, the discourse surrounding digital nationalism has evolved from being a niche topic discussed primarily by a limited group of media and nationalism experts to a widely recognized and debated phenomenon within mainstream media and communication studies (ibid.: 333-334). Digital nationalism can be defined accordingly as

an 'umbrella' term encompassing all forms of everyday, user-generated, and elite-driven nationalism which use the Internet and social media to create, sustain and project specific ideas of the nation and/or intend to mobilize support for a specific vision of nationhood. Such definition of digital nationalism would by extension also entail the idea of digital national identity – self-identification with and a sense of belonging to the nation created, recreated and expressed online (Ahmad 2022: 310, see also 2.1.).

As a result of sharing memories and recollecting remembrances as forms of digital nationalism, a phenomenon known as cybernations emerges. Cybernations can be perceived as virtual communities (ibid.: 310). It offers a unique space for national imagination and the construction of community boundaries from a bottom-up perspective. The convenience of being able to participate in digital platforms from anywhere and at any time makes them an appealing means to engage in political activities. Simultaneously, this engagement fosters a sense of purpose and belonging within the digital sphere (Yusupova, Rutland 2021: 327). The reason behind is the possibility to express and create a national identity free from geographical and territorial constraints (Ahmad 2022: 308). Culture is seen as the primary criteria that defines belonging, thereby reproducing dominant concepts of national identity (Kania-Lundholm 2012: 129). By engaging in this digital arena users become both producers and consumers of knowledge and information, resulting in a rapid extension of a global audience. Consequently, nationalism takes on a multifaceted character, with concepts such as nation, identity and belonging undergoing redefinitions due to the absence of borders in the global audience, leading to the

³ “Nationalism in the banal and everyday sense is a stable and taken for granted element of social life; it provides the basic ‘forms’ for thinking about the world around us” (Mihelj, Jiménez-Martínez 2019: 335).

confrontation of various forms of nationalism within the global landscape (Alonso, Oiarzabal 2010: 8). This phenomenon is then especially used by marginalized groups and diasporas, for whom platforms like Twitter and Facebook provide the ideal vehicle to create, express and shape their interpretations of nationalism (Ahmad 2022: 311).

When individuals migrate, they are confronted with various challenges associated with navigating their way through a new culture while maintaining ties to their culture of origin. This process influences their identity formation, as has been outlined in the Chapters 4.2.2. and 4.2.3. It is important to note that our identity is socially constructed and is, therefore, shaped by the relationship to other people and things (Diamandaki 2003: 2).

One of the most interesting ‘unintended consequences’ of the Internet has been the creation of mediated social networks of sociability and collective belonging, populated by an ever-increasing number of individuals of different national origins and backgrounds (ibid.: 1).

Hence, the Internet has fundamentally altered the way we construct our identities, as online spaces introduce new dynamics for identity formation, membership and belonging (ibid.: 2, 11). This transformation also impacts the diaspora paradigm, particularly in the context of migration, belonging and identity in the digital era (Candidatu, Pozanesi 2022: 262). New technologies have empowered diaspora communities to form online networks to deal with their complex relationship with both their home and host country (Brinkerhoff 2009: 12). This phenomenon is referred to as digital diasporas (see also 2.3). Digital diasporas are understood as online networks used by diasporic groups to reconstruct their identities, exchange opportunities, disseminate their cultural heritage, exert influence on policies in the home and host countries and initiate discussions surrounding shared interests (of political, economic, religious, and social nature), all facilitated through electronic devices (Alonso, Oiarzabal 2010: 11, see also 2.3.). Thus, the connectivity offered by the Internet enables diasporas to establish a digital diasporic identity. On a broader scale, a virtual community can emerge from these digital diasporic identities when individuals with the same ethnic background or national origin within the host country come together (Laguerre 2010: 50). At this point, the concepts of digital diaspora and digital nationalism converge, as digital diasporas create communities of belonging that strengthen their link to their country of origin, but simultaneously establishing new relations and networks of solidarity within their host country (Candidatu, Pozanesi 2022: 266). In this way,

[d]igital diasporas can ease security concerns in both the homeland and host society, improve diasporans' quality of life in the host society, and contribute to socio-economic development for their families and compatriots in the homeland. The interactive components of the Internet enable the creation of cyber-communities that connect dispersed populations and provide solidarity among members. Members use discussion forums to disseminate information about the homeland faith and/or culture; to reinforce or recreate identity to make it more relevant and sustainable across generations in diaspora; and to connect to and participate in homeland relationships, festivals, and socio-economic development (Brinkerhoff 2009: 13-14).

In doing so, diasporas have gained increased relevance in the realm of conflicts. Reasons for this are: (1) the rise of new patterns of conflict in recent years, (2) the fast increase of war refugees, (3) the high speed of communication and mobility, and (4) the expanded production of cultural and political boundaries (Demmers 2002: 86). Especially, the acceleration of communication and mobility enables diasporas to maintain social ties to their societies of origin and settlement, allowing them to participate in conflicts occurring in their homeland by providing financial support, arms, and sharing their viewpoints (ibid.: 88, 89). Moreover, with the Internet the meaning of space and time has changed. The sense of proximity transforms since there are no geographical restrictions regarding interaction in the digital sphere. This is additionally reinforced by video call and teleconferencing options (Ros 2010: 27). Furthermore, the rapid dissemination of news, tweets, posts, and other content online has facilitated quick communication interactions, enabling the access of real-time data (ibid.: 34). Nevertheless, people residing in the homeland physically will perceive situations of conflict differently than from those experiencing them online. In consequence, differences in attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions emerge affecting the conflict and its resolution (Demmers 2002: 95). A noteworthy aspect in this context, considering the concepts previously introduced, is that national borders are seemingly imperceptible in the digital sphere. But still these boundaries are effectively delineated through user's behavior, including language use and the display of ethnic belonging which enables the creation of in- and out-groups (see 2.3.). Therefore, even in times of crisis, the nation-state remains the dominant paradigm, also online (Kissau, Hunger 2010: 260).

Turning to the Polish digital diaspora and Polish digital nationalism, a study by Magdalena Kania-Lundholm and Simon Lindgren provide valuable insights which will be pointed out in the following. The study also functions as first impressions what can be expected in the analysis. Poland, as one of the most ethnically homogenous post-socialist countries, faces challenges related to its national self-identity, particularly since its EU-accession, which is also extensively debated online (Kania-Lundholm, Lindgren 2017: 293). As described in Chapter 4.1., nationalism played a crucial role in liberating Poland

from the communist regime in 1989, yet conflicting visions of ethnic-cultural and civic nationalism continue to determine Poland's understanding and redefinition of nationalism (ibid.: 294, 297). Patriotism, defined as the love to the Motherland, in the Polish case referring to national symbolism, martyrdom and the defense of national values, has often been used to define inclusion and exclusion boundaries within the national community (ibid.: 294, 301). According to the authors, the discussion taking place on the forum website forum.gazeta.pl moved along the fine line between Polish national and European identity (ibid.: 304). On the one hand, the discussion revolves around the ethnic-cultural understanding of the nation and national identity rooted in the past. This perspective portrays the Polish nation as a community defined by shared blood and ethnicity that suffered but survived difficult times (see also 4.1.). Key concepts in this discourse include 'blood', 'shame', 'homeland', 'together', and time references such as 'long ago'. On the other hand, the debate emphasizes the new geopolitical context in which Poland finds itself, where the nation is constructed along civic terms. Here, the focus is on the present and the future rather than the past. Dominant concepts include 'Europe', 'Germany', 'citizens', and 'modern'. The authors conclude that the debate is shaped by a discourse about the re-definition of patriotism along civic terms, as a form of citizens' commitment to an independent democratic country (ibid.: 301). It takes place in a contested terrain where contradictory visions of the nation and the national identity are discussed online (ibid.: 299). Hence, there is the need for Poles to redefine their national identity which is usually done along the concept of patriotism. However, this endeavor poses a dilemma, because

being a modern nation not only implies acknowledgment of the traits of national identity that make each nation-state unique and different from others. It also means the commitment to challenges, such as constructing a national and state identity that can be acknowledged and recognised globally. In other words, the modern international system, which countries such as Poland have been struggling to be a part of, requires adjustment to the standards of the modern, rational, objective, and developed state. These struggles are present in the analysed online discussions (ibid.: 305).

The study contributes to the issues discussed earlier in this chapter, confirming that the national discourse is indeed reproduced within the expanding global digital sphere. This highlights the Internet's capacity to stimulate the mobilization of national groups and facilitate the exchange of ideas and debates among individuals who meet online to discuss their national belonging. Accordingly, the debate surrounding national identity, belonging, or more explicitly, patriotism in the Polish case, concerns the internal nation-state but also those who live in a diaspora (ibid.: 306-307).

6.2. Twitter Analysis

6.2.1. Coding System

This chapter means to give an overview of the codes used for the analysis, including definitions of the codes and examples from the Tweets for proper clarification. In total, 8 main codes with several sub-codes were used. This is all presented comprehensively in the figures below. As demonstrated, the first three main codes refer to the countries chosen for the analysis, being Poland, Germany, and the UK. They function as main codes simply to identify content related to the countries as indicated in Chapter 5.2. (referring to attitude towards other countries and attitude towards own country). All the three main codes have a subcategory which is called respectively '[country] related', which entails further subcategories that vary in number according to the content. The subcategories of these codes refer to what has been mentioned in Chapter 5.2., namely reference to culture, historical events, and crisis behavior. For the code 'Poland related' many subcodes could be established prior to the analysis due to the profound explanation of Polish nationalism in the Chapters 2 and 4. Therefore, categories such as 'Polish Culture', 'Patriotism', 'Remembrance' or 'Religion', among others, were set up. Additional subcategories refer to the War in Ukraine as well as to the COVID-19 situation in Poland as the crises chosen for this analysis (see 5.2. crisis behavior). Further subcodes refer to the 'Polish Language' and the 'Polish Flag', which indicate close relation to Poland and thus nationalism (see 5.2. use of national symbols). Regarding the main code 'UK', the subcategory 'UK related' was also established, however with way less codes entailed, as is visible. Also, for example, COVID-19 regarding the UK was not mentioned once, since no code for this crisis was created. Here as well codes for the 'English Language' and the 'British Flag' were established, for the same reasons as mentioned above. In case of Germany, the code 'Germany related' offers more subcodes, which are also related to particular hashtags which were often used, such as '#WorkInGermany' or '#LifeInGermany'. In the German case also both subcodes referring to the crises could be established. Again, the codes 'German Language' and 'German Flag' were created.

The three main codes just presented were the ones established prior the analysis, which follows the deductive approach explained in the methodology section. However, from the content, further codes could be established in an inductive manner, as the method of CCA suggests. A separate main code was therefore set up for the War in Ukraine, which is called respectively. This is due to the fact, that a lot of content was found mentioning this crisis. Subcodes were accordingly created along Ukraine and Russia, with pro Ukrainian

and contra Russian subcodes referring to the content posted by the accounts. The remaining four main codes that were inductively created due to the same reasons refer first to ‘Europe’ in general, second to the ‘International Women’s Day’ on the 8th of March and third to the ‘Russian Language’. Finally, the code ‘Unclassifiable’ is dedicated to content which could not be allocated to any of the established ones.

MAXQDA CODING SYSTEM							
Codes				Definition	Example	Frequency	
Main code	1. Subcode	2. Subcode	3. Subcode				
Poland				Reference to country of investigation; no allocation to this code, it functions as overall classification			
	Poland related						
		Polish Culture		Refers to any kind of culture (music, theater, cinema, literature, art) with Polish background/roots, which is pomoted in Germany and/ or UK	The long-awaited 20th anniversary edition of the KINOTEKA Polish Film Festival begins today. The screening of works of Polish cinematography in London and Edinburgh cinemas is organized by the @PLInst_London @PolishEmbassyUK@PLinEdinburgh@P LinManchester [translated version]	126	
		Polish International Relations		Any kind of Polish political international relation with other countries to maintain and foster cooperation	Many thanks to @GermanAmbUSA for an extensive, friendly conversation at @AICGS about Polish-German relations, historical revisionism, migration crisis, security, trade, and the future of the transatlantic relationship.	24	
		Suffering		Reference to any form of suffering and victimhood Poles and the Polish nation had to go through due to past events	#Victims of the #Katyn #Massacre [translated version]	23	
		Remembrance		Reference to Polish historical events and Polish history in general, such as WWII or Katyn; this code is often related to the codes of "suffering", "patriotism" or "heroes". The hashtag #OTD (on this day) functions often as an indicator	A year ago, at the age of 88, Jan Olszewski, the first prime minister of free Poland, passed away. Today let us remember this great patriot and statesman who never strayed from the path of truth and professed values. Honor His Memory! [translated version]	80	
		Religion		Reference to Religion and Poles as religious nation	Once a year, the Poles 🇵🇱 in #NRW celebrate their Holy Mass in Cologne Cathedral. [translated version]	7	
		Patriotism		Loyalty to Poland as an independent nation, portray of Poland as successful and strong nation	"I would like to thank you for your excellent work to promote the image of Poland in the UK." [translated version]	35	
			Hero	Reference to Polish persons that contributed in any sense to the great Polish nation in historical and temporary terms	People like Witold Kieżun are real heroes.	26	
		Poland Solidarity Ukraine		Refers to any kind of solidarity (refugees, education, health, armament) that Poland provides for Ukraine	Over half a million Ukrainian refugees already fled to Poland. Nearly half of them are children. The Polish Ministry of Education reassured that all the Ukrainian children would be able to go to school in Poland. @MEIN GOV PL	50	
			#PolandFirstToHelp	Refers to the following hashtags: #PolandFirstToHelp, #pomagamukraine [Help Ukraine] and #RazemDlaUkrainy [together for Ukraine]	@BBCKasiaMadera visited Korczowa, a Polish warehouse near the border, transformed into a refugee reception point. Poland has taken nearly 800,000 refugees. #PolandFirstToHelp	14	
		COVID Poland		Reference to the COVID-19 situation in Poland (deaths, infections)	The #Ministry of Health #Poland @MZ_GOV_PL today reports 27,086 new infections with #Corona #Covid19. Died 445 people, 58 of them from Corona alone, 387 people with concomitant diseases. [translated version]	6	
		Polish Language			Words or text in Polish Language *	Bardzo ważna, ciekawa i serdeczna rozmowa z Rektorem i Kancelerzem Polskiej Misji Katolickiej w Anglii i Walii, m.in. na temat działalności polskich parafii oraz koordynacji pomocy humanitarnej dla Ukrainy. #RazemDlaUkrainy	161
		Polish Flag			Polish Flag Emoji	🇵🇱	60

MAXQDA CODING SYSTEM

Codes				Definition	Example	Frequency
Main code	1. Subcode	2. Subcode	3. Subcode			
UK				Reference to country of investigation; no allocation to this code, it functions as overall classification		
	UK related					
		British Culture		Reference to British culture and events happening in the UK	We are deeply saddened to hear of the passing of His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. We extend our condolences to the Royal Family in this time of mourning.	3
		UK Solidarity Ukraine		Refers to any kind of solidarity that the UK provides for Ukraine	The UK and Poland are among the most active countries supporting Ukraine. British PM @BorisJohnson visited his Polish counterpart @MorawieckiM in order to discuss the upcoming steps to be taken in the midst of the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine.	7
	English Language			Words or text in English Language **	Good to talk to @pripitapel. We spoke about Polish-British cooperation on the aid for refugees fleeing Ukraine.	153
	British Flag			British Flag Emoji		6
Germany				Reference to country of investigation; no allocation to this code, it functions as overall classification		
	Germany related					
		German History		Reference to historical German events; in relation to Poland, reference is often made to WWII, the Holocaust or Auschwitz	In #Germany, the 31st anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall is being commemorated today. At the same time, people remember - especially in East Germany - that this event is connected with the call for #freedom from @gdansk. The #Solidarność inspired many people in the #GDR. [translated version]	9
		#LifeInGermany		Refers to general German news about for instance weather or bureaucracy changes; includes the hashtag #LifeInGermany [#ŻycieWNiemczech]	Life in Germany: surprising #data @destatis_news that you definitely don't know! Details on MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #LifeInGermany #Interesting facts [translated version]	37
		#WorkInGermany		Refers to German work-related content (jobs, employers), also in reference to COVID-19; includes the hashtag #WorkInGermany [#PracaWNiemczech]	These are the largest employers in #Germany. The record holder employs 352,000 people! Details at MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #Work #Employer #Work [translated version]	12
		Cologne/ NRW (inter-)national Relation		Reference to Cologne or NRW relations with either national instances (for example Doyens from other states) or other countries	Good exchange on the engagement of international communities in #NRW with Tayfun #Keltek & Engin Sakal from #Landesintegrationsrat NRW @ChancenNRW. We encourage our communities to be more active in the life of the communities & the country, in terms of international exchange. [translated version]	9
		Germany Solidarity Ukraine		Refers to any kind of solidarity that Germany provides for Ukraine	Ukrainians who have decided to flee their own country need only a passport or ID card to travel for free on long-distance trains to Berlin. #GermanRailroadCompany #ukraina #Germany #Ukraine [translated version]	25
		COVID Germany		Refers to the COVID-19 situation in Germany (deaths, infections, rules), in relation to Poland entry rules and the Polish border region is often addressed	A record number of new coronavirus cases were reported in North Rhine-Westphalia last night. #Germany #corona [translated version]	46
	German Language			Words or text in German Language ***	Hier gibt es das #Konzert zum #Nachhören: [link] Der #Weinberg-Zyklus im @Gewandhaus findet bald seinen Abschluß:	123
	German Flag			German Flag Emoji		11

MAXQDA CODING SYSTEM

Codes				Definition	Example	Frequency
Main code	1. Subcode	2. Subcode	3. Subcode			
War In Ukraine				Reference to crisis of investigation; individual code due to presence in the data		
	Ukraine					
		Ukraine Heroes		Refers to Ukrainian persons that contributed to a great extent with their actions to Ukraine's fight/ success	These days bring forth many heroines & heroes. One of them is @iryna_shum 🇺🇦 Consul General in #NRW. I have deep respect for her commitment, courage, bravery & big heart💙💛Iryna, we stand with you & are proud to have you in our ranks! [translated version]	8
		Ukraine's Fight/ Success		Reference to Ukraine's fight against Russian invasion and all the successful steps they reached so far	President @ZelenskyyUa: "We will fight to the end at the sea, in the air, we will continue fighting for our land, whatever the cost. We will fight in the forests, in the fields, on the shores, in the streets."	14
		Ukrainian Flag		Ukrainian Flag Emoji	🇺🇦	39
		#SolidarityWithUkraine		Refers to the following hashtags: #SolidarityWithUkraine and #StandWithUkraine	In #SolidarityWithUkraine @katycarmusic performs Polish-Ukrainian folk song 'Hej, Sokoły' (Hey, falcons, Polish: Hej, Sokoły, Ukrainian: Гей, соколи) also known as 'Longing for Ukraine'. #StandWithUkraine	52
	Russia					
		Sanctions		Refers to any form of sanctions that countries impose on Russia due to its invasion to Ukraine	A brief summary of sanctions imposed by the West on Russia. There's a bit of it - what sectors do they cover? #Ukraine #EU #Ukraine #sanctions #sanctions #war #News [translated version]	12
		Russian Aggression		Refers to expressions regarding the Russian aggression, such as Russian invasion or the aggressive military behavior against Ukraine. Specific hashtags here are: #BoycottRussianAggression and #StopRussianAggression	As institutions and individuals all around the world boycott #Russia for its invasion of #Ukraine, companies in #Poland are also stopping the sale of products made in #Russia and #Belarus. Share and #BoycottTheRussianAggressor, #StandWithUkraine 🇺🇦	32
Europe				Reference to the words "Europe", "European", or the EU flag as well as the promotion of the European idea, including Ukraine	The biggest migration crisis in Europe since WW2 is underway. Appeal by PM @MorawieckiM to EU political leaders & societies: Let's keep in mind: Ukraine 🇺🇦 is fighting not only for itself, but for all of Europe-for our freedom & our future. [translated version]	23
#InternationalWomensDay				Refers to the following hashtags: #InternationalWomensDay and #IWD2022	On this special day, #InternationalWomensDay	16
Russian Language				Words or text in Russian	🇷🇺 #Российскиеженщиныостановитевойну	2
Unclassifiable				Any text that could not be allocated to one of the existing categories, that were out of context for the analysis, or not mentioned enough to create a separate code	I used to start my day checking the @NBA results & watching how my basketball heroes @MalcolmBrogdon @StephenCurry30 or @KingJames performed last night.	15
						1266

* This refers to the original language of the Tweets, coding was done with the translated version

**This refers to the original language of the Tweets, coding was done with the translated version

***This refers to the original language of the Tweets, coding was done with the translated version

Figure 2: Visualization of the MAXQDA Coding System, created by the author of this thesis.

6.2.2. United Kingdom

This section focuses on the three Twitter accounts representing the Polish diaspora in the UK and outlines the key discoveries that will serve as a foundation for the Chapter 7 where the results will be analyzed and interpreted.

Starting with the examination of the @britishpoles Twitter account, a total of 56 Tweets were subjected to analysis. The number of Tweets varied significantly across the different time slots. While the first three slots feature a relatively limited number of Tweets (1. Slot: 13; 2. Slot: 5; 3. Slot: 9), the last slot, corresponding to the period of the War in Ukraine, comprised 28 Tweets. The predominant language in most of the Tweets was English, being 32, whereas 24 Tweets were composed in Polish. Concerning the prevalent themes addressed, the codes assigned to the analyzed Tweet content were the following as demonstrated in Figure 3:

- ‘Remembrance’ (33):
 - “Jan Karski wanted to alert the Allies about the German crimes and the tragedy of the Holocaust victims, but the world didn't want to listen #QMRememberThis @QMUL @FundKarskiego @Dstrathairn @ArkadyRzegocki @pennyjgreen @mg2411@raziaiqbal @hrw @Georgetown” (@britishpoles 04.02.2020, 9:37 pm).
- ‘Patriotism’ (28, while 16 being ‘Hero’):
 - “Professor Witold Kieżun, a Warsaw insurgent, turns 98 today! What does he pass on to the young generation of Poles? ‘That they should be happy to have Poland That they should love it, as I do. That they should feel that we fought for them, with an eye to the future.’” (@britishpoles 06.02.2020, 11:13 pm, translated version).
- ‘Suffering’ (15):
 - “#OTD 80 years ago the first mass deportation of Poles to Siberia began. The Soviets deported about 140,000 Polish citizens. Many had already died on the way.... According to estimates of the Polish authorities in exile, about one million civilians were sent to the gulags....” (@britishpoles 10.02.2020, 9:30 pm, translated version).

Additionally, ‘German history’ (7), mostly referring to the Auschwitz concentration camp (see @britishpoles 08.03.2022, 6:18pm or 03.03.2022, 2:39pm) and ‘Poland Solidarity Ukraine’ (10), with Tweets such as “In addition to providing Ukrainians with impressive humanitarian support, Poland is sending military equipment to its invaded eastern neighbour. Have you heard about the Polish Stingers called "Piorun"? (@britishpoles 04.03.2022, 2:40 pm) were frequently applied. Notably, each Tweet consistently included a link to the British Poles Website, indicating a limited use of images and threads. The

account predominantly relies on textual content with frequent references to other accounts by using the '@' function, as the example according to 'Remembrance' shows. Consequently, the use of emojis is uncommon. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the mode of content presentation developed over time, as evident from the variations in the number of Tweets and a subtle increase in the incorporation of images and videos in the most recent time slot under analysis. The overall character of the account can be described as past-oriented Poland in which the special role of Poland as victims and elected nation is conveyed.

Turning the attention to the second account, @PLInst_London, a total of 88 Tweets were analyzed. In this case, also a slight variation in the number of Tweets across the selected time slots could be observed, though not as pronounced as in the previous instance (1. Slot: 13; 2. Slot: 23; 3. Slot: 20; 4. Slot: 32). All 88 Tweets were exclusively posted in English, with a single Tweet containing a Polish section ('Noce i dnie' [Night and Day]: @PLInst_London 06.03.2022, 6:19 pm). The prevalent codes found in this account predominantly pertain to:

- 'Polish Culture' (69):
 - "The 18th edition of Kinoteka Polish Film Festival is almost here! The largest Polish film festival returns to London from 19 March to 5 April 2020. Join us for the annual showcase of superb Polish cinema in the top London venues." (@PLInst_London 06.02.2020, 1:53 pm).
- 'Remembrance' (18):
 - "Last chance! Book your tickets for a fantastic talk with author of the First to Fight - @Roger_Moorhouse at the @UniofOxford, chaired by Professor Norman Davies FBA. Great opportunity to learn more about Polish history during the first months of #WW2." (@PLInst_London 04.02.2020, 2:16 pm).
- 'War in Ukraine' (22, while 12 being '#SolidarityWithUkraine'):
 - "As institutions and individuals all around the world boycott #Russia for its invasion of #Ukraine, companies in #Poland are also stopping the sale of products made in #Russia and #Belarus. Share and #BoycottTheRussianAggressor, #StandWithUkraine 
- 'Patriotism' (12):
 - "On the occasion of the Polish #IndependenceDay we invite you to a musical #PADDYMANIA dedicated to Ignacy Jan Paderewski, one of the Fathers of Independence, an outstanding politician and an excellent pianist and composer" (@PLInst_London 11.11.2020, 2:30 pm).

It is evident that primarily cultural issues were addressed, often incorporating links to cultural events and websites, as well as YouTube links to showcase videos. Thus, the account fits the general tasks of Polish Cultural Institutes in providing information about Polish cultural events of all sorts in the respective country to promote Polish culture and creating a space for like-minded people. Threads are not used much. Similar to @britishpoles, the Tweets primarily consist of written text, with emojis being sporadically used.

Moving on to the last account regarding the Polish diaspora in the UK, @AmbWilczek, a relatively small number of Tweets, specifically 29, underwent analysis. Notably, there is a significant disparity in the number of Tweets within the different time periods. While the first three periods contributed only 2 or 3 posts each, the last one featured 22 Tweets. Among all 29 posts, 26 were composed in English, whereas 2 in Polish and one Tweet consisting of solely of emojis and hashtags. The codes most frequently used by @AmbWilczek include references to:

- ‘Polish International Relations’ (19):
 - “I am always grateful for your kind words, Ambassador Haber. Let us continue to grow as friends, neighbors and allies during these unprecedented times.” (@AmbWilczek 12.11.2020, 12:03 am).
- ‘#SolidarityWithUkraine’ (11) and ‘Poland Solidarity Ukraine’ (10):
 - “Glad to be present at @ognisko_polskie for a show of solidarity with Ukraine. Great opportunity for #PolesinUK to reaffirm support for , both financially & morally. Amb @VPrystaiko, @UkrEmbLondon & the whole of Ukraine – we are with you. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine” (@AmbWilczek 06.03.2022, 4:48 pm).
- ‘Russian Aggression’ (6):
 - “Lenin Meets Corleone: a brilliant essay by George Weigel, public shed 7 years ago - on why Putin will destroy Ukraine if we do not stop him.” (@AmbWilczek 08.03.2022, 10:47 pm).

There is a noteworthy use of emojis, particularly in the last time slot relating to the War (Polish Flag: 8; Ukrainian Flag: 9; British Flag: 6, see Appendix). In addition to written text, @AmbWilczek frequently posted pictures of himself alongside other ambassadors or politicians, included links and threads. In general, the character of this account fits the category of ‘political person’ since it mainly focuses on Polish relations and the ambassador’s activities. In this sense, it is a professional account which also gives many insights of the daily life of the Polish ambassador in the UK.

Codesystem	Britishpoles	PLInst London	AmbWilczek
Poland			
Poland related			
Remembrance	33	18	2
Religion	3		2
Suffering	15	1	1
Patriotism	12	8	1
Hero	16	4	
Polish Culture	10	69	
Polish International Relations			19
Poland Solidarity Ukraine	10	8	10
#PolandFirstToHelp	2	2	1
COVID Poland	1		
Polish Language	24	1	2
Polish Flag	2	4	8
UK			
UK related			
UK Solidarity Ukraine	2	3	2
British Culture		2	
English language	32	88	25
British Flag			6
Germany			
Germany related			
Cologne/NRW (inter-)national Relation:			
German History	7		
Germany Solidarity Ukraine			
#LifeInGermany			
#WorkInGermany			
COVID Germany			
German Language			
German Flag			1
War in Ukraine			
Ukraine			
Ukraine Heroes		1	
Ukraine's Fight/Success	2		
Ukrainian Flag		1	9
#SolidarityWithUkraine		12	11
Russia			
Sanctions		1	1
Russian Aggression	1	7	6
Europe		5	3
#InternationalWomensDay	5	2	2
Russian Language			
Unclassifiable		2	1

Figure 3: Code allocation British Accounts, MAXQDA Export

6.2.3. Germany

This chapter serves the same purpose as the previous subsection but focuses on the Twitter accounts that represent the Polish diaspora in Germany.

Beginning with @MyPolacyde, in total 125 Tweets were analyzed across the chosen time spans. In terms of the number of posts per time slot, the first slot has a very low count, with only 3 Tweets, while the subsequent two provide 37 and 36, and the last one offers 49. All posts were exclusively written in Polish. The most frequent assigned codes to the Tweet content included the following codes as illustrated in the figure below:

- ‘COVID Germany’ (46):
 - “A record number of new coronavirus cases were reported in North Rhine-Westphalia last night. #Germany #corona” (@Mypolacyde 05.11.2020, 7:44 am, translated version).
- ‘Life in Germany’ (35):
 - “Life in Germany: surprising #data @destatis_news that you definitely don't know! Details on MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #LifeInGermany #Interesting facts” (@Mypolacyde 05.02.2020, 12:05 pm, translated version).
- ‘Russia’ (13):
 - “A brief summary of sanctions imposed by the West on Russia. There's a bit of it - what sectors do they cover? #Ukraine #EU #Ukraine #sanctions #sanctions #war #News” (@Mypolacyde 02.03.2022, 6:18 am, translated version).
- ‘#WorkInGermany’ (12):
 - “These are the largest employers in #Germany. The record holder employs 352,000 people! Details at MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #Work #Employer #Work” (@Mypolacyde 04.02.2020, 7:18 am, translated version).
- ‘Germany Solidarity Ukraine’ (12):
 - “Tens of thousands of refugees have arrived in Germany from Ukraine, and through the Polish border only yesterday (7.03.2022), more than 141,000 people were checked in. Read more ➡ [link] #Ukraine #War #Poland #Germany #Refugees #UkraineRussianWar #Ukraine.” (@Mypolacyde 08.03.2022, 2:53 pm, translated version).

Similar to @britishpoles, the content heavily relies on text, with minimal use of emojis. Additionally, every post includes a link redirecting the reader to the corresponding article on the MyPolacyde-Website. In general, this account carries an informative character,

particularly beneficial for Polish individuals residing in the border region, with a focus on various aspects of life in Germany (weather, daily life, bureaucracy, among others).

Moving on to the @PLInst_Leipzig account, a total of 93 Tweets were analyzed. Concerning the number of posts per time slot, a slightly different pattern emerged. While the first and third slot only provide 11 or 16 Tweets, the second and fourth contribute 35 and 31 Tweets, respectively. Out of these, 88 Tweets are written in German, 2 in English⁴ and 3 posts contained no text, consisting solely of emojis, hashtags and user-mentioning (@ -function). The most frequently codes utilized in this account encompassed:

- ‘Polish Culture’ (46):
 - “Adam #Mickiewicz (1798-1842) in a recolored photograph from 1842 #poet #lyric #drama #romanticism #Poland In #Weimar a #monument commemorates his meeting with J. W. #Goethe.” (@PLInst_Leipzig 05.11.2020, 11:42 am, translated version).
- ‘Remembrance’ (26):
 - “In 2019, more than 300,000 people visited the @MajdanekMuseum visited. This is the highest number in 50 years. The #concentration's & #extermination camp #Lublin-#Majdanek was the first #concentration camp of the SS Inspectorate of Concentration Camps in #German-occupied #Poland.” (@PLInst_Leipzig 07.02.2020, 10:37 am, translated version).
- ‘Patriotism’ (20, including ‘Hero’):
 - “#OTD 650 years ago #Kazimierz the III "the Great", #King of #Poland died in #Krakow. Documents and seals from this period are preserved in #archives. [Link] #Kasimir III introduced important #statutes - worthwhile reading:” (@PLInst_Leipzig 05.11.2020, 10:32 am, translated version).
- ‘Poland Solidarity Ukraine’ (17) and ‘#SolidarityWithUkraine’ (16):
 - “Poland offers protection to all those fleeing Russian aggression against #Ukraine: regardless of nationality and ethnicity. Among the refugees are also Afghan citizens. #PolandFirstToHelp #solidarityWithUkraine” (@PLInst_Leipzig 02.03.2022, 11:02 am, translated version).

⁴ The numbers shown in the figures below exhibit variations because, in certain instances, codes for German, Polish or English language pertain to specific segments within a single Tweet and not the entire content. The primary language assigned to a Tweet corresponds to the language that predominates the majority of its words.

- ‘Europe’ (8):
 - “The biggest migration crisis in Europe since WW2 is underway. Appeal by PM @MorawieckiM to EU political leaders & societies: Let's keep in mind: Ukraine 🇺🇦 is fighting not only for itself, but for all of Europe-for our freedom & our future.” (@PLInst_Leipzig 07.03.2022, 6:53 pm, translated version).

Similar to @PLInst_London, @PLInst_Leipzig predominantly focuses on cultural subjects, often incorporating links to cultural events or YouTube videos. Additionally, images of art pieces are included when the Tweet pertains to art. In contrast to the other accounts, this one uses threads more frequently. Moreover, especially regarding the last period, flag emojis are often employed (Poland Flag: 34; Ukrainian Flag: 20; German Flag: 6, see Appendix) as depicted in the figure below. Concerning the character this account provides, we see the exact same picture as with @PLInst_London, in mainly taking on an informative role for Polish cultural events.

Finally, the @ccNRWdoyen account provides 35 Tweets for the analysis. As has been observed with almost every account so far, the last time slot features the highest number of Tweets, totaling 19, while the others range from 3 to 9. The majority of the Tweets are written in German (32), with 2 in English language, and one is without text and consisting solely of emojis. The most commonly used codes are:

- ‘#SolidarityWithUkraine’ (12) and Germany Solidarity Ukraine’ (8):
 - “If the day starts with a big smile before 4 in the morning, then many people must have done a lot of things right 💙💛 Thanks to everyone in my homeland 🇵🇱, in @Koeln & in #NRW who contributed to bringing 38 children from #Ukraine here today. #StandWithUkraine” (@ccNRWdoyen 08.03.2022, 7:21 am, translated version).
- ‘Cologne/NRW (inter-)national Relations’ (9):
 - “Good exchange on the engagement of international communities in #NRW with Tayfun #Keltek & Engin Sakal from #Landesintegrationsrat NRW @ChancenNRW. We encourage our communities to be more active in the life of the communities & the country, in terms of international exchange.” (@ccNRWdoyen 03.02.2020, 12:07 pm, translated version).
- ‘Russia’ (9):
 - “Dear MP @HendrikWuest, dear Prof. @a_pinkwart, even if it will surely hurt your own economy, it is important now to stop ANY economic cooperation with Russia. That's why we appeal together with 🇺🇦 @iryna_shum: #BoycottTheRussianAggressor” (@ccNRWdoyen 01.03.2022, 11:18 am, translated version).

- ‘Ukraine Heroes’ (5):
 - “On this #InternationalWomensDay, I am especially thinking of Ukrainian mothers, daughters, sisters, grandmothers, and the  women, who, in these days, are doing extraordinary things for their homeland, for their families. To strong, courageous women, heroes like @iryna_shum   #StopWar” (@ccNRWdoyen 08.03.2022, 9:42 am, translated version).

Additionally, the code ‘Europe’ (4) as the following quote demonstrates “Ukrainian flag shines these days @PLinKoeln @Koeln in proud splendor next to the Polish flag & closely embraced by the European colors    Solidarity, neighborhood, friendship   #StandWithUkraine #PrayForUkraine #StopRussianAggression” (@ccNRWdoyen 07.03.2022, 11:58 am, translated version) was comparatively seen, frequently mentioned. In comparison to the other accounts presented so far, this account incorporates emojis extensively across all time slots. For instance, flag emojis were frequently used (Poland: 12; Ukraine: 9; Germany: 4). Similar to @AmbWilczek, @ccNRWdoyen predominantly tweets about Polish relations and political content while including numerous pictures of himself with other Doyens or political figures from that field. Nevertheless, what differs is the reference to the region North-Rhine Westphalia and Cologne specifically. Moreover, the account, despite its political representative duty, retains a more personal touch (see @ccNRWdoyen 09.03.2022, 10:41 pm).

Codesystem	MyPolacy	PLInst Leipzig	ccNRWdoyen
Poland			
Poland related			
Remembrance	1	26	
Religion		1	1
Suffering		6	
Patriotism		14	
Hero		6	
Polish Culture		46	1
Polish International Relations		3	2
Poland Solidarity Ukraine	1	17	4
#PolandFirstToHelp		9	
COVID Poland		5	
Polish Language	125	8	1
Polish Flag		34	12
UK			
UK related			
UK Solidarity Ukraine			
British Culture			
English language		4	4
British Flag			
Germany			
Germany related			
Cologne/NRW (inter-)national Relations			9
German History		2	
Germany Solidarity Ukraine	12	5	8
#LifeInGermany	35	1	1
#WorkInGermany	12		
COVID Germany	46		
German Language		91	32
German Flag		6	4
War in Ukraine			
Ukraine			
Ukraine Heroes		2	5
Ukraine's Fight/Success	11	1	
Ukrainian Flag		20	9
#SolidarityWithUkraine	1	16	12
Russia			
Sanctions	8	1	1
Russian Aggression	5	5	8
Europe	3	8	4
#InternationalWomensDay		4	3
Russian Language			2
Unclassifiable	5	2	6

Figure 4: Code allocation Germany Accounts, MAXQDA Export

7. Interpretation and Findings

This chapter means to provide context by integrating the background information presented in Chapter 2 and 4 with the results and findings from the analysis conducted in Chapter 6. Thus, its primary objective is to highlight both similarities and differences observed among the Twitter accounts and the content posted. The aim is to test the hypotheses outlined in Chapter 5.2. and ultimately answering the research question.

In the comparison between German and British Twitter accounts, which are categorized into social groups, institutions and political figures, various notable patterns emerged. Starting with the social group category, we find @britishpoles and the German counterpart @Mypolacyde. @britishpoles heavily emphasizes Poland's historical experiences, particularly themes of remembrance, suffering and patriotism, which are reflected in the most frequently used codes on this account. This aligns with a form of Polish ethnic nationalism as described in Chapter 4.1., which draws on historical events, such as foreign occupations, partitions, and statelessness. Interestingly, religion did not play a present role in all the accounts analyzed. The use of both English and Polish language allows the account to address Polish individuals who identify with Polish culture but are also proficient in English. This corresponds the diasporic identity being described in chapter 4.2.2 as bidirectional. @Mypolacyde sets a different focus. As highlighted in Chapter 6.2.3. this account primarily uses codes related to Germany, providing information on the life in Germany and employment opportunities. However, the language of communication remains explicitly Polish. Consequently, @Mypolacyde serves as an informative platform tailored to Polish individuals residing in the Polish border region who identify with their Polish heritage by using the Polish language. This group often has a connection to Germany, mainly due to work-related factors, which aligns with the labor diaspora type discussed in Chapter 4.2.3. Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, @Mypolacyde played a unique role in keeping Poles informed about the changing travel restrictions and testing rules specific to Germany, which is not addressed by other accounts. Interestingly, regarding the War in Ukraine, both accounts do not refer too much to it, as compared to the other accounts, as will be demonstrated in the following. If mentioned, both accounts refer to the Russian aggression and Ukraine's fight and success instead of solidarity with Ukraine, which is remarkable. Thus, while both accounts attract individuals who identify as Polish, @britishpoles does so through its patriotic and historical content, while @Mypolacyde does so using the Polish language. Remarkably, despite both accounts having separate websites with forum functions,

@britishpoles did not offer information and news about the UK for Poles living there. In contrast, @Mypolacyde extensively provided such information for Poles residing and working in Germany.

Moving on to the institutional category, a similar picture emerges when comparing the British and the German account. @PLInst_London and @PLInst_Leipzig focus their content on the promotion of Polish culture in their respective countries. This is reinforced by their use of the host country's language, whether it be German or English. @PLInst_London and @PLInst_Leipzig attract Polish people living in the respective countries, who either identify as Polish or want to get to know the Polish culture, in the sense of (re-)discovering their roots. Additionally, these cultural institutes aim to engage not only with the Polish diaspora but also with the British and German populations, fostering cultural cooperation as discussed in Chapter 4.2.1. Furthermore, both accounts frequently refer to historical events using codes of remembrance and patriotism, which are integral elements of Polish culture and contribute to the overall narrative that cultivates historical memories. Consequently, both accounts exhibit a high degree of similarity, consistently employing the same most frequently used codes, including Polish culture, remembrance, and patriotism. Additionally, both engage actively with the War in Ukraine, especially through the hashtag '#StandWithUkraine'. Nevertheless, a difference exists in their approach to the war: @PLInst_Leipzig often references Europe in relation to the conflict, promoting the idea of Ukraine as part of Europe. This differs from @PLInst_London, which may be influenced by Brexit. In general, the content provided by @PLInst_London and @PLInst_Leipzig aligns closely since they are part of the Polish Cultural Institute conglomerate.

Shifting to the last category of accounts, the political private figures, once again observe more similarities than differences could be observed in their content. These individuals, who serve as representatives of Poland in the respective countries frequently emphasize (inter-) national relations in their Tweets, although the German account, @ccNRWdoyen, places a greater focus on the region of North-Rhine Westphalia. Interestingly, only a small number of Tweets from these accounts refer to themes of remembrance, suffering and patriotism. This presents a significant contrast with accounts such as @britishpoles, @PLInst_London and @PLInst_Leipzig. However, the War in Ukraine occupies a prominent place in the content of both @AmbWilczek and @ccNRWdoyen, as evidenced by the substantial increase in Tweets during this period. Furthermore, both accounts communicate in the language of the host country, reflecting

their roles as representatives of Poland in the respective countries and their engagement with Polish foreign policy objectives.

To contextualize the findings within the realm of digital nationalism, it is important to revisit the definition provided earlier. Digital nationalism was defined as an umbrella term that encompasses all forms of nationalism to create, sustain and project specific ideas on the nation and to mobilize support for a specific vision of nationhood. In this context, the analyzed Twitter accounts represent diverse forms of nationalism that they actively promote. @britishpoles, @PLInst_London and to @PLInst_Leipzig primarily advocate an ethnic approach to Polish nationalism. By focusing on these themes, they maintain the Polish narrative of historical remembrance and past suffering, which aligns the ethnic nationalism framework discussed in Chapter 4.1. @Mypolacyde stands out by exclusively focusing on Germany, with the only connection to Poland being the consistent use of the Polish language. However, this functions as an exclusion mechanism within the digital sphere, effectively creating boundaries along cultural lines which is why it can be allocated to the category of promoting ethnic nationalism. In contrast, @AmbWilczek and @ccNRWdoyen operating as representatives of Poland on the (inter-) national stage, project a vision of Poland as an active participant in global politics. Their Tweets often revolve around meetings with other ambassadors or doyens, while expressing their opinions on various international matters, particularly on the ongoing crisis in Ukraine. Given the highly political nature of this conflict and its significant impact on Poland, as discussed in Chapter 4.3.2, it seems natural for political representatives to voice their perspective on social media. In his Tweets, @AmbWilczek explicitly emphasizes Polish solidarity with Ukraine, positioning Poland as a mediator between Eastern and Western interests, as has been elaborated in Chapter 4.3.2. This stance reflects a pro-European attitude, which leads more toward a civic understanding of Polish nationalism. @ccNRWdoyen, on the other hand, places greater emphasis on the topics such as Russian sanctions and Ukrainian heroes. While he also expresses solidarity with Ukraine, the focus diverges from the explicit Polish solidarity highlighted by @AmbWilczek, rather the German solidarity with Ukraine is addressed. All the accounts effectively mobilize support Ukraine and condemn Russian actions. Furthermore @PLInst_Leipzig, @AmbWilczek and @ccNRWdoyen advocate the idea of Ukraine's European belonging and consider Russia a threat to the entire European Union. In contemporary times, digital media plays a significant role in shaping national responses, which is particularly evident

here. This observation aligns with the notion put forth earlier in this thesis that the War in Ukraine can be seen as one of the first social media wars (see Chapter 6.1.).

To restate the connection to digital diasporas, as previously defined, these online networks serve as platforms used by diasporic groups to reconstruct identities, disseminate cultural heritage, exert influence on politics and initiate discussions surrounding shared interests. Thus, each of the analyzed Twitter accounts provides a distinct digital space where the Polish digital diaspora can engage with the content posted. Especially with the War in Ukraine, digital diasporas are taking part in the discussion via online platforms and therefore play a crucial role in shaping the discourse (see 6.1).

To ensure the hypotheses can be properly examined after interpreting the findings, these should be revisited at this point:

Hypothesis 1.1: The COVID-19 has a positive effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 1.2: The War in Ukraine has a positive effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 2.1: The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 2.2: The War in Ukraine has a negative effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 3.1: The COVID-19 pandemic does not have any effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

Hypothesis 3.2: The War in Ukraine does not have any effect on the articulation of Polish national sentiment via the chosen Twitter accounts of the Polish diaspora

- a) in the UK
- b) in Germany
- c) in both countries

It was initially assumed that hypotheses 1.1.c) and 1.2.c) would be confirmed based on observations, literature findings and real-life events. Nevertheless, the findings indicate that only 1.2.c) and 3.1.c) can be confirmed accordingly. Regarding hypothesis 1.2.c), it is evident that all accounts extensively addressed the War in Ukraine, demonstrating solidarity with Ukraine and expressing strong opposition to Russian aggression. However, the degree and intensity of these expressions varied among the accounts. As demonstrated, during this period, most of the accounts adopted a pro-Ukrainian and pro-European stance, which suggests a shift towards a more civic understanding of nationalism, as indicated by Kania-Lundholm and Lindgren in Chapter 6.1. In this sense, the War in Ukraine appears to have a positive impact on the manifestation of Polish digital nationalism in both countries leading the discourse away from an ethnic perspective towards a more civic one. Interestingly, the COVID-19 pandemic did not significantly influence the discourse, as was initially expected. Only in the case of @Mypolacyde, which primarily focused on travel restrictions and testing rules in Germany affecting Polish labor migrants, was COVID-19 mentioned. This was largely because, as described in 4.3.1., most COVID-19 cases in Poland were concentrated in the Silesian region. Therefore, hypothesis 3.1.c) can be affirmed, as the COVID-19 situation in Poland had limited relevance for the digital diaspora in the respective countries.

With these findings in mind, it is important to address the following research question:

- How is Polish digital nationalism portrayed by the Polish digital diaspora residing in the UK and in Germany via the social media platform Twitter and how did global crises like the COVID-19 Pandemic and the War in Ukraine influence its articulation?

According to the findings, the theoretical and historical background given throughout this thesis, the research question can be answered as follows: All three categories of accounts examined construct distinct digital spaces in which forms of Polish digital nationalism are portrayed and promoted by the digital diaspora. While accounts like @britishpoles and @Mypolacyde can rather be assigned posting content related to the ethnic approach, the cultural institutes find themselves in the middle field between ethnic and civic nationalism. The political private figures can be assigned to a civic understanding of Polish nationalism which was heavily enforced by the content about the war. Especially

when examining the most recent period, the ongoing discourse within Polish society regarding ethnic and civic nationalism, as previously indicated in sections 4.1 and 6.1. is illustrated well. The War in Ukraine introduces an additional layer to the Polish self-perception of nationalism as it blends elements of both approaches. On the one hand, the conflict reinforces historical fears and memories of Polish suffering at the hands of Russia, drawing from the shared cultural ties between Poland and Ukraine, as some Ukrainian territory was part of Poland until WWII. This aspect aligns with the ethnic approach based on shared culture and tradition as binding element for nationalism. On the other hand, the accounts take up a pro-European stance in response to the Russian invasion, directing the discourse toward a more civic interpretation of national identity. The invasion revealed Russia's opposition to strong ties between Eastern-European countries and Western-European countries, contributing to the rivalry between East and West in the multipolar world of the 21st century. Consequently, Poland became an important strategic partner in balancing Russia against the West which also helped strengthening its own international position. In the digital sphere, it is evident that all the chosen accounts convey various forms of digital nationalism throughout the selected time periods. While it cannot be definitely concluded that Polish nationalism is on the rise during these particular periods, it can be argued that there is an observable increase in Tweets in the last time period compared to the previous ones. In this sense, the issue of nationalistic discourse is addressed in connection to the crisis. However, it has to be kept in mind that it is possible to delete Tweets on Twitter in retrospect (see 5.3). Nonetheless, the discourse on nationalism is significantly influenced and evolving due to the prevailing circumstances.

In sum, distinct digital spaces were constructed where different versions of Polish nationalism are portrayed and promoted. The ongoing discourse surrounding the definition of Polish nationalism is continuously evolving and remains unresolved. In conclusion, this chapter serves to provide valuable insights into the similarities and differences observed among the analyzed Twitter accounts. The accounts represent various facets of Polish digital nationalism, ranging from ethnic to civic understanding. While their content may vary, it remains evident that digital diasporas play a crucial role in shaping the ongoing discourse on Polish nationalism, especially during times of crises, such as with the War in Ukraine. The definition and articulation of Polish digital nationalism continue to evolve, with digital platforms serving as vital arenas for these discussions.

8. Conclusion

The central research question addressed in this thesis was how Polish digital nationalism is portrayed by the Polish digital diaspora residing in the UK and in Germany via the social media platform Twitter and how global crises like the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine influenced the articulation of Polish nationalism. To answer the research question, an extensive theoretical framework was established, covering the definition of (digital) nationalism in referring to the theory of ethno-symbolism, the definition of (digital) diaspora along the theory of diaspora nationalism as well as the theory of social identity which builds the bridge between rising nationalism and times of crises was provided. The literature review conducted in this study explored existing research related to nationalism and times of crises, also in the context of social media. Afterward, theoretical, and literary background was set into context with the case study Poland. Within this chapter, historical background on Poland and thereby the definition of Polish nationalism was discussed followed by the examination of the Polish diasporas in the UK and in Germany. The last part of this chapter was dedicated to the COVID-19 pandemic and the War in Ukraine and its handling in Poland. The background information provided until this point helped to contextualize the subsequent analysis. Chapter 5 then delved into the methodological aspects of the research, outlining content analysis and combined content analysis as methods, the data collection process, units of analysis as well as the limits regarding the analysis, especially, when working with Twitter. Chapter 6 demonstrates the analysis part in first, connecting the key concepts of digital nationalism, digital diaspora, social media, global crises, and Poland to give a profound contextualization which was essential for a comprehensive understanding of the analysis. The following chapters then deal with the Twitter analysis in the respective countries in investigating 3 Twitter accounts per country according to the categories social group, institutions, and political private figure across 4 selected periods within 2020 and 2022, encompassing the period of COVID-19 pandemic and War in Ukraine. Ultimately, chapter 7 presented the interpretation of findings. As the results show, Polish digital nationalism is portrayed in every Twitter account chosen, however, various forms referring to ethnic and civic nationalism are visible. In this regard, every account provides space for a Polish digital diaspora where like-minded people discuss content related to Poland. While the social group accounts rather portray ethnic nationalism, the private political figures take the view of civic nationalism. The Polish Cultural Institutes find themselves in between. Thus, the content did not vary too much between the countries

but between the overall categories. The analysis also indicates that crises indeed influence the discourse of nationalism, with the War in Ukraine having a more significant impact than the COVID-19 pandemic.

In summary, this research demonstrates that the discourse on Polish nationalism, particularly the debate between ethnic and civic nationalism, is continuously reshaped by political events and global crises. Online social media platforms, like Twitter serve as spaces where digital diasporas can express their viewpoints on Polish nationalism, contributing to the ongoing discourse and influencing Polish self-understanding.

However, this study has its limitations. As indicated already in Chapter 5, a more profound analysis was not possible due to resources, technical skills, and thesis as well as Twitter guidelines. Moreover, sampling bias was a concern since the Twitter accounts were selected based on their assumed relation to the Polish diaspora. Related to this is the general bias when working with social media or online sources. First, not all individuals have the same access to the Internet, and the Twitter is used differently by the countries of investigation. Second, information on the Internet may lack accuracy and truth, and data can be deleted any time. Third, offline interactions could not be traced and included, even though they play a crucial role in shaping nationalist attitudes. All these factors affected the representativeness as well as the generalizability of the findings.

Connecting the limitations to potential future research, one possibility is to stay within the frame given in this work and expand in the sense of focusing more on the Polish national discourse that is taking place online by considering retweets, comments, likes, and the mentioning of other users to create a social network analysis which illustrates a holistic view of the Polish national discourse on social media. Another option would be to investigate one of the stances included in this research more explicitly, thus doing focused research on digital nationalism, digital diaspora, or crises management online. Regarding the social media platforms, it would be also interesting to make a comparative analysis in including a further platform, such as Facebook or Instagram and highlight differences between social media platforms and the portrayal of Polish digital nationalism. Finally, the emergence and the role of online identities, especially for the younger generations would be an interesting topic for further research. By addressing these areas, future research can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities of digital nationalism within the Polish diaspora and its evolving role in shaping national identities in the digital age.

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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (10.11.2020, 10:46 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (10.11.2020, 10:38 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (11.11.2020, 10:28 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (11.11.2020, 10:17 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (11.11.2020, 11:04 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (11.11.2020, 10:15 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (12.11.2020, 10:20 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (12.11.2020, 7:37 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (13.11.2020, 2:43 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (13.11.2020, 12:22 pm).
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https://twitter.com/PLInst_Leipzig/status/1327239704257974273.

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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (10.04.2021, 3:47 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (13.04.2021, 11:46 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (01.03.2022, 6:58 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (02.03.2022, 10:58 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (02.03.2022, 2:34 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (02.03.2022, 10:37 am).
[Tweet]. Online:
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (02.03.2022, 11:02 am).
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[Tweet]. Online:
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (04.03.2022, 6:38 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (04.03.2022, 2:54 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (05.03.2022, 4:54 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (06.03.2022, 12:58 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (07.03.2022, 12:52 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (07.03.2022, 10:58 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (07.03.2022, 4:44 pm).
[Tweet]. Online:
https://twitter.com/PLInst_Leipzig/status/1500859935726489612.

Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (07.03.2022, 6:53 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (08.03.2022, 11:14 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (08.03.2022, 2:50 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (08.03.2022, 11:55 am).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (09.03.2022, 4:11 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (09.03.2022, 2:08 pm).
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Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (09.03.2022, 10:35 am).
[Tweet]. Online:
https://twitter.com/PLInst_Leipzig/status/1501491962377027584.

Polnisches Institut Berlin – Filiale Leipzig [@PLInst_Leipzig] (09.03.2022, 6:07 pm).
[Tweet]. Online:
https://twitter.com/PLInst_Leipzig/status/1501605550538305539.

@ccNRWdoyen⁷

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (02.02.2020, 12:44 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
<https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1223935206454853632>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (03.02.2020, 12:07 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (03.02.2020, 8:31 am). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.02.2020, 12:14 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.02.2020, 3:28 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (05.02.2020, 8:38 am). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (05.02.2020, 3:38 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (06.02.2020, 12:46 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (07.02.2020, 1:22 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
<https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1225756724025593858>.

⁷ The doyen position changed on the 8th of September 2023, this is why the link indicates ‘Doyenne’ (referring to Lidia Nabais, the new doyenette for the CC in NRW).

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (09.11.2020, 11:30 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1325747669277548545>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (09.11.2020, 11:12 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1325743010106257409>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (10.11.2020, 2:06 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1326149257766821888>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (13.11.2020, 11:12 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1327192489456001025>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (09.04.2021, 5:50 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1380548660409344000>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (14.04.2021, 8:30 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1382219779335987201>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (14.04.2021, 2:00 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1382302784729579521>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (01.03.2022, 11:18 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1498603565190987779>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (01.03.2022, 6:33 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1498712974621614082>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (02.03.2022, 8:35 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1498924862240395265>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (03.03.2022, 3:10 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1499386821943382026>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.03.2022, 8:11 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1499643605190856706>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.03.2022, 9:41 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1499666406316593161>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.03.2022, 11:47 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1499698126038384643>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (04.03.2022, 3:53 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1499759928902307840>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (05.03.2022, 6:22 pm). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1500159784041037826>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (05.03.2022, 8:18 am). [Tweet]. Online: <https://twitter.com/DoyenneCCNRW/status/1500007948214493184>.

Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (06.03.2022, 6:15 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (07.03.2022, 11:58 am). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (08.03.2022, 3:38 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (08.03.2022, 6:19 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (08.03.2022, 9:42 am). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (08.03.2022, 7:21 am). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (09.03.2022, 2:59 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Doyen des CC NRW [@ccNRWdoyen] (09.03.2022, 10:41 pm). [Tweet]. Online:
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Appendix: Twitter Data

@Britishpoles

Britishpoles				
Time Slot	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information
01.02.2020-12.02.2020	04.02.2020, 9:37 pm	Jan Karski wanted to alert the Allies about the German crimes and the tragedy of the Holocaust victims, but the world didn't want to listen #QMRememberThis @QMUL @FundKarskiego @Dstrathairn @ArkadyRzegocki @pennyjgreen @mg2411 @raziaiqbal @hrw @Georgetown		Article British Poles: The British Premier of the play on the life of Jan Karski Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/the-british-premiere-of-the-play-on-the-life-of-jan-karski/
	04.02.2020, 9:42 pm	EXCLUSIVE: our interview with @jackfairweather the author of the best British book of 2019 awarded by @CostaBookAwards. The book tells the story of Witold Pilecki, one of the greatest WW2 heroes, who volunteered for Auschwitz @AuschwitzMuseum @yadvashem		Article British Poles: Interview with Jack Fairweather, the author of the awarded book about Witold Pilecki Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/interview-with-jack-fairweather-the-author-of-the-awarded-book-about-witold-pilecki/
	04.02.2020, 9:45 pm	How was Poland - one of the key allies in the WW2 - treated in Yalta? How was she repaid for her loyalty, bravery, sacrifices and heroic stance against Hitler and the Germans? #YaltaConference		Article British Poles: Yalta Conference - how was Poland treated by the Western allies 75 years ago? Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/yalta-conference-how-was-poland-treated-by-the-western-allies-75-years-ago/
	04.02.2020, 9:59 pm	W czwartek na polskim cmentarzu Newark-on-Trent pożegnamy Jima Autona – bohatera polskiego lotnika, który w '44 roku pod niemieckim ostrzałem, dokonał zrzutów nad walczącą Warszawą. Była to misja niemal samobójcza @1944pl @PreservePenley @CWGC @PolishEmbassyUK	On Thursday, at the Polish cemetery in Newark-on-Trent, we will bid farewell to Jim Auton - a heroic airman who in '44, under German fire, carried out airdrops over fighting Warsaw. It was a nearly suicidal mission @1944pl @PreservePenley @CWGC @PolishEmbassyUK	Article British Poles: Pogrzeb ostatniego Anglika wspierającego Powstanie Warszawskie '44 Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/pogrzeb-ostatniego-anglika-wspierajacego-powstanie-warszawskie-44/
	04.02.2020, 1:55 pm	W Londynie odbył się 48 @BalPolskiUK pod patronatem @ArkadyRzegocki. Ach, co to był za bal! @Anna_M_Anders @londyn_my @Fslipaczek @BIKorzeniowska @karolinapolsat @MuzeumSueRyder @Chris_Skinner @JEBogacki @RenBehan @iwonagolinska @DrMercik @georgephilipb	London hosted the 48th @PolskaUK Ball under the patronage of @ArkadyRzegocki. Ah, what a ball it was! @Anna_M_Anders @londyn_my @Fslipaczek @BIKorzeniowska @karolinapolsat @MuzeumSueRyder @Chris_Skinner @JEBogacki @RenBehan @iwonagolinska @DrMercik @georgephilipb	Article British Poles: Ach, co to był za bal – relacja z 48. Balu Polskiego w Londynie Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/ach-co-to-byl-za-bal-relacja-z-48-balu-polskiego-w-londynie/
	06.02.2020, 12:38 pm	People like Witold Kieżun are real heroes. He was a participant in the Warsaw Uprising, a prisoner of the Soviets (they sent him to Siberia), a professor and a custodian of national memory. Happy 98. Birthday! @DKShrewsbury @NieZapomnijONas @1944pl @appgpoland @appgpoland @KresySiberia		not accessible link anymore
	06.02.2020, 9:01 pm	Jim Auton, bohater polski lotnik @RoyalAirForce, który wspierał Powstanie Warszawskie, został dziś pochowany na polskim cmentarzu w Newark. Przeczytajcie relację i zobaczcie wzruszające zdjęcia! @ArkadyRzegocki @AmbassadorKnott @NieZapomnijONas @PLinManchester	Jim Auton, a heroic @RoyalAirForce aviator who supported the Warsaw Uprising, was buried today at the Polish cemetery in Newark. Read the report and see the touching photos! @ArkadyRzegocki @AmbassadorKnott @NieZapomnijONas @PLinManchester	Article British Poles: Ostatnia droga Jima Autona, brytyjskiego bohatera wspierającego Powstanie Warszawskie '44 Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/ostatnia-droga-jima-autona-brytyjskiego-bohatera-wspierajacego-powstanie-warszawskie-44/
	06.02.2020, 11:13 pm	Profesor Witold Kieżun, Powstaniec Warszawski, kończy dziś 98 lat! Co przekazuje młodemu pokoleniu Polaków? "Żeby się cieszyli, że mają Polskę Żeby ją kochali, tak jak ja kocham. Żeby czuli, że my walczyliśmy dla nich, z myślą o przyszłości".	Professor Witold Kieżun, a Warsaw insurgent, turns 98 today! What does he pass on to the young generation of Poles? "That they should be happy to have Poland That they should love it, as I do. That they should feel that we fought for them, with an eye to the future."	Article British Poles: Prof. Witold Kieżun "Wypad", jeden z największych bohaterów Powstania Warszawskiego, skończył 98 lat Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/prof-witold-kezun-wypad-jeden-z-najwiekszych-bohaterow-powstania-warszawskiego-skonczyl-98-lat-2/
	07.02.2020, 11:24 pm	Niezwykła atrakcja czeka na turystów w Japonii! Pałac w Łazienkach i Chopin - czy może być lepsza promocja Polski? 🇵🇱	An unusual attraction awaits tourists in Japan! Łazienki Palace and Chopin - can there be a better promotion of Poland? 🇵🇱	Article British Poles: Pomnik Chopina i Łazienki Królewskie z lodu na Festiwalu Śniegu w Japonii Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/pomnik-chopina-i-lazienki-krolewskie-z-lodu-na-festiwalu-sniegu-w-japonii-2/
	07.02.2020, 11:23 pm	Rok temu, w wieku 88 lat, odszedł pierwszy premier wolnej Polski - Jan Olszewski. Pamiętajmy dzisiaj o tym wielkim patriotcie i mężu stanu, który nigdy nie zszedł ze ścieżki prawdy oraz wyznawanych wartości. Cześć Jego Pamięci!	A year ago, at the age of 88, Jan Olszewski, the first prime minister of free Poland, passed away. Today let us remember this great patriot and statesman who never strayed from the path of truth and professed values. Honor His Memory!	Article British Poles: Rok temu odszedł premier Jan Olszewski, polityk który nie bał się prawdy Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/rok-temu-odszedl-premier-jan-olszewski-polityk-ktory-nie-bal-sie-prawdy/
	08.02.2020, 2:39 pm	CAMBRIDGE! Would you like to find out more about Poland's defence against German and Soviet invasion in September 1939? Come to @Roger_Moorhouse's lecture! More info below.		Article British Poles: "First to Fight": Poland's Defensive War of 1939, with Roger Moorhouse Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/first-to-fight-polands-defensive-war-of-1939-with-roger-moorhouse/

	10.02.2020, 9:22 pm	Ten niezwykle potrzebny film o losach polskich weteranów, zmuszonych do opuszczenia kraju po II wojnie światowej, jest w trakcie realizacji. Zobaczcie rewelacyjny zwiastun! Brawa dla "Witness of War"	This much-needed film about the fate of Polish veterans forced to leave the country after World War II is in production. Check out the sensational trailer! Applause for "Witness of War"	Article British Poles: "Witness of War" – dokumentalny hit poświęcony bohaterstwu polskich żołnierzy w czasie WW2 – VIDEO Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/witness-of-war-dokumentalny-hit-poswiecony-bohaterstwu-polskich-zolnierzy-w-czasie-ww2-video/
	10.02.2020, 9:30 pm	#OTD 80 lat temu rozpoczęła się pierwsza masowa deportacja Polaków na Sybir. Sowietci wywieźli około 140 tys. obywateli polskich. Wielu umarło już w drodze... Według szacunków władz RP na emigracji do łagrów trafiło około milion osób cywilnych...	#OTD 80 years ago the first mass deportation of Poles to Siberia began. The Soviets deported about 140,000 Polish citizens. Many had already died on the way.... According to estimates of the Polish authorities in exile, about one million civilians were sent to the gulags....	Article British Poles: Na nieludzką ziemię – sowieckie deportacje Polaków na Sybir Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/na-nieludzka-ziemie-sowieckie-deportacje-polakow-na-sybir/
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	05.11.2020, 2:25 pm	Zyciorys hrabiny Teresy Łubińskiej to materiał na scenariusz filmowy. Jej życie, pełne bohaterstwa i poświęcenia dla innych, zakończyło się dramatyczną śmiercią. Było to niewątpliwie jedno z głośniejszych zabójstw w historii angielskiej kryminalistyki.	The life story of Countess Teresa Łubińska is material for a movie script. Her life, full of heroism and sacrifice for others, ended in a dramatic death. It was undoubtedly one of the most notorious murders in the history of English forensics.	Article British Poles: Hrabina Teresa Łubińska – zapomniany anioł z Ravensbrück Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/hrabina-teresa-lubińska-zapomniany-aniol-z-ravensbruck/
	07.11.2020, 7:23 pm	Proclaimed "the first Polish officer in NATO", #OTD in 1981, colonel Ryszard Kukliński was evacuated from communist Poland to the US. He received a death sentence, in absentia, from the communist regime for passing top secret Soviet documents to the CIA.		Article British Poles: General Ryszard Kukliński and his solitary mission Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/general-ryszard-kuklinski-and-his-solitary-mission/
	07.11.2020, 10:57 am	Brytyjska artystka o polskich korzeniach @katycarmusic, czuje się ambasadorką polskiej historii na Wyspach. Śpiewa głównie do młodego pokolenia, by nie zapomniało o swoich korzeniach i wspinał się polskiej historii. @PLInst_London @PolishEmbassyUK @1944pl	British artist with Polish roots @katycarmusic, feels she is an ambassador of Polish history in Britain. She sings mainly to the younger generation so that they do not forget their roots and the wonderful Polish history. @PLInst_London @PolishEmbassyUK @1944pl	Article British Poles: Nasz wywiad z Katy Carr: "Odkrywam swoje polskie korzenie przez muzykę" Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/nasz-wywiad-z-katy-carr-odkrywam-swoje-polskie-korzenie-przez-muzyke/
	08.11.2020, 3:42 pm	Zachęćmy dzieci do wzięcia udziału w wyjątkowym konkursie plastycznym! Uczcijmy wspólnie pamięć papieża – Polaka w 100. rocznicę jego urodzin @BasiaHamilton @ognisko_polskie @PolskaMacierz @PLInst_London @puno_ac_uk @TydzienPolski @PolishEmbassyUK	Let's encourage children to participate in a unique art contest! Let's celebrate together the memory of the Pope - Pole on the 100th anniversary of his birth @BasiaHamilton @ognisko_polskie @PolskaMacierz @PLInst_London @puno_ac_uk @TydzienPolski @PolishEmbassyUK	Article British Poles: Polonijny konkurs na portret Papieża Jana Pawła II Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/polonijny-konkurs-na-portret-papieza-jana-pawla-ii/
	11.11.2020, 3:39 pm	Anna Clusen (@) brytyjska ambasador w Polsce, zwróciła się do Polaków w UK: "Chciałabym podziękować za Waszą wspinającą pracę na rzecz promowania wizerunku Polski w Wielkiej Brytanii" @PLInst_London @appgpoland @DKShrewsbury @PolishEmbassyUK @ukinpoland	@Anna Clusen British Ambassador to Poland, addressed Poles in the UK: "I would like to thank you for your excellent work to promote the image of Poland in the UK." @PLInst_London @appgpoland @DKShrewsbury @PolishEmbassyUK @ukinpoland	Article British Poles: Nasz wywiad z Anną Clunes, nową ambasador brytyjską w Polsce Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/nasz-wywiad-z-anna-clunes-nowa-ambasador-brytyjska-w-polsce/
07.04.2021 - 17.04.2021	07.04.2021, 6:38 pm	Polish hero, Stanisław Skalski, after a series of brutal interrogations, was condemned to death #OTD in 1950 by the communist regime. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Eventually Skalski was released after 8 years in prison @RAFBF @RAFMUSEUM		Article British Poles: A Hero to remember – Gen. Stanisław Skalski, the first Pole to command a RAF squadron Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/a-hero-to-remember-gen-stanislaw-skalski-the-first-pole-to-command-a-raf-squadron/
	07.04.2021, 9:33 am	Dr W. Bodnar, pulmonologist: "Zatwierdzenie amantadyny w walce z Covid-19 mogłoby nie tylko pomóc uratować wiele istnień ludzkich, ale także znacząco obniżyć koszty leczenia pacjentów, nie wspominając o niewyobrażalnych kosztach kolejnych lockdownów".	Dr. W. Bodnar, pulmonologist: "Approval of amantadine in the fight against Covid-19 could not only help save many lives, but also significantly reduce the cost of treating patients, not to mention the unimaginable cost of further lockdowns."	Article British Poles: Wywiad z dr W. Bodnarem leczącym Covid-19 amantadyną Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/wywiad-z-dr-w-bodnarem-leczącym-covid-19-amantadyną/
	10.04.2021, 12:05 pm	OTD (mit @) 11 years ago, the Polish presidential plane crashed near Smoleńsk, killing President Lech Kaczyński, the last President in Exile Ryszard Kaczorowski and 94 highest-ranking representatives of the Polish authorities. Rest in Peace! [*] @ipngovpl_eng		Article British Poles: Polish presidential plane crashed 11 years ago in Smoleńsk Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/polish-presidential-plane-crashed-11-years-ago-in-smolensk/
	10.04.2021, 12:08 pm	#OTD in 2010, the Polish presidential plane crashed near Smoleńsk killing President Lech Kaczyński, the last President Ryszard Kaczorowski and 94 highest-ranking representatives of the Polish authorities RIP [*] @ipngovpl_eng @FundacjaKurtyki @Kombatanci		Link to website of British Poles: Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk
	11.04.2021, 7:18 pm	Inicjatywa uhonorowania Polaków zamordowanych w Katyniu napotykała w Londynie nieskończoną ilość politycznych przeszkód. W końcu pomnik powstał w 1976 roku, ale warto przeczytać jak do tego doszło! @katyn1940 @PolishEmbassyUK @ipngovpl @Kombatanci @MSZ_RP	The initiative to honor Poles murdered at Katyn faced endless political obstacles in London. In the end, the memorial was created in 1976, but it's worth reading how it came about! @katyn1940 @PolishEmbassyUK @ipngovpl @Kombatanci @MSZ_RP	Article British Poles: Burzliwa historia powstania Pomnika Katyńskiego w Londynie Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/burzliwa-historia-powstania-pomnika-katynskiego-w-londynie/

	11.04.2021, 8:02 pm	Dziś w czasie porannego nabożeństwa w kościele na Balham w Londynie Metropolitan Police przeprosiła polską społeczność za przerwanie Mszy św. w Wielki Piątek.	Today, during a morning service at a church in Balham, London, the Metropolitan Police apologized to the Polish community for the disruption of Good Friday Mass.	Article British Poles: Policja przeprosiła za przerwanie nabożeństwa w polskim kościele w Londynie Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/policja-przeprosila-za-przerwanie-nabozenstwa-w-polskim-kościele-w-londynie/
	12.04.2021, 9:40 pm	Por. Marzenna Schejbal uczestniczyła w Powstaniu Warszawskim w batalionie "Łukasński". Była jedną z 1728 więźnierek obozu kobiecego w Oberlangen, który #OTD w 1945 roku wyzwolił żołnierze 1 Dywizji Pancerniej gen. S. Maczka. @1944pl @PolishEmbassyUK	Lt. Marzenna Schejbal participated in the Warsaw Uprising in the "Łukasinski" battalion. She was one of 1,728 inmates of the Oberlangen women's camp, which #OTD in 1945 was liberated by soldiers of the 1st Armored Division of Gen. S. Maczek. @1944pl @PolishEmbassyUK	Article British Poles: Wywiad z 95-letnią por. Marzenną Schejbal z Londynu, uczestniczką Powstania Warszawskiego Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/wywiad-z-95-letnia-por-marzenna-schejbal-z-londynu-uczestniczka-powstania-warszawskiego/
	12.04.2021, 4:18 pm	#OTD 81 lat temu, NKWD przeprowadziło drugą masową deportację ludności polskiej w głąb ZSRR. Wywieziono łącznie około 61 tys. osób. @WBH_2016 @KresySiberia @ipngovpl @Kombatanci @Anna_M_Anders @Muzeum_Weglowa @RadioZagranica @PolskieSluzby @Historia_PR	#OTD 81 years ago, the NKVD carried out the second mass deportation of the Polish population deep into the USSR. A total of about 61,000 people were deported. @WBH_2016 @KresySiberia @ipngovpl @Kombatanci @Anna_M_Anders @Muzeum_Weglowa @RadioZagranica @PolskieSluzby @Historia_PR	Article British Poles: Na nieludzką ziemię – sowieckie deportacje Polaków na Sybir Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/na-nieludzka-ziemie-sowieckie-deportacje-polakow-na-sybir/
	14.04.2021, 2:09 pm	Pilot officer Jan Zumbach was born #OTD 1915. He was the Polish 303 Fighter Squadron legendary fighter pilot whose victory tally during WWII was 12 confirmed kills, 5 probables & 1 damaged @RAFBF @RAFMUSEUM @PolishEmbassyUK @WBH_2016 @PLinSwitzerland		Article British Poles: A Hero to remember – P/O Jan Zumbach, the legendary fighter pilot of 303 Polish Squadron Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/a-hero-to-remember-p-o-jan-zumbach-the-legendary-fighter-pilot-of-303-polish-squadron/
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 8:51 pm	HRH The Duke of Kent, HRH Princess Alexandra and HE Polish Ambassador to London Piotr Wilczek @AmbWilczek before a concert by Artur Haftman celebrating Frederic Chopin's 212th birthday @ognisko_polskie		Picture of the three of them
	01.03.2022, 3:19 pm	Today we are commemorating the Cursed Soldiers National Remembrance Day. The communists called them 'bandits' and 'fascists'. They were cursed by the regime for choosing the fight for free Poland. Glory to the Heroes!		Article British Poles: On the 1st of March, Poland commemorates its heroic Cursed soldiers Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/on-the-1st-of-march-poland-commemorates-its-heroic-cursed-soldiers/
	02.03.2022, 2:33 pm	The Polish countertenor Jakub Józef Orliński, the Best Opera Singer of the Year according to the Opernwelt magazine, will perform at the @wigmor hall. Last tickets available. @PolishEmbassyUK @PLInst_London		Article British Poles: Concert: Jakub Józef Orliński countertenor; Michał Biel piano Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/concert-jakub-jozef-orlinski-countertenor-michal-biel-piano-2/
	02.03.2022, 6:58 pm	The UK and Poland are among the most active countries supporting Ukraine. British PM @BorisJohnson visited his Polish counterpart @MorawieckiM in order to discuss the upcoming steps to be taken in the midst of the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine.		Article British Poles: Boris Johnson met with Mateusz Morawiecki in Warsaw to discuss war in Ukraine Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/boris-johnson-met-with-mateusz-morawiecki-in-warsaw-to-discuss-war-in-ukraine/
	02.03.2022, 11:56 am	W Dniu Żołnierzy Wyklętych odwiedziliśmy mjra Sergiusza Paplińskiego ps. Kawka, który przebywał w domu starców. Sergiusz jest już ostatnim żołnierzem wyklętym na Wyspach. @ipngovpl @JanZaryn @MariaKadzielska @AnitaSchelde @PolishEmbassyUK @StefanTompson	On the Day of the Outlawed Soldiers, we visited Major Sergiusz Paplinski, alias Kawka, who is staying in a retirement home. Sergiusz is already the last exiled soldier in the Islands. @ipngovpl @JanZaryn @MariaKadzielska @AnitaSchelde @PolishEmbassyUK @StefanTompson	Article British Poles: 1 Marca u ostatniego Żołnierza Wyklętego na Wyspach majora Sergiusza Paplińskiego – VIDEO Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/1-marca-u-ostatniego-zolnierza-wyklętego-na-wyspach-majora-sergiusza-paplińskiego-video/
	03.03.2022, 2:39 pm	Witold Pilecki, one of the greatest wartime heroes, volunteered for German Death Camp in Auschwitz to organise the underground resistance movement. In 1945 he was caught by the Polish Communist regime. His false trial started #OTD 1948. @AuschwitzMuseum		Article British Poles: Witold Pilecki: Auschwitz Volunteer Who Warned The World Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/witold-pilecki-auschwitz-volunteer-who-warned-the-world/
	03.03.2022, 2:26 pm	Polish Border Guard has just informed that 575.1 thousand people have crossed the 🇵🇱 border from 24 February, in the wake of Russia's assault on Ukraine. Do you want to help them?		Article British Poles: Are you fleeing the war and looking for help? – Polish humanitarian aid to Ukraine Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/are-you-fleeing-the-war-and-looking-for-help-polish-humanitarian-aid-to-ukraine/
	04.03.2022, 2:40 pm	In addition to providing Ukrainians with impressive humanitarian support, Poland is sending military equipment to its invaded eastern neighbour. Have you heard about the Polish Stingers called "Piorun"?		Article British Poles: Poland provides Ukraine with the "Piorun" shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles and other military equipment Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/poland-provides-ukraine-with-the-piorun-shoulder-fired-anti-aircraft-missiles-and-other-military-equipment/

05.03.2022, 10:21 am	Już jutro w Londynie! W imieniu organizatorów @posklondon i @RadioBobola zapraszamy na projekcję filmu „Nędzarz i Madame” o św. bracie Albercie Chmielowskim. Po filmie spotkanie z reżyserem Witoldem Ludwigiem i odtwórcami głównych ról.	Coming tomorrow in London! On behalf of the organizers @posklondon and @RadioBobola, we invite you to the screening of the film "The Miser and the Madame" about St. Brother Albert Chmielowski. After the film, meetings with director Witold Ludwig and the actors playing the main roles.	Article British Poles: „Nędzarz i Madame” – projekcja filmu o św. bracie Albercie Chmielowskim Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/nedzarz-i-madame-projekcja-filmu-o-sw-bracie-albercie-chmielowskim/?fbclid=IwAR1tAgeqU7z2iCOY2asZUBhhRQo1sm20ofGkGG-Rs7P04uY8fW0CUo4ZNjs
05.03.2022, 10:15 am	Over half a million Ukrainian refugees already fled to Poland. Nearly half of them are children. The Polish Ministry of Education reassured that all the Ukrainian children would be able to go to school in Poland. @MEIN_GOV_PL		Article British Poles: Poland pledges school places for hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian children Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/poland-pledges-school-places-for-hundreds-of-thousands-of-ukrainian-children/
05.03.2022, 4:39 pm	According to the commander of the foreign legion, hundreds of volunteers will take up arms to go fight the Russian army in Ukraine. @Ukraine @DefenceU		Article British Poles: UK citizens including Poles volunteer to international legion to fight in Ukraine Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/uk-citizens-including-poles-volunteer-to-international-legion-to-fight-in-ukraine/
05.03.2022, 11:13 am	#OTD in 1940, Soviet NKVD chief Lavrentiy Beria proposed to execute all Polish officers captured after the Ribbentrop-Molotov division of Poland. It led to the #KatynMassacre, a symbol of the criminal policy of the Soviet system against the Polish nation.		Article British Poles: Katyn Massacre – the extermination of Polish elites by the Soviet system Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/katyn-massacre-the-extermination-of-polish-elites-by-the-soviet-system/
05.03.2022, 1:34 pm	BBC Kasia Madera (@) visited Korczowa, a Polish warehouse near the border, transformed into a refugee reception point. Poland has taken nearly 800,000 refugees. #PolandFirstToHelp		Video of many people standing and walking around at a station, getting into a bus
06.03.2022, 3:52 pm	Jesus Christ statue being taken out of Armenian Cathedral of Lviv, Ukraine, to be stored in a bunker for protection. The last time it was taken out was during WWII. Credit: TimLeBerre		Picture of how the statue is taken out
07.03.2022, 2:00 pm	Parents in Poland left their baby strollers in railroad stations for the Ukrainian moms that fled carrying their children. Credit: @SciRocker		Picture of empty strollers at railroad station
07.03.2022, 2:07 pm	More than 1.5 MILLION refugees have now fled Ukraine after Putin's invasion. Photo of Kharkiv railway station. People are fleeing war and Russian "liberators". #PolandFirstToHelp Credit: @franakviacorka		Picture of an immense number of people standing at a railroad station while 2 trains are standing there
07.03.2022, 2:07 pm	We would like to invite all children from the Polish schools in the UK to take part in the Fryderyk Chopin Portrait Competition. @PLInst_London @posklondon @PolskaMacierz		Article British Poles: The Fryderyk Chopin Portrait Competition Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/the-fryderyk-chopin-portrait-competition/?fbclid=IwAR1dmjLdQ8ytvZtdIKIn1_FoL3sg6viD4ju2rBuQHMZG5gyVtFGfdB52CsM
07.03.2022, 1:00 pm	Across Poland, numerous shops and restaurants have decided to rename their "Russian" dumplings, by calling them "Ukrainian" from now on.		Article British Poles: "Russian" dumplings renamed "Ukrainian" in Polish shops and restaurants Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/russian-dumplings-renamed-ukrainian-in-polish-shops-and-restaurants/
07.03.2022, 6:56 pm	Hieronim Dekutowski, "Zapora", major Polskich Sił Zbrojnych na Zachodzie, cichociemny, legendarny dowódca oddziałów partyzanckich AK i WiN, został stracony #OTD w 1949 roku w ubeckiej katowni na warszawskim Mokotowie. @ipngovpl @MuzeumWyklytych @WBH_2016	Hieronim Dekutowski, "Zapora," a major of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, a cichociemny, legendary commander of partisan units of the Home Army and WiN, was executed #OTD in 1949 in the Ustasha Katynia in Warsaw's Mokotow district. @ipngovpl @MuzeumWyklytych @WBH_2016	Article British Poles: Major Hieronim Dekutowski ps. "Zapora" – wspomnienie o legendarnym dowódcy Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/major-hieronim-dekutowski-ps-zapora-wspomnienie-o-legendarnym-dowodcy/
08.03.2022, 7:14 pm	Happy #InternationalWomensDay! Polish women are extraordinary! In the picture: Maria Kwaśniewska (right), medalist in the javelin, surrounded by 100 000 frantic Germans, REFUSES nazi salute. Berlin Summer Olympics, Germany 1936.		Picture of people doing the Nazi salute while Maria Kwaśniewska refuses

08.03.2022, 10:12 am	Prof. Zbigniew Religa, a pioneer in human heart transplantation, died #OTD 2009. He performed the first successful heart transplant in Poland, which took 23 hours. The patient was Tadeusz Żytkiewicz, who lived with a new heart for 30 years. The photo was taken by James Stanfield.		Picture of Prof. Zbigniew Religa doing the human heart transplantation
08.03.2022, 7:31 pm	The threshold of 1 million people who crossed the border between Ukraine and Poland has been reached! 1 million in 10 days. And the message from Poland to arriving refugees from Ukraine is "Feel At Home."		Article British Poles: Poland already welcomed over 1 million refugees from Ukraine Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/poland-already-welcomed-over-1-million-refugees-from-ukraine/
08.03.2022, 5:42 pm	Read how Polish women managed to support their families in the Siberian exile. #InternationalWomensDay		Article British Poles: "Hunger overcame fear" – How Polish women managed in the Siberian exile Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/hunger-overcame-fear-how-polish-women-managed-in-the-siberian-exile/
08.03.2022, 2:06 pm	Aby wstąpić do armii Andersa, przyszłe PESTKI (Pomocnicza Służba Kobiet) pokonywały bezkres Syberii... W Dniu Kobiet przeczytajcie o niezwykłym losie i bohaterstwie tysięcy polskich kobiet w czasie WW2. @Anna_M_Anders @ipngovpl @KresySiberia @WBH_2016	In order to join the Anders army, future PESTKI (Women's Auxiliary Service) crossed the endless expanse of Siberia.... On Women's Day, read about the extraordinary fate and heroism of thousands of Polish women during WW2. @Anna_M_Anders @ipngovpl @KresySiberia @WBH_2016	Article British Poles: Dlaczego „Pestki” były twarde? – historia Pomocniczej Służby Kobiet Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/dlaczego-pestki-byly-twarde-historia-pomocniczej-sluzby-kobiet/
08.03.2022, 6:18 pm	Stanisława Leszczyńska was a Polish midwife and prisoner No. 41335 of the German Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. She delivered 3,000 babies in the camp. All babies were born alive and into her loving hands. @AuschwitzMuseum #InternationalWomensDay		Article British Poles: Stanisława Leszczyńska – a heroic Catholic Polish midwife from Auschwitz Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/stanislawaleszczyńska-a-heroic-catholic-polish-midwife-from-auschwitz/
08.03.2022, 6:12 pm	W Dniu Kobiet chcielibyśmy przypomnieć kolejną bohaterską Polkę. Janina Lewandowska, pilot szybowcowy i samolotowy, spadochroniarz została zamordowana przez NKWD w Katyniu w dniu swoich 32 urodzin. Jedyna kobieta wśród ofiar zbrodni. Cześć Jej i Chwała!	On Women's Day, we would like to remember another heroic Polish woman. Janina Lewandowska, a glider and airplane pilot and parachutist, was murdered by the NKVD in Katyn on her 32nd birthday. The only woman among the victims of the crime. Honor and Glory to Her!	Article British Poles: Janina Lewandowska, jedyna kobieta zamordowana w Katyniu – VIDEO Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/janina-lewandowska-jedyna-kobieta-zamordowana-w-katyniu/
09.03.2022, 9:22 am	#OTD w 1983 roku komunistyczny sąd skazał Annę Walentynowicz, matkę Solidarności, na rok i trzy miesiące więzienia w zawieszeniu za działalność związkową. W roku 2020 została uznana za jedną ze 100 najbardziej wpływowych kobiet ostatniego stulecia wg TIME.	#OTD in 1983, a communist court sentenced Anna Walentynowicz, the mother of Solidarity, to one year and three months in prison, suspended for union activities. In 2020, she was named one of the 100 most influential women of the last century according to TIME.	Article British Poles: Anna Walentynowicz, matka Solidarności, wśród 100 najbardziej wpływowych kobiet stulecia Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/anna-walentynowicz-matka-solidarnosci-wsrod-100-najbardziej-wplywowych-kobiet-stulecia/?fbclid=IwAR0f6gLOZ5xOg4rYeV-DldxZZnZSkGOADeIG9fZFHxOuDVBgzbpyyXGtSQM
09.03.2022, 11:51 am	Już dziś zaczyna się długo wyczekiwana, jubileuszowa 20. edycja Festiwalu Filmów Polskich KINOTEKA. Pokaz dzieł polskiej kinematografii w kinach Londynu i Edynburga organizowany jest przez @PLInst_London. @PolishEmbassyUK @PLinEdinburgh @PLinManchester	The long-awaited 20th anniversary edition of the KINOTEKA Polish Film Festival begins today. The screening of works of Polish cinematography in London and Edinburgh cinemas is organized by the @PLInst_London @PolishEmbassyUK @PLinEdinburgh @PLinManchester	Article British Poles: Polski Festiwal Filmowy na Wyspach – KINOTEKA 2022 Link: https://www.britishpoles.uk/polski-festiwal-filmowy-na-wyspach-kinoteka-2022/
09.03.2022, 1:11 am	President @ZelenskyyUa: "We will fight to the end at the sea, in the air, we will continue fighting for our land, whatever the cost. We will fight in the forests, in the fields, on the shores, in the streets."		Picture of President Zelensky

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Time Slots	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information
01.02.2020-12.02.2020	01.02.2020, 12:18 pm	In 1930s #Kraków #MariaJarema stirred a sensation just from her look. She passed for a beautiful revolutionary, but also a #feminist, known for her acerbic wit and sharp tongue. Learn more about this #PolishArtist on the #PolishFashionStories:		Link to Website of Polish Fashion Stories: SLEEPY PUPPETS IN COLORFUL BODYSTOCKS: COSTUMES BY JAREMINKA Link: http://www.polishfashionstories.com/we-love-1/2019/12/5/jaremianka
	01.02.2020, 3:29 pm	BBC @MusicMagazine Awards 2020 have released its shortlist with Polish accents including: Weinberg: Symphonies Nos. 2 & 21 by G.Kremer and M.Grażyni-Tyla, and Lutosławski: Symphonies Nos. 1 & 4 by Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hannu Lintu.		Article Prestomusic: BBC Music Magazine Awards 2020: Shortlist Link: https://www.prestomusic.com/classical/articles/3068--awards-bbc-music-magazine-awards-2020-shortlist
	03.02.2020, 2:53 pm	Hailed 'the princess of Polish painting' and 'Slavic goddess', Zofia Stryjeńska was undeniably a fascinating persona of the interwar period. Learn more about her avant-garde fashion designs in the fascinating article on the #PolishFashionStories:		Link to Website of Polish Fashion Stories: ZOFIA STRYJEŃSKA AND HER SLAVIC DEITIES IN A SUITCASE. Link: http://www.polishfashionstories.com/we-love-1/2020/12/6/stryjeska
	04.02.2020, 2:16 pm	Last chance! Book your tickets for a fantastic talk with author of the First to Fight - @Roger_Moorhouse at the @UniofOxford, chaired by Professor Norman Davies FBA. Great opportunity to learn more about Polish history during the first months of #WW2.		Article Polish Cultural Institute: First to Fight Link: http://www.polishculture.org.uk/history/news/article/first-to-fight-7746.html
	06.02.2020, 1:53 pm	The 18th edition of Kinoteka Polish Film Festival is almost here! The largest Polish film festival returns to London from 19 March to 5 April 2020. Join us for the annual showcase of superb Polish cinema in the top London venues.		Link to Website of Kinoteka: https://kinoteka.org.uk Including picture of the flyer
	07.02.2020, 4:51 pm	Join us for the series of events focused around #Polish painter, writer, and critic - Józef Czapski, and a phenomenal study of his life - 'Józef Czapski: An Apprenticeship of Looking' written by our guest speaker #EricKarpeles. @thamesandhudson		Link to Website of Polish Cultural Institute: https://www.polishculture.org.uk Including Pictures of paintings from Józef Czapski
	07.02.2020, 5:07 pm	Join us at @HOME_mcr for the screening of 'Wojciech Has' adaptation of Polish novelist Jan Potocki's magnum opus - The Saragossa Manuscript, a light-hearted work, laden with warm comedy, ribald drama, Gothic atmospherics and unforgettable imagery.		Article Home: The Saragossa Manuscript Link: https://homemcr.org/film/the-saragossa-manuscript/
	08.02.2020, 2:14 pm	Take a closer look at #AlinaSzapocznikow's 'Self-Portrait' in the @guardianculture's #AnatomyofanArtwork. Just in time to start your journey with this fantastic #PolishArtist at 'To Exalt the Ephemeral' exhibition at @HauserWirth:		Article The Guardian: Alina Szapocznikow's Self-Portrait: an ancient marble hero Link: https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2020/jan/31/alina-szapocznikows-self-portrait-an-ancient-marble-hero
	08.02.2020, 5:10 pm	Find out more about Janina Lewandowska, the only female victim of the #Katyn massacre. Her life story inspired author @novelcarolyn to write 'When We Fall' novel, soon to be available in the UK bookshops.		Link to Website of Carolyn Kirby: The Remarkable Life & Death of Janina Lewandowska: Or, 22,891 men and 1 woman Link: https://www.carolynkirby.com/post/the-daring-life-and-remarkable-death-of-janina-lewandowska-or-22-891-men-and-1-woman
	09.02.2020, 3:45 pm	The bestselling crime thriller 'Blinded by the Lights' by #JakubŻulczyk, has been adapted into wildly successful @hbopolska TV series, now translated to English by Marek Kazmierski, it will be available in the book shop near you from 16 March!		Article Polish Cultural Institute: Blinded by the Lights by Jakub Żulczyk Link: http://www.polishculture.org.uk/literature/news/article/blinded-by-the-lights-by-jakub-zulczyk-7747.html
	09.02.2020, 12:58 pm	War-time Notebooks: France, 1940-1944' by Andrzej Bobkowski in translation by G. Drabik and L. Engelstein are a fascinating record of culture, politics, history, and everyday life in WW2 occupied France.		Link to Website Polish Cultural Institute: https://www.polishculture.org.uk
	10.02.2020, 3:45 pm	illustrationHQ (@) shines a light on the work of the influential #Polish émigré and British mid-century designer #GeorgeHim. Read more in the fantastic feature at @MuseumCrush:		Article Museum Crush: George Him: A Polish designer for Mid-Century Britain Link: https://museumcrush.org/george-him-a-polish-designer-for-mid-century-britain/

	10.02.2020, 6:31 pm	#UrbanExploring proves to be very popular, but how about going more extreme? Enjoy this fantastic photo reportage on deep #DiveExploration of #ORPKujawiak at The #DeepWrecks of Malta via @DiveMagazine Amazing piece of widely unknown #PolishHistory:		Article Dive Magazine: Malta's deep wrecks ORP Kujawiak (L72) and Schnellboot S-31 Link: https://divemagazine.com/scuba-diving-travel/malta-deep-wrecks-orp-kujawiak-l72-schnellboot-s31
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	05.11.2020, 1:37 pm	In today's #PolishRootsMusicProfiles explore the #JanuszPrusinowskiKompania - the group that have led the revival of traditional dance music in Poland, learning from some of the last-surviving veterans of the genre. @SonglinesMag		YouTube: Polish Roots Music Profiles - Janusz Prusinowski Kompania: Mazurka Mania Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j6AaVfhLp8U
	05.11.2020, 3:30 pm	Join us on for a Zoom reading by four great European poets: Julia Fiedorczuk (Poland), Antonis Skiathas (Greece), Ana Luisa Amaral (Portugal) and Mária Ferencuhová (Slovakia), chaired by George Szirtes. @EUNICLONDON @PoetrySociety Book here:		Link to Website The Poetry Society: European Poets Night Link: https://poetrysociety.org.uk/event/european-poets-night/?fbclid=IwAR2IhwU5oiWqxd2vKY5CryDEDw82pAA9bxcBq-PFmYVa9zm3ZyYup_Ur6UE%20mit%20Bild Including picture of all European poets
	06.11.2020, 4:57 pm	Take a look at our #Eurotoolbox collection:		Picture of content of the Eurotoolbox
	06.11.2020, 2:58 pm	The #Eurotoolbox 2020/2021 is ready! Give your readers and pupils the opportunity to discover more of the Polish language and culture with this selection of books for children and young adults. Would you like to host the box in your library? @EUROLIS		Link to Website of Eurolis: Eurotoolbox 2019 Link: https://eurolis.wordpress.com/eurotoolbox-2019/
	07.11.2020, 12:13 pm	In this #PolishRootsMusicProfiles meet @volosiband: two brothers teamed up with three village musicians from the nearby Silesian Beskid mountains. The energy of this classical meets folk ensemble, creating new and original repertoire is breath taking!		YouTube: Polish Roots Music Profiles - VOLOSI: Where Classical Meets Folk Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCDg3W47ty0
	07.11.2020, 2:38 pm	We're back! After postponing spring edition of #KinotekaPolishFilmFestival, it returns with a new fully online programme for the 18th edition. Find the full programme via link below and watch this space for tickets releases info:		Link to Website of Kinoteka: https://kinoteka.org.uk Including picture of the flyer
	08.11.2020, 3:15 pm	b_sideevents (@) presents two Polish acts at the @LondonJazzFest 2020: #Bloto, a unique quartet made up of musicians from @EABS_JAZZ. #JerryThePelicanSystem, Polish saxophonist and composer's #JerzyMaczynski's alternative musical concept. Cannot be missed!		Article London Jazz News: Two Polish acts streaming at EFG London Jazz Festival 2020 (Bloto, 15 Nov / Jerry & The Pelican System, 22 Nov) Link: https://londonjazznews.com/2020/11/02/two-polish-acts-streaming-at-efg-london-jazz-festival-2020-bloto-15-nov-jerry-the-pelican-system-22-nov/
	08.11.2020, 12:18 pm	In the last of #PolishRootsMusicProfiles Simon speaks with @WarsawVillageBand - probably the best-known world music group from Poland. They have reinvigorated the Polish tradition with radical music twists, political attitude and exciting collaborations.		YouTube: Polish Roots Music Profiles - The Warsaw Village Band: The Folk Pioneers Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YFZT5nWx_KE
	09.11.2020, 3:58 pm	Did you know that #StanisławLem was furious about #AndreiTarkovsky's adaptation of his novel 'Solaris'? Find out more in the article via @FarOutMag:		Article Far Out Magazine: The reason why Stanisław Lem was furious about Andrei Tarkovsky's adaptation of his novel 'Solaris' Link: https://faroutmagazine.co.uk/why-stanislaw-lem-hated-andrei-tarkovsky-solaris-adaptation/
	09.11.2020, 1:47 pm	The highlight of the #Kinoteka2020 will be a screening of the latest film by #AgnieszkaHolland - #Charlatan, Czech entry for the @TheAcademy Awards. Part of the #MadeinPrague On/Off Festival by @CzechCentreLnd, in partnership with the Kinoteka.		Link to Website of Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program)
	10.11.2020, 2:46 pm	Lili Pohlmann has been awarded the MBE for services to Holocaust Education, Awareness, and Human Relations last month. Her story of incredible childhood and survival during the #WW2, told through series of interviews, has been just published in the UK:		Link to waterstones online shop: Lili: Lili Stern-Pohlmann in conversation with Anna Blasiak (Paperback) Link: https://www.waterstones.com/book/lili/anna-blasiaak/9781910688601
	10.11.2020, 12:37 pm	We open our online edition of #PolishFilmFestival #Kinoteka2020 with #TheIronBridge - The dramatic story about a love triangle, which explores feelings of affection and guilt in the face of mortal danger. You can pre-order your VOD access now!		Link not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Picture of one scene section

10.11.2020, 3:53 pm	PWMeditation (mit @) has launched an international educational project #MusicfromChopinsLand, which brings the works by Polish composers like Chopin, Paderewski, Szymanowska, Moniuszko, Kilar, or Kurpiński closer to the audiences worldwide.		Link to Polish Cultural Institute; Music from Chopin's Land Link: https://instytutpolski.pl/london/2020/11/06/music-from-chopins-land/ Including picture of the flyer
11.11.2020, 4:11 pm	We couldn't agree more: Young Poland: The Polish Arts and Crafts Movement, 1890-1918, edited by Julia Griffin and Andrzej Szczerski, selected as one of the best new art books for autumn by @FTLifeArts!@WMAGallery@MNKrk@PolishEmbassyUK		Article Financial Times: The best new art books for autumn Link: https://www.ft.com/content/0174de1b-8c32-4df4-b999-3d461b4c2a27
11.11.2020, 1:04 pm	With the @UKJewishFilm in partnership with the #Kinoteka we're proud to present the online screening of #BlackMercedes. Fusing classic film noir motifs with a disconcerting vision of a sieged city, Black Mercedes is a wholly unique whodunit murder mystery.		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program)
11.11.2020, 2:30 pm	On the occasion of the Polish #IndependenceDay we invite you to a musical #PADDYMANIA dedicated to Ignacy Jan Paderewski, one of the Fathers of Independence, an outstanding politician and an excellent pianist and composer.		YouTube: PADDYMANIA / CONCERT WITH SONGS FROM THE MUSICAL VIRTUOSO Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uNWj2uvVLbk
12.11.2020, 4:10	Tonight! We're opening our #PolishFilm Festival #Kinoteka with a brilliant drama The Iron Bridge. From 7PM the film will be available on VOD for 24 hours, for £1.99 only! That's an absolute bargain for the top quality, cutting edge, #PolishCinema.		Picture and https://vimeo.com/ondemand/kinotekatheironbridge
12.11.2020, 1:30 pm	#PolishFilm Festival #Kinoteka invites you to a screening of a gripping thriller Dark, Almost Night: a smart Nordic style genre blend of film noir and thriller, taking the viewer on a shocking journey through generational evil. Book your VOD access today!		Link not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Picture of the flyer
12.11.2020, 2:18 pm	Gospel Oak resident with Polish roots, John Carr, releases biography of his father's escape from a Jewish ghetto. Follow Chaim Herszman/Henryk Karbowski, on his three years journey - making his way from Poland to Gibraltar during #WW2		Article CamdenNewJournal: My father's great escape Link: https://www.camdennewjournal.co.uk/article/my-fathers-great-escape
13.11.2020, 10:33 am	The opening film of #PolishFilm Festival #Kinoteka, The Iron Bridge, will be available until 7PM today on our VOD platform. Catch up while you can!		Thread of: @PLInst London: Tonight! We're opening our #PolishFilm Festival #Kinoteka with a brilliant drama The Iron Bridge. From 7PM the film will be available on VOD for 24 hours, for £1.99 only! That's an absolute bargain for the top quality, cutting edge, #PolishCinema. Link: https://vimeo.com/ondemand/kinotekatheironbridge Including picture of the flyer
13.11.2020, 1:56 pm	creativeboom's (mit @) ultimate list of art and design oriented gifts, includes fabulous, interactive book - #BrutalPoland by @ZUPAGRAFIKA. It comes with pre-cut and pre-folded paper models that you can press out to assemble your own brutalist Polish buildings.		Article Creative Boom: The ultimate 2020 Christmas gift guide for artists and designers Link: https://www.creativeboom.com/features/the-ultimate-2020-christmas-gift-guide-for-artists-and-designers/
13.11.2020, 3:45 pm	#Kinoteka Film Fest w/ @posklondon Cinema, presents Matěj Bobfik's first feature-length documentary - #OurLittlePoland. Every year, a small group of Japanese students sign up for classes in the Polish Language and Culture Studies at the @UTokyo_News_en.		Link to Website Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program)
13.11.2020, 4:26 pm	Polish 'western', where a blood feud takes on a tragic dimension in the thriller of ritualised killing and vendettas between two families in the suburbs. Amazing review in the @guardian, while Eastern is now screening as a part of #Kinoteka!		Article The Guardian: Eastern review - Polish 'western' of male humiliation and revenge Link: https://www.theguardian.com/film/2020/nov/10/eastern-review-vengeance-polish-thriller-piotr-adamski-maja-pankiewicz

07.04.2021-17.04.2021	07.04.2021, 12:44 pm	Her work exudes wisdom, brilliance and a unique sense of humour. In her #poetry she liked elevating the everyday to the extraordinary. She didn't like pathos. Meet Wisława #Szymborska, 🇵🇱's first female literary #NobelPrize laureate! 🍷👏 #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld		Video about her
	07.04.2021, 3:00 pm	#JairoCuesta's one-man show "Across the River" takes audiences on an emotional, autobiographical journey, in which he left Colombia as a teen on a boat to Europe to find #PolishTheatre director #JerzyGrotowski in hopes of working with him. Read more:		Article Akron Beacon Journal: Farewell play 'Across the River' takes audiences on immigrant journey Link: https://eu.beaconjournal.com/story/entertainment/arts/2021/03/18/farewell-one-man-show-across-river-explores-journey-immigrant/693988002/
	08.04.2021, 1:31 pm	bn_org_pl (mit @) has published a new bibliography of translations of #JosephConrad's works, "Bibliografia przekładów Josepha Conrada". This is the first bibliography to cover translations of Conrad's works so comprehensively. Learn more:		Article Biblioteka Narodowa: New bibliography of Joseph Conrad's works in translation Link: https://bn.org.pl/en/news/4164-new-bibliography-of-joseph-conrad%27s-works-in-translation.html
	08.04.2021, 3:43 pm	In the next @tjhtpl #TJHTalks Professors Have Dreifuss and Dariusz Stola will discuss the history of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and how it has been commemorated and interpreted. Tuesday, April 20, 2021, at 7PM, Register at		Link to Website of Tauber Center, link not accessible anymore Including picture of flyer for the talk
	09.04.2021, 2:27 pm	We are deeply saddened to hear of the passing of His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. We extend our condolences to the Royal Family in this time of mourning.		Thread of: @RoyalFamily: It is with deep sorrow that Her Majesty The Queen has announced the death of her beloved husband, His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness passed away peacefully this morning at Windsor Castle. Including Picture of Prince Philip
	09.04.2021, 1:34 pm	#Belarus // Art of Resistance by Lena Davidovich, Tasha Arlova, and Hanna Adzinets, features posters, murals, street installations, prison drawings, and performances of artists documenting the formation of a new Belarusian society. #SolidaritywithBelarusians		Article Contemporary Lynx, Link not accessible anymore Including picture of a painting (women in red holding a flower in the air, in the background it says: fight like a girl) with the artist in front
	09.04.2021, 3:41 pm	The first @EUNICLONDON #AIScienceCafé talk on the ethical impact of the use of artificial intelligence with philosophers & #AI experts Janina Loh, Charlotte Stix and Dita Malečková. The virtual event will be chaired by Erin Young from @turinginst.		Article Austrian Cultural Forum: EUNIC AI Science Café Series: Ethics of Artificial Intelligence Link: https://aclondon.org/events/eunic-science-café-ethics-of-artificial-intelligence/ Including pictures of the four women mentioned in the Tweet
	10.04.2021, 3:46 pm	#EUNICAST: Meet Visionary Europeans, @EUNICLONDON's podcast presents some of Europe's most talented and respected artists, performers and influencers expressing their opinions on the arts and current affairs as well as artistic influences. Check it out!		Article Eunic London: The EUNIC London Podcast Series Link: http://europe.org.uk/project/eunicast-meet-visionary-europeans/
	11.04.2021, 3:43 pm	FocusFeatures (mit @) landed rights to #SilentTwins, a thriller starring Letitia Wright and Tamara Lawrance. Based on the book by Marjorie Wallace, the film marks the English language debut of director #AgnieszkaSmoczynska, Andrea Seigel wrote the screenplay.		Article Variety: Focus Features Buys 'Silent Twins' Starring Letitia Wright and Tamara Lawrance Link: https://variety.com/2021/film/news/focus-features-buys-silent-twins-starring-letitia-wright-and-tamara-lawrance-1234947046/
	11.04.2021, 12:32 pm	Tomorrow, #Vademecum, a new short about #CyprianKamilNorwid by the #QuayBrothers, will be premiered to Polish audiences via @InstytutKsiazki. We had a pleasure to take part in producing this film and couldn't be prouder with an outcome! @cabinetoquay		Article Instytut Książki: Premiera filmu braci Quay o Norwidzie Link: https://instytutksiazki.pl/pl/aktualnosci,2,premi-era-filmu-braci-quay-o-norwidzie,6243.html
	12.04.2021, 1:18 pm	Southport Nostalgia: Atkinson exhibition celebrates the bravery of Polish airmen who served at RAF Woodvale. The exhibition will open on June 26 and will run until March 12 2022. Read more:		Article In Your Area: Southport Nostalgia: Atkinson exhibition celebrates the bravery of Polish airmen who served at RAF Woodvale Link: https://www.inyourarea.co.uk/news/southport-nostalgia-atkinson-exhibition-celebrates-the-bravery-of-polish-airmen-who-served-at-raf-woodvale/
	12.04.2021, 3:39 pm	letrangere (mit @) Gallery presents #StayingwiththeTrouble, an exhibition featuring fourteen women artists, including many prominent #PolishArt creators. The exhibition is kindly hosted by @AustinDesmond Fine Art until 28 April. Find out more via link below:		Article L'étrangère: Group show Staying with the Trouble Link: https://letrangere.net/exhibitions-past/staying-with-the-trouble-2021/ Including picture of a piece of art

	13.04.2021, 12:52 pm	Read this beautiful article about #GeneralSikorski - a hero of @Poland and of Britain, in the Newark @advertiser group, part of a series commissioned by The @acornsproject:		Article Newark Advertiser: General Sikorski: A hero of Poland and of Britain Link: https://www.newarkadvertiser.co.uk/news/general-sikorski-a-hero-of-poland-and-of-britain-9192859/ Including Picture of him
	13.04.2021, 2:59 pm	The Teki Górskiego are one of the most valuable manuscript collections held by the @bn_org_pl and one of the most valuable collections of sixteenth-century correspondence in the world including letters by the "Prince of the Humanists" #ErasmusofRotterdam.		Article Biblioteka Narodowa: New publication: Catalogue of the Górski Archive Link: https://bn.org.pl/en/news/4198-new-publication%3A-catalogue-of-the-gorski-archive.html
	14.04.2021, 3:39 pm	Members of Stratford-upon-Avon's #PolishCommunity share incredible stories of how they came to the area following the war, as the community group #Copernicana is developing an oral history project, learn more about this fantastic story below:		Article Stratford Herald: Members of Stratford-upon-Avon's Polish community share incredible stories of how they came to the area following the war Link: https://www.stratford-herald.com/news/capturing-real-life-stories-of-anations-destruction-9195059/
	14.04.2021, 1:21 pm	The second edition of the #StanislawMoniuszko International Competition of Polish Music will be held between 11-18 September. The musicians can submit their applications for the competition until 14 May 2021 on the dedicated website:		Link not accessible anymore Including picture of the flyer
	15.04.2021, 3:43 pm	At @GaleriaArsenal, #Bialystok, the artist Małgorzata Mirga-Tas deploys the strategies of reappropriation and upcycling to reflect on the history and present of the Roma community in Poland. @friezeofficial review of the exhibition below:		Article Frieze: Małgorzata Mirga-Tas Reclaims Roma Identity Link: https://www.frieze.com/article/malgorzata-mirga-tas-galeria-arsenal-review-2021
	15.04.2021, 12:42 pm	A painter of silence, She created mostly portraits that reflect not only physical features of the model but also their soul. On On #WorldArtDay, meet Olga #Boznańska, one of the most prominent painters in Europe who was born #OTD in 1865! 🙌🏻👏🏻 #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld		Video about her
	16.04.2021, 1:50 pm	Last month we said the final farewell to #AdamZagajewski, the outstanding Polish poet, who will be missed dearly and remembered forever. Below you can read a touching obituary by Katarzyna @Zechenter for the @guardian:		Article The Guardian: Adam Zagajewski obituary Link: https://www.theguardian.com/books/2021/apr/04/adam-zagajewski-obituary
	16.04.2021, 3:54 pm	The two-volume English-language Catalogue of Incunabula in the National Library of Poland @bn_org_pl details the collection of fifteenth-century prints held by the BNP, the sixth-largest such collection in Poland. Read more via link:		Article Biblioteka Narodowa: New publication: Catalogue of Incunabula in the National Library of Poland Link: https://bn.org.pl/en/news/4170-new-publication%3A-catalogue-of-incunabula-in-the-national-library-of-poland.html
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 6:33 pm	Discover #OlaMaciejewska's reimagination of Loie Fuller's Serpentine Dances at @RoyalOperaHouse. Maciejewska's modern take of Fuller's iconic choreography draws on another creature, the silkworm, the #BombyxMori.		Link to Royal Opera House, not accessible anymore Including picture of part of the performance of the reimagination of the Serpentine Dances
	01.03.2022, 3:16 pm	Join us for #BackThen, the latest film from Kinga Dębska, on 12.03 at the cult @ThePCCLondon, #LeicesterSq, part of #Kinoteka2022 Polish #FilmFestival.Nostalgic picture of a bygone era; a gentle trip to a time when things were very different in Poland.		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Including picture of a scene from BackThen
	02.03.2022, 1:59 npm	In #SolidarityWithUkraine @katycarmusic performs Polish-Ukrainian folk song 'Hej, Sokoly' (Hey, falcons, Polish: Hej, Sokoly, Ukrainian: Гей, соколи) also known as 'Longing for Ukraine'. #StandWithUkraine		YouTube: Katy Carr performs HEJ SOKOLY - HEY THERE FALCONS! (Polish-Ukrainian folk song) Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7R3Do75kTVY
	02.03.2022, 5:06 pm	Aga Kubish's first solo exhibition is opening on Thursday, 3rd March, with a private view @HeartofTheTrib3. She is a Fine Artist, Printmaker and Illustrator, dedicating herself to botanical, nautical and architectonic themes.		Article Heart of the Tribe: 'Between Land & Sea' Aga Kubish solo exhibition Link: https://heartofthetrib3.com/event/aga-kubish-solo-exhibition/ Including Picture of one of her piece of art (black and white illustration of an abstract city/buildings) with her hands on top

02.03.2022, 12:01 pm	#Kinoteka2022 #FilmFestival opening with Agnieszka Woszczyńska's award winning debut feature Silent Land. Beautifully shot, with gripping performances and a powerful reflection on the state of society. 9 Mar, 6.30PM at @ICALondon + Q&A with the director.		Article ICA: Silent Land Link: https://www.ica.art/browse/films/opening-night-silent-land Including picture from a scene from the movie
03.03.2022, 2:29 pm	It reminds us about a brilliant piece of poetry from #CzesławMiłosz:		Link to Poetry Foundation: You Who Wronged Link: https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/49482/you-who-wronged Thread of: @culture.pl: It's International Writers' Day! 🎉 An opportunity to celebrate Poland's extraordinary @NobelPrize -winning writers! 📖 Article culture.pl: 5 Polish Writers Who Won the Nobel Prize in Literature Link: https://culture.pl/en/article/5-polish-writers-who-won-the-nobel-prize-in-literature
03.03.2022, 7:02 pm	As institutions and individuals all around the world boycott #Russia for its invasion of #Ukraine, companies in #Poland are also stopping the sale of products made in #Russia and #Belarus. Share and #BoycottTheRussianAggressor, #StandWithUkraine 🇺🇦		Article Reuters: UPDATE 1-Retail chains in Poland stop selling Russian, Belarusian products Link: https://www.reuters.com/article/ukraine-crisis-jeronimo-martins/update-1-retail-chains-in-poland-stop-selling-russian-belarusian-products-idINL1N2V41A2
03.03.2022, 3:12 pm	Join us at the @RiversideLondon for the #Kinoteka2022 screening of In-laws. After the bride and groom break up at the last minute, the wedding reception goes ahead, while simmering tensions emerge between the in-laws. @VIFFest 2021 Audience Award.		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Including picture of a scene from In-Laws
03.03.2022, 12:24 pm	Crash course to understanding propaganda and disinformation. #WordsMatter and #TruthMatters, be vigilant. #SolidarityWithUkraine #StandWithUkraine		Thread of: @MFA_Ukraine: Useful Dictionary that explains how to read Russian news 📖 Including picture of sections of the dictionary, one example: the meaning of self-defence of Russia
03.03.2022, 3:59 pm	A new trailer has arrived for Małgorzata Szumowska directed and Naomi Watts led true story thriller 'Infinite Storm.' As an experienced climber descends Mt. Washington, she encounters a lone, stranded man, and tries to get them both down the mountain.		YouTube: Infinite Storm - Official Trailer (2022) Naomi Watts, Billy Howle Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IO0MnhaC3K0
04.03.2022, 2:25 pm	Tate (@) Modern is planning an immersive exhibition of Magdalena Abakanowicz's fabric sculptures, which will form 'a forest-like display' in the Blavatnik Building's 64-metre-long gallery. More via @CultureWhisper:		Article: Magdalena Abakanowicz exhibition, Tate Modern Review Link: https://www.culturewhisper.com/t/visual_arts/magdalena_abakanowicz_exhibition_tate_modern/16806 Including picture of one of the sculptures
04.03.2022, 4:44 pm	Join us for a special screening of The Earth is as Blue as an Orange, as we are coming together in #SolidarityWithUkraine to raise funds for humanitarian aid and to encourage sustained support. @Ukr_Institute@LTEMBAASYUK@ifru_london @EUNICLONDON		Link to Polish Cultural Institute: THE EARTH IS BLUE AS AN ORANGE Link: https://instytutpolski.pl/london/2022/03/03/the-earth-is-blue-as-an-orange/ Including picture of 3 children filming
05.03.2022, 6:47 pm	South Kensington's @OgniskoRest, is doing its bit to help out Ukraine, creating a special cocktail named after the Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Venue will donate to Choose Love's Ukraine Crisis Fundraiser every time the cocktail is ordered.		Article TimeOut: This Polish bar is serving a special Ukrainian cocktail to raise money for charity Link: https://www.timeout.com/london/news/this-polish-bar-is-serving-a-special-ukrainian-cocktail-to-raise-money-for-charity-030422
05.03.2022, 12:35 pm	A Woman at Night, new film from London-based Polish director Rafał Kapeliński, will be screened at the @RiversideLondon as a part of #Kinoteka2022 Polish #FilmFestival. Book your tickets now:		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program)
06.03.2022, 6:19 pm	Hardly anyone growing up in Poland in the 1980s can say they are not familiar with the flagship Polish TV production Nights and Days. The production was based on Maria Dąbrowska's novel of the same title, 'Noce i dnie'. Full blog article @britishlibrary:		Article: Love, like any other - Maria Dąbrowska and Anna Kowalska Link: https://blogs.bl.uk/european/2022/02/love-like-any-other-maria-dabrowska-and-anna-kowalska.html

06.03.2022, 2:13 pm	An award-winning rap opera adapted from #DorotaMasłowska's novel, Other People, shows the author's peculiar vision of an increasingly atomised society. Part of #Kinoteka2022 Polish #FilmFestival, book your tickets at the @ThePCLondon:		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Including picture related to the rap opera mentioned in the tweet
06.03.2022, 4:14 pm	Whether you need help or want to help, #pomagamukrainie is the best 1st step to get you in a correct and verified place. Visit the website below and make a difference for people torn away from their country by war. #SolidarityWithUkraine #StandWithUkraine		Link connected to the Polish initiative #pomagamukrainie [Help Ukraine] Link: https://pomagamukrainie.gov.pl Including picture of a blue sky and yellow sunflowers
07.03.2022, 3:27 pm	Art-oriented petitions and resources in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, particularly Art Residencies for Ukrainians in Poland and other parts of Europe. A very useful resource, share it - spread the word! #SolidarityWithUkraine #StandWithUkraine		Link not accessible anymore Including picture of the ukrainian flag
07.03.2022, 9:31 pm	All over the world, #PolishInstitutes, together with their foreign partners, are committed to support #Ukraine's fight for freedom through initiating international activities for the benefit of the Ukrainian cultural sector. #StandWithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp		Video that shows how Poland helps and acts in Solidarity with Ukraine
07.03.2022, 1:02 pm	Rafał Milach - photographer at @MagnumPhotos in his latests photo project captured the situation on the Ukraine-Poland border. See his images accompanied the text by Patrice Senécal for @libe: [link] #StanWithUkraine #StopTheWar #ArtForUkraine @Lynx_art		Article libération: En images - A la frontière entre Pologne et Ukraine, les visages de l'exode [In pictures - On the border between Poland and Ukraine, the faces of the exodus] Link: https://www.liberation.fr/culture/photographie/a-la-frontiere-entre-pologne-et-ukraine-les-visages-de-l'exode-20220302_PM4QVRKW2RFBXOX5YIBZM4SX4/
07.03.2022, 1:26 pm	Under its artistic director, and in collaboration with the French cellist, the Polish period-instrument @OrchestraOh presents a programme of music by Leonardo Leo and Johan Helmich Roman Book at @wigmor_hall:		Link to Wigmore Hall, not accessible anymore
07.03.2022, 7:30 pm	Chopin was one of the greatest composers of the Romantic era – discover a selection of the best #Chopin works featuring 10 masterpieces:		Article udiscovermusic: Best Chopin Works: 10 Essential Pieces By The Great Composer Link: https://www.udiscovermusic.com/classical-features/best-chopin-works-10-essential-pieces/
08.03.2022, 1:14 pm	Need a crash course in the history of Russia-Ukraine relations? Start with Agnieszka Holland's Mr Jones: Gareth Jones becomes one of the few journalists of his time to throw a startling light on Stalin's brutal treatment of the agrarian class in Ukraine.		Link to BFIplayer: Mr. Jones (movie) Link: https://player.bfi.org.uk/rentals/film/watch-mr-jones-2019-online
08.03.2022, 12:20 pm	otkachenkoua (@): "Russia's missiles and planes are deliberately destroying historic centers of big cities. Putin wants to destroy Europe's heritage and culture, wipe it from the face of the earth." Roughly 25 works by the Ukrainian artist #MariaPrymachenko were already destroyed.		Picutre by Maria Prymachenko, abstract and colorful sort of animal, main colors blue and yellow
08.03.2022, 1:16 pm	On #InternationalWomensDay we wish all the women in the world all the best and join 🇺🇦 First Lady's appeal to publish on social media a self-portrait with the message: #RussianWomenStopTheWar. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine #IWD2022		Picture saying #RussianWomenStopTheWar in pink color
08.03.2022, 11:01 am	Last chance to book your tickets for the Opening Gala of #Kinoteka2022 at the @ICALondon. A very special screening of the Silent Land, followed by a Q&A with the director Agnieszka Woszczyńska. Book now!		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program) Including picture of the cover of the movie Silent Land
08.03.2022, 3:41 pm	Help Ukraine by buying beautiful objects and designs on Facebook. The proceeds will be used to support the people of Ukraine, who bravely resist Russia's invasion. #CraftsmenforUkraine: link #SolidaritywithUkraine #ArtForUkraine #ArtForPeaceInUkraine @Lynx_art		Link to Facebook group: https://www.facebook.com/groups/815750636048916 (not accessible) Including pictures of handicraft things that demonstrate peace and solidarity with Ukraine, mostly in blue and yellow colors, such as a carpet

09.03.2022, 10:50 am	As the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine escalates, we decided to help by donating all of the #Kinoteka2022 festival proceeds to @soschildrenuk #UkraineEmergencyAppeal. Each ticket purchase will result in a direct donation to support children in #Ukraine.		Link to Kinoteka Website Link: https://kinoteka.org.uk Including pictures, one flyer of Kinoteka event and one with blue sky and yellow sunflowers, saying #SolidarityWithUkraine
09.03.2022, 5:48 pm	Marta Romankiv is Ukrainian interdisciplinary artist. Her #FadedFlags project is an attempt to imagine the future in which the concept of nationality loses its importance and becomes a part of history. For more information visit: link #SolidaritywithUkraine		Article Contemporary Lynx: Portfolio: Marta Romankiv Link: https://contemporarylynx.co.uk/portfolio-marta-romankiv Including picture of 2 white flags (faded flags) hanging in a room on a white wall
09.03.2022, 2:29 pm	We're looking forward to seeing you there! 👉👉👉		Thread of: @RiversideLondon: We kick off our Polish Film Festival screenings with The In-Laws on 13 March. Later Kinoteka screenings include A Woman at Night (15 March) and 25 Years of Innocence (19 March). Tickets on sale now at @kinoteka @PolishFilm @PLInst_London #polishfilm Including picture of flyer for Kinoteka
09.03.2022, 12:54 pm	Last chance to book your #Kinoteka2022 tickets for #LeaveNoTraces at @ICALondon, followed by the Q&A with the award winning director Jan P Matuszyński. The film won three awards at the @FPFFGdynia and was longlisted for the @TheAcademy Award.		Link to Kinoteka, not accessible anymore (refers to the program)
09.03.2022, 3:52 pm	Last week the An-225 Mriya, the largest cargo aircraft in the world, was destroyed by Russian invaders. You may remember this plane from the Pavilion of Ukraine at the 58th @Ja_Biennale. It supposed to be a part of art happening by #OpenGroup in May:		Link to Open Group: ABOUT US Link: http://open-group.org.ua/en/about-us Including picture of the large cargo aircraft

@AmbWilczek

AmbWilczek				
Time Slot	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information
01.02.2020 - 12.02.2020	05.02.2020, 10:55 pm	U.S.-Poland Joint Statement on Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom - United States Department of State		Link not accessible anymore
	06.02.2020, 5:47 pm	"Poland will host the next Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom in Warsaw from July 14-16, 2020. The upcoming Ministerial will be organized in cooperation with the United States and will address several topics requiring urgent response."		Article from Forbes: U.S. launches the first-ever international religious freedom alliance Link: https://www.forbes.com/sites/ewelinaochab/2020/02/06/us-launches-the-first-ever-international-religious-freedom-alliance/
	11.02.2020, 5:25 am	Many thanks to @GermanAmbUSA for an extensive, friendly conversation at @AICGS about Polish-German relations, historical revisionism, migration crisis, security, trade, and the future of the transatlantic relationship.		Pictures of AmbWilczek and representatives (a woman and a man) discussing at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	12.11.2020, 12:04 am	Thank you, Ambassador Selga, for the warm wishes on this important day. An independent Poland will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with Latvia as strong #NATO allies.		Thread of: @SelgaMaris Congratulations to our Polish 🇵🇱 colleagues celebrating National Independence Day! @AmbWilczek @PolishEmbassyUS
	12.11.2020, 12:03 am	I am always grateful for your kind words, Ambassador Haber. Let us continue to grow as friends, neighbors and allies during these unprecedented times.		Thread of: @GermanAmbUSA #polishindependenceday. Today we celebrate 102 years of Polish independence. Gratulacje, przyjaciele i sąsiedzi! Including picture of 4 Polish flags waving
07.04.2021 - 17.04.2021	09.04.2021, 8:22 pm	My sincere thanks to @GermanAmbUSA, @Ph_Etienne & @KDonfried for an engaging and productive discussion @gmfus today on the future of our transatlantic relations with the U.S. We agree that 🇵🇱, 🇪🇺, 🇩🇪 cooperation within the Weimar Triangle is vital to the EU's continued prosperity.		Picture Zoom Meeting: Piotr Wilczek, Philippe Etienne, Emily Haber and Julia De Clerk-Sachsse
	11.04.2021, 7:40 pm	It is deeply reassuring that Belarusians like @franakiavacorka continue to defend the rights of the Polish minority against Lukashenka's illegal crackdown. Poles in Belarus have the right to connect with their cultural roots. This persecution must end.		Thread of: @franakiavacorka I am scared of what is happening to the Polish minority in Belarus. Those who study Polish or are of Polish origin are persecuted. Polish schools under threat. Lukashenka may stage a provocation at the border. Lukashenka should be stopped now, before it is too late Including Picture of many people screaming and crying while holding onto a black bus (not clearly identifiable)
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 6:19 pm	Bardzo ważna, ciekawa i serdeczna rozmowa z Rektorem i Kancelerzem Polskiej Misji Katolickiej w Anglii i Walii, m.in. [między innymi] na temat działalności polskich parafii oraz koordynacji pomocy humanitarnej dla Ukrainy. #RazemDlaUkrainy	A very important, interesting and heartfelt conversation with the Rector and Chancellor of the Polish Catholic Mission in England and Wales, among others on the activities of Polish parishes and the coordination of humanitarian aid to Ukraine. #TogetherForUkraine	Picture of Piotr Wilczek with the rector and chancellor
	02.03.2022, 6:59 pm	Good to meet my French colleague @AmbColonna. We spoke about the Russian invasion of Ukraine & what Poland & France are doing to aid 🇺🇲 incl. yesterday's joint declaration by #WeimarTriangle FMs. We reaffirmed our unwavering support for the Ukrainian people. #WeStandWithUkraine		Picture of the two of them
	02.03.2022, 11:44 pm	Good to talk to @priti Patel. We spoke about Polish-British cooperation on the aid for refugees fleeing Ukraine.		Thread of: @priti Patel I discussed with @AmbWilczek in particular how the UK can help those arriving in Poland from Ukraine. We agreed on the need for us to coordinate action on the ground, sensitive to the wishes of the Ukrainian people.
	02.03.2022, 8:32 pm	Glad to attend a reception at @ChathamHouse, one of the world's leading international affairs think tanks, and exchange views with top experts, incl. on Russian aggression against Ukraine. Thank you for having me.		Pictures of many people in a room with a picture of Queen Elisabeth as well as a wall of pictures from experts/politicians, probably all part of the think tank
	03.03.2022, 2:08 pm	Pierwsza wizyta w Instytucie Polskim i Muzeum im. gen. Sikorskiego w Londynie, jednej z najważniejszych polskich instytucji na Wyspach. Dobra okazja do zapoznania się ze zbiorami Instytutu i poznania jego historii.	First visit to the Polish Institute and General Sikorski Museum in London, one of the most important Polish institutions in the Islands. A good opportunity to get acquainted with the Institute's collections and learn about its history.	Pictures of Piotr Wilczek in the museum, together with other people

05.03.2022, 4:22 pm	   #StandWithUkraine		Pictures of the statue of St. Volodymyr, the Ruler of Ukraine 980-1015
05.03.2022, 4:54 pm	KATYN 1940 - WE REMEMBER #NeverForget		Thread of: @PolishEmbassyUK: 82 years ago, Soviet NKVD chief Lavrentiy Beria proposed to execute 22,000 Polish officers, policemen and intelligentsia captured after the Ribbentrop-Molotov division of Poland. Stalin approved it. The mass murders took place in April and May 1940, mainly in Katyn. #NeverForget Including a picture of the document where Stalin approved it
06.03.2022, 4:48 pm	Glad to be present at @ognisko_polskie for a show of solidarity with Ukraine. Great opportunity for #PolesinUK to reaffirm support for  , both financially & morally. Amb @VPrystaiko, @UkrEmbLondon & the whole of Ukraine – we are with you. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine		Picture of both of them shaking hands
06.03.2022, 5:24 pm	Ukrainian and Polish anthems @ognisko_polskie 5 March 2022.		Thread of: @ognisko_polskie:    Last night's fundraising event collecting for @CaritasPolska with Ambassadors @AmbWilczek & @VPrystaiko and music by @FlyingFiddler with an impressive support from everyone who came @OgniskoRest #SlavaUkraini #Zelenski @PolishEmbassyUK @UkrEmbLondon Including Video of the performance of the anthems
06.03.2022, 4:50 pm	Thank you, @ognisko_polskie for organizing this event.    .		Thread of: @ognisko_polskie:    Last night's fundraising event collecting for @CaritasPolska with Ambassadors @AmbWilczek & @VPrystaiko and music by @FlyingFiddler with an impressive support from everyone who came @OgniskoRest #SlavaUkraini #Zelenski @PolishEmbassyUK @UkrEmbLondon Including pictures of several people holding speeches
06.03.2022, 4:29 pm	Thank you, Amb @Vprystaiko for joining us yesterday!		Thread of: @ognisko_polskie:    Last night's fundraising event collecting for @CaritasPolska with Ambassadors @AmbWilczek & @VPrystaiko and music by @FlyingFiddler with an impressive support from everyone who came @OgniskoRest #SlavaUkraini #Zelenski @PolishEmbassyUK @UkrEmbLondon Including picture people applauding
07.03.2022, 7:34 pm	Very useful consultations today about the situation in Ukraine and the security concerns in the region with ambassadors of Switzerland, Markus Leitner @SwissAmbUK, Latvia, Ivita Burmestre @iburmistre, Czechia, Marie Chatardová, and Azerbaijan, Elin Suleymanov @ElinSuleymanov.		Pictures of Piotr Wilczek together with every person mentioned in the Tweet
07.03.2022, 5:14 pm	Courtesy call with my  colleague Amb Marie Chatardova was a good opportunity to talk about the #V4-UK cooperation, incl. tomorrow's summit of our PMs in London, and reinforce our support for Ukraine amid the Russian invasion. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine		Picture of both of them
07.03.2022, 7:32 pm	It was good to reunite in London with my  colleague and friend Amb @ElinSuleymanov. We discussed our recent shared experience of serving as ambassadors to  . We spoke about the situation in  and the region as well as ways of supporting our  friends.		Picture of both of them
07.03.2022, 5:09 pm	Great to meet @LVembassyUK  Amb @iburmistre. The Baltic states are a crucial part of @NATO and I am grateful that we could discuss the Alliance, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the #3SI initiative. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine		Picture of both of them
07.03.2022, 5:06 pm	Important conversation with @SwissAmbUK Markus Leitner about the Russian invasion of Ukraine and help for our Ukrainian friends. Thank you to  for its support and cooperation in organising humanitarian aid for  . #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine		Picture of both of them

08.03.2022, 3:05 pm	It has been such a pleasure to meet my 🇺🇸 counterpart @AnnaClunes at Lancaster House today during the #V4+UK meeting and 🇺🇸-🇵🇸 bilateral talks led by our Prime Ministers @MorawieckiM and @BorisJohnson.		Pictures of both of them as well as from the Lancaster House
08.03.2022, 12:55 pm	On this special day, #InternationalWomensDay, I would like to wish all the women in the world all the best and invite them to publish on social media a self-portrait with the message: #RussianWomenStopTheWar. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine #IWD2022		Picture with a pink huge hashtag: #RussianWomenStopTheWar
08.03.2022, 2:58 pm	Honoured to accompany 🇺🇸 PM @MorawieckiM during today's #V4-UK PM summit in London. Important discussions about the Russian invasion of Ukraine, its effect on European security, and supporting our 🇺🇸 friends, including through sanctions on Russia. We #StandWithUkraine. 🇺🇸 🇵🇸 🇺🇸 🇵🇸 .		Thread of: @PremierRP: 🇺🇸 🇵🇸 Trwa spotkanie premiera @MorawieckiM z premierem Wielkiej Brytanii @BorisJohnson w #Londyn. Including Picture Pitor Wilczek and Boris Johnson sitting in a room with other in front of a V4+UK 2022 sign
08.03.2022, 10:47 pm	Lenin Meets Corleone: a brilliant essay by George Weigel, published 7 years ago - on why Putin will destroy Ukraine if we do not stop him.		Article from National Review: Lenin Meets Corleone Link: https://www.nationalreview.com/2015/03/lenin-meets-corleone-george-weigel/
09.03.2022, 8:16 pm	Honoured to meet Archbishop Claudio Gugerotti, Apostolic Nuncio to 🇵🇸 Important discussion about 🇵🇸 invasion of 🇺🇸 We talked about the role of 🇵🇸 and the Church in helping 🇺🇸 #StandWithUkraine		Picture of both of them
09.03.2022, 12:10 pm	Excellent meeting with 🇷🇴 Amb. @laurapopescumfa. We discussed the Russian invasion of #Ukraine and looked at how Poland and Romania can work together to help. #StandWithUkraine #SolidarityWithUkraine		Picture of both of them

@MyPolacyde

MyPolacy				
Time Slot	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information*
01.02.2020-12.02.2020	04.02.2020, 7:18 am	To największy pracodawcy w #Niemczech. Rekordzista zatrudnia 352 000 ludzi! Szczegóły na MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Niemcy #Praca #Pracodawca #Arbeit	These are the largest employers in #Germany. The record holder employs 352,000 people! Details on MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #Work #Employer #Work	According article at MyPolacy.de: Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/to-najwiekszy-pracodawcy-w-niemczech-rekordzista-zatrudnia-352-000-ludzi/ Including picture man standing before huge building
	05.02.2020, 12:05 pm	Życie w Niemczech: Zaskakujące dane @destatis_news, których na pewno nie znasz! Szczegóły na MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Niemcy #ŻycieWNiemczech #Ciekawostki	Life in Germany: surprising data @destatis_news that you definitely don't know! Details on MyPolacy.de >> [link] #Germany #LifeInGermany #Interesting facts	According article at MyPolacy.de: Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/zycie-w-niemczech-zaskakujace-dane-ktorych-na-pewno-nie-znasz/
	10.02.2020, 9:40 am	Huragan #Sabina paraliżuje #Niemcy >> [link] Dziś wiatr osiągnie prędkość do 177 km/h !! #Wetter #Orkan #orkansabine	Huragan #Sabina paraliżuje #Niemcy >> [link] Dziś wiatr osiągnie prędkość do 177 km/h !! #Wetter #Orkan #orkansabine	According article at MyPolacy.de: Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/huragan-sabina-paralizuje-niemcy-dzis-wiatr-osiagnie-prędkosc-do-177-kmh/ Including picture of broken car with tree on it
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	05.11.2020, 7:44 am	Ostatniej doby rekordową liczbę nowych przypadków koronawirusa zgłoszono w Nadrenii Północnej-Westfalii. #Deutschland #corona	A record number of new coronavirus cases were reported in North Rhine-Westphalia last night. #Germany #corona	Article MyPolacy.de: 19 990 nowych zakażeń w Niemczech. Ponad 5 000 tylko z jednego landu Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/19-990-nowych-zakazen-w-niemczech-ponad-5-000-tylko-z-jednego-landu/
	05.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Kupujesz samochód na kredyt? Uważaj różnice w oprocentowaniu kredytu samochodowego sięgają ponad 53%. #Niemcy #Kredyt #Samochód	Buying a car on credit? Beware car loan interest rate differences reach over 53%. #Germany #Credit #Car	Article MyPolacy.de: Samochód na kredyt w Niemczech. Kto zapłaci wyższe raty i jak można tego uniknąć? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/samochod-na-kredyt-w-niemczech-ko-zaplati-wyzsze-raty-i-jak-mozna-togo-uniknac/
	05.11.2020, 4:01 pm	„Dostępność cyfrowego prawa jazdy to kwestia wygody i komfortu” – powiedział rzecznik #ADAC. Też tak uważasz? #Niemcy #digitalization #CyfrowePrawoJazdy	"The availability of a digital driver's license is a matter of convenience and comfort." - said a #ADAC spokesperson. Do you think so too? #Germany #digitalization #DigitalDrivingLicense	Article MyPolacy.de: Zmiany dla kierowców w Niemczech. Prawo jazdy dostępne na smartfona Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/zmiany-dla-kierowcow-w-niemczech-prawo-jazdy-dostepne-na-smartfona/
	05.11.2020, 8:47 am	Pracownicy wracający do Niemiec z obszarów podwyższonego ryzyka zakażenia się koronawirusem i kierowani na kwarantannę, nie będą traciли zarobków! #Corona #Arbeiten #kwarantanna	Workers returning to Germany from areas at high risk of coronavirus infection and sent to quarantine will not lose wages! #Corona #Work #quarantine	Article MyPolacy.de: Ochrona wynagrodzenia na kwarantannie. Bundestag szykuje duże zmiany dla Polaków Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ochrona-wynagrodzenia-na-kwarantannie-bundestag-szykuje-duze-zmiany-dla-polakow/
	05.11.2020, 2:51 pm	Przejechanie lub przejście na czerwonym świetle oznacza wysokie mandaty dla kierowców, rowerzystów i pieszych. Nie można też bagatelizować koloru żółtego... #Motoryzacja #PrawoDrogowe #niemcy	Running or passing a red light means hefty fines for drivers, cyclists and pedestrians. The color yellow should also not be underestimated... #Motorization #RoadLaw #Germany	Article MyPolacy.de: Przejechanie na czerwonym świetle w Niemczech. Co za to grozi? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/przejechanie-na-czerwonym-swietle-w-niemczech-co-za-to-grozi/
	06.11.2020, 7:27 am	Potwierdzono 21 506 nowych przypadków koronawirusa. Zmarło 166 osób. #Corona #Deutschland #Niemcy	21,506 new cases of coronavirus confirmed. 166 people have died. #Corona #Germany #Germany	Article MyPolacy.de: W Niemczech padł dziś rekord zakażeń. Tak źle nie było od dawna Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/w-niemczech-padl-dzis-rekord-zakazen-tak-ze-nie-bylo-od-dawna/
	06.11.2020, 2:47 pm	Odpowiadamy na najważniejsze pytania odnośnie do podróżowania po Niemczech. Sprawdź. #Reisen #Deutschland #Corona	We answer your most important questions about traveling in Germany. Check out. #Reisen #Germany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Odwiedziny przyjaciół i znajomych w innym landzie. Lista aktualnych zasad i ograniczeń Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/odwiedziny-przyjaciol-i-znajomych-w-innym-landzie-lista-aktualnych-zasad-i-ograniczen/

06.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Okazuje się, że dwa landy wprowadziły dużo odstępstw od obowiązku kwarantanny dla Polaków. #Niemcy #Polska #Corona #PracaWNiemczech	It turns out that two states have made a lot of exceptions to the quarantine requirement for Poles. #Germany #Poland #Corona #WorkInGermany	Article MyPolacy.de: Wyjątki dla Polaków od wymogu kwarantanny po przyjeździe do Brandenburgii i Meklemburgii-Pomorza Przedniego Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wyjatki-dla-polakow-od-wymogu-kwarantanny-po-przyjeździe-do-brandenburgii-i-meklemburgii-pomorza-przedniego/
06.11.2020, 9:15 am	Cotygodniowym testom poddawani są tylko Polacy zatrudnieni przez niemieckiego pracodawcę. #Corona #PracaWNiemczech #Kwarantanna #Testy	Only Poles employed by a German employer are tested weekly. #Corona #WorkGermany #Quarantine #Tests.	Article MyPolacy.de: Koronawirus. Meklemburgia-Pomorze Przednie rozpoczyna wielkie testowanie Polaków Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/koronawirus-meklemburgiapomorze-przednie-rozpoczyna-wielkie-testowanie-polakow/
06.11.2020, 11:17 am	Prawdopodobnym motywem zbrodni była chęć matki rozstać się z ojcem dziecka. #Berlin #Treptow #Niemcy #PolacyWNiemczech	The likely motive for the crime was the mother's desire to separate from the child's father. #Berlin #Treptow #Germany #PeopleInGermany	Article MyPolacy.de: Berlin. Dramat polskiej rodziny. Nie żyje 3-letnie dziecko Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/berlin-dramat-polskiej-rodziny-nie-zyje-3letnie-dziecko/
06.11.2020, 4:01 pm	Utrata pracy to ciężki cios. Jednak pomimo frustracji osoba, która straciła pracę, powinna natychmiast zarejestrować się jako bezrobotna. Jest to konieczne w procesie ubiegania się o świadczenia, takie jak zasiłek dla bezrobotnych. #Bezrobocie #Niemcy	Losing a job is a hard blow. However, despite the frustration, a person who has lost a job should immediately register as unemployed. This is necessary in the process of applying for benefits, such as unemployment benefits. #unemployment #Germany	Article MyPolacy.de: Jak zarejestrować się jako osoba bezrobotna w Niemczech? Praktyczne wskazówki Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/jak-zarejestrowac-sie-jako-osoba-bezrobotna-w-niemczech-praktyczne-wskazowki/
07.11.2020, 9:07 am	#Niemcy zgłaszają rekordową liczbę zakażeń. #Corona #koronawirus	#Germany reports record number of infections. #Corona #coronavirus	Article MyPolacy.de: 23 399 zakażeń i 130 zgonów. Najnowsze dane z Niemiec Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/23-399-zakazen-i-130-zgonow-najnowsze-dane-z-niemiec/
08.11.2020, 11:01 am	Odpowiedź jest prosta: Tak, ale z zachowaniem zasad dotyczących higieny i odległości #ŻycieWNiemczech #Corona	The answer is simple: yes, but with hygiene and distance rules #LifeInGermany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Czy w dobie pandemii koronawirusa mogę wezwać fachowca? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/czy-w-dobie-pandemii-koronawirusa-moge-wezwac-fachowca/
09.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Pracodawca może odrzucić wniosek urlopowy. Wtedy pracownikowi pozostaje rozmowa z szefem lub wdrożenie na drogę sądową, co nie zawsze jest dla pracownika korzystne. #Praca #Niemcy #PrawoPracy #Urlop	The employer may reject the leave request. Then the employee is left with talking to the boss or taking legal action, which is not always beneficial for the employee. #Work #Germany #LaborLaw #Vacation.	Article MyPolacy.de: Praca w Niemczech. Szef odmawia urlopu. Jak masz prawa? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/praca-w-niemczech-szef-odmawia-urlopu-jakie-masz-prawa/
09.11.2020, 1:40 pm	Umowa o pracę, świadectwa szkolne, wyciągi z banków, faktury – Które z tych dokumentów nie można wyrzucić? Które przechowywać przez 3 lata? A które rok? #ŻycieWNiemczech #Dokumenty	Employment contract, school certificates, bank statements, invoices - Which of these documents cannot be thrown away? Which ones to keep for 3 years? And which ones a year? #LifeInGermany #Documents	Article MyPolacy.de: Sprawy urzędowe w Niemczech. Które dokumentów nie warto wyrzucić i dlaczego? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/sprawy-urzedowe-w-niemczech-ktorych-dokumentow-nie-warto-wyrzucac-i-dlaczego/
09.11.2020, 7:28 am	W Niemczech obowiązuje elektroniczna rejestracja podróży. Oto co musisz o niej wiedzieć. #Polska #Niemcy #Corona #kwarantanna	Electronic traveler registration is mandatory in Germany. Here's what you need to know about it. #Poland #Germany #Corona #quarantine	Article MyPolacy.de: Nowe zasady kwarantanny w Niemczech. Co się zmienia? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/nowe-zasady-kwarantanny-w-niemczech-co-sie-zmienia/
09.11.2020, 12:01 pm	Od niedzieli (08.11) Polaków przekraczających niemiecką granicę obowiązują nowe zasady.	As of Sunday (08.11), new rules apply to Poles crossing the German border.	Article MyPolacy.de: Wjazd do Niemiec z Polski. Co muszą wiedzieć Polacy? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wjazd-do-niemiec-z-polski-co-musza-wiedziec-polacy/
09.11.2020, 9:33 am	Dla osób dorosłych zasiłek wzrośnie o 14 euro. Sprawdź stawki w pozostałych grupach wiekowych. #Niemcy #hartziv	For adults, the benefit will increase by 14 euros. Check rates for other age groups. #Germany #hartziv	Article MyPolacy.de: Bundestag przyjął ustawę. O ile wzrośnie Hartz IV? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/bundestag-przyjal-ustawe-o-ile-wzrosnie-hartz-iv/
09.11.2020, 4:01 pm	Angela Merkel zabrała głos nie tylko w sprawie obostrzeń, ale i ewentualnych szczepień. Sprawy są oczywiste. #Niemcy #coronavirus	Angela Merkel spoke out not only on the issue of restrictions, but also on possible vaccinations. The issues are clear. #Germany #coronavirus	Article MyPolacy.de: Wiadomo, kiedy Niemcy zniosą wszystkie ograniczenia Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wiadomo-kiedy-niemcy-zniosa-wszystkie-ograniczenia/

10.11.2020, 9:14 am	Szacuje się, że szczepionka pojawi się do końca tego roku. #Niemcy #Europa #Corona #szczepionka #BioNTech german	The vaccine is estimated to arrive by the end of this year. #Germany #Europe #Corona #vaccine #BioNTech german	Article MyPolacy.de: Przełom. Będzie szczepionka na koronawirusa. Kiedy pojawi się w Niemczech? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/przelom-będzie-szczepionka-na-koronawirusa-kiedy-pojawi-sie-w-niemczech/
10.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Sposób jest prosty, ale czasu niewiele. #Niemcy #Mandat	The way is simple, but time is short. #Germany #Mandate	Article MyPolacy.de: Jak nie stracić pieniędzy w Niemczech i uniknąć mandatu? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/jak-nie-stracic-pieniedzy-w-niemczech-i-uniknac-mandatu/
10.11.2020, 7:39 am	Dzisiaj miasto przedstawi nowe wytyczne odnośnie do noszenia maseczek w przestrzeni publicznej. #Dusseldorf #Niemcy #Corona	Today the city will unveil new guidelines for wearing masks in public spaces. #Dusseldorf #Germany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Düsseldorf znosi obowiązek noszenia maseczki. Jest wyrok sądu Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/duesseldorf-znosi-obowiazek-noszenia-maseczki-jest-wyrok-sadu/
10.11.2020, 12:01 pm	Zmiany w #Kindergeld. Mniej formalności! #Niemcy #Zasiłki #dzieci	Changes in #Childrenbenefit. Less paperwork! #Germany #Benefits #children	Article MyPolacy.de: Kindergeld: Od 2021 roku szybsza i łatwiejsza droga do zasiłku Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/kindergeld-od-2021-roku-szybsza-i-latwiejsza-droga-do-zasilku/
11.11.2020, 12:26 pm	1. Jakie objawy kwalifikują do wykonania bezpłatnego testu w Niemczech? 2. Kto może zgłosić się po test? 3. Gdzie można się zgłosić ws. wykonania darmowego testu? (lista landów + adresy stron) #koronawirus #Niemcy #Covid_19 #COVID19 #Deutschland	1 What symptoms qualify for a free test in Germany? 2. who can apply for the test? 3. where to apply for a free test? (list of states + website addresses) #coronavirus #Germany #Covid_19 #COVID19 #Germany	Article MyPolacy.de: Mam objawy koronawirusa. Kiedy i gdzie w Niemczech mogę dostać darmowy test? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/mam-objawy-koronawirusa-kiedy-i-gdzie-w-niemczech-moge-dostac-darmowy-test/
11.11.2020, 8:06 pm	Tym samym land nie zgadza się z zaleceniami Instytutu im. Roberta Kocha, który jest zdania, że test na obecność koronawirusa powinien być wykonywany tylko osobom wykazującym co najmniej dwa objawy zakażenia. #Bayern #Corona	By the same token, Land disagrees with the recommendations of the Robert Koch Institute, which believes that a coronavirus test should only be performed on people showing at least two symptoms of infection. #Bavaria #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Bawaria: Tu każdy może zrobić test na obecność koronawirusa Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/bawaria-tu-kazdy-moze-zrobic-test-na-obecnosc-koronawirusa/
11.11.2020, 8:55 am	Z 50 tys. do 300 tys. O tyle wzrosła liczba dzieci w wieku szkolnym (uczniów), którzy przebywają na kwarantannie. Nie lepiej z nauczycielami - tutaj odnotowuje się 30 tys. #niemcy #kwarantanna #Covid_19 #koronawirus #coronavirus #CoronaVirusDE	From 50 thousand to 300 thousand, that's how much the number of school-age children (students) who are in quarantine has increased. No better with teachers - here 30 thousand are recorded. #germany #quarantine #Covid_19 #coronavirus #coronavirus #CoronaVirusDE	Article MyPolacy.de: Ponad 300 tys. uczniów w Niemczech na kwarantannie Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ponad-300-tys-uczniow-w-niemczech-na-kwarantannie/
11.11.2020, 5:01 pm	Polacy mieszkający w Niemczech muszą znać nowe obostrzenia obowiązujące w Niemczech. #Niemcy #Corona	Poles living in Germany need to know about new restrictions in Germany. #Germany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Koronawirus w Niemczech. Jak przepisy obowiązują Polaków? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/koronawirus-w-niemczech-jakie-przepisy-obowiazuja-polakow/
12.11.2020, 12:09 pm	Policja nie ma wątpliwości – to było profesjonalnie zaplanowane i przeprowadzone włamanie. #Polizei #Emmerich	The police have no doubt - this was a professionally planned and executed burglary. #Police #Emmerich	Article MyPolacy.de: NRW. Włamywacze ukradli w gotówce ponad 26 mln złotych Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/nrw-wlamywacze-ukradli-w-gotowce-ponad-26-mln-zlotych/
12.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Bez dwóch zdań: #Kierowca lub #rowerzysta muszą ustąpić pieszemu. #Pieszy #Niemcy	Without question: #Drivers or #bicyclists must give way to pedestrians. #Pedestrian #Germany	Article MyPolacy.de: Kierowca czy pieszy – kto ma pierwszeństwo na pasach w Niemczech? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/kierowca-czy-pieszy-kto-ma-pierwszenstwo-na-pasach-w-niemczech/
12.11.2020, 8:48 pm	Ostatniej doby w Niemczech potwierdzono 21 866 nowych przypadków koronawirusa, 215 osób zmarło. #Niemcy #Corona	Last 24 hours, 21,866 new cases of coronavirus were confirmed in Germany, 215 people died. #Germany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Koronawirus w Niemczech. Ponad 21 tys. zakażeń. Możliwe godziny policyjne Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/koronawirus-w-niemczech-ponad-21-tys-zakazen-mozliwe-godziny-policyjne/

	12.11.2020, 4:01 pm	Od 8 listopada rząd federalny wprowadził cyfrową rejestrację osób podróżujących do Niemiec. Dotyczy ona także Polaków. Sprawdź, gdzie i jak się zarejestrować. #einreiseanmeldung [Einreiseanmeldung] #Niemcy #Polska #corona	As of November 8, the federal government has introduced digital registration of people traveling to Germany. It also applies to Poles. Find out where and how to register. #entryregistration #Germany #Poland #corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Cyfrowa rejestracja osób przyjeżdżających do Niemiec. Co muszą wiedzieć Polacy? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/cyfrowa-rejestracja-osob-przyjezdzajacych-do-niemiec-co-musza-wiedziec-polacy/
	12.11.2020, 2:23 pm	Właściciele, którzy okazjonalnie odwiedzają wynajmowaną nieruchomość, mogą ubiegać się o zwrot kosztów podróży. W tym celu warto prowadzić dziennik odwiedzin. #Wynajem #Niemcy #Polska #Podatki	Owners who occasionally visit a rental property can claim reimbursement for travel expenses. For this purpose, it is a good idea to keep a log of visits. #renting #Germany #Poland #taxes.	Article MyPolacy.de: Czy można odliczyć koszty dojazdu z Polski do wynajmowanego mieszkania w Niemczech? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/czy-mozna-odliczyc-koszty-dojazdu-z-polski-do-wynajmowanego-mieszkania-w-niemczech/
	13.11.2020, 9:16 am	Nie będzie podwyżek cen paliwa dla samochodów ciężarowych. Rząd nie chce podwójnego obciążenia branż spedytacyjnych. #Niemcy #CO2 #Klimat #Paliwo	There will be no fuel price increases for trucks. The government doesn't want a double burden on shipping industries. #Germany #CO2 #Climate #Fuel	Article MyPolacy.de: Podwyżka cen paliw w Niemczech od nowego roku, ale nie dla wszystkich Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/podwyzka-cen-paliw-w-niemczech-od-nowego-roku-ale-nie-dla-wszystkich/
	13.11.2020, 12:01 pm	Pomimo kryzysu pracownicy w Niemczech otrzymają premie świąteczne. Najwyższe w przemyśle. #Niemcy #Praca#Niemczech #PremiaŚwiąteczna #Święta2020	Despite the crisis, workers in Germany will receive Christmas bonuses. The highest in the industry. #Germany #Work#Germany #ChristmasPremium #Christmas2020.	Article MyPolacy.de: Pracownicy tych branż otrzymają najwyższe premie świąteczne Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/pracownicy-tych-branz-otrzymaja-najwyzsze-premie-swiateczne/
	13.11.2020, 7:23 am	Ostatniej doby najwięcej chorych przybyło z Nadrenii Północnej-Westfalii, a najmniej z Kraju Saary. #Niemcy #Corona	In the last 24 hours, the largest number of patients came from North Rhine-Westphalia, and the smallest from the Saarland. #Germany #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Ponad 23 tys. nowych zakażeń w Niemczech. Aktualne dane ze wszystkich landów Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ponad-23-tys-nowych-zakazen-w-niemczech-aktualne-dane-ze-wszystkich-landow/
	13.11.2020, 8:01 pm	Testy zakupione przez internet nie dają rzeczywistego wyniku i nie są respektowane w Niemczech. #Test #Corona	Tests purchased online do not give the actual result and are not respected in Germany. #Test #Corona	Article MyPolacy.de: Negatywny wynik na koronawirusa i test z internetu. Co dopuszcza niemieckie prawo? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/negatywny-wynik-na-koronawirusa-i-test-z-internetu-co-dopuszcza-niemieckie-prawo/
07.04.2021-17.04.2021	07.04.2021, 4:01 am	Przewożona w ten sposób maseczka to gwarantowany mandat. Łatwo też doprowadzić do wypadku samochodowego. #Niemcy #Maseczka #Kierowca #Covid19	A mask carried in this way is a guaranteed fine. It can also easily lead to a car accident. #Germany #Mask #Driver #Covid19	Article MyPolacy.de: Maseczka w samochodzie - Zasada, którą musi znać każdy kierowca Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/maseczka-w-samochodzie-zasada-ktora-musi-znac-kazdy-kierowca/
	07.04.2021, 7:01 am	Zgodnie z planem ministra zdrowia Niemiec osoby zaszczepione przeciwko Covid-19 powinny odzyskać pewną swobodę w ciągu najbliższych kilku tygodni. #Niemcy #Corona #Szczepienia	According to the German Health Minister's plan, people vaccinated against Covid-19 should regain some freedom in the next few weeks. #Germany #Corona #Vaccination.	Article MyPolacy.de: Niemcy: Zniesienie ograniczeń dla zaszczepionych Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/niemcy-zniesienie-ograczen-dla-zaszczepionych/
	07.04.2021, 10:19 am	Opady śniegu i deszczu ze śniegiem utrudniają dzisiaj jazdę po drogach w Niemczech. Najgorsza sytuacja panuje obecnie w regionach Nadrenii Północnej-Westfalii. #Niemcy #Winterfall #Zima #Drogi #Autobahn #PogodaNiemcy	Snowfall and rain with snow are making it difficult to drive on roads in Germany today. The situation is currently worst in the regions of North Rhine-Westphalia. #Germany #Winterfall #cold #roads #highway #weatherGermany.	Article MyPolacy.de: Pogoda Niemcy: Chaos na drogach. Zima zaskoczyła kierowców Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/pogoda-niemcy-chaos-na-drogach-zima-zaskoczyla-kierowcow/
	08.04.2021, 9:01 am	Powrót do Niemiec samochodem - Aktualne zasady i najważniejsze informacje. #Niemcy #Polska #Samochód #COVID19	Return to Germany by car - Current rules and key information. #Germany #Poland #Car #COVID19	Article MyPolacy.de: Powrót do Niemiec z Polski samochodem - Aktualne zasady Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/powrot-do-niemiec-z-polski-samochodem-aktualne-zasady/
	08.04.2021, 7:14 am	Twardy lockdown dopiero przed Niemcami? #Niemcy #Merkel #lockdown #lockdown2021 #COVID19	Hard lockdown yet to come for Germany? #Germany #Merkel #lockdown #lockdown2021 #COVID19	Article MyPolacy.de: Angela Merkel chce jednolitego lockdownu w całym kraju Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/angela-merkel-chce-jednolitego-lockdownu-w-calym-kraju/

	08.04.2021, 4:01 pm	4 landy wprowadziły zasadę, że tylko klienci z negatywnym wynikiem testu na koronawirusa mogą robić zakupy. #Niemcy #Corona #Handel #Zakupy #Test	4 states have introduced a rule that only customers with a negative coronavirus test can shop. #Germany #Corona #Commerce #Purchasing #Test.	Article MyPolacy.de: Na zakupy tylko z negatywnym wynikiem testu na koronawirusa. Zasada obowiązuje już w 4 landach Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/na-zakupy-tylko-z-negatywnym-wynikiem-testu-na-koronawirusa-zasada-obowiazuje-juz-w-4-landach/
	08.04.2021, 2:15 pm	Jeden z rodaków w Niemczech potrzebuje pomocy w opisanej sprawie. Jeśli ktokolwiek z Państwa jest w stanie mu pomóc, zachęcamy gorąco do pomocy 🙏 #Germany #pomoc #polacywniemczech	One of his compatriots in Germany needs help with the case described. If any of you are able to help him, we strongly encourage you to help 🙏 #Germany #help #Polesingermany	Website Fourn MyPolacy.de: Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/forum-dla-polakow-w-niemczech/opinie-porady-dyskusje/poradnik/prosba-o-pomoc-w-transporcie-zmarlego-z-zagranicy/
	08.04.2021, 8:49 am	Grupa Schwarz rozpoczęła budowę centrów testowych. Powstaną na parkingach sklepów #Lidl i #Kaufland. Testy dla klientów i pracowników będą darmowe! #Niemcy #Handel #Test #Covid19	The Schwarz Group has begun construction of test centers. They will be built in the parking lots of #Lidl and #Kaufland stores. Tests for customers and employees will be free! #Germany #Commerce #Test #Covid19	Article MyPolacy.de: Darmowe testy na Covid-19 na parkingach sklepów Lidl i Kaufland Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/darmowe-testy-na-covid19-na-parkingach-sklepow-lidl-i-kaufland/
	09.04.2021, 4:08 pm	Lista miejsc, gdzie można zrobić test na koronawirusa w Niemczech. #Niemcy #Corona #Coronatest	List of places to get a coronavirus test in Germany. #Germany #Corona #Coronatest	Article MyPolacy.de: Gdzie można zrobić test na koronawirusa w Niemczech? - Lista miejsc Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/gdzie-mozna-zrobic-test-na-koronawirusa-w-niemczech-lista-miejsc/
	09.04.2021, 8:04 pm	Najlepiej i najgorzej płatne branże w Niemczech, zarobki w landach. Odpowiedzi w poniższym linku: #Praca #Niemcy #PracaNiemcy #AtlasWynagrodzeń	Best and worst paid industries in Germany, earnings in the states. Answers in the link below: #Jobs #Germany #WorkGermany #Wage Atlas.	Article MyPolacy.de: Zarobki w Niemczech według branż i landów. Gdzie opłaca się pracować? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/zarobki-w-niemczech-wedlug-branz-i-landow-gdzie-oplacasie-pracowac/
	09.04.2021, 7:01 am	Wyjazd do Niemiec: 🇵🇱 Gdzie w Polsce można zrobić test na Covid-19? Ile kosztuje badanie? Kto testuje się za darmo? #Niemcy #Polska #COVID19 #Test #pcrtest	A trip to Germany: 🇵🇱 Where in Poland can you get a test for Covid-19? How much does the test cost? Who gets tested for free? #Germany #Poland #COVID19 #Test #pcrtest	Article MyPolacy.de: Wyjazd do Niemiec: Gdzie w Polsce można zrobić test na Covid-19? Ile kosztuje badanie? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/wyjazd-do-niemiec-gdzie-w-polsce-mozna-zrobic-test-na-covid19-ile-kosztuje-badanie/
	09.04.2021, 8:17 am	Według doniesień medialnych kanclerz planuje zmienić prawo, by umożliwić rządowi federalnemu wymuszanie na landach dostosowanie się do jednolitych obostrzeń. #Niemcy #Merkel #CoronavirusPandemic #lockdown #lockdown2021	According to media reports, the chancellor plans to change the law to allow the federal government to force states to comply with uniform restrictions. #Germany #Merkel #CoronavirusPandemic #lockdown #lockdown2021	Article MyPolacy.de: Merkel chce jednolitych obostrzeń w całym kraju. Zmieni ustawę Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/merkel-chce-jednolitych-obostrzen-w-calym-kraju-zmieni-ustawe/
	10.04.2021, 11:01 am	Mniej pracować i mniej zarabiać - Taka perspektywa jest atrakcyjna dla wielu pracowników w Niemczech. #Praca #Niemcy #PracaWNiemczech #CzasPracy	Work less and earn less - This is the prospect that is attractive to many workers in Germany. #Work #Germany #WorkInGermany #WorkTime.	Article MyPolacy.de: Niemcy chcą mniej pracować i mniej zarabiać. Zaskakujące wyniki badań Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/niemcy-chca-mniej-pracowac-i-mniej-zarabiac-zaskakujace-wyniki-badan/
	11.04.2021, 6:01 pm	Brak pomysłu na spędzenie czasu wolnego w Niemczech? Oto 5 miejsc, które trzeba zobaczyć. #Niemcy #CzasWolny #Turystyka #Podróże #Ciekawostki	No idea how to spend your leisure time in Germany? Here are 5 must-see places. #Germany #FreeTime #Tourism #Travel #Interesting facts.	Article MyPolacy.de: Czas wolny w Niemczech. 5 miejsc, które trzeba zobaczyć Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/czas-wolny-w-niemczech-5-miejsc-kture-trzeba-zobaczyc/
	11.04.2021, 11:00 am	Według danych NBP z 2018 roku Polacy pracujący w Niemczech, przewożą gotówkę w portfelu. Taki sposób wybiera ponad 29% polskich emigrantów. Dlaczego jest on aż tak popularny? #Niemcy #Pieniądże #Polska #polacywniemczech	According to 2018 data from the National Bank of Poland, Poles working in Germany carry cash in their wallets. This is the method chosen by more than 29% of Polish expatriates. Why is it so popular? #Germany #Money #Poland #Polesingermany.	Article MyPolacy.de: Z euro w kieszeni, czyli o transferach pieniędzy do ojczyzny Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/z-euro-w-kieszeni-czyli-o-transferach-pieniedzy-do-ojczyzny/
	12.04.2021, 4:01 pm	Federalne Ministerstwo Pracy chce bezpłatnych, obowiązkowych testów na koronawirusa (raz lub dwa razy w tygodniu) dla każdej osoby zatrudnionej w Niemczech, która nie pracuje zdalnie. #Niemcy #COVID-19 #Praca #PracaWNiemczech #Pracodawca #Testy	Federal Labor Ministry wants free mandatory coronavirus tests (once or twice a week) for every person employed in Germany who does not work remotely. #Germany #COVID-19 #Work #WorkInGermany #Employee #Tests.	Article MyPolacy.de: Bezpłatne, szybkie testy dla każdej osoby zatrudnionej w Niemczech. Nowy pomysł ministra pracy Niemiec Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/bezpлатne-szybkie-testy-dla-kazdej-osoby-zatrudnionej-w-niemczech-nowy-pomysl-ministra-pracy-niemiec/

	12.04.2021, 9:30 am	Z artykułu dowiesz się: - Jaki jest aktualny taryfikator punktów karnych w Niemczech. - Jak szybko sprawdzić stan punktów karnych przyznanych w Niemczech. - Kiedy punkty karne w Niemczech się kasują. #Niemcy #Kierowca #PunktyKarne	From the article you will learn: - What is the current tariff of penalty points in Germany. - How to quickly check the status of penalty points awarded in Germany. - When penalty points in Germany are erased. #Germany #Driver #CriminalPoints.	Article MyPolacy.de: Punkty karne w Niemczech. Kiedy wygasają? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/punkty-karne-w-niemczech-kiedy-wygasaja/
	12.04.2021, 8:01 pm	Jak zwiększyć emeryturę kosztem własnej nieruchomości? #Niemcy #Emerytura #Pieniądze #nieruchomości	How to increase your pension at the expense of your own property? #Germany #retirement #money #realestate.	Article MyPolacy.de: Wyższa emerytura w Niemczech, ale tylko w zamian za własny dom Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wyzsza-emerytura-w-niemczech-ale-tylko-w-zamian-za-wlasny-dom/
	12.04.2021, 7:26 am	Merkel przedstawiła plan, który zawiera jednolite, surowsze obostrzenia. #Niemcy #Obostrzenia #lockdown #CoronavirusPandemic	Merkel unveiled a plan that includes uniform, stricter restrictions. #Germany #restrictions #lockdown #CoronavirusPandemic	Article MyPolacy.de: Jednolite obostrzenia w całych Niemczech i godzina policyjna. Angela Merkel przedstawiła plan Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/jednolite-obostrzenia-w-calych-niemczech-i-godzina-policyjna-angela-merkel-przedstawila-plan/
	13.04.2021, 4:01 pm	10 kwietnia taryfikator powiększył się o nowy mandat. Na szczęście nie dotyczy każdego kierowcy, bo kara jest bardzo surowa. #Polska #Kierowca #Mandat #Samochód #Motoryzacja #CoronavirusPandemic	On April 10, the tariff increased with a new fine. Fortunately, it does not apply to every driver, because the penalty is very severe. #Poland #Driver #Mandate #Car #Motorization #CoronavirusPandemic.	Article MyPolacy.de: Uwaga kierowcy: W Polsce działa już nowy mandat. Kara do 30 tys. Złotych Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/uwaga-kierowcy-w-polsce-dziala-juz-nowy-mandat-kara-do-30-tys-zlotych/
	13.04.2021, 8:30 am	Prognoza pogody dla Niemiec na ten tydzień nie jest optymistyczna. Będzie zimno, mokro i ślisko. Jednak na horyzoncie widać już poprawę pogody. #Pogoda #Niemcy #Wetter	The weather forecast for Germany for this week is not optimistic. It will be cold, wet and slippery. However, there is already an improvement in the weather on the horizon. #weather #Germany #Weather	Article MyPolacy.de: Gwałtowna zmiana pogody w Niemczech. Opady śniegu i mroź. Kiedy poprawa? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/gwaltowna-zmiana-pogody-w-niemczech-opady-sniegu-i-mroz-kiedy-poprawa-pogody/
	13.04.2021, 11:01 am	Z ostatniej chwili: Merkel przeforsowała zmianę ustawy o ochronie przed infekcjami. Obostrzenia będą wprowadzane ogólnokrajowo. #Niemcy #Obostrzenia #Coronavirus	From the last minute: Merkel has pushed through an amendment to the Infection Protection Act. Restrictions will be implemented nationwide. #Germany #Restrictions #Coronavirus.	Article MyPolacy.de: Niemcy zaciągają "ogólnokrajowy hamulec bezpieczeństwa". Zmiany w obostrzeniach Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/niemcy-zaciagaja-ogolnokrajowy-hamulec-bezpieczenstwa-zmiany-w-obostrzeniach/
	13.04.2021, 7:01 am	Te pytania musi zadać sobie każda osoba poszukująca mieszkania do wynajęcia w DE. Można uniknąć kłopotów. #Wynajem #Niemcy #Mieszkanie	These questions must be asked by every person looking for an apartment for rent in DE. Trouble can be avoided. #renting #Germany #Housing.	Article MyPolacy.de: Mieszkanie w Niemczech. Lista kontrolna dla każdego najemcy. Na co zwracać uwagę? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/mieszkanie-w-niemczech-lista-kontrolna-dla-kazdego-najemcy-na-co-zwracac-uwage/
	13.04.2021, 8:01 pm	Istnieją dwa przypadki, kiedy sprzedawca może odmówić klientowi przyjęcia gotówki. #Niemcy #Sprzedawca #Hanel [Handel] #Gotówka	There are two cases when a vendor can refuse a customer to accept cash. #Germany #Seller #commerce #Cash.	Article MyPolacy.de: Kiedy sprzedawca w Niemczech może odmówić przyjęcia gotówki? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/kiedy-sprzedawca-w-niemczech-moze-odmowic-przyjecia-gotowki/
	13.04.2021, 9:30 am	Lidl rozpoczął sprzedaż szybkich testów na koronawirusa. Ile kosztują? #Niemcy #Corona #Test #Lidl	Lidl has begun selling rapid coronavirus tests. How much do they cost? #Germany #Corona #Test #Lidl	Article MyPolacy.de: Ile kosztują szybkie testy na koronawirusa w niemieckim Lidlu? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ile-kosztuja-szybkie-testy-na-koronawirusa-w-niemieckim-lidlu/
	14.04.2021, 4:01 pm	Hartz IV 2021 - Najważniejsze zmiany w niemieckim zasiłku dla bezrobotnych. #Niemcy #Zasiłki #ZasiłekDlaBezrobotnych #HartzIV	Hartz IV 2021 - Key changes to German unemployment benefits. #Germany #Benefits #UnemploymentBenefit #HartzIV.	Article MyPolacy.de: Najważniejsze zmiany w Hartz IV w 2021 roku. Kto skorzysta? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/najwazniejsze-zmiany-w-hartz-iv-w-2021-roku-kto-skorzysta/
	14.04.2021, 9:01 pm	Aktualna sytuacja na granicach Niemiec z sąsiadami - Ważne informacje dla podróżnych. #Niemcy #Granice #ZasadyWjazdu #koronawirus	Current situation at Germany's borders with its neighbors - Important information for travelers. #Germany #Borders #Entry rules #coronavirus.	Article MyPolacy.de: Aktualna sytuacja na granicach Niemiec z sąsiadami. Gdzie trwają kontrole? Jak obowiązuje zasady wjazdu? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/aktualna-sytuacja-na-granicach-niemiec-z-sasiadami-gdzie-trwaja-kontrole-jakie-obowiazuja-zasady-wjazdu/

	14.04.2021, 7:01 am	Dwa landy w Niemczech znoszą część obostrzeń dla zaszczepionych na Covid-19. #Niemcy #CoronavirusPandemic #Obstrzenia #szczepionka #Berlin #NadreniaPalatynat	Two states in Germany are lifting some of the restrictions for those vaccinated against Covid-19. #Germany #CoronavirusPandemic #Restrictions #vaccine #Berlin #Rhineland-Palatinate	Article MyPolacy.de: Pierwsze landy luzują obostrzenia dla zaszczepionych na Covid-19 Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/pierwsze-landy-luzuja-obstrzenia-dla-zaszczepionych-na-covid19/
	14.04.2021, 8:54 am	Jednolite obostrzenia dla całego kraju: - Co to oznacza? - Jakie obostrzenia będą obowiązywać? - Kiedy nowe prawo wejdzie w życie? #Niemcy #Obstrzenia #HamulecBezpieczeństwa #CoronavirusPandemic	Uniform restrictions for the entire country: - What does this mean? - What strictures will apply? - When will the new law go into effect? #Germany #Restrictions #SafetyCamper #CoronavirusPandemic.	Article MyPolacy.de: Godziny policyjne, testy, zamknięte sklepy: Co w praktyce oznacza "hamulec bezpieczeństwa"? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/godziny-policyjne-testy-zamkniete-sklepy-co-w-praktyce-oznacza-hamulec-bezpieczenstwa/
	15.04.2021, 4:01 pm	Praktyczne wskazówki dla osób, które straciły pracę w Niemczech. Co i jak robić? #Praca #Niemcy #PracaWNiemczech #StrataPracy	Practical tips for people who have lost their jobs in Germany. What to do and how to do it. #jobs #Germany #jobsinGermany #lossofjob.	Article MyPolacy.de: Co robić, kiedy straci się pracę w Niemczech? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/co-robic-kiedy-straci-sie-prace-w-niemczech/
	15.04.2021, 8:01 pm	Innowacyjna i bezpłatna aplikacja "dba" o zdrowie i pozwala zaoszczędzić czas. Jak? #Niemcy #Handel #Aplikacja #COVID—19 #Crowdless #Ciekawostki	An innovative and free app "takes care" of health and saves time. How? #Germany #Commerce #App #COVID—19 #Crowdless #Interesting facts.	Article MyPolacy.de: Zakupy bez kolejek? To już możliwe dzięki darmowej aplikacji Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/zakupy-bez-kolejek-to-juz-mozliwe-dzieki-darmowej-aplikacji/
	15.04.2021, 1:18 pm	Federalny Trybunał Konstytucyjny orzekł, że limit czynszu w Berlinie jest niezgodny z prawem. #Berlin #Nieruchomości #Wynajem #LimitCzynszu	The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that Berlin's rent cap is illegal. #Berlin #realstate #rental #rentlimit.	Article MyPolacy.de: Limit czynszu w Berlinie jest niezgodny z prawem. Co to oznacza dla najemców? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/limit-czynszu-w-berlinie-jest-niezgodny-z-prawem-co-to-oznacza-dla-najemcow/
	15.04.2021, 7:49 am	RKI odnotował dynamiczny wzrost zakażeń koronawirusem w Niemczech. #Niemcy #Covid-19 #RKI #Statystyki	RKI reported a rapid increase in coronavirus infections in Germany. #Germany #Covid-19 #RKI #Statistics.	Article MyPolacy.de: Covid-19 Niemcy. Dziś liczba zakażeń poszybowała. Prawie 30 tys. Chorych Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/covid19-niemcy-dzis-liczba-zakazen-poszybowala-prawie-30-tys-chorych/
	16.04.2021, 8:01 pm	Lot do Niemiec a Covid-19 - Najważniejsze informacje dla podróżujących. #Niemcy #Samolot #Covid-19 #Test #PowrótDoNiemiec	Flight to Germany a Covid-19 - Key information for travelers. #Germany #Flight #Covid-19 #Test #ReturnToGermany.	Article MyPolacy.de: Lot do Niemiec a Covid. Aktualne zasady i informacje Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/lot-do-niemiec-a-covid-aktualne-zasady-i-informacje/
	16.04.2021, 4:01 pm	Rośnie niemiecki zasiłek #Wohngeld. Od kiedy i o ile? #Niemcy #ZasilekMieszkaniowy #Mieszkanie	Germany's #Wohngeld benefit is growing. From when and by how much? #Germany #housingbenefit #Housing.	Article MyPolacy.de: Od 1 stycznia 2022 wyższy zasiłek mieszkaniowy - Wohngeld Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/od-1-stycznia-2022-wyzszy-zasilek-mieszkaniowy-wohngeld/
	16.04.2021, 7:01 am	Za co dziś trzeba zapłacić więcej? Co wpływa na wzrost cen? #Niemcy #Handel #Ceny #Gospodarka	What do you have to pay more for today? What's driving up prices? #Germany #Commerce #Prices #Economy.	Article MyPolacy.de: Aktualne ceny w niemieckich sklepach. Co poszło w górę? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/aktualne-ceny-w-niemieckich-sklepach-co-poszlo-w-gore/
	16.04.2021, 8:25 am	W trzech landach znów są otwarte restauracje. Jakie zasady obowiązują gości i pracowników? #Niemcy #ŻycieWNiemczech #Restauracje #Obstrzenia #CoronavirusPandemic	Restaurants are open again in three states. What rules apply to guests and employees? #Germany #LifeInGermany #restaurants #Restrictions #CoronavirusPandemic.	Article MyPolacy.de: Koronawirus Niemcy: W trzech landach znów są otwarte restauracje Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/koronawirus-niemcy-w-trzech-landach-znow-sa-otwarte-restauracje/
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 5:10 pm	Każdy rosyjski żołnierz który się podda, otrzyma amnestię oraz 5 mln rubli odszkodowania (około 45 tys. USD) - poinformował na swoim oficjalnym profilu minister obrony Ukrainy Ołeksij Reznikow. #Ukraina #Ukraine #War #UkraineWarCrimes #WojnaWUkraine #wojna	Any Russian soldier who surrenders will receive amnesty and 5 million rubles in compensation (about \$45,000), Ukraine's Defense Minister Olexsij Reznikov announced on his official profile. #Ukraine #Ukraine #War #UkraineWarCrimes #WarInUkraine #war	Thread of: @oleksiiirezniukov: Російський солдат! Тебя привели на нашу землю умирати. Не выполняй преступные приказы. Мы гарантируем тебе полную амнистию и 5 млн руб, если ты сложишь оружие. Для тех, кто продолжит вести себя как оккупант – пощады не будет [Russian soldier! You were brought to our land to kill and die. Don't follow criminal orders. We guarantee you full amnesty and 5 million rubles if you lay down your arms. There will be no mercy for those who continue to behave like occupiers.] Facebook Link: https://www.facebook.com/100063790800238/post/s/357824103020614/?d=n

01.03.2022, 3:11 pm	Pracownicy berlińskiego biura byłego kanclerza Niemiec Gerharda Shroedera rezygnują z pracy 🙌 #Niemcy #Berlin #Ukraina #Shroeder [Schröder] #Wojna #Ukraine	Employees of the Berlin office of former German Chancellor Gerhard Shroeder [Schröder] resign 🙌 #Germany #Berlin #Ukraine #Shroeder [Schröder] #War #Ukraine	Article MyPolacy.de: Czterech pracowników berlińskiego biura Shroedera zrezygnowało z pracy Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/czterech-pracownikow-berlinskiego-biura-shroedera-zrezygnowalo-z-pracy/
01.03.2022, 8:00 pm	Niemcy chcą zrobić wszystko, aby w możliwie jak najkrótszym czasie stać się mniej zależnym krajem od rosyjskich dostaw energii. #Gaz #Niemcy #LNG #Gazprom	Germany wants to do everything, to become a less dependent country on Russian energy supplies as soon as possible. #Gas #Germany #LNG #Gazprom	Article MyPolacy.de: Niemiecka ucieczka w LNG przed gazem z Rosji. Rozpoczną budowę terminali Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/niemiecka-ucieczka-w-lng-przed-gazem-z-rosji-rozpoczna-budowe-terminali/
01.03.2022, 6:01 pm	Christian Lindner pełniący funkcję ministra finansów: Nie da się naprawić zaniedbania Bundeswehry z ostatnich 15 lat z obecnego budżetu. #Niemcy #Bundeswehr #wojsko #pieniądze	Christian Lindner acting finance minister: The Bundeswehr's neglect of the past 15 years cannot be fixed with the current budget. #Germany #GermanArmedForces #military #money	Article MyPolacy.de: Rząd federalny wyda 100 mld euro, bo ktoś nagle sobie przypomniał jak ważna jest armia Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/rzad-federalny-wyda-100-mld-euro-bo-ktos-nagle-sobie-przypominal-jak-wazna-jest-armia/
02.03.2022, 9:19 am	Ukraińcy, którzy postanowili uciec z własnego kraju muszą mieć jedynie paszport lub dowód osobisty, żeby za darmo podróżować pociągami dalekobieżnymi do Berlina. #deutschebahn #ukraina #Niemcy #Ukraine	Ukrainians who have decided to flee their own country need only a passport or ID card to travel for free on long-distance trains to Berlin. #GermanRailroadCompany #ukraina #Germany #Ukraine	Article MyPolacy.de: Deutsche Bahn znosi opłaty dla uchodźców z Ukrainy Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/deutsche-bahn-znosi-oplaty-dla-uchodzcow-z-ukrainy/
02.03.2022, 7:48 pm	Od 1 stycznia 2025 roku w Niemczech będzie zakazana instalacja nagrzewnicy olejowej lub gazowej jako jedynego urządzenia grzewczego. #Niemcy #Deutschland #Dom #Ogrzewanie	The installation of an oil or gas heater as the only heating appliance will be banned in Germany starting January 1, 2025. #Germany #Deutschland #Home #Heating	Article MyPolacy.de: Niemcy: Od 2025 roku wejdą zmiany w zakresie ogrzewania domów Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/niemcy-od-2025-roku-wejda-zmiany-w-zakresie-ogrzewania-domow/
02.03.2022, 6:18 am	Krótkie podsumowanie sankcji nałożonych przez zachód na Rosję. Trochę tego jest - jakie sektory obejmują? #Ukraina #UE #Ukraine #sanctions #sankcje #wojna #Wiadomości	A brief summary of sanctions imposed by the West on Russia. There's a bit of it - what sectors do they cover? #Ukraine #EU #Ukraine #sanctions #sanctions #war #News	Article MyPolacy.de: Wojna na Ukrainie: Przegląd sankcji nałożonych na Rosję przez zachód Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wojna-na-ukrainie-przeglad-sankcji-nałożonych-na-rosje-przez-zachod/
02.03.2022, 3:46 pm	Głównym powodem likwidacji 70% bunkrów w zachodnich Niemczech były finanse. #Niemcy #Wojna #Ukraina #UkraineRussiaWar #Finance	The main reason for the liquidation of 70% of the bunkers in West Germany was financial. #Germany #War #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar #Finance	Article MyPolacy.de: System obrony cywilnej w Niemczech: nie ma żadnych bunkrów, bo były za drogie Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/system-obrony-cywilnej-w-niemczech-nie-ma-zadnych-bunkrow-bo-byly-za-drogie/
03.03.2022, 11:37 am	Rosyjski żołnierz, który się poddał. Został nakarmiony przez Ukraińców. Popłakał się podczas rozmowy ze swoją mamą. Dobro zawsze zwycięży! #Ukraina #Wojna #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar #StopWarInUkraine	A Russian soldier who surrendered. He was fed by Ukrainians. He cried while talking to his mother. Good will always prevail! #Ukraine #War #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar #StopWarInUkraine	Thread of: @cryptonals: Russian soldier has surrendered and got cried when he was on the face call with his mom. Russian soldiers, surrender, Ukrainian people will feed you, just surrender. #Ukraine #UkraineUnderAttack #UkraineWar #UkraineRussiaWar #StandWithUkraine #StopPutinNOW Video of the Russian soldier, eating and drinking while facetimeing his mother, then crying
03.03.2022, 3:57 pm	Rosjanie w panice robią zakupy w #IKEA, reagując na wiadomość o zamknięciu sklepów i wstrzymaniu dostaw.	Russians are shopping in panic at #IKEA, reacting to the news of store closures and halted deliveries.	Thread of: @nexta_tv: #RUSSIANS in panic buy all the goods in IKEA after its announcement of withdrawal from the #Russian market Including video of many Russian's at IKEA
03.03.2022, 12:21 pm	Najnowsze dane o stratach rosyjskich wojsk: Żołnierze: około 9 ts. Czołgi: 217 Opancerzone wozy bojowe: 900 Działa: 90 Wyrzutnie rakietowe: 42 Systemy obrony przeciwlotniczej: 11 Samoloty: 30 Śmigłowce: 31 Pojazdy: 374 Lekkie łodzie motorowe: 2 Cysterny: 60 #Ukraine	Latest figures on Russian military losses: Soldiers: about 9 ts. Tanks: 217 Armored combat vehicles: 900 Cannons: 90 Rocket launchers: 42 Air defense systems: 11 Aircraft: 30 Helicopters: 31 Vehicles: 374 Light motor boats: 2 Tankers: 60 #Ukraine	

03.03.2022, 2:46 pm	Czechy (Czech News Agency): Narodowe Centrum Zwalczania Przestępczości Zorganizowanej poinformowało o zatrzymaniu mężczyzny, który publicznie popierał i usprawiedliwiał agresję Rosji na Ukrainę. #Czech #CzechRepublic #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	Czech Republic (Czech News Agency): The National Center for Combating Organized Crime reported the arrest of a man who publicly supported and justified Russia's aggression against Ukraine. #Czech #CzechRepublic #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	
03.03.2022, 3:10 pm	Białoruś zbiera bęcki. Po ataku hakerskim, nie ma możliwości zakupu biletów kolejowych online.	Belarus takes a beating. After hacking attack, no way to buy train tickets online.	Thread of: @nexta_tv: Queues at #Minsk-Passenger railway station, #Belarus After the hacker attack, tickets cannot be bought online. Including video of many people waiting in queue of railway station
03.03.2022, 3:45 pm	Marzec 2022: Pełna lista zmian, jaka czeka na każdego kto przeżywa w Niemczech - od życia społecznego po gospodarkę.	March 2022: The full list of changes that await anyone in Germany - from social life to the economy.	Article MyPolacy.de: Marzec 2022: Zmiany dla konsumentów w Niemczech - lista Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/marzec-2022-zmiany-dla-konsumentow-w-niemczech-lista/
03.03.2022, 2:55 pm	Unia Europejska podpisała memorandum na mocy którego Ukraina otrzyma pomoc makrofinansową w kwocie 1,2 mld euro.	The European Union has signed a memorandum under which Ukraine will receive €1.2 billion in macrofinancial assistance.	Facebook link: https://www.facebook.com/dshmyhal/posts/502666158090163
03.03.2022, 9:00 am	Wydarzenia na Ukrainie podniosły dyskusję w Niemczech o przywróceniu obowiązkowej służby wojskowej.	Events in Ukraine have raised discussion in Germany about reinstating compulsory military service.	Article MyPolacy.de: Obowiązkowa służba wojskowa wróci do Niemiec? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/obowiazkow-a-sluzba-wojskowa-wroci-do-niemiec/
03.03.2022, 8:01 pm	Jesteś w Niemczech i nagle otrzymujesz wezwanie do polskiego wojska. Na ile możliwy jest taki scenariusz?	You are in Germany and suddenly receive a call to the Polish army. To what extent is such a scenario possible?	Article MyPolacy.de: Pobyt w Niemczech i powołanie do polskiego wojska. Co mówi prawo? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/pobyt-w-niemczech-i-powolanie-do-polskiego-wojska-co-mowi-prawo/
03.03.2022, 4:12 pm	Przywrócenie możliwości zaopatrywania Krym w wodę zajmie od kilku miesięcy do nawet dwóch lat - powiedziała Krymska ekolog Margarita Litvinenko. Także tego, ruscy mają kolejny problem. #Ukraine #Krym #Crimea #Water #Woda #UkraineRussiaWar	It will take several months to up to two years to restore Crimea's water supply, Crimean environmentalist Margarita Litvinenko said. Also this, the Russians have another problem. #Ukraine #Crimea #Water #Water #UkraineRussiaWar	Article Suspilne Media: "Будуть великі втрати". Екологія пояснила, чи зможуть окупанти відновити водопостачання в Крим ["There will be great losses". Environmentalist explains whether occupants will be able to restore water supply to Crimea] Link: https://suspilne.media/213395-budut-veliki-vtrati-ekologina-poasnila-ci-zmozut-okupanti-vidnoviti-vodopostacanna-v-krim/
03.03.2022, 12:27 pm	Na północy od Kijowa wyzwolone spod rąk okupanta rosyjskiego zostało miasto Makariv - podał Ukraiński portal suspilne.media. "To poważny sukces ukraińskich sił zbrojnych". Powiedział Ołeksij Arestowycz, doradca Wołodomyra Zełenskigo #Ukraine #Ukraine #wojna	North of Kiev, the city of Makariv has been liberated from Russian occupation, Ukrainian suspilne.media reported. "This is a major success for the Ukrainian armed forces." Ołeksij Arestowycz, an advisor to Volodymyr Zelensky, said #Ukraine #Ukraine #Ukraine #war	Link to Website Suspilne Media: https://suspilne.media
03.03.2022, 2:39 pm	Wołodomyr Zełenski podczas swojego przemówienia skierował twarde słowa do Rosji: Odpłacicie za wszystko, co zrobiliście. #Zelensky #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	Volodymyr Zelenski during his speech directed tough words to Russia: You will repay for everything you have done. #Zelensky #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	Article MyPolacy.de: Wołodomyr Zełenski do Rosji: Odpłacicie za wszystko, co zrobiliście Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wołodomyr-zelenski-do-rozji-odplacicie-za-wszystko-co-zrobiliście/
03.03.2022, 1:14 pm	Ministerstwo Obrony Ukrainy podało, że weszło w posiadanie dokumentów z których wynika, że armia rosyjska ma ogromny problem z kradzieżami mienia wojskowego. Wiele wozów bojowych nie posiada systemów łączności i odpowiedniego wyposażenia. #ukraina #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	Ukraine's Defense Ministry said it has come into possession of documents showing that the Russian army has a huge problem with the theft of military property. Many combat vehicles lack communication systems and proper equipment. #ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussiaWar	
03.03.2022, 6:26 pm	Jedziesz po niemieckiej drodze, a tu boom - przebita opona. Przede wszystkim bez paniki, radzimy co zrobić w takiej sytuacji.	You are driving on a German road, and here boom - a punctured tire. First of all, without panic, we advise what to do in such a situation.	Article MyPolacy.de: Przebita opona podczas jazdy samochodem w Niemczech. Co wtedy zrobić? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/przebita-opona-podczas-jazdy-samochodem-w-niemczech-co-wtedy-zrobic/

04.03.2022, 6:37 am	Vattenfall ograniczył wybór tańszej taryfy na prąd, a osoby które z takiej oferty skorzystały wcześniej, muszą liczyć się z jej zmianą na wyższą.	Vattenfall has limited the choice of a cheaper electricity tariff, and those who took advantage of such an offer earlier must expect to change it to a higher one.	Article MyPolacy.de: Duży niemiecki dostawca ogranicza sprzedaż prądu po niższych cenach Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/duzy-niemiecki-dostawca-ogranicza-sprzedaz-pradu-po-nizszych-cenach/
04.03.2022, 8:47 am	We wtorek na wodach Atlantyku zatonął holowany frachtowiec, na pokładzie którego znajdowało się około 4 tysięcy samochodów grupy Volkswagen.	On Tuesday, a towed freighter with about 4,000 Volkswagen Group cars on board sank in Atlantic waters.	Article MyPolacy.de: 4000 samochodów Volkswagena zatopionych na Oceanie Atlantyckim Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/4000-samochodow-volkswagena-zatopionych-na-oceanie-atlantyckim/
04.03.2022, 3:55 pm	Nadal widoczny jest efekt bańki na niemieckich nieruchomościach. W Monachium za wynajem tylko jednego pokoju trzeba zapłacić nawet 680 euro.	The bubble effect on German real estate is still evident. In Munich, you have to pay as much as 680 euros to rent just one room.	Article MyPolacy.de: Ceny za wynajem pokoju w Monachium zwariowały. Trzeba wydać nawet 680 euro Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ceny-za-wynajem-pokoju-w-monachium-zwariowaly-trzeba-wydac-nawet-680-euro/
04.03.2022, 6:06 pm	"Každy, kto kategorycznie odmawia szczepienia, nie zamierza zmieniać zdania" - podała jedna z ankietowanych klinik. Czy w takim razie można obawiać się problemów z dostępnością do personelu medycznego?	"Anyone who categorically refuses to be vaccinated is not going to change his or her mind." - reported one of the clinics surveyed. In this case, is it possible to fear problems with access to medical personnel?	Article MyPolacy.de: Ankieta: Ile pielęgniarek zrezygnowało z pracy z powodu obowiązkowych szczepień? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ankieta-ile-pielęgniarek-rezygnowalo-z-pracy-z-powodu-obowiazkowych-szczepien/ Including picture of nurses
07.03.2022, 8:06 pm	Kucharz w Niemczech: jak wygląda praca? ile można zarobić? Na te i więcej pytań udzielamy odpowiedzi w szybkim przeglądzie. WIĘCEJ 	Cook in Germany: what is the job like? how much can you earn? We answer these and more questions in a quick review. MORE 	Article MyPolacy.de: Kucharz w Niemczech - jak wygląda praca i na jakie zarobki można liczyć? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/kucharz-w-niemczech-jak-wyglada-praca-i-na-jakie-zarobki-mozna-liczyc/ Including picture of someone who kneads dough
07.03.2022, 11:18 am	Ukraińskie wojsko podało najnowsze informacje o stratach poniesionych przez Rosję. #Ukraina #Wojsko #UkraineUnderAttack #UkraineWar	Ukraine's military gave the latest update on Russian losses. #Ukraine #Military #UkraineUnderAttack #UkraineWar	Article MyPolacy.de: Najnowsze dane o stratach rosyjskich wojsk Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/najnowsze-dane-o-stratach-rosyjskich-wojsk/
07.03.2022, 3:53 pm	Sanckje: Które z globalnych firm dotychczas zapowiedziały wstrzymanie działalności w Rosji? #Ukraina #Wojna #Ukraine #WARINUKRAINE	Sanctions: Which global companies have so far announced a halt to operations in Russia? #Ukraine #war #Ukraine #WARINUKRAINE	Article MyPolacy.de: Sanckje: Które firmy już wycofały się z Rosji? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/sanckje-kto-re-firmy-juz-wycofaly-sie-z-rosji/
07.03.2022, 6:29 pm	Kanceler Olaf Scholz w programie ZDF "Maybrit Illner" odpowiedział na kluczowe pytanie związane z bezpośrednim zaangażowaniem NATO w konflikt militarny na Ukrainie.	Chancellor Olaf Scholz on ZDF's "Maybrit Illner" program answered a key question related to NATO's direct involvement in the military conflict in Ukraine.	Article MyPolacy.de: Czy NATO zaangażuje się militarnie w wojnę na Ukrainie? Scholz udzielił odpowiedzi Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/czy-nato-zaangazuje-sie-militarnie-w-wojne-na-ukrainie-scholz-udzielil-odpowiedzi/
07.03.2022, 6:18 am	Niemcy zapowiedzieli, że dostarczą na Ukrainę pociski przeciwlotnicze, ale część z nich nie nadaje się do niczego a pozostałe pamiętają czasy sowieckie 	Germany has announced that it will deliver anti-aircraft missiles to Ukraine, but some of them are useless and others remember Soviet times 	Article MyPolacy.de: Przeszarała broń z czasów radzieckich na Ukrainie. Tak pomagają Niemcy Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/przeszazala-bron-z-czasow-radzieckich-na-ukrainie-tak-pomagaja-niemcy/
07.03.2022, 8:48 am	Gospodarka Rosji po nałożonych sankcjach znajduje się w coraz cięższym stanie, dlatego pieniądzezymane na prywatnych kontach bankowych przez Rosjan są bardziej zagrożone przejęciem niż kiedykolwiek wcześniej. #Ukraina #Wojna #Rosja #Pieniądże #Bank	Russia's economy is in increasingly dire straits after sanctions, so money held in private bank accounts by Russians is more at risk of seizure than ever before. #Ukraine #War #Russia #Money #Bank.	Article MyPolacy.de: Gospodarka Rosji w opałach. Putin chce zająć prywatne konta - w grze nawet 60 bln rubli Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/gospodarka-rosji-w-opalach-putin-chce-zajac-prywatne-konta-w-grze-nawet-60-mln-rubli/
08.03.2022, 6:38 am	Rosyjska linia lotnicza Aeroflot w wyniku nałożonych sankcji na Rosję, obawia się konfiskaty maszyn, dlatego podjęta została decyzja o wstrzymaniu lotów.	Russian airline Aeroflot, as a result of sanctions imposed on Russia, fears confiscation of machines, so the decision was made to halt flights.	Article MyPolacy.de: Rosyjska linia lotnicza wstrzymuje loty. Boi się konfiskaty samolotów Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/rosyjska-linia-lotnicza-wstrzymuje-loty-boi-sie-o-konfiskate-samolotow/

	08.03.2022, 8:06 pm	Sanckje nałożone na Rosję wywołały wśród Rosjan panikę. Ci opuszczają kraj w strachu przed zmuszeniem ich do zaangażowania się w konflikt na Ukrainie i wprowadzeniem stanu wojennego (wtedy nie będzie możliwe opuszczenie kraju). #UkraineRussianWar	Sanctions imposed on Russia have caused panic among Russians. Those are leaving the country in fear of being forced into the conflict in Ukraine and imposing martial law (then it will be impossible to leave). #UkraineRussianWar	Article MyPolacy.de: Rosjanie w strachu przed sankcjami opuszczają własny kraj. Dokąd uciekają? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/rosjanie-w-strachu-przed-sankcjami-opuszczaja-wlasny-kraj-dokad-uciekaja/
	08.03.2022, 2:53 pm	Do Niemiec z Ukrainy przybyło kilkadziesiąt tysięcy uchodźców, a przez Polską granicę tylko wczoraj (7.03.2022), odprawiono ponad 141 tys. osób. Więcej 📺 #Ukraina #Wojna #Polska #Niemcy #Uchodźcy #UkraineRussianWar #Ukraine	Tens of thousands of refugees have arrived in Germany from Ukraine, and through the Polish border only yesterday (7.03.2022), more than 141,000 people were checked in. Read more 📺 #Ukraine #War #Poland #Germany #Refugees #UkraineRussianWar #Ukraine.	Article MyPolacy.de: Uchodźcy z Ukrainy: Ile jest ich w Niemczech i ilu przekroczyło Polską granicę? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/uchodzy-z-ukrainy-ile-jest-ich-w-niemczech-i-ilu-przekroczylo-polska-granice/ Including picture many people staying on the street with their luggage
	08.03.2022, 1:14 pm	Mimo tragicznych wydarzeń jakich jesteśmy codziennie świadkami na Ukrainie, obywatele wierzą w zwycięstwo swojego kraju i prezydenta Wołodymyra Zełenskigo. #Ukraina #Ukraine #UkraineWar #wojnaukraina #sondaż #badanie #społeczeństwo	Despite the tragic events we witness daily in Ukraine, citizens believe in the victory of their country and President Volodymyr Zelensky. #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineWar #warUkraine #survey #research #society	Article MyPolacy.de: Sondaż: 78% Ukraińców wierzy w zwycięstwo Ukrainy, a 80% popiera Zełenskigo Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/sondaz-78-ukraincow-wierzy-w-zwyciestwo-ukrainy-a-80-popiera-zelenskigo/
	08.03.2022, 3:50 pm	Efekty decyzji napadci Rosji na Ukrainę dają o sobie znać w Niemczech. Rosjanie nie mają łatwego życia, a placówki dyplomatyczne mają pełne ręce roboty. #Ukraina #Ukraine #UkraineRussianWar #Niemcy #Deutschland	The effects of Russia's decision to invade Ukraine are making themselves known in Germany. Russians do not have an easy life, and diplomatic missions have their hands full. #Ukraine #Ukraine #UkraineRussianWar #Germany #Deutschland	Article MyPolacy.de: Coraz ciężiej żyje się Rosjanom w Niemczech - przemoc, wyzwalka i setki zgłoszeń do ambasady Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/coraz-ciezzej-zyje-sie-rosjanom-w-niemczech-przemoc-wyzwalka-i-setki-zgloszen-do-ambasady/
	08.03.2022, 2:02 pm	Polska dostarczyła na Ukrainę m.in. własnej produkcji przeciwlotnicze wyrzutnie "Piorun", zbierające w ukraińskim wojsku bardzo dobre opinie 🙌 #Polska #Ukraina #Wojna #Broń #Ukraine #UkraineUnderAttack	Poland has supplied Ukraine with, among other things, its own-made "Piorun" anti-aircraft launchers, earning very good reviews in the Ukrainian military 🙌 #Poland #Ukraine #War #Arms #Ukraine #UkraineUnderAttack	Article MyPolacy.de: "Najlepsze wyrzutnie przeciwlotnicze, jakie trafiły na Ukrainę". Polska broń robi furorę Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/najlepsze-wyrzutnie-przeciwlotnicze-jakie-trafily-na-ukraine-polska-bron-robi-furore/
	08.03.2022, 9:18 am	W Niemczech powstają pierwsze plany związane z uniezależnieniem się od rosyjskiego gazu. #Niemcy #Gaz #Rosja #Ukraina #Wojna	First plans for independence from Russian gas are being made in Germany. #Germany #Gas #Russia #Ukraine #War.	Article MyPolacy.de: Jak Niemcy chcą uniezależnić się od rosyjskiego gazu? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/jak-niemcy-chca-uniezaleznic-sie-od-rosyjskiego-gazu/
	08.03.2022, 4:18 pm	Służba Bezpieczeństwa Ukrainy poinformowała o zatrzymaniu rosyjskiego agenta, który chciał dołączyć do sił ukraińskich. Skonfiskowano karabiny maszynowe, pistolet i amunicję. Zatrzymany służył w specjalnej jednostce i był ochroniarzem jednego z wysokich rangą urzędników Ukrainy.	Ukraine's Security Service has announced the detention of a Russian agent who wanted to join Ukrainian forces. Machine guns, a pistol and ammunition were confiscated. The detainee served in a special unit and was a bodyguard to a senior Ukrainian official.	
	08.03.2022, 6:25 pm	Robert Kecskes z firmy badawczej GfK jest przekonany, że "konflikt jeszcze bardziej zwiększy presję na podnoszenie cen", a "inflacja będzie znacząca". Więcej 📺	Robert Kecskes of research firm GfK is convinced that "the conflict will further increase upward pressure on prices" and "inflation will be significant." Read more 📺	Article MyPolacy.de: Wojna na Ukrainie widoczna w niemieckich sklepach - ceny idą i będą szły w górę Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/wojna-na-ukrainie-widoczna-w-niemieckich-sklepach-ceny-ida-i-beda-szly-w-gore/ Including picture of shopping cart
	09.03.2022, 6:23 am	Aldi, Rewe, Edeka i spółka nie będą sprzedawać rosyjskich produktów. #Niemcy #Ukraina #UkraineRussianWar #Ukraine	Aldi, Rewe, Edeka and company will not sell Russian products. #Germany #Ukraine #UkraineRussianWar #Ukraine.	Article MyPolacy.de: Aldi, Rewe, Edeka wycofują rosyjskie produkty ze sprzedaży Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/aldi-rewe-edeka-wycofuja-rosyjskie-produkty-ze-sprzedaży/
	09.03.2022, 1:42 pm	Mocny apel szefa MSZ Ukrainy do Niemców. #Ukraina #Niemcy #Ukraine #Deutschland #UkraineRussianWar #War #WojnaWUkraine	Strong appeal of the head of the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine to the Germans. #Ukraine #Germany #Ukraine #Germany #UkraineRussianWar #War #WarInUkraine.	Article MyPolacy.de: "Otwórzcie w końcu oczy". Szef MSZ Ukrainy zwrócił się do Niemców Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/otworzycie-w-koncu-oczy-szef-msz-ukrainy-zwrocil-sie-do-niemcow/
	09.03.2022, 6:10 pm	Zobaczmy, co zmieniło się w podatkach od tego roku 🤔 #Niemcy #Podatki #Finanzamt	Let's see what has changed in taxes since this year 🤔. #Germany #Taxes #Finanzamt	Article MyPolacy.de: Podatki: Co się zmienia w Niemczech od tego roku? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/poradnik/podatki-co-sie-zmienia-w-niemczech-od-tego-roku/

09.03.2022, 11:05 am	Zdjęcia wykonane przez NASA 7 lutego i 7 marca 2022 roku pokazują, jak od momentu ataku Rosji, zgasło światło w Ukrainie. #Ukraina #Wojna #Ukraine #UkraineRussianWar #NASA	Images taken by NASA on February 7 and March 7, 2022, show how the lights have gone out in Ukraine since Russia's attack. #Ukraine #War #Ukraine #UkraineRussianWar #NASA	Article MyPolacy.de: Zdjęcia NASA pokazują, jak zgasło światło w Ukrainie po ataku Rosjan Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/zdjecia-nasa-pokazuja-jak-zgaslo-swiatlo-w-ukrainie-po-ataku-rosjan/
09.03.2022, 3:46 pm	Czy Niemcy są odpowiednio przygotowane do walki? Co w sytuacji, gdyby inwazja dotarła na ich tereny? #Niemcy #Wojna #Ukraina	Is Germany adequately prepared for battle? What if the invasion reaches their territory? #Germany #War #Ukraine	Article MyPolacy.de: Jak Niemcy są przygotowani na ewentualną eskalację wojny? Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/jak-niemcy-sa-przygotowani-na-ewentualna-eskalacje-wojny/
09.03.2022, 2:27 pm	Ukraina stara się jak może, żeby obronić własne niebo. Jednym z takich działań jest informacja, jaką wypuścił tamtejszy koncern zachęcając Ukraińców i rosyjskich dezertów do działania. 	Ukraine is trying its best to defend its own skies. One such effort is the information released by a concern there encouraging Ukrainians and Russian deserters to act. 	Article MyPolacy.de: Ukraina oferuje 1 mln dolarów za rosyjski myśliwiec. Kwota ma zachęcić dezertów Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ukraina-oferuje-1-mln-dolarow-za-rosyjski-mysliwiec-kwota-ma-zachecic-dezertow/ Including picture: Fighter Jet
09.03.2022, 8:57 am	Wirtualny punkt handlowy gazem ziemnym w Holandii - Title Transfer Facility przekazał, że jedna megawatogodzina została sprzedana za 345 euro, co względem poprzednich wyliczeń oznacza wzrost cen gazu o 60%.	The Netherlands' virtual natural gas trading point Title Transfer Facility reported that one megawatt hour was sold for 345 euros, a 60% increase in gas prices over previous calculations.	Article MyPolacy.de: Ceny gazu szaleją. Wzrosty na giełdach o 60 procent Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/ceny-gazu-szaleja-wzrosty-na-gieldach-o-60-procent/
09.03.2022, 8:15 pm	Uzależnienie Niemiec od rosyjskiego gazu jest "spore". Podobnie jak kwota, którą Rosja codziennie otrzymuje z za Odrę.	Germany's dependence on Russian gas is "considerable." So is the amount Russia receives daily from across the Oder.	Article MyPolacy.de: 200 mln euro. Tyle Niemcy płacą każdego dnia Rosji za gaz Link: https://www.mypolacy.de/wiadomosci/200-mln-euro-tyle-niemcy-placa-kazdego-dnia-rosji-za-gaz/

*Articles on MyPolacy.de always refer to the exact same topic of the Tweet which is why there is no translation in this column

@PLInst_Leipzig

PLInst Leipzig				
Time Slot	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information
01.02.2020-12.02.2020	03.02.2020, 5:48 pm	Hier gibt es das #Konzert zum #Nachhören: [link] Der #Weinberg-Zyklus im @Gewandhaus findet bald seinen Abschluß:	Here you can listen to the #concert: [link] The #Weinberg cycle at the @Gewandhaus will soon come to an end:	Thread of: @solgabetta: Today at 11am in Leipzig our last concert with the @Gewandhaus #Macelaru #Weinberg #Rachmaninoff Including Pictures of the Gewandhaus Orchestra Link from original Tweet not accessible anymore
	03.02.2020, 5:11 pm	Thank you so much, @solgabetta for playing the #Cello-#Concerto by Mieczyslaw #Weinberg - a great performance together with @gewandhaus and maestro #Macelaru, a really moving morning!		Thread of: @solgabetta: Today at 11am in Leipzig our last concert with the @Gewandhaus #Macelaru #Weinberg #Rachmaninoff Including Pictures of the Gewandhaus orchestra
	04.02.2020, 3:34 pm	#OTD vor 515 Jahren wurde am 4.2.1505 Mikołaj #Rej geboren - #Dichter und #Schriftsteller der #Renaissance, #Theologe und #Übersetzer, Abgeordneter des #Sejm der 1. #Republik #Polen.	#OTD 515 years ago on 4.2.1505 Mikołaj #Rej was born - #poet and #writer of the #Renaissance, #theologian and #translator, deputy of the #Sejm of the 1 #Republic of #Poland.	Thread of: @HistDyplomacji: 515 lat temu - 4 lutego 1505 - urodził się Mikołaj Rej - poeta i pisarz epoki renesansu, teolog i tłumacz, poseł na sejm I Rzeczypospolitej Including picture of him
	04.02.2020, 4:15 pm	#OTD vor 274 Jahren wurde am 4.2.1746 in Mercowoszczyna Tadeusz #Kościuszko geboren - polnischer und amerikanischer General, Anführer des Aufstands von 1794, Teilnehmer des Kriegs um #Unabhängigkeit der #USA.	#OTD vor 274 Jahren wurde am 4.2.1746 in Mercowoszczyna Tadeusz #Kościuszko geboren - polnischer und amerikanischer General, Anführer des Aufstands von 1794, Teilnehmer des Kriegs um #Unabhängigkeit der #USA.	Thread of: @HistDyplomacji: 274 lata temu - 4 lutego 1746 na Polesiu - urodził się Tadeusz Kościuszko - polski i amerykański generał, przywódca insurekcji w 1794 r., uczestnik wojny o niepodległość USA Including Picture of him
	05.02.2020, 2:14 pm	You're welcome! #Willkommen - und auf gute #Zusammenarbeit! 🇺🇸🇪🇺🇩🇪🇵🇱 #DAIS	You're welcome! #Welcome - and here's to good #cooperation! 🇺🇸🇪🇺🇩🇪🇵🇱 #DAIS	
	07.02.2020, 9:29 am	#Premiere Besondere #Empfehlung: Henryk Mikołaj #Górecki 3. "Sinfonie der #Klagelieder" erstmals vertant im #Ballett #Leipzig im Rahmen des Abends #Lamento - dazu Werke von J.S. #Bach & U. #Zimmermann - noch gibt es Restkarten! #Tanz #Polen M. #Schröder	#Premiere Special #Recommendation: Henryk Mikołaj #Górecki 3rd "Symphony of #Lamentations" danced for the first time at the #Ballet #Leipzig as part of the evening #Lamento - in addition works by J.S. #Bach & U. #Zimmermann - there are still remaining tickets! #Dance #Poland M. #Schröder	Link not accessible anymore Probably referred to the Program
	07.02.2020, 9:26 am	#Wochenende unsere Empfehlungen für die nächsten Tage: #Görlitz #Dresden #Leipzig ! Hier:	#weekend our recommendations for the next days: #Görlitz #Dresden #Leipzig! Here:	Link not accessible anymore
	07.02.2020, 9:48 am	"Alles gut?" - "Vielleicht nicht alles..."- Raum für #Klage & #Trauer bietet #Ballett #Leipzig mit "#Lamento - #Blühende #Landschaft #Sinfonie der #Klagelieder - #Ballettabend v Mario M. #Schröder #Choreographie #Musik u.a. von H. M. #Górecki @Gewandhaus	"All good?" - "Maybe not everything..."- space for #lament & #mourning offers #Ballet #Leipzig with "#Lamento - #Blossoming #Landscape #Symphony of #Lamentations - #Ballet evening v Mario #Schröder #Choreography #Music a.o. by H. M. #Górecki @Gewandhaus	not accessible Link anymore Probably referred to the Program
	07.02.2020, 10:37 am	Im Jahr 2019 haben über 300.000 Menschen das @MajdanekMuseum besucht. Das ist die höchste Zahl seit 50 Jahren. Das #Konzentrations- & #Vernichtungslager #Lublin-#Majdanek war das erste #Konzentrationslager der SS-Inspektion der Konzentrationslager im #deutsch besetzten #Polen.	In 2019, more than 300,000 people visited the @MajdanekMuseum visited. This is the highest number in 50 years. The #concentration's & #extermination camp #Lublin-#Majdanek was the first #concentration camp of the SS Inspectorate of Concentration Camps in #German-occupied #Poland.	Thread of: @MajdanekMuseum: Ukazał się najnowszy raport roczny Państwowego Muzeum na Majdanku. W 2019 roku odwiedziło nas ponad 300 tysięcy osób. To najwyższa frekwencja na przestrzeni ostatnich 50 lat. Link to Museum website: https://www.majdanek.eu/pl/page/sprawozdania_roczne/167 Including pictures from Museum
	09.02.2020, 6:13 pm	Übrigens: Falls es hier mal etwas ruhiger wird, nicht erschrecken: @PLInst_Leipzig ist im #Urlaub, allerspätestens melden wir uns am 20.02.2020 wieder! Do widzenia!	By the way: If it gets a little quiet here, do not be alarmed: @PLInst_Leipzig is on #holiday, we'll be back on 20.02.2020 at the latest! Goodbye!	
	09.02.2020, 5:58 pm	Vielen #Dank an das Leipziger #Ballett @Oper_Leipzig um Mario #Schröder und sein Team sowie das @Gewandhaus. Es war eine sehr bewegende #Premiere von #Lamento mit der #Sinfonie der #Klagelieder von H.M. #Górecki. Wunderschön!	Many #thanks to the Leipzig #Ballett @Oper_Leipzig around Mario #Schröder and his team as well as the @Gewandhaus. It was a very moving #premiere of #Lamento with the #Symphony of #Lamentations by H.M. #Górecki. Beautiful!	Link not accessible anymore Probably referred to the Program
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	05.11.2020, 8:57 pm	"Magisches Krakau" ein tolles Bild, der Wawel im Nebel! Dobranoc! Gute Nacht!	"Magical Krakow" a great picture, the Wawel in the mist! Good night! Good night!	Thread of: @krakow_pl ** Zauważyliście? ** Zmieniliśmy zdjęcie w tle 🤗 Tym razem w konkursie wygrało zdjęcie zrobione przez #Adrian_Drag Fotografia. #Dobranoc, spokojnego wieczoru! 🌙 #zdjęcie_w_tle #konkurs #Wawel #mgła Including picture of the Wawel in the mist
	05.11.2020, 11:46 am	Adam #Mickiewicz auf einer nachkolorisierten Fotografie #Dichter #Lyrik #Drama #Romantik #Polen In #Weimar erinnert ein #Denkmal an seine Begegnung mit J. W. #Goethe.	Adam #Mickiewicz on a post-colored photograph #poet #lyric #drama #romanticism #Poland In #Weimar a #monument commemorates his meeting with J. W. #Goethe	Wikipedia: Adam Mickiewicz Link: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Mickiewicz

05.11.2020, 11:42 am	Adam #Mickiewicz (1798-1842) auf einer nachkolorierten Fotografie von 1842 #Dichter #Lyrik #Drama #Romantik #Polen In #Weimar erinnert ein #Denkmal an seine Begegnung mit J. W. #Goethe.	Adam #Mickiewicz (1798-1842) in a recolored photograph from 1842 #poet #lyric #drama #romanticism #Poland In #Weimar a #monument commemorates his meeting with J. W. #Goethe.	Wikipedia: Adam Mickiewicz Link: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Mickiewicz Thread: @KolorHistori Adam Mickiewicz (1798 -1855) -Jeden z największych polskich poetów. Fotografia z 1842 roku Including picture of him
05.11.2020, 10:32 am	#OTD vor 650 Jahren starb #Kazimierz der III. "der Große", #König von #Polen in #Krakau. In den #Archiven sind Dokumente und Siegel aus dieser Zeit erhalten. [Link] #Kasimir III. Er führte wichtige #Statuten ein - lohnende Lektüre:	#OTD vor 650 years #Kazimierz the III "the Great", #King of #Poland died in #Krakow. Documents and seals from this period are preserved in #archives. [Link] #Kasimir III introduced important #statutes - worthwhile reading:	Wikipedia: Statut von Wiślica: Link: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statut_von_Wiślica Wikipedia: Kasimir III. (Polen) Link: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasimir_III._(Polen) Thread of @Archiwa: #TegoDnia 650 lat temu w Krakowie zmarł Kazimierz III Wielki, król Polski od 1333 r. W @Archiwa zachowały się wspaniałe dokumenty królewskie i pieczęcie. Polecamy również wystawę pt. „Restaurator Regni Poloniae. Król Władysław Łokietek (1260–1333)“: Link: https://agad.gov.pl/1320AD.htm Including Pictures of Kasimir III
05.11.2020, 11:55 am	Heute 19.30 - live and in Farbe - dazu bei freiem Eintritt: Konzert aus @posklondon mit Robert Luft (Gitarre) und Bartosz Glowacki (Akkordeon).	Today 19.30 - live and in color - plus free admission: concert from @posklondon with Robert Luft (guitar) and Bartosz Glowacki (accordion).	Thread of: @posklondon: 🔴 TODAY, 7.30pm 🎷 A special #POSKOnline night of Latin jazz with critically-acclaimed Polish-British duo Robert Luft (guitar) and Bartosz Glowacki (accordion). 🆓 FOR FREE 📺 YouTube (HD): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_IZ-6KWeUyI 📺 Facebook Live: https://www.facebook.com/posklondyn/posts/2672298453083989 Including Picture of the duo
06.11.2020, 12:41 pm	Auch Vladimir #Horowitz war ein #Fan von Ignacy Jan #Paderewski - zumindest hatte er ein Bild des #Komponisten, #Pianisten und #Staatsmanns aus #Polen zu Hause:	Vladimir #Horowitz was also a #fan of Ignacy Jan #Paderewski - at least he had a picture of the #composer, #pianist and #statesman from #Poland at home:	YouTube: Vladimir Horowitz Bach Busoni Chorale Nun Komm Der Heiden Heiland Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_SkeuQ8WyTU&list=RD_SkeuQ8WyTU&start_radio=1&t=23s Thread of: @culture.pl: Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the outstanding Polish pianist & composer, who became a spokesman for Polish independence & then the nation's Prime Minister, was born #OnThisDay 160 years ago! 🎷 Article Culture.pl: Paderewski: The Original PR Genius from 19th-Century Poland Link: https://culture.pl/en/article/paderewski-the-original-pr-genius-from-19th-century-poland
06.11.2020, 10:10 am	#OTD vor 160 Jahren wurde am 6.11.1860 Ignacy Jan #Paderewski geboren. Der #Pianist & #Komponist war auch #Premier- und #Außenminister der Republik #Polen. Seine #Oper #Manru wurde an der @semperoper @stadt_dresden uraufgeführt. Er konzertierte im @Gewandhaus #Leipzig @notenspur	#OTD 160 years ago on 6.11.1860 Ignacy Jan #Paderewski was born. The #pianist & #composer was also #premier and #foreign minister of the Republic of #Poland. His #opera #Manru premiered at the @semperoper @stadt_dresden. He gave a concert at the @Gewandhaus #Leipzig @notenspur	Thread of: @HistDiplomacji: 160 lat temu - 6 XI 1860 w Kuryłówce na Podolu - urodził się Ignacy Jan Paderewski - pianista i kompozytor, współtwórca polskiej niepodległości, premier i minister spraw zagranicznych w 1919 bild mit Link: https://www.gov.pl/web/dyplomacja/ignacy-jan-paderewski-16-i-1919-9-xii-1919 Including Picture of him and his signature
06.11.2020, 11:55 am	#Maria #Szymanowska und Adam #Mickiewicz sind heute Thema beim @goethemoma im Gespräch mit @evameitner - gleich geht es los auf Instagram. #Literatur #Musik #Polen #Klassik #Romantik #Weimar	#Maria #Szymanowska and Adam #Mickiewicz are the topic today at @goethemoma in conversation with @evameitner - about to start on Instagram. #literature #music #poland #classic #romantic #weimar	
06.11.2020, 5:39 pm	Ignacy Jan #Paderewski wird heute von @PLinLosAngeles in #PasoRobles, California #USA gefeiert: Wie es sich gehört - mit #Klaviermusik - und derzeit: Online! [Link] #Paderewski #Piano #Party #Music #Musik #Klavier	Ignacy Jan #Paderewski is celebrated today by @PLinLosAngeles in #PasoRobles, California #USA: As it should be - with #piano music - and currently: online! [Link] #Paderewski #Piano #Party #Music #Musik #Klavier	Thread of: @PLinLosAngeles: "Is there a better way to celebrate piano virtuoso and statesmen's birthday than attending #Paderewski Festival in #PasoRobles CA? Tune in today for Gala Concert with pianist Adam #Zukiewicz & tomorrow for Youth Piano Competition Winners' Concert! Link: PADEREWSKI FESTIVAL: http://www.paderewskifest.com/paderewski-festival/ Including Picture of Paderewski Festival Flyer

	06.11.2020, 1:19 pm	Zum Nachhören: #Goethe, #Mickiewicz & #Szymanowska im Rahmen von @goethemoma mit @evameitner	To listen: #Goethe, #Mickiewicz & #Szymanowska as part of @goethemoma with @evameitner	Link/Thread not accessible anymore
	06.11.2020, 10:50 am	Das #Gesundheitsministerium #Polen @MZ_GOV_PL meldet heute 27 086 Neuinfektionen mit #Corona #Covid19. Verstorben sind 445 Menschen, davon 58 allein an Corona, 387 Menschen mit Begleiterkrankungen.	The #Ministry of Health #Poland @MZ_GOV_PL today reports 27,086 new infections with #Corona #Covid19. Died 445 people, 58 of them from Corona alone, 387 people with concomitant diseases.	Thread of: @MZ_GOV_PL: Mamy 27 086 nowych i potwierdzonych przypadków zakażenia #koronawirus z województw: śląskiego (3942), mazowieckiego (2951), małopolskiego (2815), dolnośląskiego (2512), wielkopolskiego (2063), kujawsko-pomorskiego (1952), podkarpackiego (1707), łódzkiego (1593),
	06.11.2020, 10:31 am	StadtLeipzig (@) @UniLeipzig @LVZ @LeibnizGWZO		Thread of: @PLinMunich: Der 81 Jahrestag der Sonderaktion Krakau. Am 6.11.39 haben deutsche Besatzer 183 (in emojis) Krakauer Akademiker verhaftet und größtenteils in die KL @GMSachsenhausen und Dachau verschleppt. Jedes Jahr werden am diesem Tag schwarze Fahnen an den Gebäuden der @agiellonskiUni angebracht. Including picture: grey, 3 men in uniform from that time period
	09.11.2020, 10:23 am	#Frauen am #Klavier - neben Maria #Szymanowska gibt es da noch einige starke #Komponistinnen und #Musikerinnen zu entdecken, findet @InstytutAM. Finden wir auch! An M. #Szymanowska erinnert nun in @stadtweimar auf dem Markt eine Informationssäule!	#Women at the #piano - besides Maria #Szymanowska there are still some strong #composers and #musicians to discover, finds @InstytutAM. We think so too! M. #Szymanowska is now commemorated in @stadtweimar on the market square!	Article: @culture.pl: Polish Women Behind the Piano Link: https://culture.pl/en/article/polish-women-behind-the-piano
	09.11.2020, 8:24 pm	In #Deutschland erinnert man heute an den 31. Jahrestag des Mauerfalls. Zugleich erinnert man sich daran - besonders in Ostdeutschland - dass dieses Ereignis mit dem Ruf nach #Freiheit aus @gdansk verbunden ist. Die #Solidarność inspirierte viele Menschen in der #DDR.	In #Germany, the 31st anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall is being commemorated today. At the same time, people remember - especially in East Germany - that this event is connected with the call for #freedom from @gdansk. The #Solidarność inspired many people in the #GDR.	Thread of: @PLinDeutschland:  Niemcy świętują dziś 31. rocznicę upadku Muru Berlińskiego. Nad Sprewą wciąż pamięta się, że to wydarzenie jest nierozdzielnie związane z wołaniem o wolność, jakie wyszło z Gdańska. Ten zryw  "Solidarność" do wolności zainspirował również wielu obywateli NRD. Including video from the fall of the Berlin Wall
	09.11.2020, 8:52 pm	#OTD vor 50 Jahren starb Charles #deGaulle. Er hatte am polnisch-sowjetischen Krieg 1920 teilgenommen und #Polen 1967 als #Präsident der Republik #Frankreich besucht. Hier dankt er auf Polnisch & verabschiedet sich sehr herzlich! "Niech żyje Polska!" @IfLLeipzig @IfLDresden   .	#OTD 50 years ago Charles #deGaulle died. He had participated in the Polish-Soviet war in 1920 and visited #Poland in 1967 as #President of the Republic of #France. Here he thanks in Polish & says a very warm farewell! "Niech żyje Polska!" [Long live Poland] @IfLLeipzig @IfLDresden   .	Thread of: @czaplinski: 50 lat temu zmarł Charles De Gaulle. General brał udział w wojnie 1920. Tak kawaler Virtuti Militari mówił o POLSCE, PO POLSKU.  Including Video from Charles De Gaulle talking
	10.11.2020, 7:55 pm	Europäischer #Filmpreis: Werden #CorpusChristi Corpus Christi von Jan Komasa oder Charlatan von Agnieszka #Holland Preise gewinnen? Oder der herausragende Bartosz Bielenia?	European #FilmAward: Will #CorpusChristi Corpus Christi by Jan Komasa or Charlatan by Agnieszka #Holland win prizes? Or the outstanding Bartosz Bielenia?	Link not accessible anymore
	10.11.2020, 5:47 pm	Ein neues #Krankenhaus wird zeitweise auf dem Gelände der #Messe @ExpoKrakow in #Kraków eingerichtet. Es soll bis Ende November fertig sein und Platz für mindestens 380 Patienten bieten. #Covid_19 #Corona #Polen	A new #hospital will be temporarily set up on the grounds of the #fair @ExpoKrakow in #Kraków. It is expected to be ready by the end of November and will have space for at least 380 patients. #Covid_19 #Corona #Poland	Thread of: @krakow_pl: #Krakow Powstaje kolejny #szpital tymczasowy w Krakowie! W hali centrum targowego @ExpoKrakow do końca listopada ma być gotowe miejsce dla minimum 380 pacjentów z #COVID19. @Maloposki_UW Including video from that hospital
	10.11.2020, 4:11 pm	Die Feierlichkeiten zum #Unabhängigkeitstag der Republik #Polen in @gdansk kann man morgen ab 10.30 Uhr #online verfolgen: [link] #11November #Nationalfeiertag #Gdańsk #Unabhängigkeit	You can watch the #independenceday celebrations of the Republic of #Poland in @gdansk tomorrow starting at 10:30 am #online: [link] #11November #national #day #Gdańsk #independence	Article Gdansk Website: Gdańskie obchody Dnia Niepodległości Link: https://media.gdansk.pl/komunikaty/592875/gdansk-obchody-dnia-niepodleglosci Thread of: @gdansk: W tym roku uczymy Narodowe Święto Niepodległości w zmienionej formie. Zabraknie barwnej parady, ale na gdańszczanki i gdańszczan czekają inne atrakcje polnische Flagge, Musiknoten, Peacezeichen Sprawdzcie szczegóły na link #gdansk #ilovegdn #ŚwiętoNiepodległości #11listopada Including picture of Święto Niepodległości

10.11.2020, 2:23 pm	Friedliche #Koexistenz zweier #Igel-Arten in #Polen! Der Braunbrustigel (Erinaceus europaeus) und der Nördliche Weißbrustigel (Erinaceus roumanicus) leben hier ganz natürlich zusammen. Hätten Sie es gewußt? Alles Gute zum #Igeltag #HedgehogDay #DzieńJeża #Jeż 🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔	Peaceful #coexistence of two #hedgehog species in #Poland! The brown-breasted hedgehog (Erinaceus europaeus) and the northern white-breasted hedgehog (Erinaceus roumanicus) live together here quite naturally. Would you have known? Happy #hedgehogday #HedgehogDay #HedgehogDay #Hedgehog 🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔🦔	Thread:@Poland #DYK know that #Poland 🇵🇱 is a very special place on the map of #hedgehog distribution in Europe? It is where the two European 🦔 species, the E. europaeus and the E. roumanicus, separated by an advancing continental glacier, co-exist naturally! Happy #HedgehogDay, everyone! 🦔 Including picture of hedgehog
10.11.2020, 10:46 am	Das #Gesundheitsministerium in #Polen @MZ_GOV_PL meldet heute 25 484 #Coronavirus#Neuinfektionen sowie 330 weitere Todesfälle.	The #Ministry of Health in #Polen @MZ_GOV_PL today reports 25,484 #coronavirus #new infections and 330 additional deaths.	
10.11.2020, 10:38 am	Neue Bücher aus #Polen: Interview von Toni #Hecht @bbl_redaktion mit unserer Kollegin Agnieszka #Urbanowska (#Krakow) aus dem @InstytutKsiazki #Literatur #Polen #Buch #Lesen @BlauesSofa	New books from #Polen: Interview by Toni #Hecht @bbl_redaktion with our colleague Agnieszka #Urbanowska (#Krakow) from the @InstytutKsiazki #Literature #Polen #Book #Reading @BlauesSofa	Article Börseblatt: Etablierte Große und junge Wilde Link: https://www.boersenblatt.net/news/literaturszene/etablierte-grosse-und-junge-wilde-153777
11.11.2020, 10:28 am	🇵🇱 Heute feiern wir den 102. Jahrestag der Wiedergewinnung der #Unabhängigkeit der Republik #Polen. #11November1918 #Nationalfeiertag	🇵🇱 Today we celebrate the 102nd anniversary of regaining #independence of the Republic of #Polen. #11November1918 #nationalholiday	Thread of: @PremierRP: 🇵🇱 Dzisiaj obchodzimy 102. rocznicę odzyskania przez Polskę niepodległości. #11listopada #ŚwiętoNiepodległości #Niepodległa Including Picture of polish flag 11 XI Narodowe Święto Niepodległości
11.11.2020, 10:17 am	Auch in #Krakow @Krakow_pl erinnert man heute an die Wiedergewinnung der #Unabhängigkeit der Republik #Polen am 11.11.1918. Die rot-weißen Flaggen 🇵🇱 akzentuieren den heutigen Feiertag - trotz des typischen Novemberwetters. Herzliche grüße nach #Krakau!	Also in #Krakow @Krakow_pl today commemorates the regaining of #independence of the Republic of #Polen on 11.11.1918. The red and white flags 🇵🇱 accentuate today's holiday - despite the typical November weather. Best wishes to #Krakow!	Thread of: @krakow_pl: Pogoda typowo listopadowa (regenschirm) Na tle szarej pogody (polenflagge) biało-czerwone barwy na Rynku Głównym, Placu Centralnym im. Rónalda Regana i Rynku Podgórskim akcentują dzisiejsze #ŚwiętoNiepodległości @MeteoprognozaPL #RynekGłówny #NowaHuta #Podgórze Including pictures of Krakow with bad weather
11.11.2020, 11:04 am	PADDYMANIA? Zu den Vätern der 🇵🇱 #Unabhängigkeit #Polen-s 1918 gehörte der 🇵🇱 Pianist, 🇵🇱 Komponist, Politiker & Superstar Ignacy Jan #Paderewski. Ihm ist das #Musical "#Virtuoso" gewidmet. Auszüge daraus präsentiert das @PolandMFA - Viel #Freude damit!	PADDYMANIA? Among the fathers of 🇵🇱 #independence #Polen-s 1918 was 🇵🇱 Pianist, 🇵🇱 Composer, Politician & Superstar Ignacy Jan #Paderewski. The #musical "#Virtuoso" is dedicated to him. Excerpts from it presented by the @PolandMFA - Enjoy it!	YouTube: PADDYMANIA / CONCERT WITH SONGS FROM THE MUSICAL VIRTUOSO Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uNWJ2uvVLbk
11.11.2020, 10:15 am	Vor 102 Jahren erlangte #Polen 🇵🇱 seine #Unabhängigkeit zurück & kehrte nach 123 Jahren der Teilung auf die politische Weltkarte zurück. Wir freuen uns über die erkämpfte #Freiheit & gedenken aller Menschen, denen wir sie verdanken.	102 years ago #Polen 🇵🇱 regained its #independence & returned to the political map of the world after 123 years of division. We rejoice in the #freedom won & remember all the people to whom we owe it.	Article PLInst_Leipzig Website: Polnischer Unabhängigkeitstag Link: https://instytutpolski.pl/leipzig/2020/11/11/polnischer-unabhangigkeitstag/
12.11.2020, 10:34 am	Auch #Freischaffende aus der #Kultur können Hilfen und #Stipendien beim @MKiDN_GOV_PL Ministerium für #Kultur und #Nationalerbe in #Polen beantragen. #Soloselbstständige #Polen #Kunst #Musik #Literatur #Tanz #Theater #Film	Also #freelancers from #culture can apply for aid and #scholarships at the @MKiDN_GOV_PL Ministry of #Culture and #National #Heritage in #Polen. #solo-independent #Polen #art #music #literature #dance #theater #film	
12.11.2020, 10:20 a.	Heute, #OTD vor zehn Jahren starb der #Komponist Henryk Mikołaj #Górecki. Hier ein kleiner Einblick in das Ballett von Mario #Schröder.	Today, #OTD ten years ago the #composer Henryk Mikołaj #Górecki died. Here is a little insight into the ballet by Mario #Schröder.	Youtube: »LAMENTO« LEIPZIGER BALLETT / OPER LEIPZIG Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyHd3TwREIk
12.11.2020, 7:37 pm	8. JABŁONOWSKI-VORLESUNG am 13.11.2020, 18.30 "The Biggest One. The Spanish Flu #Pandemic on the Threshold of #Independent #Polen" Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Łukasz Mieszkowski (Polnische Akademie der #Wissenschaften, Warschau) Link zum Webinar:	8th JABŁONOWSKI READING on 13.11.2020, 18.30. "The Biggest One. The Spanish Flu #Pandemic on the Threshold of #Independent #Polen" Lecture in English by Łukasz Mieszkowski (Polish Academy of #Sciences, Warsaw). Link to the webinar:	Picture of Jas. Alex. Jablonovius Zoomlink
12.11.2020, 10:34 am	Der Vize- #Kultur#Minister @MKiDN_GOV_PL J. #Sellin zum Thema #Kulturinstitutionen: In den neun Monaten der Pandemie wurde bislang keine Einrichtung geschlossen und kein Angestellter entlassen. "Wir wollen, dass die Institutionen bleiben und auch, dass die Mitarbeiter bleiben."	Deputy #Culture #Minister @MKiDN_GOV_PL J. #Sellin on the topic of #cultural institutions: In the nine months of the pandemic, no institution has been closed so far and no employee has been laid off. "We want the institutions to stay and we also want the employees to stay."	Thread of: @kultura_gov_pl: Wiceminister Jarosław#Sellin w @RadioGdansk: Przez dziewięć miesięcy walki z pandemią nie zamknęła się żadna placówka kultury, nie ma żadnych zwolnień pracowników etatowych w instytucjach kultury. Chcemy, żeby instytucje przetrwały, żeby pracownicy przetrwali.

	13.11.2020, 2:43 pm	Heute im Radio @mdrkultur - 20.00 Uhr @Gewandhaus unter der Leitung von @andris_nelsons mit Hakan #Hardenberger spielen u.a. das #Trompetenkonzert von Mieczyslaw #Weinberg #Konzert #Gewandhaus @MDRKLASSIK	Today on the radio @mdrkultur - 20.00 @Gewandhaus conducted by @andris_nelsons with Hakan #Hardenberger play among others the #Trumpet Concerto by Mieczyslaw #Weinberg #Konzert #Gewandhaus @MDRKLASSIK	
	13.11.2020, 12:22 pm	Heute um 18.30 - Blicke auf die bislang größte Pandemie, die Spanische Grippe um 1918 in #Polen. Vortrag von Łukasz Mieszkowski!	Today at 18.30 - looks at the biggest pandemic so far, the Spanish flu around 1918 in #Poland. Lecture by Łukasz Mieszkowski!	Thread of: PLInst Leipzig: 8. JABLONOWSKI-VORLESUNG am 13.11.2020, 18.30 "The Biggest One. The Spanish Flu #Pandemic on the Threshold of #Independent #Poland" Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Łukasz Mieszkowski (Polnische Akademie der #Wissenschaften, Warschau) Link zum Webinar Including Picture of Jos. Alex. Jablonovius
	13.11.2020, 5:35 pm	In In einer Stunde geht es los! "The Biggest One. The Spanish Flu #Pandemic on the Threshold of #Independent #Poland" Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Łukasz Mieszkowski (Polnische Akademie der #Wissenschaften, Warschau) Webinar:	In one hour, it's on! "The Biggest One. The Spanish Flu #Pandemic on the Threshold of #Independent #Poland" lecture in English by Łukasz Mieszkowski (Polish Academy of #Sciences, Warsaw). Webinar:	Zoom Link Including picture of Jos. Alex. Jablonovius
	13.11.2020, 2:19 pm	Derzeit erhältlich in der deutschen #Übersetzung von Jean Paul von Ardeschah, #Jena, Diederichs, 1912. #Literatur #Nobelpreis #Polen 🇵🇱	Currently available in the German #translation by Jean Paul by Ardeschah, #Jena, Diederichs, 1912. #Literature #Nobel Prize #Poland 🇵🇱	Thread of: @ PLInst_Wien: #OTD im Jahr 1924 wurde Władysław Reymont für den Roman „Die Bauern“ mit dem @NobelPrize für Literatur geehrt. Das Buch, in volkstümlicher Sprache verfasst, stellt das Leben der Bauerngemeinschaft dar. Klare Empfehlung von uns! #PLAmGestade #ZeitZumLesen 📖 Including Picture of painting of him
	13.11.2020, 2:26 pm	Sie wollen Ihre polnischen Freunde bei der Videokonferenz mit einem schönen #Hintergrund überraschen? Das @Muzeum_Narodowe hat hier einige zum Download vorbereitet, sie stammen aus der Ausstellung #Polen, Kraft der #Bilder - #Kunst #Malerei	Want to surprise your Polish friends at the video conference with a beautiful #background? The @Muzeum_Narodowe has prepared some for download here, they are from the exhibition #Poland, Power of #Images - #Art #Painting	Link to Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie: Tła do wideokonferencji: https://www.mnw.art.pl/multimedia/tla-do-wideokonferencji/ Threadof: @Muzeum_Narodowe: Wszyscy jesteśmy już pewnie trochę zmęczeni spotkaniami on-line, dlatego przygotowaliśmy dla Was tła, którymi ołsnicie swoich rozmówców. Pobierz tła do wideokonferencji z wystawy "Polska. Siła obrazu" with same link as above and picture of a painting
	13.11.2020, 5:06 pm	Am 23. November 2020 wäre Krzysztof #Penderecki 87 Jahre alt geworden. An diesem Tag präsentiert das Penderecki-Center das "Penderecki in memoriam" als Würdigung eines der größten #Komponisten unserer Zeit.	On November 23, 2020, Krzysztof #Penderecki would have turned 87 years old. On this day, the Penderecki Center presents the #concert "Penderecki in memoriam" as a tribute to one of the greatest #composers of our time.	Link: Hommage à Penderecki: https://penderecki-center.pl/hommage/ Thread of: @PendereckiCente 23 listopada Krzysztof Penderecki skończyłby 87 lat. Tego dnia zostanie zaprezentowany wyjątkowy koncert „Krzysztof Penderecki in memoriam”, będący hołdem dla jednego z największych kompozytorów muzyki współczesnej #penderecki #Hommage #concerts #krakow Including same link as above Including picture of the flyer for the concert
07.04.2021-17.04.2021	07.04.2021, 11:41 am	Sie weise, pointiert & mit Humor. In ihrer #Lyrik erhob sie Gewöhnliches zu Außergewöhnlichem. Pathos mochte sie nicht. Lernen Sie Wisława #Szymborska kennen, die erste #Polin, welche den @NobelPrize für #Literatur gewann. 🇵🇱 #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld	She wise, pointed & with humor. In her #lyrics, she elevated the ordinary to the extraordinary. She did not like pathos. Meet Wisława #Szymborska, the first #Polin to win the @NobelPrize for #Literature. 🇵🇱 #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld	Picture: Painting from Wisława Szymborska
	07.04.2021, 6:45 pm	Unglaublich - mit Hilfe von Satellitenbildern entdeckten #Archaeologen in #Polen einen 5 000 Jahre alten Komplex von Friedhof und Festung...	Incredible - with the help of satellite imagery #archaeologists in #Poland discovered a 5,000-year-old complex of cemetery and fortress...	Thread of: @culture.pl: Incredible! A gigantic, 5,000-year-old complex of long barrows and stone-lined tombs has been unearthed in Poland, after archaeologists investigated lines in crops in a field that they'd seen in a satellite photograph! 🇵🇱 Link to Website of Livescience: Sprawling 5,000-year-old cemetery and fortress discovered in Poland Link: https://www.livescience.com/ancient-cemetery-fortress-discovered-poland.html
	08.04.2021, 10:20 am	Edward Raczynski - Politiker, #Diplomat, u.a. polnischer Delegierter im Völkerbund, polnischer Botschafter in London, Leiter des Außenministeriums - übernahm das Amt des Präsidenten der Republik #Polen im Exil am 8. April 1979. Studiert hatte er u.a. @UniLeipzig #OTD #Polen	Edward Raczynski - politician, #diplomat, among others Polish delegate to the League of Nations, Polish ambassador in London, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - assumed the office of President of the Republic of #Poland in exile on April 8, 1979. He had studied among others. @UniLeipzig #OTD #Poland	Thread of: @HistDiplomacji: 8 IV 1979 - Edward Raczynski - polityk, dyplomata, m. in. delegat RP przy Lidze Narodów, ambasador RP w Londynie, kierownik MSZ - objął urząd prezydenta RP na uchodźstwie. Including picture of an old document and article: Edward B. Raczynski: Link: https://archiwum.msz.gov.pl/wyszukiwarka/?p=F5IPGN4qDyWVQgrsT8pCWw--#Archiwum%20MSZ%20-%20Edward%20B.%20Raczynski
	09.04.2021, 12:02 pm	Der #Komponist & #Dirigent Jerzy #Maksymiuk wird heute 85 Jahre alt - Ende März dirigierte er beim 25. #Beethoven-Festival in #Warschau die Sinfonia Varsovia - wir gratulieren diesem Maestro, wünschen uns noch viele weitere #Konzerte und #Film-#Musik!	The #composer & #conductor Jerzy #Maksymiuk turns 85 today - at the end of March he conducted Sinfonia Varsovia at the 25th #Beethoven Festival in #Warsaw - we congratulate this maestro, wish us many more #concerts and #film #music!	YouTube Link, video not accessible anymore
	10.04.2021, 3:47 pm	#Solidarność - Legende. Verhaftet, interniert, inhaftiert. Immer stand sie gegen Unrecht auf. Treffen Sie Anna #Walentynowicz, eine der 100 q, die laut @TIME das 20. Jh. prägten! 🇵🇱 Sie starb tragisch #OTD 2010 in der Nähe von Smolensk. #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld	#Solidarność - legend. Arrested, interned, imprisoned. She always stood up against injustice. Meet Anna #Walentynowicz, one of the 100 q who, according to @TIME shaped the 20th century! 🇵🇱 She died tragically #OTD 2010 near Smolensk. #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4theWorld	Picture of Anna Walentynowicz

10.04.2021, 6:26 pm	Jacek Kaczmarski starb heute vor 17 Jahren	Jacek Kaczmarski died 17 years ago today	Link zu Website Polskie Radio.pl.: Jacek Kaczmarski starb heute vor 18 Jahren Link: https://www.polskieradio.pl/400/7764/Artykul/2711741_Jacek-Kaczmarski-starb-heute-vor-17-Jahren
12.04.2021, 10:38 am	Guten Morgen! Dzień dobry! God morgen! Good morning! Bonjour! Eine gute Woche mit #Kunst aus #Polen - heute von Tadeusz Styka (1889-1954), präsentiert von unseren Kollegen @PLinstStockholm T. Styka portraitierte u.a. Ignacy Jan #Paderewski & Pola #Negri	Good morning! Dzień dobry! God morgen! Good morning! Bonjour! A good week with #art from #Poland - today by Tadeusz Styka (1889-1954), presented by our colleagues @PLinstStockholm T. Styka portrayed, among others, Ignacy Jan #Paderewski & Pola #Negri	Thread of: @PLinstStockholm: God morgen! #polishart #art #polishculture #polskkonst #painting #BornOnThisDay Tadeusz Styka (1889-1954) Including pictures: 2 paintings Link to Website of images: http://stykafamilyart.com/portrait_03_p.html
13.04.2021, 10:12 am	Guten Morgen! Zum #Gedenktag an die #Opfer des #Massaker-s von #Katyn: Zbigniew #Beksiński (1929-2005) #Kunst #Malerei #Polen #Massaker #Katyn #Verbrechen	Good morning! On the #Day of Remembrance of the #Victims of the #Katyn #Massacre: Zbigniew #Beksiński (1929-2005) #Art #Painting #Poland #Massacre #Katyn #Crime	Thread of: @PLinstStockholm: God morgen! #polishart #art #polishculture #polskkonst #painting #Katyn #KatynMassacre Zdzisław Beksiński, Katyn Including picture of painting related to Katyn massacre
13.04.2021, 10:02 am	#OTD Heute jährt sich zum 35. Mal der historische Besuch des Hl. Johannes Paul II. In der #Synagoge in Rom. Es war der erste offizielle #Papst-Besuch in einem jüdischen Tempel. #Rom #Vatikan #JP II #Dialog #Juden #Christen #Wojtyła	#OTD Today marks the 35th anniversary of St. John Paul II's historic visit to the #Synagogue in Rome. It was the first official #Pope visit to a Jewish temple. #Rome #Vatican #JP II #Dialogue #Jews #Christians #Wojtyła	Thread of: @PLinVatican: Today marks the 35. anniversary of the historic visit of St. John Paul II to the Rome synagogue. It was the first ever official papal visit to a Jewish temple. #Rome #Vatican #JP II Including picture with verse from John Paul II
13.04.2021, 10:43 am	Das 🇵🇱 Gesundheitsministerium @MZ_GOV_PL meldet heute 13 227 Neuinfektionen mit #COVID19 sowie 644 Todesfälle in Verbindung mit #Corona.	The 🇵🇱 Ministry of Health @MZ_GOV_PL today reports 13,227 new #COVID19 infections and 644 #Corona-related deaths.	Thread of: @MZ_GOV_PL: Mamy 13 227 nowych i potwierdzonych przypadków zakażenia #koronawirus z województw: mazowieckiego (1766), śląskiego (1666), dolnośląskiego (1276), wielkopolskiego (1184), małopolskiego (1080), łódzkiego (1073), lubelskiego (817), kujawsko-pomorskiego (758), pomorskiego (614),
13.04.2021, 11:46 am	Leander Steinkopf aus 🇵🇱 & Patrycja Pustkowiak aus 🇵🇱! Das sind die Gewinner des diesjährigen Albrecht-Lempp-Stipendiums! 🏆 Herzliche Glückwünsche! @FWPN_SdpZ @LCB_Berlin @PLinDeutschland @PLInst_Berlin @PLInstitut_Dues @InstytutKsiazki @LiteraturLe	Leander Steinkopf from 🇵🇱 & Patrycja Pustkowiak from 🇵🇱! These are the winners of this year's Albrecht Lempp Scholarship! 🏆 Congratulations! @FWPN_SdpZ @LCB_Berlin @PLinDeutschland @PLInst_Berlin @PLInstitut_Dues @InstytutKsiazki @LiteraturLe	Article: Die PreisträgerInnen des Albrecht-Lempp-Stipendiums für das Jahr 2021 sind Leander Steinkopf und Patrycja Pustkowiak Link: https://sdpz.org/aktuelles/die-preistragerinnen-des-albrecht-lempp-stipendiums-fur-das-jahr-2021-sind-leander-steinkopf-und-patrycja-pustkowiak-Nvg4CN Thread of: @InstytutKsiazki: Patrycja Pustkowiak 🇵🇱 i Leander Steinkopf 🇵🇱 - laureaci tegorocznego Stypendium im. Albrechta Lemppa! 🏆 Serdecznie gratulujemy! @FWPN_SdpZ @PLinDeutschland @PLInst_Berlin @PLInst_Leipzig @PLInstitut_Dues #Niemcy #niemiecki same Link
14.04.2021, 11:07 am	Die Zeit sinnvoll nutzen? Um bald sprachgewandt in den #Urlaub nach #Polen zu fahren? Schon morgen startet der Onlinekurs #Polnisch bei [link] – immer donnerstags auf Zoom, 18:00-19:30, Kursbeginn ist am 15.4.2021. Einfach ausprobieren!	Use the time wisely? So that you can go on vacation to #Poland soon? Already tomorrow the online course #Polish starts at [link] - every Thursday on Zoom, 18:00-19:30, course starts on 15.4.2021. Just try it out!	Article: Regelmäßiger Onlinekurs Polnisch – immer donnerstags Link: https://kokopol.eu/2021/04/08/regelmaessiger-onlinekurs-polnisch-immer-donnerstags/
14.04.2021, 3:36 pm	Nobelpreisflair auf #Usedom: Olga #Tokarczuk @tokarczuk_olga, stellt heute an 20.30 Uhr zur Eröffnung der Usedomer Literaturtage ihre neuesten Werke vor. Manfred Osten moderiert, Annett Renneberg liest die deutsche #Übersetzung. Erleben sie es online hier:	Nobel Prize flair on #Usedom: Olga #Tokarczuk @tokarczuk_olga, presents her latest works today at 8:30 pm at the opening of the Usedom Literature Days. Manfred Osten moderates, Annett Renneberg reads the German #translation. Experience it online here:	YouTube video Link: not accessible anymore
15.04.2021, 7:37 pm	Am Montag den 19. April gedenken wir des Aufstands im Warschauer Ghetto 1943. In diesem Jahr wird besonders an die Frauen erinnert, die daran beteiligt waren. Zum Zeichen, dass #GedenkenVerbindet, tragen wir das Zeichen der #Narzisse in die Welt.	On Monday, April 19, we commemorate the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943. This year, we especially remember the women who participated in it. As a sign that #MemorialUnites, we carry the sign of the #Daffodil into the world.	Link to Website of Museum of the History of Polish Jews: Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Campaign 2021 Link: https://www.polin.pl/en/warsaw-ghetto-uprising-campaign-2021 Including Picture of flyer to Join the campagne

	15.04.2021, 1:15 pm	#Malerin der Stille. Sie schuf u.a. Porträts, die auch die Seele der gemalten Person zeigen. Lernen Sie am #WorldArtDay und zum 156. Geburtstag Olga #Boznańska kennen, die Bazaar Berlin als eine der 12 besten Malerinnen Europas bezeichnete #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4the World	#Painter of silence. Among other things, she created portraits that also show the soul of the painted person. On #WorldArtDay and on the 156th anniversary of her birth, meet Olga #Boznańska, whom Bazaar Berlin named one of the 12 best female painters in Europe! #OutstandingPLWomen 🇵🇱 #Poles4the World	Video that informs about the painter from the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	15.04.2021, 10:59 am	Guten Morgen! Dzień dobry! Heute grüßen wir zum #Weltkunsttag mit Gemälden von Olga Boznańska (1865-1940). Sie wurde #OTD, am 15. April 1865 in #Kraków geboren, sie starb 1940 in Paris. #Kunst #Polen #Malerei #Kultur #WorldArtDay	Good morning! Dzień dobry! Today we greet #WorldArtDay with paintings by Olga Boznańska (1865-1940). She was born #OTD, on April 15, 1865 in #Kraków, she died in 1940 in Paris. #art #Poland #painting #culture #WorldArtDay	Thread of: @PLinstStockholm: God morgon! #polishculture #polskkonst #polishart #art #painting #bomonthisday Olga Boznańska (1865-1940) Including Picture: 3 paintings from Olga Boznańska
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 8:33 pm	Mehr als 7.000 friedliche Demonstranten wurden in Russland & Belarus inhaftiert, als sie ihr "Nein" zur militärischen Aggression gegen die Ukraine manifestierten. Willkürliche Festnahmen & exzessive Gewaltanwendung sind inakzeptabel & müssen angeprangert werden. #OSCE2022POL	More than 7,000 peaceful protesters were detained in Russia & Belarus as they manifested their "No" to military aggression against Ukraine. Arbitrary arrests & excessive use of force are unacceptable & must be denounced. #OSCE2022POL	Thread of: @PLinOSCE: Same text
	01.03.2022, 6:58 pm	"Polen gibt ein gigantisches Beispiel für Solidarität in Europa" sagt MdB @PaulZiemiak, ehem. Generalsekretär der @CDU, der nach Polen gereist ist, um sich in die Hilfsaktionen einzubringen. #PolandFirstToHelp	"Poland gives a gigantic example of solidarity in Europe" says MdB. @PaulZiemiak, former Secretary General of @CDU, who traveled to Poland to get involved in relief efforts. #PolandFirstToHelp	Thread of: @SzS_z_velSek: same text in Polish
	02.03.2022, 10:58 am	PM @MorawieckiM: Wir setzen uns dafür ein, unseren Nachbarn zu helfen, & wir tun es. Wir haben einen humanitären Korridor eingerichtet & Verfahren vereinfacht. Ich stehe in ständigem Kontakt mit dem 🇺🇦 Präsidenten #Ukraine. Tausende Polen helfen bei der massiven humanitären Aktion	PM @MorawieckiM: We are committed to helping our neighbors & we are doing it. We have established a humanitarian corridor & simplified procedures. I'm in constant contact with 🇺🇦 president #Ukraine. Thousands of Poles help in massive humanitarian operation	Thread of: @MorawieckiM: PM @MorawieckiM We are committed to helping our neighbours and we do it. We organized a humanitarian corridor and simplified procedures. I am in constant contact with the President of #Ukraine. It is a massive humanitarian operation in which thousands of Poles are involved. Including picture of him another man holding a speech
	02.03.2022, 2:34 pm	🇵🇱🇺🇦🇵🇵 #PolandFirstToHelp #Kreissau #Krzyzowa #StandWithUkraine		Thread of: @Krzyzowa: Krieg in der Ukraine. #HelpforUkraine Im Einvernehmen mit dem niederschlesischen Wojewoden und den örtlichen Behörden stellt die Stiftung ab sofort Unterkünfte für Geflüchtete aus der Ukraine zur Verfügung. Mehr: link https://www.krzyzowa.org.pl/de/office-fundacji-2/aktuelles/3459-wojna-w-ukrainie-fundacja-krzyzowa-przyjmuje-uchodzcow-3 Including Picture of a building with a ukrainian flag in front of it
	02.03.2022, 10:37 am	🇵🇱 Premierminister @MorawieckiM: Polen plädiert für weitreichendste Sanktionen. Blockade von Öl, Gas und Kohle aus #Russland ist auch Teil dieser Sanktionen. Noch einmal appelliere ich an die EU-Kommission, ein Embargo auf russische Kohle zu verhängen.	🇵🇱 Prime Minister @MorawieckiM: Poland pleads for most far-reaching sanctions. Blockade of oil, gas and coal from #Russia is also part of these sanctions. Once again I appeal to EU Commission to impose embargo on Russian coal.	Thread of: @PremierRP_en: Same text Including picture of Morawiecki and another man, holding speech
	02.03.2022, 11:02 am	Polen bietet allen, die vor der russischen Aggression gegen die #Ukraine fliehen, Schutz: unabhängig von Nationalität und ethnischer Zugehörigkeit. Unter den Geflüchteten sind auch afghanische Staatsbürger. #PolandFirstToHelp #solidarityWithUkraine	Poland offers protection to all those fleeing Russian aggression against #Ukraine: regardless of nationality and ethnicity. Among the refugees are also Afghan citizens. #PolandFirstToHelp #solidarityWithUkraine	Thread of: @PremierRP_en: Same text
	03.03.2022, 10:56 am	Einige Schriftsteller & Intellektuelle aus der #Ukraine waren in den vergangenen Jahren unsere Gäste. Auch Jurko Prochasko gehört dazu und viele andere mehr. In diesen Tagen denken wir an sie. 🇵🇱🇺🇦🇵🇵 #StandWithUkraine	Some writers & intellectuals from #Ukraine were our guests in the past years. Yurko Prochasko is also one of them and many others. These days we think of them. 🇵🇱🇺🇦🇵🇵 #StandWithUkraine	Thread of: @EFototapeta: Der ukrainische Essayist, Germanist, Schriftsteller und Übersetzer, JURKO PROCHASKO, hat, vermittelt über seinen Verlag Edition Fototapeta, einen eindringlichen Brief und Lagebericht aus Lwiw geschrieben EIN BRIEF AUS LEMBERG: "...wir müssen stehen, es ausstehen, überstehen..." Including picture of him
	03.03.2022, 6:58 pm	🇵🇱 Regierungssprecher: Der ehem. Präsident der #Ukraine, Petro Poroschenko verbreitete eine Fehlinformation. Polen wird keine Kampfjets in die #Ukraine senden & auch nicht die Nutzung der Flughäfen gestatten. Polen hilft 🇺🇦 signifikant in anderen Bereichen, v.a. humanitäre Hilfe.	🇵🇱 Government Spokesman: Former #Ukraine President Petro Poroshenko spread misinformation. Poland will not send fighter jets to #Ukraine & will not allow use of airports. Poland helps 🇺🇦 significantly in other areas, especially humanitarian aid.	Thread of: @PremierRP_en: Same text

03.03.2022, 5:47 pm	Das  Gesundheitsministerium @MZ_GOV_PL hat das Angebot an telefonischer Ersthilfe zur psychologischen Unterstützung erweitert, der Dienst ist auch in ukrainischer Sprache  zugänglich   #PolandFirstToHelp #StandWithUkraine	The  Ministry of Health @MZ_GOV_PL has expanded the offer of telephone first aid for psychological support, the service is also accessible in Ukrainian   #PolandFirstToHelp #StandWithUkraine	Thread of: @MZ_GOV_PL: Rozszerzamy działanie Teleplatformy Pierwszego Kontaktu o wsparcie psychologiczne. Zadzwoń pod numer 800 137 200 i uzyskaj profesjonalne wsparcie. Usługa dostępna również w języku #TPK Więcej: https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/tpk Including picture of information letter in Polish and Ukrainian language
04.03.2022, 11:51 am	Aus dem polnisch - ukrainischen Wörterbuch: Held, Heldin - Ukraine Freund, Freundin - Ukraine Zukunft - Ukraine Hoffnung - Ukraine Schwester - Ukraine Bruder - Ukraine Europa - Ukraine Illustration: Bolesław Chromy #StandWithUkraine	From the Polish - Ukrainian dictionary: Hero, heroine - Ukraine Friend, Girlfriend - Ukraine Future - Ukraine Hope - Ukraine Sister - Ukraine Brother - Ukraine Europe - Ukraine Illustration: Bolesław Chromy #StandWithUkraine	Thread of: @wydhaart: rys. Bolesław Chromy #StandWithUkraine Including picture where the exact same words and are written down in Polish-Ukrainian
04.03.2022, 10:49 am	Seit dem 24. Februar haben 672.500 Flüchtlinge aus der Ukraine  die polnische Grenze überschritten. Allein gestern registrierten Grenzschutzbeamte über 99.000 Menschen, die vor der russischen Aggression geflohen waren.   #solidarityWithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp	Since February 24, 672,500 refugees from Ukraine  have crossed the Polish border  Yesterday alone,  border guards registered over 99,000 people fleeing Russian aggression.   #solidarityWithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp	Thread of: @Straz_Graniczna: #Pomagamy  Od 24.02 z Ukrainy  do Polski  przyjechało 672,5 tys. osób. Wczoraj tj. 03.03 #funkcjonariuszeSG odprawili 99,2 tys. podróżnych z Ukrainy, dzisiaj do godz.07.00 - 25,2 tys. Video which shows the situation in the border region
04.03.2022, 3:13 pm	Das  Buchinstitut stellt seine Gästezimmer nun ÜbersetzerInnen aus der #Ukraine zur Verfügung und gibt Übersetzungen aus dem Polnischen in Auftrag. #Literatur #Kultur #Geflüchtete   #PolandFirstToHelp	The  Book Institute is now making its guest rooms available to translators from #Ukraine and commissioning translations from Polish. #literature #culture #refugees   #PolandFirstToHelp	Thread of: @InstytutKsiazki: Pokoje gościnne, które normalnie służą twórcom podczas pobytów stypendialnych, przeznaczamy teraz dla ukraińskich tłumaczy   Przyjętym w ten sposób tłumaczom zlecamy przekłady literatury polskiej, aby zapewnić im zajęcie i odciągnąć ich od grozy wojny. Link: https://instytutksiazki.pl/aktualnosci.2,instytut-ksiazki-wspiera-ukraińskich-tłumaczy,7335.html
04.03.2022, 6:38 pm	Die Nationalhymne der #Ukraine - für gemischten Chor a capella, für Sinfonieorchester mit gemischtem Chor (ad libitum), für Streichquartett oder Streichorchester zum Download: link @mdrKlassik @mdrorchesterfr1 @Gewandhaus @BibliothekHMTL #StandWithUkraine  .	The national anthem of #Ukraine - for mixed choir a capella, for symphony orchestra with mixed choir (ad libitum), for string quartet or string orchestra download: [link] @mdrKlassik @mdrorchesterfr1 @Gewandhaus @BibliothekHMTL #StandWithUkraine  .	Link: https://polskabibliotekamuzyczna.pl Thread of: @DanielCichyPWM: Hymn państwowy Ukrainy - na chór mieszany a cappella, orkiestrę symfoniczną z chórem mieszanym ad libitum, kwartet smyczkowy lub orkiestrę smyczkową. Do pobrania: https://polskabibliotekamuzyczna.pl Including picture of song books and same link
04.03.2022, 2:54 pm	Kriegstagebuch aus der Ukraine: Stau nach einer Katastrophe auf der Weltautobahn - von Juri Durkot, Preisträger der Leipziger @buchmesse (mit @stoehrfunk) und mehrfach Gast @StadtLeipzig bei unseren Diskussionen #StandWithUkraine [link] via @welt	War diary from Ukraine: traffic jam after a catastrophe on the world highway - by Juri Durkot, prize winner of the Leipzig @buchmesse (with @stoehrfunk) and multiple guest @CityLeipzig during our discussions #StandWithUkraine [Link] via @welt	Article welt: Ein Monat Krieg, ein Monat Zerstörung Link: https://www.welt.de/kultur/article237115443/Krieg-in-der-Ukraine-Ein-Tagebuch-von-Juri-Durkot.html?cid=socialmedia.twitter.shared.web
05.03.2022, 4:54 pm	 Premier @MorawieckiM: "Während Russland das Feuer auf die Ukrainer eröffnet, öffnet Polen für sie Grenzen und Herzen." #StandWithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp   .	 Prime Minister @MorawieckiM: "While Russia opens fire on Ukrainians, Poland opens borders and hearts for them." #StandWithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp   .	Thread of: @MorawieckiM: Gdy Rosja otwiera do Ukraińców ogień - Polacy otwierają dla nich granicę i serca!   Including Picture of him with the same text on it
06.03.2022, 12:58 pm	Vielen Dank für das wundervolle Konzert, ein schönes Zeichen von Verbundenheit und Solidarität mit den Menschen in und aus der #Ukraine! @mdrKlassik @mdrkultur #StandWithUkraine    .	Thank you for the wonderful concert, a beautiful sign of solidarity with the people in and from #Ukraine! @mdrKlassik @mdrkultur #StandWithUkraine    .	Thread of: @MDRpresse: Unser Programm morgen: Valentin Silvestrov: Gebet für die Ukraine Henryk Mikołaj Górecki: Sinfonie Nr. 3 Arnold Schönberg: Friede auf Erden 11:00 live im #Gewandhaus und bei @MDRKLASSIK im Radio + Whd. 19:30 bei @MDRKLASSIK+ @mdrkultur! @mdrde @mdrorchesterfr1 @sufloese
07.03.2022, 12:52 pm	Die Anfänge der  Komponistin G. #Bacewicz waren nicht leicht. Als Kompositionsstudentin in der Klasse von Prof. Sikorski fragte man: "Sie haben sich wohl verlaufen?" - und noch in den Jahren ihren Weltruhms erhielt sie Briefe an "Dear Mister Bacewicz" ...	The beginnings of  composer G. #Bacewicz were not easy. As a composition student in Prof. Sikorski's class, people asked, "I guess you got lost?" - and still in the years of her world fame she received letters to "Dear Mister Bacewicz" ...	Thread of: @PWMeditation: Początki kariery #GrażynaBacewicz nie były łatwe. Jako studentka kompozycji często była pytana przez kolegów z klasy prof. Sikorskiego: „Czy pani czasem nie zabłądziła?”, i nawet już w swoich najlżejszych latach dostawała zagraniczne listy z nagłówkiem: „Dear Mister Bacewicz...”. Including GIF of Grażyna Bacewicz

	08.03.2022, 10:52 am	Did you know...? #Violine #Violin #Geige		Thread of: @HWieniawski: ... that Michal Francuz recorded piano parts of Henryk #Wieniawski's works? On Wieniawski PL #YouTube channel you will find piano parts of 6 of his chamber works that are included in the program of the 16th edition of the #wieniawskicompetition 2022. [link] Link: https://konkurs.wieniawski.pl Including picture of him
	08.03.2022, 11:55 am	Das Zentrale Kriegsgefangenenmuseum @CMJWLamsdorf erinnert zum #Frauentag an Teilnehmerinnen des Warschauer Aufstands. Das Foto entstand nach ihrer Befreiung im Stalag #Oberlangen 1945 durch die Panzerdivision unter General S. Maczek. Dort waren ca. 1.700 Frauen Kriegsgefangene	The central Prisoner of War Museum @CMJWLamsdorf commemorates participants of the Warsaw Uprising on #Women's Day. The photo was taken after their liberation in Stalag #Oberlangen in 1945 by the armored division under General S. Maczek. There were about 1,700 women prisoners of war	Thread of: @CMJWLamsdorf: #DzieńKobiet Szczśliwe uczestniczki Powstania Warszawskiego. Fotografia wykonana po wyzwoleniu Stalagu VI C #Oberlangen przez 1 Dywizję Pancerną gen. Stanisława Maczka. W obozie przebywało wówczas ok. 1700 kobiet-żołnierzy. Including picture of 4 women after the liberation of Stalag VI C
	09.03.2022, 4:11 pm	Heute jährt sich zum 208. Mal der Geburtstag des Nationaldichters Taras Schewtschenko (1814-1861). Morgen jährt sich sein Todestag zum 161. Mal. 1847 wurde er von den russ. Behörden verurteilt, weil er auf Ukrainisch schrieb & für die Unabhängigkeit der #Ukraine eintrat.	Today is the 208th anniversary of the birth of the national poet Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). Tomorrow is the 161st anniversary of his death. In 1847 he was condemned by the Russ. Authorities for writing in Ukrainian & advocating independence of #Ukraine.	Thread of: @InstytutAM: Dzisiaj 208. rocznica urodzin Tarasa Szewczenki (1814 - 1861), ukraińskiego poety narodowego. Jutro 161. rocznica Jego śmierci. W roku 1847 Szewczenko został skazany przez rosyjskie władze za pisanie w języku ukraińskim i promowanie niepodległości Ukrainy. #StandWithUkraine Including Picture of painting of Tarasa Szewczenki
	09.03.2022, 2:08 pm	1 330 000 Flüchtlinge sind seit dem Beginn des russischen Angriffs auf die #Ukraine am 24.2. in #Polen aufgenommen worden. Davon sind: 93% Staatsbürger 1% Staatsbürger 6% Staatsbürger aus fast 100 Ländern #StandwithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp #SolidarityWithUkraine	1,330,000 refugees have been received in #Poland since the Russian attack on #Ukraine began on Feb. 24. Of these: 93% citizens 1% citizens 6% citizens from almost 100 countries #StandwithUkraine #PolandFirstToHelp #SolidarityWithUkraine	Thread of: @Straz_Graniczna: #Pomagamy Od 24.02 z do przyjechało 1,33 mln osób. Wśród nich 93% to ob.Ukrainy, 1% ob.Polski, 6% ob.prawie 100 różnych państw. Wczoraj tj.08.03 #funkcjonariuszeSG odprawili 125,8 tys. podróżnych z . Dzisiaj do godz.07.00 z przyjechało 33,5 tys. osób. #NOSG #BiOSG Including picture of many people with children and suitcases
	09.03.2022, 10:35 am	Das erste Info-Portal für Menschen aus der #Ukraine in ukrainischer Sprache richtet sich an Menschen, die bereits in #Krakau sind oder nach @krakow_pl wollen, meldet das @IKosciuszki. #StandWithUkraine	The first info portal for people from #Ukraine in Ukrainian language is aimed at people who are already in #Krakow or want to go to @krakow_pl, reports the @IKosciuszki. #StandWithUkraine	Link to Website UA in Krakow: https://uainkrakow.pl Thread: Instytut Kościuszki: Znajdują się tutaj najważniejsze informacje dla osób przebywających w Krakowie lub zmierzających do Krakowa ↓ Same link
	09.03.2022, 6:07 pm	"Kein Geflüchteter bleibt sich selbst überlassen. Alle leisten Hilfe - die Regierung, die Kommunen, NGOs, aber vor allem ganz gewöhnliche Menschen, die alles organisieren, was Geflüchtete benötigen", sagte Außenminister @RauZbigniew nach dem Treffen mit @WFPChief D. Beasley .	"No refugee is left to fend for themselves. Everyone provides assistance - the government, local authorities, NGOs, but above all ordinary people who organize everything that refugees need," said Foreign Minister @RauZbigniew after meeting with. @WFPChief D. Beasley .	Thread: MSZ_RP: Żaden uchodźca nie zostanie pozostawiony sam sobie. Pomocy udzielają wszyscy – rząd, władze lokalne, organizacje pozarządowe, ale przede wszystkim zwykli ludzie, którzy organizują wszystko, czego potrzebują uchodźcy - mówił min. @RauZbigniew po spotkaniu z @WFPChief Including picture of both of them

@ccNRWdoyen

ccNRWdoyen				
Time Slot	Date Post	Post	Translation Post	Additional Information
01.02.2020-12.02.2020	02.02.2020, 12:44 pm	1...2...3...! Die #ISM #ISMcoologne @Koelnmesse @HenrietteReker @uwefeilermbd ist eröffnet! Zum 50. Mal kommt die ganze Welt 🌍 zur Süßwarenmesse nach @Koeln. Süße Freude auch für die Diplomaten des CC #NRW @MBEI_NRW @NRWpunktDE	1...2...3...! The #ISM #ISMcoologne @Koelnmesse @HenrietteReker @uwefeilermbd is open! For the 50th time the whole world 🌍 comes to the confectionery fair in @Koeln. Sweet joy also for the diplomats of the CC #NRW @MBEI_NRW @NRWpunktDE	Video: Diplomats cutting symbolically the barrier band to open the fair
	03.02.2020, 12:07 pm	Guter Austausch zum Engagement der internationalen Gemeinden in #NRW mit Tayfun #Keltek & Engin Sakal vom #Landesintegrationsrat NRW @ChancenNRW. Wir ermutigen unsere Gemeinden zu mehr aktiven Anteil am Leben der Kommunen & des Landes, im Sinne des internationalen Austausches.	Good exchange on the engagement of international communities in #NRW with Tayfun #Keltek & Engin Sakal from #Landesintegrationsrat NRW @ChancenNRW. We encourage our communities to be more active in the life of the communities & the country, in terms of international exchange.	Pictures of both of them
	03.02.2020, 8:31 am	Well done @LeeAnne_Hermann 🇩🇪! Theater in #NRW, Literatur in #Hessen, worauf darf man sich noch freuen 🤔?	Well done @LeeAnne_Hermann 🇩🇪! Theater in #NRW, literature in #Hesse, what else can we look forward to 🤔?	Thread of: @NRW_in_Berlin: Ausblick auf #TheaterDerWelt das bedeutendste internationale #Theater #Festival in 🇩🇪 mit #NRW KulturMin Pfeiffer-Poensgen @MKW_NRW 🇩🇪 @CanEmbGermany Botschafter Stéphane Dion Joachim Lux Präsident ITI Indentant D'haus @GruendgensPlatz Wilfried Schulz 🔗 link: https://theaterderwelt.de Including pictures of the people mentioned that all hold a speech
	04.02.2020, 12:14 pm	Masato Iso - Generalkonsul von Japan 🇯🇵 stets herzlich, offen und sehr aktiv in #NRW & @Duesseldorf. Bei seiner gestrigen Verabschiedung @NRWpunktDE mit Minister Holthoff-Pförtner @MBEI_NRW & @OB_ThomasGeisel wurde uns erneut klar: wir werden ihn vermissen!	Masato Iso - Consul General of Japan 🇯🇵 always warm, open and very active in #NRW & @Duesseldorf. At his farewell yesterday @NRWpunktDE with Minister Holthoff-Pförtner @MBEI_NRW & @OB_ThomasGeisel we realized again: we will miss him!	Pictures from the Farewell
	04.02.2020, 3:28 pm	Internationale Begegnung auf der #ISM @Koelnmesse: heute mit Hermann #Bühlbecker, Honorarkonsul der Republik Elfenbeinküste 🇳🇮. Übrigens: die leckeren Süßwaren werden teilweise in der polnischen Partnerregion von #NRW - #Schlesien produziert 🍪	International encounter at the #ISM @Koelnmesse: today with Hermann #Bühlbecker, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Elfenbeinküste 🇳🇮. By the way: the delicious sweets are partly produced in the Polish partner region of #NRW - #Silesia 🍪	Picture of ccNRWdoyen with Hermann Bühlbecker and a women in front of 'Lambertz Polonia' shop which sells the Polish sweets
	05.02.2020, 8:38 am	Viele der Mitglieder des CC #NRW sind auch für #Hessen zuständig. Im Austausch mit Doyenne des hessischen CC @alla_polyova 🇫🇷 & @RegHessen @HesseninEuropa @Landtag_Hessen sorgen wir für gute und enge Zusammenarbeit 🤝	Many of the members of CC #NRW are also responsible for #Hessen. In exchange with Doyenne of the Hessian CC @alla_polyova 🇫🇷 & @RegHessen @HesseninEuropa @Landtag_Hessen we ensure good and close cooperation 🤝	Picture of the three of them
	05.02.2020, 3:38 pm	Köln konsularischer #Dreigestirn 🇩🇪: 🇹🇷 Barış Ceyhun Ercyies @TC_KoelnBK 🇮🇹 Pierluigi Giuseppe Ferraro & 🇵🇱 Jakub Jan Wawrzyniak @PLinKoeln Unterwegs im Dienste unserer großen Gemeinden in #NRW & in @Koeln, stets im Sinne des internationalen Austausches.	Cologne consular #Triumvirate 🇩🇪: 🇹🇷 Barış Ceyhun Ercyies @TC_KoelnBK 🇮🇹 Pierluigi Giuseppe Ferraro & 🇵🇱 Jakub Jan Wawrzyniak @PLinKoeln. On the road serving our great communities in #NRW & in @Koeln, always in the spirit of international exchange.	Picture of the three of them
	06.02.2020, 12:46 pm	Internationale Zusammenarbeit beginnt in #NRW häufig direkt am @dusairport 🛬 Besten Dank an Geschäftsführer Michael Hanné für das herzliche & konstruktive Gespräch zum Austausch mit dem CC NRW.	International cooperation in #NRW often starts right at the @dusairport 🛬 Many thanks to Managing Director Michael Hanné for the cordial & constructive conversation on the exchange with CC NRW.	Picture of the two of them
	07.02.2020, 1:22 pm	Die konsularische Familie #NRW vermeldet Nachwuchs 🤰: offizielle Amtseinführung von @URichardt Honorarkonsul der Französischen Republik 🇫🇷 in @Koeln mit @HenrietteReker & @amdescotes Ein Gewinn für Frankreich, #Köln, NRW & unseren konsularischen Korps: bonne chance, mon ami 🍀	The consular family #NRW announces offspring 🤰: official inauguration of. @URichardt Honorary Consul of the French Republic 🇫🇷 in @Cologne with @HenrietteReker & @amdescotes. A win for France, #Cologne, NRW & our consular corps: good luck, my friend 🍀	Pictures of the inauguration
05.11.2020 - 14.11.2020	09.11.2020, 11:30 am	#Düsseldorferinnert und ich unterstützte die Aktion in Gedenken an das Leid und die Verfolgung der jüdischen Opfer. #niemalsvergessen 🕯️💔.	#Düsseldorferinnert and I supported the action in memory of the suffering and persecution of the Jewish victims. #neverforgot 🕯️💔.	2 Pictures regarding th 9th of november 1938, one informing about the number of deaths and injured people, the other provides a quotation saying: "Sie rasten durchs Zimmer und zertrümmerten, zerschmetterten, zertrampelten alles."

	09.11.2020, 11:12 am	Heute gedenke ich still und im Herzen der Opfer der #Reichsprogromnacht. In Gedanken ertönen die Worte & Klänge von „אל תשכח“, die mich immer besonders berühren. ♥️🕯️ #9November #NieWieder	Today I remember silently and in my heart the victims of the #Reichsprogromnacht. In thoughts sound the words & sounds of "אל תשכח"[Mercy to the full] which always touch me especially. ♥️🕯️ #9November #NeverAgain	Picture of metal memorial plaque from 9th of November 1946 in Düsseldorf
	10.11.2020, 2:06 pm	We remember all those who sacrificed their lives for our freedom. #WeWillRememberThem #RemembranceDay2020 #LestWeForget 🇺🇸🇬🇧 #BoBPolen		Pictures of cemetery; big cross statue, many graves as well as flowers and the Polish flag colours
	13.11.2020, 11:12 am	Die Teilnehmer der Halbfinalspiele @EURO2020 stehen damit wohl fest, oder 🤔? 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 #V4 #Visegrad #PLV4Pres Es passt perfekt zum Jubiläum von 30 Jahren der #VisegradGruppe @V4_PRES im kommenden Jahr! @UngarinDUS @MBEI_NRW @adam_jares	I guess the participants of the semi-finals @EURO2020 are fixed, right 🤔? 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 #V4 #Visegrad #PLV4Pres. It fits perfectly with the anniversary of 30 years the #VisegradGroup @V4_PRES in the coming year! @HungaryinDUS @MBEI_NRW @adam_jares	Thread of: @PremierRP_en: 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 All #V4 countries will play at the #EURO2021! Congratulations to #Hungary and #Slovakia for winning yesterday's play-offs!
07.04.2021-17.04.2021	09.04.2021, 5:50 pm	♥️🕯️.		Thread of: @RoyalFamily: It is with deep sorrow that Her Majesty The Queen has announced the death of her beloved husband, His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness passed away peacefully this morning at Windsor Castle. Including a picture of Prince Philip
	14.04.2021, 8:30 am	Enge & regelmäßig Zusammenarbeit von #V4 @V4_PRES & der Parlamentariergruppe #Polen, Mittel- & Osteuropa, Baltikum @Landtag_NRW, auch im Bereich der zahlreichen Städtepartnerschaften in #NRW @AgDortmund. 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 #30yearsV4 #PLV4Pres	Close & regular cooperation of #V4 @V4_PRES & the Parliamentary Group #Poland, Central & Eastern Europe, Baltic States @Landtag_NRW, also in the field of numerous town twinning in #NRW @AgDortmund. 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 #30yearsV4 #PLV4Pres	Picture from V4 representatives at the NRW Landtag.
	14.04.2021, 2:00 pm	Viele Polen haben in #NRW ihre Spuren hinterlassen. Danke an Staatssekretär Kaiser @MKW_NRW & Dr. Hitze @LZpBNRW fürs Gespräch 🙏 über gemeinsame Initiativen zu 75 Jahre @landnrw, NRW-Frankreich-Polen-Saison 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 & im Rahmen der Zusammenarbeit mit @PileckiInstitut & #LAVNRW.	Many Poles have left their mark in #NRW. Thanks to State Secretary Kaiser @MKW_NRW & Dr. Hitze @LZpBNRW for conversation 🙏 about joint initiatives on 75 years @landnrw, NRW-France-Poland-Season 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 & in the framework of cooperation with @PileckiInstitut & #LAVNRW.	Picture of a zoom meeting with ccNRWdoyen, Helen Schmitt-Lohmann, Hanna Radziejowska, Mateusz Falkowski, Dr. Guido Hitze, Klaus Kaiser
01.03.2022 - 10.03.2022	01.03.2022, 11:18 am	Lieber MP @HendrikWuest, lieber Prof. @a_pinkwart, auch wenn es der eigenen Wirtschaft sicher wehtun wird, ist es jetzt wichtig, JEGLICHE wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit mit Russland einzustellen. Darum appellieren wir gemeinsam mit @iryna_shum: #BoycottTheRussianAggressor	Dear MP @HendrikWuest, dear Prof. @a_pinkwart, even if it will surely hurt your own economy, it is important now to stop ANY economic cooperation with Russia. That's why we appeal together with @iryna_shum: #BoycottTheRussianAggressor	Picture of ccNRWdoyen with Iryna Shum, both having blue yellow bow ties on their suits
	01.03.2022, 6:33 pm	Als Krebsüberlebender fühle ich hierbei doppelt mit 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱. Danke vom Herzen, dass diese Gruppe krebsskranker Kinder die #Ukraine verlassen und in 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 Krankenhäuser gebracht werden konnte, wo sie ihre Behandlung fortsetzen. #WeStandWithUkraine 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 @Krebshilfe_Bonn @UKKoeln	As a cancer survivor, I feel doubly for this 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱. Thank you from the bottom of my heart that this group of children with cancer were able to leave #Ukraine and be taken in 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 hospitals where they continue their treatment. #WeStandWithUkraine 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 @CancerHelp_Bonn @UKKoeln	Thread of: @PolandMFA: Poland continues to evacuate those in need from Lviv 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱, including children from the local hospitals. Today a group of young oncology patients left Ukrainian territory. They are headed to 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 hospitals, where they will continue their treatment. #PolandFirstToHelp Including a picture with that hashtag on two holding hands, with the colors of Polish and Ukrainian flag to the left and the right
	02.03.2022, 8:35 am	Diese Tage bringen viele Heldinnen & Helden hervor. Eine von ihnen ist @iryna_shum 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 Generalkonsulin in #NRW. Ich habe tiefen Respekt vor ihrem Engagement, ihrem Mut, ihrer Tapferkeit & ihrem großen Herz 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 Iryna, wir stehen Dir bei & sind stolz Dich in unseren Reihen zu haben!	These days bring forth many heroines & heroes. One of them is @iryna_shum 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 Consul General in #NRW. I have deep respect for her commitment, courage, bravery & big heart 🇺🇸🇬🇧🇨🇪🇮🇹🇵🇱 Iryna, we stand with you & are proud to have you in our ranks!	Picture of Iryna Shum with face mask

03.03.2022, 3:10 pm	Geflohen aus #Afghanistan in die #Ukraine, um jetzt wieder vom Krieg flüchten zu müssen. Krebskrankes Kind & nun auf der Flucht. Nur 2 Familiengeschichten, die zeigen wie grausam Krieg ist ❤️ Gemeinsam mit @landnrw fühlen & helfen wir mit! Danke @HendrikWuest @JoachimStamp ❤️👉.	Fled #Afghanistan to #Ukraine, only to have to flee war again. Child with cancer & now on the run. Just 2 family stories that show how cruel war is ❤️. Together with @landnrw we feel & help! Thank you @HendrikWuest @JoachimStamp ❤️👉.	Pictures of several people (among them Hendrik Wüst, ccNRWdoyen) with face masks in suits in a room that discuss the situation, another one with the child having cancer together with her mother and Hendrik Wüst
04.03.2022, 8:11 am	Solidarität, Hilfsbereitschaft, Gastfreundschaft gehören zur polnischen 🇵🇱, aber auch kölnischen 🇩🇪 DNA. Es ist großartig, was Menschen diese Tage ehrenamtlich auf die Beine stellen, um den Freunden & Nachbarn aus der #Ukraine zu helfen, wie Blau-Gelbes Kreuz e.V. in @Koeln ❤️👉.	Solidarity, helpfulness, hospitality are part of Polish 🇵🇱, but also Cologne 🇩🇪 DNA. It's great what people volunteer these days to help friends & neighbors from #Ukraine, like Blau-Gelbes Kreuz e.V. in @Koeln ❤️👉.	Pictures of solidarity actions: big sign saying donations, many bags filled with food for Ukrainian refugees, meeting where further procedure is discussed
04.03.2022, 9:41 am	Ich bin jedem & jeder dankbar, die sich engagieren - @HenrietteReker Die europäische Idee lebt & #Ukraine ist Teil dieser Idee - @JoachimStamp Wir haben alle blau-gelbe Herzen ❤️👉 - J. Wawrzyniak @PLinKoeln #StandWithUkraine #StopRussianAggression	I'm grateful to everyone & anyone who gets involved - @HenrietteReker The European idea is alive & #Ukraine is part of that idea - @JoachimStamp We all have blue & yellow hearts ❤️👉 - J. Wawrzyniak @PLinKoeln #StandWithUkraine #StopRussianAggression	Article from Kölner Stadt Anzeiger: Kölner OB will mehr Plätze für Ukraine-Flüchtlinge schaffen Link: https://www.ksta.de/koeln/flucht-vor-ukraine-krieg-reker-moechte-1500-plaetze-frei-machen-151215
04.03.2022, 11:47 am	Konsularische Familie #StandWithUkraine ❤️👉 in #NRW, wie auch in #Hamburg. Danke an meinen lieben Freund mit NRW-Vergangenheit 🇩🇪 & nun Doyen in HH Kristijan Tušek @GK_CRO_HH. Am Rhein, an der Elbe & am Main sind wir für unsere Freunde @iryna_shum @ITybinka & @VadymKostiuk da!	Consular family #StandWithUkraine ❤️👉 in #NRW, as well as in #Hamburg. Thanks to my dear friend with NRW-history 🇩🇪 & now doyen in HH Kristijan Tušek @GK_CRO_HH. On the Rhine, Elbe & Main we are there for our friends @iryna_shum @ITybinka & @VadymKostiuk!	Thread of: @GK_CRO_HH: Konsularkorps Hamburg und ihr Doyen GK 🇩🇪 K. Tušek mit BGM @TschenPe und Bürgerschaftspräs. @carola_veit zeigen Haltung geg. d. Krieg in der 🇩🇪 und ihre Solidarität mit der leidenden 🇺🇦 Bevölkerung #StandWithUkraine Including pictures from consular corps and doyens in front of a building with Ukrainian flag
04.03.2022, 3:53 pm	Eben deswegen ist dieser Fußball-Club, mein # effzeh 🇩🇪, mehr als nur ein Verein. Es sind nicht immer die Pokale, die zählen, solange das Herz stimmt. Danke @fckoeln, @rewe_group & @DEVK_Zentrale. #StandWithUkraine🇺🇦 #StopRussianAggression #StopWar #KOETSG	That's why this soccer club, my #effzeh 🇩🇪, is more than just a club. It's not always the cups that count, as long as the heart is right. Thank you @fckoeln, @rewe_group & @DEVK_Zentrale. #StandWithUkraine🇺🇦 #StopRussianAggression #StopWar #KOETSG	Thread of: @fckoeln: Der #effzeh und die Partner @rewe_group sowie @DEVK_Zentrale werden beim Heimspiel am Sonntag gegen die @tsghoffenheim im Sondertrikot mit „STOP WAR“ und dem PEACE-Symbol antreten, um zu einer Beendigung des Krieges in der #Ukraine aufzurufen 🇺🇦 https://1fc.koeln/stopwar/#KOETSG Including picture of three men holding a jersey saying 'Stop War'
05.03.2022, 6:22 pm	In unseren Herzen & unter unseren Dächern wird stets Platz für Euch sein, Freunde ❤️👉. Einmal im Jahr feiern die Polen 🇵🇱 in #NRW ihre heilige Messe im Kölner Dom. Heute widmeten wir sie unseren ukrainischen 🇺🇦 Freunden 🇺🇦 #PrayForUkraine #StandWithUkraine #StopRussianAggression	There will always be room for you in our hearts & under our roofs, friends ❤️👉. Once a year, the Poland 🇵🇱 in #NRW celebrate their Holy Mass in Cologne Cathedral. Today we dedicated it to our Ukrainian 🇺🇦 friends 🇺🇦. #PrayForUkraine #StandWithUkraine #StopRussianAggression	Pictures from the Cologne Cathedral while the holy mass, one sees the ccNRWdoyen as well as Ukrainian, Polish and EU flags
05.03.2022, 8:18 am	Die Tage bringen viele Heldinnen & Helden hervor. Einer von ihnen ist Vladyslav Yehorov, bis Juni 2021 🇺🇦 Generalkonsul in #NRW, heute in einer der zahlreichen Einheiten territorialer Verteidigung der #Ukraine. Wir denken an Dich 6par & bewundern Deinen Mut ❤️👉 #StandWithUkraine	The days bring forth many heroines & heroes. One of them is Vladyslav Yehorov, until June 2021 🇺🇦 Consul General in #NRW, today in one of the numerous units of territorial defense of #Ukraine. We think of you 6par [brother] & admire your courage ❤️👉 #StandWithUkraine	Picture of both of them with face masks, giving each other a fist bump
06.03.2022, 6:15 pm	Imagine all the people, livin' life in peace 🇺🇦 ... Danke an @fckoeln, @rewe_group & @DEVK_Zentrale für die Initiative #PrayForUkraine #StopRussianAggression #StopWar Der #Effzeh & Stadt @Koeln @HenrietteReker #StandWithUkraine @iryna_shum ❤️👉 #KOETSG	Imagine all the people living life in peace 🇺🇦 ... Thanks to @fckoeln, @rewe_group & @DEVK_Zentrale for #PrayForUkraine #StopRussianAggression #StopWar initiative. The #Effzeh & city of @Koeln @HenrietteReker #StandWithUkraine @iryna_shum ❤️👉 #KOETSG	Video: seethrough the ukrainian flag and then appears the football stadium from the Cologne football team
06.03.2022, 10:05 am	In diesen Stunden denke ich besonders an Menschen von #Mariupol, Zaporozhye & #Charkiw ❤️👉 An 🇺🇦 Freunde, an die 🇩🇪 & 🇵🇱 Gemeinde vor Ort. An wunderbare Menschen, die ich dort 2015 kennenlernen durfte. An Familien, die bereits damals evakuiert werden mussten ❤️ #StandWithUkraine	In these hours I think especially of people from #Mariupol, Zaporozhye & # Kharkiv ❤️👉 An 🇺🇦 friends, to 🇩🇪 & 🇵🇱 communities on the ground. To wonderful people I had the pleasure to meet there in 2015. To families who had to be evacuated even then ❤️ #StandWithUkraine	Pictures of many suitcases, the Ukrainian flag waving about a train station, and many people (women and children) with their suitcases in front of buses
07.03.2022, 11:58 am	Die ukrainische Fahne erstrahlt diese Tage im stolzen Glanz neben der polnischen Fahne & eng umschlungen von den europäischen Farben 🇪🇺 🇵🇱 🇩🇪 Solidarität, Nachbarschaft, Freundschaft ❤️👉 #StandWithUkraine #PrayForUkraine #StopRussianAggression	Ukrainian flag shines these days @PLinKoeln @Koeln in proud splendor next to the Polish flag & closely embraced by the European colors 🇪🇺 🇵🇱 🇩🇪 Solidarity, neighborhood, friendship ❤️👉 #StandWithUkraine #PrayForUkraine #StopRussianAggression	Video of the three flags waving in the wind

08.03.2022, 3:38 pm	Nicht nur am #Weltfrauentag, ist es mir eine besondere Ehre, aber auch meine menschliche Verpflichtung, meiner jüngeren ukrainischen Schwester @iryna_shum zur Seite zu stehen 💙💛 Heute setzten wir uns Seite an Seite im @industriecub @Duesseldorf lautstark für die #Ukraine ein!	Not only on #WorldWomen'sDay, it is a special honor for me, but also my human obligation to stand by my younger Ukrainian sister @iryna_shum 💙💛 Today we loudly stood up for #Ukraine side by side at @industriecub @Duesseldorf!	Pictures of ccNRWdoyen together with Iryna Shum and man (probably Chair of the Industriecub Düsseldorf, while holding a speech/ conversation
08.03.2022, 6:19 pm	Am #InternationalWomensDay #IWD2022 schließt sich das Team @PLinKoeln dem Appell von 🇷🇺 First Lady an & begrüßt alle starke Frauen: 🇺🇲 #RussianWomenStopTheWar #StopRussianAggression 🇵🇱 #RosyjskieKobietyZatrzymajcieWojnę #StandWithUkraine 💙💛	On #InternationalWomensDay #IWD2022 the team @PLinKoeln joins the appeal from 🇷🇺 First Lady & welcomes all strong women: 🇺🇲 #RussianWomenStopTheWar #StopRussianAggression 🇵🇱 #RosyjskieKobietyZatrzymajcieWojnę #StandWithUkraine 💙💛	Pictures of: several women holding a Polish next to a Ukrainian flag; other women holding signs that are saying #RussianWomenStopTheWar in English, Polish and Russian; one big picture of the sign with the hashtag in english language; picture of a yellow Tulip in front of the blue sky
08.03.2022, 9:42 am	An diesem #Weltfrauentag denke ich vor allem an die ukrainischen Mütter, Töchter, Schwestern, Großmütter, an die 🇺🇲 Frauen, die in diesen Tagen für ihre Heimat, für ihre Familien, Übermenschliches leisten müssen. An starke, tapfere Frauen, Heldinnen wie @iryna_shum 💙💛 #StopWar	On this #InternationalWomensDay, I am especially thinking of Ukrainian mothers, daughters, sisters, grandmothers, and the women, who, in these days, are doing extraordinary things for their homeland, for their families. To strong, courageous women, heroes like @iryna_shum 💙💛 #StopWar	Picture of Iryna Shum with face mask
08.03.2022, 7:21 am	Wenn der Tag schon vor 4 Uhr morgens mit einem breiten Lächeln beginnt, dann müssen viele Menschen einiges richtig gemacht haben 💙💛 Danke an alle in meiner Heimat 🇷🇺, in @Koeln & in #NRW, die dazu beitrugen, dass 38 Kinder aus der #Ukraine ab heute hier sind. #StandWithUkraine	If the day starts with a big smile before 4 in the morning, then many people must have done a lot of things right 💙💛 Thanks to everyone in my homeland 🇷🇺, in @Koeln & in #NRW who contributed to bringing 38 children from #Ukraine here today. #StandWithUkraine	Pictures of children holding cuddly toys, sitting together, and a door with number 7 on it
09.03.2022, 2:59 pm	Ich verbringe diese Tage viel Zeit an der Seite der 🇺🇲 Generalkonsulin @iryna_shum & darf aus nächster Nähe betrachten, wie wunderbar sie sich in dieser schweren Zeit für ihre Heimat #Ukraine einsetzt 💙💛 Für sie & ihr Land gab es heute @Landtag_NRW folgerichtig Standing Ovations!	I spend a lot of time these days alongside the 🇺🇲 Consul General @iryna_shum & get to witness up close how wonderfully she is dedicated to her homeland #Ukraine in these difficult times 💙💛 For her and her country, there were rightly Standing Ovations today at @Landtag_NRW!	Picture of both of them with face masks on, he is wearing a patch on his finger in the colors of the Ukrainian flag
09.03.2022, 10:41 pm	I used to start my day checking the @NBA results & watching how my basketball heroes @MalcolmBrogdon @StephenCurry30 or @KingJames performed last night. I still 🍷 this game, no doubt, but I start my day with checking on @ZelenskyyUa THE hero of our times 💙💛 #StandWithUkraine		Pictures of basketball team in blue yellow uniform, among others ccNRWdoyen