

SELF-REFERRAL

1. Name and surname: Urszula Doliwa.

2. Diplomas and academic degrees:

- M.A. in journalism and social communication, University of Warsaw 2002.
- Specialization Public Relations, University of Warsaw 2002.
- Doctor of Humanities in the field of political science (resolution of the Faculty of Journalism Council from 25th of April 2007r.), PhD thesis *Radio studenckie w Polsce. Typologia – formuła programowa – funkcje społeczne.*

3. Information about employment in academic/artistic institutions:

- 01.02.2004 – 31.12.2004 – Assistant Professor in the Chair of Modern Literature and Journalism, Faculty of Humanities, University of Warmia and Mazury.
- 1.02.2005 – Assistant Professor, since October 2007 Associated Professor in the Institute of Journalism and Social Communication, Faculty of Humanities, University of Warmia and Mazury.

4. Indication of the achievement pursuant to Art. 16 (2) of the Act of 14 March 2003 on scholarly degrees and title and degrees and title in the area of fine arts (Journal of Laws No. 65, entry 595 with further amendments).

a) Title of the scholarly achievement

Community Radio and its Place in the Polish and European Media System

b) List of scholarly publications:

Books

Urszula Doliwa, Olsztyn 2015, Radio społeczne – trzeci obok publicznego i komercyjnego sektor radiowy, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego.

Articles in scientific journals

- 1.a.Urszula Doliwa, 2010, Elektroniczne media społeczne w Polsce. Stan obecny i perspektywy rozwoju, „Studia Medioznawcze”, 4, p. 65-78.
- 2.a.Urszula Doliwa, 2011, Radio inne niż wszystkie. Oferta programowa radiowęzłów więziennych w Polsce, „Media – Kultura – Komunikacja Społeczna”, 7, p. 74- 88.
- 3.a.Urszula Doliwa, 2012, Dziennikarstwo obywatelskie czyli jakie?, „Nowe Media”, 3, p. 81-100.
- 4.a.Urszula Doliwa, 2013, Radio społeczne a idea partycypacji społecznej na przykładzie Radia Spark FM, „Studia Medioznawcze”, 3, p. 101-112.
- 5.a.Urszula Doliwa, 2013, Radio behind Bars. The Polish Case, „The Radio Journal”, 2 (11), p. 119-136.
- 6.a.Urszula Doliwa, Larisa Rankovic, 2014, Time for Community Media in Central and Eastern Europe, „Central European Journal of Communication”, 1 (12), p. 18-32.
- 7.a.Urszula Doliwa, Gabriella Velics, 2015, Voice of the Church: A Debate about Religious Radio Stations as Community Broadcasters, „Media and Communication”, 4, p. 76-90.

Book chapters

- 1.b.Urszula Doliwa, 2011, Koncepcja radia społecznego, [in:] Radio a społeczeństwo, Stachyra G., Pawlak-Hejno E. (eds.), Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin, p. 83-93.
- 2.b.Urszula Doliwa, 2012, The Presence and the Future of Community Radio in Poland, [in:] Radio evolution, Oliveira M. & Portela P. (eds.), Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS) of the University of Minho, Braga, p. 533-543.
- 3.b.Urszula Doliwa, 2012, Od duetu do tercetu. O rozwoju trzeciego sektora radiowego w Europie, [in:] Systemy medialne w XXI wieku, Jaskiernia A., Adamowski J. (eds.), Aspra-Jr, Warszawa, p. 307-322.
- 4.b.Urszula Doliwa, 2013, Polish Radio Stations Run by NGOs – Idea, Organization, Programme, [in:] Radio – Community, Challenges and Aesthetics, Stachyra G. (ed.), Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin, p. 63-78.
- 5.b.Urszula Doliwa, 2014, Religious Radio Stations in Poland: a Community-oriented Catholic Ghetto? A Case Study of Radio Niepokalanów, [in:] Radio: the Resilient Medium, Oliveira M., Stachyra G., Starkey G. (eds.), Centre for Research in Media and Cultural Studies, Sunderland, p. 205-217.

c) Scholarly/artistic objectives of the above-mentioned work and the results obtained as well as their potential application

Community radio as the so called third, along public and commercial, radio sector is an important element of the media systems and societies in several countries. According to the Community Media Forum Europe (CMFE) – the organisation that aims at increasing the importance of this sector in the European debate and decision making process – the estimated number of such stations in Europe in 2012 was around 2500. High expectations regarding combating the globalization and commercialization on the air are related to this sector. But

still, especially in the Central and Eastern Europe, the community model of broadcasting remains often unknown. That is why for many years I have been trying to show how this element of the media system works in different countries and how the local societies benefit from this sector, not omitting the fact that there are several obstacles which this sector has to face when fulfilling its social mission.

I encountered the *community radio* subject matter for the first time when working on my PhD thesis about student radio in Poland in the years 2002-2007. There were some references to the situation of the third sector of radio in other countries in which some forms of community radio were present. Also, an important inspiration was an international scientific conference *The medium with promising future. Radio in Central and Eastern European countries*, organised by Prof. Stanisław Jędrzejewski in 2006 at the Catholic University of Lublin, in which important researchers of community radio took part.

Taking into account the fact that this subject matter was almost totally absent in the Polish academic discourse I started looking for some references to this sector abroad. For example, I took part in a two-week summer school *Media, Democratization and Civil Society* organised by the Central European University in Budapest in 2008. It was a unique chance to meet famous researchers in this field of study. One of them was an American Kate Coyer employed in the Centre for Media and Communication Studies of this University. Apart from her the lectures were provided by such well known specialists as Prof. Nicholas Jankowski, Prof. Beata Klimkiewicz and Dr. Karol Jakubowicz. I combined the knowledge gained during the summer school with extensive reading on the topic of community media.

It was also very helpful in understanding the idea of the third media sector when I participated in conferences and meetings organised by the above mentioned Community Media Forum Europe (CMFE). The first meeting in which I took part was entitled *Community Media and European Policy* and organised in Halle (Germany) in 2009. From this time I have been an active member of this organisation. In 2012 I was invited to the Board of Experts of CMFE and in 2013 elected to the Board of this organisation as the only representative from Poland. From 2014 I have been the secretary of CMFE and a member of the Executive Committee. It was also a valuable experience for me to go on a research visit in the Centre for Research in Media and Cultural Studies, University of Sunderland as a visiting scholar in 2012. During this stay I had a chance to consult my thoughts regarding community media with brilliant radio experts Caroline Mitchell, Guy Starkey and Andrew Crissell.

Thanks to the work for several radio stations I had also a chance to understand what the work of the radio journalist means and how important the role of a local radio in local communities is. For instance, I had a chance to be an observer of the birth of one of the oldest local radio stations in Poland - Radio Piotrków. The commitment and enthusiasm which accompanied this process as well as a unique community that was growing around this station convinced me that the radio is a medium worth being bound with for a longer period of time. During my journalism studies at the University of Warsaw I started a collaboration with Polskie Radio BIS, which was an alternative to other programmes of Polskie Radio those days. After moving to Olsztyn I started a collaboration with Polskie Radio Olsztyn. Since 2014, together with Marta Więckiewicz-Archacka I have been a host of a radio show about media and media studies called *Mediofon* in Radio UWM FM.

I also visited several community broadcasters in Europe: Radio C from Budapest (2008), Radiofabrik from Salzburg (2008), Radio 209 from Cambridge (2009), Radio Spark from Sunderland (2012), Open Radio from Istanbul (2012), Tilos Radio from Budapest (2012). Those visits helped me understand better how such stations work in different parts of Europe and what they have in common.

Summing up, radio and especially community radio and its place in the media system in Poland and Europe have been the focus of my scholarly interests over the years. In the book *Radio społeczne – trzeci obok publicznego i komercyjnego sektor radiowy* as well as in the articles which were included as part of the scholarly achievement pursuant to the Act on Academic Degrees, I tried to show the role of radio in the contemporary democratic societies. In some of those articles I briefly mentioned some of the research results which in a more systematic and detailed way were later described in the book. In other cases, there are the articles in which I concentrated on some aspects of the third media sector functioning which are only mentioned in the book. That is why in the book I sometimes recall my previous publications. For this reason I also decided to discuss some of them in relation to some of the topics mentioned in the book in this self-referral.

In the book *Radio społeczne – trzeci obok publicznego i komercyjnego sektor radiowy* I decided to point out some key issues important in the community media context. These are: the role of community radio in democracy, social participation, providing access to the media, the role of community radio in building a community, emancipatory potential of radio and social inclusion of different groups, also those marginalised in other media, as well as the function of diversifying media content - and they were described in the first chapter. The participation was analysed as the accelerator of the positive social changes without which it is not possible to talk about truly community model of broadcasting. I also described the origin of the notions „community media” and „community radio” and showed how the meaning of those notions has been changing for years. I indicated the definition from the *Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the role of community media in promoting social cohesion and intercultural dialogue* by the Council of Europe as particularly important when talking about community media. According to this *Declaration* community media may share to a greater or lesser extent some of the following characteristics: *independence from government, commercial and religious institutions and political parties; a not-for-profit nature; voluntary participation of members of civil society in the devising and management of programmes; activities aiming at social gain and community benefit; ownership by and accountability to the communities of place and/or of interest which they serve; commitment to inclusive and intercultural practices.*

In Chapter II I presented the historical and organisational context of community radio, including the most important documents, regulations, financial resources of the sector as well as the influence of technological innovations on the development of small non-commercial stations. This topic was also to some extent discussed in the chapter *Koncepcja radia społecznego* (item 1.b.). For example, I characterised there the most important European documents regarding the sector as well as the main organisations which represent and support this kind of media: the Community Media Forum Europe (CMFE) and the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC). These topics were developed in the book. What is more, in this chapter I indicated two main directions in the regulations regarding

community radio – a minimal legal framework for the sector in countries with a long history of community broadcasting and in which this type of broadcasting is especially strong, like for example Australia; and the opposite direction - to overregulate the functioning of the sector in countries where it was born rather late and its shape was influenced by some concerns and interests of the public and commercial sector. What I also showed is the fact that the community broadcasting is better developed in the countries in which it is supported by even small public financial resources. The biggest challenge for the contemporary community radio seems to be the process of digitalisation of radio as not only very expensive and technologically complicated but also not fully adjusted to the needs and abilities of such broadcasters.

In the book I also presented the situation of community media in selected European countries. I characterised the functioning of the sector in several states located in Western as well as in Central and Eastern Europe, where it is not so developed. This topic was also partly discussed in my previous publications. For example, in the chapter *Od duetu do tercetu. O rozwoju trzeciego sektora radiowego w Europie* (item 3.b.) in which in a way more detailed than it was done in the book and with several examples of stations given, I presented a situation of community radio in Austria, Great Britain and Hungary. The case of community radio in Great Britain was also analyzed in the article *Radio społeczne a idea partycypacji społecznej na przykładzie Radia Spark FM* (item 4.a.), but I concentrated there on the analysis of one of the main ideas important in relation to the community media sector – the idea of social participation with reference to one of the community radio stations in Great Britain – Radio Spark. I proved that even in the countries with established democracy like Great Britain, this participation has a stimulated character – without taking care of an enabling environment for such participation and constant activity of the broadcaster to make this possible, the level of the social participation in Radio Spark might have been impossible to achieve.

In the book *Radio społeczne – trzeci obok publicznego i komercyjnego sektor radiowy* the situation of community media in the post-communist Europe was also of primary interest. While the situation of community media in the western part of Europe was a topic undertaken by many English-speaking authors, the situation in the post-communist Central and Eastern Europe was presented comprehensively for the first time in the article *Time for Community Media in Central and Eastern Europe* (item 6.a.) I co-authored with Larisa Rankovic. An important inspiration for undertaking this topic was a conference organized by AMARC and the Central European University in Budapest in 2012 entitled *Public Policies and Media Pluralism. The Future of Community Radio in Central and Eastern Europe*. It was a unique chance to meet the representatives of community media from this region. A very important impulse to study this subject matter was also finalisation by the CMFE of *Community Media Mapping and Rating Project* in 2012, in which there were collected some basic data about the situation of the sector in some countries from this region. Being a Board member of CMFE made it possible for me to contact some of the respondents of this study. This way I collected some important data, especially regarding countries in which the situation of community media was unknown because of lack of publications in English on this topic. Taking into account a pioneering character of this publication as well as the fact that the article *Time for Community Media in Central and Eastern Europe* was published in English only, I decided to

come back to this topic in the book – making this report more detailed and up to date. For example the list of problems typical for community media in the post-communist Europe was described in the book in a more comprehensive way. These problems comprised: lack of political will to modify the law addressing community media, low voluntary involvement, limited knowledge about the idea of community media and possible benefits from the community media sector, a weak community media movement, limited governmental and non-governmental resources which may be used for community media support, high copyright fees and a spectrum occupied by the commercial and public sector. The characteristics of the situation of community media in some countries have also been extended. I consider this part of my habilitation achievement to be one of the most important. The fact worth mentioning is that the article about the situation of community radio in the Central and Eastern Europe published in the *Central European Journal of Communication* has met with the interest of foreign authors who cite it in their publications (G. Gosztonyi, *Alternative Media in the European Media Regulation, Annales*, 2015, Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eotvos Nominatae, 54, p. 191-222; H. Loeser, 2015; *Publics, Participants and Policy: Examining Community Broadcasting in Austria and the Czech Republic*, Brno; A. Lund, 2015, *Can Civil Society Mitigate Consequences of Crises?*, [in:] J. Trappel, J. Steemers, B. Thomass, *European Media in Crisis: Values, Risks and Policies*, New York, p. 200-216).

An important part of the book is also a presentation of the third radio sector's situation in Poland. Starting from the socio-historical context I tried to show that the environment for the development of this sector in the Polish reality is very poor. The new category of broadcasting - „social broadcasting” - introduced in the Broadcasting Act in 2001 proved to be attractive only to religious broadcasters. In 2001 six religious radio stations got such status, including one national broadcaster – Radio Maryja. Today, according to the data of Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji, only eight broadcasters have this special status and all of them have a religious character. This is a situation unknown in any other European country. It probably happened because the legislature prevented the broadcasters from making money in the advertising market, without indicating from what sources its functioning could be financed. As a result, foundations and associations were more likely to stay with commercial licenses than apply for the status of *social broadcasters*.

In Poland, however, we can observe growing awareness that the Polish model of social broadcasting is not efficient. This is proved by the analysis of different documents, including especially those prepared by Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji, the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the examples of the grassroots social movements aiming at the improvement of the situation of community broadcasters which I have been monitoring for years. When preparing the analysis, I used the institutional and legal method (analysis of the impact of legislation and institutions on the situation of the community radio in Poland), the factorial method (analysis of international and internal determinants which may affect the shape of the third sector of the radio in Poland) and the comparative method (a comparison of the third radio sectors' situation in Poland and in other European countries, including those from Central and Eastern Europe), which resulted in a better understanding of the situation of the third sector radio in Poland. One may find some information about this topic also in my older publications: *The Presence and the Future of Community Radio in Poland* (item 2.b.) –

which outlines the situation of community media in Poland and in the world at that time, as well as the concept of research on the community radio sector, which later on was conducted with some modifications. A form of a review was also adopted in an article *Elektroniczne media społeczne w Polsce. Stan obecny i perspektywy rozwoju* (item 1.a.), in which the main aim was to familiarize the Polish readers with the above mentioned subject matter and to present the existing research results in community media in Poland and in the world, as well as identifying examples of both radio and television media initiatives in Poland similar to the community model as well as some Internet-based community radio initiatives which have not been described further in the book.

In subsequent chapters I analyzed how the initiatives existing on the Polish air that seek to fulfil some socially important objectives show similarities with the model of a community station. I proved that the model of functioning of the analyzed stations, although most of them do not have the legal status of *social broadcaster*, is substantially similar to the community model of radio, and can be treated as a seed of community broadcasting in Poland, taking into account the fact that legal recognition of the third sector radio in other countries often had been preceded by the existence of semi-community forms of radio. An example of such country is the United Kingdom, where the introduction of the *community sector* was preceded by a long-term functioning of the community oriented, non-commercial initiatives using Restricted Service Licenses as well as Low Power scheme of broadcasting especially in the form of hospital and student radio. These were those radio stations which applied for a special *community* licence to broadcast in the first place when such a possibility had emerged. I decided to describe three groups of private Polish broadcasters which try to fulfil some non-commercial purposes: religious broadcasters, student broadcasters and those created by non-governmental organizations. The starting point to determine the similarities and differences between those stations and the community radio model was the already mentioned definition of the community media included in the *Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the role of community media in promoting social cohesion and intercultural dialogue* approved by the Council of Europe as well as the key concepts in the functioning of the sector indicated and described in the first chapter of the book.

An important part of the study were interviews with representatives of student stations, those run by NGOs and religious broadcasters functioning independently, outside the networks. All in all, I was able to talk with representatives of fourteen stations. What is more, I conducted an analysis of the programme of one station from each of the selected groups: student stations (Studenckie Radio Żak Politechniki Łódzkiej), the stations run by non-governmental organizations (Radio 7 from Mława) and religious radio stations (Radio Niepokalanów). Preliminary results of the research on radio stations run by non-governmental organizations had been also presented in the publication *Polish Radio Stations Run by NGOs – Idea, Organization, Programme* (item 4.b.). The activities and programme content of Radio Niepokalanów were also a subject of analysis in the publication *Religious Radio Stations in Poland: a Community-Oriented Catholic Ghetto? A Case Study of Radio Niepokalanów* (item 5.b.). A detailed analysis of the problem of the place of religious broadcasting in the community media sector was also a subject of study written with Gabriella Velics from the University of West Hungary - *Voice of the Church: A Debate about Religious Radio Stations as Community Broadcasters* (item 7.a.). This article allows one to look at this issue from a

broad and more comprehensive perspective than it was done in the book. We both performed documentary analysis in the context of religious broadcasting as part of community broadcasting and we gathered the opinions of experts and practitioners of community media. We also collected examples from various countries which either include the religious radio in the community sector, or treat this type of initiatives as a separate media sector.

The study made among Polish religious, student and NGOs broadcasters showed that they are trying to implement some non-commercial, socially important objectives. However, the fact that they are not explicitly assigned to the third media sector makes it difficult to define them as unambiguously community oriented. Most of them balance in terms of the organization, financing method as well as the programme broadcast between the commercial and community model. Religious, student, and NGOs stations show some similarity to the model of social broadcasting known in Europe as *community radio*; however, the degree of similarity varies significantly in different stations. In some of them, as for example in Radio Żak, one can observe an almost complete compliance with the community media model, in others, like for example in Radio Bajka, those contact points are very few.

As the research has shown, the managers of the stations that try to pursue non-commercial purposes often do not know well the idea of community radio and do not join the organisations that represent the interests of non-commercial stations on the world or European level, they also do not take part in consultations regarding changes in the third sector media legal regulations. One of the key observations from the study is that the level of the social participation in the functioning of the analyzed station is low. It can be considered to be a factor that significantly moves them away from the community media model.

However, limited knowledge about the functioning of the community media in Europe does not mean that representatives of the analysed stations do not expect changes in the current model of broadcasting. The study shows that representatives of religious, student, as well as NGO stations would be interested in changes in the legal solutions regarding the situation of the third sector radio in Poland. It is worth noting that all representatives of the reviewed stations declared willingness to engage in outlining the new media law in this regard.

The major problems in the development of such stations that were indicated include those of financial nature. For example, the level of copyright fees for such stations is widely disputed. Representatives of the analysed stations showed their positive attitude towards almost all of the proposed changes which would facilitate access to and presence on the air of entities aiming at fulfilling some socially important objectives. The most natural way to subsidize such initiatives, indicated by most of them, is the allocation of a small portion of the licence fee paid for the public radio and television.

The set of publications belonging to the habilitation achievement was complemented by two articles devoted to the activities of prison closed-circuit stations in Poland. One of them is the article *Radio behind Bars. The Polish Case* (item 5.a.) published in a prestigious radio magazine *The Radio Journal: International Studies in Broadcast & Audio Media* (this is one of the two, next to *The Journal of Radio and Audio Media* international radio journals, indexed in Scopus). I conducted there an analysis of the prison radio stations functioning in relation to the community media model. In another article about this subject

matter *Radio inne niż wszystkie. Oferta programowa radiowęzłów więziennych w Polsce* (item 2.a.) I concentrated on the programme content analyzes of such stations.

In the article published in the journal *Nowe Media, Dziennikarstwo obywatelskie czyli jakie* (item 3.a.), I tried to demonstrate that relating the phenomenon of citizen journalism only to online initiatives is a kind of simplification, and the citizen journalists acted long before the Internet was borne. I suggested a new categorization of citizen journalism, dividing this activity into three categories: citizen journalism which is based on citizen media created by real and not virtual communities (in this category community radio fits well); citizen journalism which is based on citizen media on line created not by traditional but by virtual communities; finally, citizen journalism which is based on platforms created by the commercial media outlets. This article is recommended by the Młodzieżowe Centrum Pomocy Dziennikarskiej as a teaching material (<http://mlodzi.dziennikarze.edu.pl/pobierz/materialy-dydaktyczne/>).

I hope that my research on community radio will contribute to better understanding of the model of functioning of such kind of broadcasting, its objectives and functions in Poland and in the world. The collected data, as well as the conclusions drawn can be helpful when designing changes in the functioning of the third media sector in Poland as well. The reviewers of the book *Radio społeczne – trzeci obok publicznego i komercyjnego sektor radiowy* indicate such applications of the author's research as well. Prof. Stanisław Jędrzejewski states in the conclusion, “Urszula Doliwa’s book, written with the usage of specialist language, but at the same time in a lively and understandable manner, seems to me very much needed on our publishing market and a significant contribution to the development of research on the radio and the third media sector. I am convinced that for many media and radio scholars it will be a kind of a *reference book*”. Prof. Tomasz Goban-Klas notes: “I recommend the monograph publication, convinced of its cognitive, theoretical, as well as a practical value, although the road to creating community radio as a public space will be neither short nor easy in the current legal and political situation”.

5. Presentation of the other scholarly - research achievements

Having obtained a Ph.D. degree in humanities I prepared a book publication, which is a redrafted and supplemented version of the doctoral dissertation. This book, entitled *Radio studenckie w Polsce*, was published in 2008 by the Wydawnictwo UWM. I also tried to refer to the topic of the student radio in my later publications, registering changes in this media sector, which in many countries was a pioneer of the non-commercial broadcasting on the air. I would like to distinguish here in particular the article *The History of Student Radio in Poland*, which was published in a special issue of the journal *Interactions: Studies in Communication and Culture*, published by Intellect (6/2015, p. 107-125). In this issue there were also included articles of well known student radio researchers such as Brendan Reilly, John Farnsworth, Brian Fauteux, Nick Rubin, Jennifer Waits and Deborah Wilson David.

An important area of my study has also been the internet radio, which was my research focus in two articles: *Radio internetowe – realna alternatywa dla rozgłośni koncesjonowanych* (*Media – Kultura – Komunikacja Społeczna*, 2010/6, p. 112-122) and the second one published together with a student whose BA thesis I supervised Paulina

Falkowska: *Radio internetowe – nowy wymiar społecznej aktywności Polaków. Oferta sportowych stacji internetowych (Pomiędzy kulturą a komunikowaniem Studia z dziejów mediów*, Frankowiak A., Szydłowska J., Anculewicz Z. (eds.), Olsztyn 2010, p. 23-29).

Yet another of my research fields encompassed local radio (*Local radio – an endangered species? The Polish Case*, with Prof. Stanisław Jędrzejewski, *Media Transformations*, 10/2010, p. 74-99) and broadcasts in the Polish language in radio stations abroad (*Polskojęzyczne audycje radiowe za granicą – próba charakterystyki*, [in:] *Polskość z daleka i z bliska. Publikacja jubileuszowa z okazji pięciolecia działalności Centrum Kultury i Języka Polskiego dla Cudzoziemców Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego w Olsztynie*, Ndiaye I., Rólkowska M. (eds.), Olsztyn 2010, p. 107-124).

What is more, I attempted to reflect on the radio as a medium, which resulted in a book I edited about radio in the new media era (*Radio w dobie nowych mediów*, Olsztyn 2014) as well as an article co-authored with a PhD student Klaudia Koniecko, in whose dissertation I serve as a supplementary supervisor (*Radio w dobie nowych mediów jako obiekt badań*, [in:] *Analizy nowych mediów w perspektywie metodologicznej*, Babecki M., Więckiewicz M. (eds.), Olsztyn 2014, p. 47-68). We tried to show the main trends in radio research in Europe on the basis of analyses of more than 200 articles from radio journals as well as chapters in collective monographs about radio.

A relatively new area of my research interests is the aesthetics, production and reception of radio, especially the audio signals identifying the station. The study is run jointly with the members of the Radio Student Research Group Eter, which operates at the Institute of Journalism and Communication at the University of Warmia and Mazury, and its initial effect is the chapter *Sformatowany dżingiel czy formatowanie dżinglami. Analiza sygnałów dźwiękowych stacji radiowych* (with Magdalena Szydłowska and students, [in:] *Gatunki i formaty we współczesnych mediach*, Godzic W., Kozieł A., Szyłko-Kwas J. (eds.), Warszawa 2016, p. 225-246).

I have also initiated research on television broadcasting. Together with the students of my B.A. seminar I conducted an analysis of foreign news broadcasted in the main news bulletin of the popular commercial TV station TVN (*Informacje zagraniczne w „Faktach” – głównym wydaniu programu informacyjnego TVN. Próba analizy ilościowej i jakościowej*, *Media – Kultura – Komunikacja Społeczna*, 8/2012 p. 29-41). Together with the students from the TV Student Research Group Lens, of which I am a supervisor and which functions at the Institute of Journalism and Communication, University of Warmia and Mazury, I initiated a study regarding the audience of the regional branch of the Polish Television in Olsztyn using focus group interviews. The results of these interviews became the basis for writing two articles (*Rola telewizji w życiu młodzieży na przykładzie programów TVP Olsztyn*, [in:] *Film, telewizja i sztuki wizualne w dobie nowych mediów*, Marczak M. (ed.), Olsztyn 2014, p. 203-217 and *The Role of Television in Local Communities – The Case of Local Public Broadcaster – TVP Olsztyn*, *Media and Communication*, 1/2015, p. 89-103). Additionally, before obtaining the PhD degree I had published seven scientific papers in the form of journal articles or book chapters.

I also got involved in activities that integrate media researchers by organizing a bilingual scientific conference *Stare media w dobie nowych mediów. O strategiach dostosowawczych mediów tradycyjnych do nowej rzeczywistości medialnej/Old media in the*

new media era. About the adjustment strategies of traditional media to new media reality, with the participation of foreign guests from the Great Britain, Turkey, Russia and Lithuania (Olsztyn, 2-3 June 2014). I co-organised a conference *Rola oddziałów terenowych Telewizji Polskiej S.A. w rozwoju społeczeństwa informacyjnego* as well (Olsztyn, 13 June 2013). I became a member of the Scientific Committee of the conference *Radio w cyfrowym świecie* (Olsztyn, 2-3 October 2015), during which I chaired a session *Rozgłoszenie radiowe w polskim i międzynarodowym systemie medialnym*. I was a member of the Scientific Committee of the Radio Research section during *5th European Communication Conference Communication for Empowerment: Citizens, Markets, Innovations*, (Lisbon, 11-15 November 2014) engaged in the evaluation of abstracts submitted to this section of the conference. I joined the Scientific Committee of the conference *Radio and Society 2* (Lublin, 4-5 June 2012) and was a chair of the opening plenary session at this conference. I had an honour to be a chair of different sections during other conferences as well (Drama and humour on the air, *Radio Research 2013*, University of Sunderland, London, 11-13 September 2013; Legislation, Regulation and Community Media, *Brno '13 Media Diversity for Democracy*, Masarykova Univerzita, Brno, 3-6 October 2013; Social media, *Nowe Media – dziennikarstwo obywatelskie i social media*, Toruń, 7 April 2011).

After defending my PhD dissertation I presented 28 papers at scientific conferences, of which more than a half were international. A few of them can be seen as particularly prestigious, for instance biennial conferences organised by the *Communication Research and Education Association* (ECREA) (Hamburg 2010, Istanbul 2012), where, due to the fact that the number of participants in the sections is strictly limited, the chance to present your paper is treated as an honour. I also took part in conferences organized by various sections of ECREA - in particular repeatedly in those organized by the Radio Research Section (Braga 2011, London 2013, Madrid 2015), but also by the Central and East European Network (Prague 2012, Wrocław 2014). In 2015 I was an invited speaker of the conference *Public Media Service and Public Interest*, during which I presented a paper *The role of Television in local communities - The case of a local public broadcaster - TVP Olsztyn* (19-21 June 2015, Bijelo Polje, Montenegro) and in 2014 I was an invited speaker of the conference *Die Zukunftswerkstatt Community Media 2014* (6-8 November 2014, Potsdam, Germany), where I presented a paper with Gabriella Velics (University of West-Hungary) entitled *Religious stations as community broadcasters*.

Simultaneously, I became involved in promoting the third sector radio in Poland. Since 2009, I have taken part in the consultations regarding subsequent projects of modifying the media law (*Ustawa o zadaniach publicznych w zakresie prawa medialnego* (2009); *Ustawa o mediach publicznych* (2010); *Ustawa o zmianie ustawy o radiofonii i telewizji* (2015)). I was also appointed by the Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji, together with Prof. Bogusława Dobek-Ostrowska, Prof. Tadeusz Kowalski, Dr. Marzena Barańska and Dr. Adam Bodnar as a reviewer of the *Strategia regulacyjna KRRiT na lata 2014-2016*. In 2016 I was selected by the regional public broadcaster Radio Olsztyn to conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the news bulletins broadcasted by the station.

Since 2009, I have been a member of the Community Media Forum Europe (CMFE), an organization dedicated to promoting the third sector media. In 2012, I was invited to the Board of Experts, which operates in CMFE, and in 2013 elected to its Board as the only

Polish representative. Since 2014, I have been the secretary of CMFE and a member of the Executive Committee of this organisation. The possibility of cooperation with other CMFE members in the framework of this organization is very important for me. Its members are in fact the most famous scholars in the community radio field in Europe – Peter Lewis, Nico Carpentier, Steve Buckley, Kate Coyer, Salvatore Scifo, Marko Ala-Fossi, Brigitte Jalov, Christer Hederström, Gergely Gosztonyi, Gabriella Velics and many others. Choosing me to the senior management of this organization allowed me not only to participate in its work, but also to influence the directions of its activities. For example, I was an initiator and one of the main organizers of the General Assembly of members of the organization during *Radio Research 2015. Diversity, Innovation and Policies*. I also had an honour to be a chair of the CMFE General Assembly at this conference, as well as the year before, when it was held during the conference *Die Zukunftswerkstatt Community Media 2014* (6-8 November 2014, Potsdam, Germany). I am also an active member of the Polskie Towarzystwo Komunikacji Społecznej (Radio Section) and Radio Research Section of ECREA.

I willingly get involved in the organizational and social activities. From June 2013 to January 2015 I was a Deputy Director of the Institute of Journalism and Social Communication at the University of Warmia and Mazury. Since 2013 I have been a member of the Faculty of Humanities Council. I am also a member of the Consultative Council operating at the Institute of Journalism and Communication which consists of media representatives from the region. I was a member of the Council of the Institute of Journalism and the Faculty Team for the Quality of Education and initiated a series of meetings for students of the Faculty of Humanities *Poznaj swojego pracodawcę*, during which they had an opportunity to meet employers from the region. I organized lectures of national (Dr. Lidia Żebrowska, KRRiT, Krzysztof Sagan, Radiopolska.pl) and international speakers (Prof. Guy Starkey, Prof. John Storey, Dr. Salvatore Scifo, Dr. Erman Yüce). I was invited as an expert to meetings and conferences organized by non-governmental organizations: *II Międzynarodowa Wojewódzka Konferencja Mediów Obywatelskich*, 26-27 May 2010, Stare Jabłonki (ESWIP), *Regionalna Konferencja Mediów Obywatelskich*, Elbląg, 24 May 2012 (ESWIP); *Europe comm*, Brussels 23-26 June 2010 (Youth4media).

Since 2009, every year I have been leading radio workshops during the Days of Science and Arts organized by the University of Warmia and Mazury. I also cooperated with the University of the Third Age and the University for Children. Many times I have organized radio workshops for students from the region interested in journalism in cooperation between the Institute of Journalism and Social Communication and its social environment, among others in the framework of the program *Czwartki z humanistyką* and *Olimpiada wiedzy o mediach*. In 2015, I conducted a series of workshops for students of small rural primary schools in the Bartoszyce region in cooperation with the Foundation Pro Liberis et Arte. I was also appointed to the jury of the radio show contest *Pamięć i tożsamość* organized by this foundation. From 2013 I have been a member of the jury of the newsletters competition for primary schools from the Warmia and Mazury region under the patronage of Warmia and Mazury School Superintendent. I was also a deputy chairman of the Warmia and Mazury Committee of the *Olimpiada Wiedzy o Mediach*.

Since 2011 I have been a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal *Media – Kultura – Komunikacja Społeczna*. I have been an editor or co-editor of several issues of this



journal. The work of the editorial board was highly praised - recently in the *Wykaz czasopism punktowanych* (2015) the journal got eight points. I also had an honour of being a reviewer of the journal *Media and Communication* (ISSN: 2183-2439) and *The Radio Journal* (ISSN: 14764504). I was also invited by *The Radio Journal* along with Dr. Judith Purkarthofer (Austria) to be a guest editor of the special issue devoted to community radio. This issue will be published in October 2017. As I mentioned earlier, this is one of the two currently published international radio journals, that is why such an invitation has a prestigious character for radio researchers.

Since 2014 I have been a supervisor of the Student TV Research Group Lens and a member of the Radio Student Research Group Eter. These groups have prepared many recordings for radio and television, as well as scientific articles. Several of them were a result of research initiated and conducted under my supervision. The results of research regarding television audience have met with the interest of the Programme Council operating at the regional branch of the Polish Television in Olsztyn, which in turn resulted in the invitation of the research team to the meeting of the Council. I was also selected to conduct a research on news bulletins broadcast by Polish Radio Olsztyn and the results of the monitoring were presented in May 2016 during the meeting of the Programme Council of this institution.

As a teacher at Journalism and Social Communication Studies I have provided a variety of courses in the form of classes and lectures, mostly on the theory and practice of radio and television, as well as new media and citizen journalism also for foreign students. I supervised 58 theses and reviewed a total of dozens of undergraduate and graduate theses. The B.A. theses written by Natalia Bartnicka under my supervision *Drukowana prasa monomuzyczna w Polsce* in 2015 received the prize of the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Warmia and Mazury for the best thesis about media and communication of the year. I was awarded by the Rector of the University of Warmia and Mazury (2007, 2014 and 2015) for teaching and research achievements.

I am constantly trying to improve my skills as a teacher and a researcher participating in trainings and internships. I held two international internships: a research and teaching internship within the framework of the Erasmus program for the academic staff at Maltepe University in Istanbul and a research internship at the Centre for Research in Media and Cultural Studies, University of Sunderland. In 2012, I graduated from a pedagogical training course designed for teachers (UWM, March - June 2012). I also took part in the summer school Media, democratization and civil society (Central European University, 16-27 June 2008), a workshop Editorial Management and Ethics of MARS - Media Against Racism in Sport (Council of Europe, SDP, 21-22 January 2012), the session Language media coverage (KRRiT, Polish Radio and Polish Language Council at the Polish Academy of Sciences, 23 March 2014), the seminar on anti-discrimination and hate speech (Amnesty International, 16 January 2016), writing research projects (National Science Centre, 11-12 May 2016). I hold the Certificate in Advanced English, and a certificate of knowledge of German language (Zertifikat Deutsch).

