

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I was born on the 8th of September, 1964 in Bydgoszcz. In 1979, I graduated from the primary school in Solec Kujawski and in 1983, from the secondary vocational school at the Complex of the Secondary Schools of Electronics in Bydgoszcz. In 1983, I passed the maturity examination and started my theological studies at Primatial Clerical Seminary in Gniezno. In 1988, I was granted the master's degree in theology at the Pontifical Faculty of Theology in Poznań. In 1989, I became the ordained priest. In the years 1989-1995, I worked as a vicar in the parish churches in Strzelno and Września, when I taught religion in Primary Schools no. 1 and 2 in Strzelno and in the Complex of Agricultural and Veterinary Schools in Września.

In the years 1993-1994, I graduated from specialist post-secondary studies on journalism at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. During my work in Września in 1991, I established the parish monthly „Wspólnota” (“the Community”), I had some catholic programs on the local TV in Września and in the years 1994-1995, I co-operated as an editor with the Polish TV Centre in Poznań. In 1995, I was appointed as the spokesman of the Archdiocese of Gniezno and the editor responsible for the diocesan supplement of the weekly „Niedziela” (“Sunday”). In the year 1996, I established the catholic radio św. Wojciech (St. Adalbert Radio) and I was appointed to be its first director. In 1996, I had a one-month internship in London in the office for communication affairs of Westminster Archdiocese.

In 1996, I was referred to the specialist studies on social communication at the Department of Social Sciences of the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, which I graduated from with the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy in the faculty of communications in 2001, publishing the book entitled *Il contributo del bollettino parrocchiale per migliorare la comunione e la comunicazione della parrocchia in Polonia*. This dissertation referred to the role and place of the catholic press in the world of local and catholic media. This work was intended to show, that nowadays, we had been observing the crisis of the parish and communication in the parish. The parish which we determined as the People of God, expressed the communion through such forms of communication, which helped all the parishioners to find more thorough understanding of this expression. It led to interactive communication, to the dialogue encouraging all parishioners to personally engage in the community's life. The dissertation was to prove, that the communication crisis in the parish might be seen in 3 domains of the parochial life:

1. The first one is the crisis of a language, the fundamental medium through which the Christian faith is expressed with. It mainly refers to the religious language and theological language, which often leads to misunderstanding of the message related to faith, lack of understanding on the part of auditors and in effect, lack of engagement in

the everyday living by faith and the necessity to adjust the church's language to the time and place. It may also lead to ritualization of sacramental life.

2. The second one refers to the crisis of institution. Often, good communication between the neighbouring parishes doesn't exist, as well as the internal communication in the parish itself. Quite often, in parishes there is no dialogue, respect and listening to the others. Any dialogue becomes impossible, if the ones which are to serve the others, serve to propaganda only.
3. The third one refers to the crisis of dialogue and co-responsibility. The dialogue is fundamental for relations with the world, other religions and even the more, inside the parish structure. There is a danger of a monologue on the part of the institution in the parish. Dominant words are: „to inform”, „to help”, „to understand”.

These various crisis situations encourage the ministry of the Church to look for a correct organisational structure and forms of activity, adjusted to new communication needs in the Church and society.

The book *Il contributo del bollettino parrocchiale per migliorare la comunione e la comunicazione della parrocchia in Polonia* was to point to the need, that the modern Church shall use communication, which doesn't avoid pluralism. It emphasises the role of the religious community, which values every voice and which creates interactive communication.

One of the basic means used today by many parishes is the parish gazette and the web site. The performed research provided the reply to the question, if the parish periodicals form Christian personality and if they assist at development of the parish community.

The first church periodicals issued in Poland are dated back to the 18th century. They were used for raising of the national spirit and strengthening of faith. During the World War I, there were 160 titles of local newspapers in Poland. Afterwards, this number doubled. In 1939, there were as many as 600 titles, while the number of parish newspapers went up to 150 titles, which were issued in 500 - 2500 copies, as weeklies or monthlies.

During the World War II, there were about 2000 positions. After the war, many of them were re-issued. That situation changed after 1950, when the law was altered and all newspapers became censored. At that time, the Church owned only 15 titles, which could be printed. In the years 1957-1975, the Church was authorised to publish the next 18 titles. In the aforementioned book, all underground publications were not taken into consideration, although a part of them was also issued by the church. After the changes in August, the Church could issue 71 titles of newspapers and it started organising of its own publishing network.

Development of local press shall be related to appearance of the Citizen's Committees. Quite often, these local newspapers were edited by parishes and they were simultaneously local and parish publications. Before the elections of the 4th of June, 1989, there were as many as 2500 titles of the local press in Poland, issued by the Citizen's Committees and often, also by parish churches. 1989 is the year of the decline of censorship and at the same time, the

beginning of a dynamic development of the press, also the parish one. At that time, the Church published more, than 90 titles.

In 1993, the Catholic News Agency (KAI) came to being, which issued information daily, and in 1994, it issued a catalogue of church press, which listed 246 titles, excluding the parish press. Today, the Catholic Church publishes more, than 550 titles of catholic newspapers.

In the doctoral dissertation it was stated, that parish newspapers came to being in the inter-war period. In 1939, there were as many as 150 titles. In the years 1989-1993, there were from 40 up to 80 titles of parish newspapers. At the beginning of 1994, we had as many as 150 titles. At present, there are more, than 10 thousand parish churches in Poland and nearly 1300 parish newspapers. It could be stated, that one parish out of ten has had its own parish newspaper. It also happened, that a few parishes issue one newspaper.

The performed studies confirmed, that the parish gazettes were the suitable reply to the crisis in the parish. One of the most important tasks of the parish gazettes is their reference to pastoral work of the parish church. They aim at forming of Christian personality in order to consolidate the parish community.

Parish gazettes are directed to specific persons, they invite to critically evaluate events described in them, and they let the reader to refer to the contents again and again. They become a new pastoral tool and a form of the apostolate, as they deepen the catechesis and the homily. When distributed propely, they reach most of families in the parish and thus, they may become a tool for the dialogue in the parish community with all those, who use to live on its territory.

The research proved, that the parish press can be characterised by simple language adjusted to the readers and its main task is to establish and develop the parish community. Another very important task is the formation of those, who don't read other church newspapers. It happens, that it reaches also the people, who don't participate in the parish's life and don't attend the Sunday Mass.

My research showed, that parish gazettes, which educate, unite, inform, and teach entertainment, also develop parish communication, become the good reply to the present crisis of the parish and they teach how to become active in the modern society.

The basic function of the parish newspapers is to develop the parish community and to evangelise, as well as to offer assistance to all the inhabitants of the parish, so that they could get acquainted with its activity and become its active members. Their next task is to provide information. We mean information on the parish, but also information on various forms of parochial activity, as well as articles presenting many aspects of Christian life in the specific local community. Their crucial question is to form and educate the readers.

In the years 1997-1998, I co-operated with CARA (CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE APOSTOLATE) at the George Town University in the United States, performing joint research on pastoral communication in parishes.

From 1999 till 2004, I carried out pastoral ministry in the parishes in Italy, in Subiaco and Agosta, as the parish administrator.

During the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000, I was ordered to work in Vatican as a member of the Committee of the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000. My duties included editorship of the Polish edition of the official publication of the Great Jubilee *Giornale del Pellegrino*. In the years 2000 – 2004, I used to co-operate with Cardinal Andrzej Deskur, Retired President of the Pontifical Council for Social Communications, as his secretary.

In 2004, I returned to Poland and I was incardinated to the newly-developed Diocese of Bydgoszcz, where I was appointed to become its press spokesperson, editor of the diocesan supplement of „Przewodnik Katolicki” (“The Catholic Guide”) and the church’s assistant, as well as the diocesan co-ordinator of „Opoka Foundation”. In the same year, I was appointed to become the editor responsible for transmission of the Holy Mass in the Centre of Polish Television in Bydgoszcz. As a part of the co-operation with the Centre of Polish Television in Bydgoszcz in the years 2007-2010, I was one of the initiators of the catholic editor’s office and the religious program „Horyzont” (the Horizon) as the church’s assistant.

In the year 2004, I was delegated by the Ordinary Bishop to establish the diocesan publication „Wiadomości Diecezji Bydgoskiej” (“News of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz”). Till 2008, I was its editor-in-chief. The publication has been issued by the Curia of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz.

As a part of my work for the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, both as a spokesperson of the Diocese and the rector of the St. Matthew parish church in Bydgoszcz, several times I organised the holiday rest for the children of Belarus and Ukraine. As a priest of the communications employees, in the year 2005, I founded Catholic Journalists and Parish Press Association and I became its church’s assistant. Twice a year I carried out retreats and days of recollection for journalists.

In the year 2004, I started my work as the lecturer of theology of communication at the Higher Seminary of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz making a part of the Faculty of Theology at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. In the years 2005-2008, I took up lectures on communication and journalism in the Institute of Political Sciences and then, at the Faculty of the Humanities of Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz.

Since 2008, I started regular co-operation with Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, first as the assistant professor at the Faculty of Law and Administration, and then, as the manager of the Institute of Management and Communications. I have been fulfilling the functions of a member of the Senate and a member of the Council of the Faculty of Law, Economics and Administration. In 2015, I was employed as the associate professor of the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz. Since 2010, I have been the co-organiser of the annual International Scientific Conferences organised under one, common subject „Jeden świat wiele kultur” (“One World, Many Cultures”). The co-organisers of the Conferences are: the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, and the City Office in Bydgoszcz.

In the years 2008-2015, I organised in Bydgoszcz, together with the Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, Catholic News Agency, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, and the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, the annual scientific conferences devoted to ethics in media. In 2008, I became a founding member of the Ethics of the Word Association and as a part of the Association, I have been fulfilling the role of the vice-president of the Disciplinary Panel.

In 2012, I was appointed for the Director of the Ratzinger's Study Centre as a part of the Vatican Foundation of J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI. It came to being on the 1st of March, 2010 by the edict of the Pope Benedict XVI. It aims at publishing, distributing and studying of works of Priest-Professor Joseph Ratzinger. The foundation mainly realises its tasks by: promoting of knowledge and studies in the field of theology, organising and supporting of conferences of high scientific and cultural importance, and prizing of scientists, who are distinctive in the field of scientific research and publications.

The first scientific conference of the Foundation was organised in co-operation with the Kujawsko-Pomorskie University in Bydgoszcz and it was held in Bydgoszcz between the 27th and 28th of October, 2011. By taking up the subject: *Pilgrims of Truth, Pilgrims of Peace, Dialogue of Cultures, Civilisations, Religion in Times of Globalisation*, the conference pertained to the problems of inter-religious dialogue in the context of the 25th anniversary of the meeting of Pope John Paul II with representatives of the religions of the world in Assisi. It gathered more, than 100 speakers out of 32 Polish and foreign schools and institutions.

One of the great achievements of that conference was the decision of Pope Benedict XVI on creating of the Ratzinger's Study Centre in Poland. The opening ceremony was performed by His Eminence Cardinal Tarcisio Bertone, Secretary of the State of Holy See, on the 11th of June, 2012. On the 1st of June, 2012 I was appointed for its first director for the 5-year-long term of office.

The Ratzinger's Study Centre aims at promoting of knowledge and studies on theology and thought of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, organising and supporting of scientific conferences, prizing of scientists, co-ordinating of co-operation of schools in Poland and abroad. The Centre is not meant to be the next University, but it is the centre, which co-ordinated the co-operation and dialogue between schools and cultural scientific centres. It deals with scientific and cultural research, encouraging to study theology with particular regard to the Holy Scripture, patristics, theology, social, legal and economic sciences.

The centre has its seat at the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, with which the Vatican Foundation of Joseph Ratzinger-Benedict XVI signed up the co-operation agreement in April 2012. The similar agreement was concluded also in 2012 between the Diocese of Bydgoszcz and the Vatican Foundation. By the strength of this agreement, Bishop Jan Tyrawa, Ordinary of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, directed me to work for the Ratzinger's Foundation.

The Vatican Foundation, through the Ratzinger's Study Centre, organised 28 scientific conferences. In April 2017, on the occasion of the 90th birthday of the Retired Pope Benedict

XVI, there was a scientific conference *Concept of the State in the View of the Teaching of J. Ratzinger/Benedict XVI* organised together with the Chairman of the Polish Episcopacy Conference, His Excellence Archbishop Stanisław Gądecki and the Speaker of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland, Marek Kuchciński. It took place in the seat of the Polish Episcopacy Conference on the 19th of April, 2017. The Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI was represented by its Chairman, Father Federico Lombardi S.I. One of the participants of the conference was Laszlo Köver, Speaker of the National Assembly in Hungary. During the conference, the letter of the President of the Bundestag, Professor Norbert Lammert was read.

In June 2017, the first period of my 5-year-long work as a director of the Ratzinger's Study Centre came to an end. By the decision of the Foundation's Council, the nomination for the Director of the Ratzinger's Study Centre was prolonged by the next 5-year period. The Council also extended the competence of the Director by delegation of co-ordination and development of co-operation between universities and academic centres in Central and Central-Eastern Europe, for deepening of knowledge of thought of Joseph Ratzinger – Benedict XVI and application of his teaching in theological, cultural, ecclesial and social considerations.

The centre realises its aims by the following activities: promoting of teaching of Cardinal J. Ratzinger/Benedict XVI, realising and supporting of educational activities, and developing of international research and educational co-operation. It is active in the sphere of social development, it develops international co-operation and care for national traditions.

Among the Foundation's tasks, one can find awarding of the Ratzinger's prize, organising of annual conferences of great scientific significance and founding of scientific stipends. On behalf of the Foundation, I organised International Scientific Conferences in 2011 in Bydgoszcz, in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, in 2013 in Rome, in 2014 in Medellin, and in 2015 in Madrid.

Since 2005, I have been a member of the Priest Council of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz. In 2008, I was appointed for the rector of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist parish church in Bydgoszcz. As the rector, each year I organise integration festivities for inhabitants of Fordon. In 2014, I was appointed for the general canon of the Cathedral Chapter.

Remaining research topics:

Ethics in media

Reflection on the role and meaning of ethics in contemporary global media was one of the mainstreams of my scientific, research and didactic work. The space in which we are functioning, and the surrounding world and man, are mostly formed by mass media. Their quality, reliability, and responsibility have a significant influence on our functioning in the surrounding reality. This widespread presence of media in human life offers some chances and threats.

Responsible using of media requires appropriate preparation and competence. They may be used for the good, help us to discover the truth, to gain knowledge, provide more easy access to culture. They can also develop interpersonal relations, integrate the society, and

assist at developing of the knowledge of other cultures and habits. They make an important element of development and functioning of the democratic society. They provide important information and fulfil the control function of incumbents. It is also important to observe threats which they might bring to the society.

During my work as a lecturer in schools all around the country and abroad and during the cycles of scientific conferences on ethics in media, organised in Bydgoszcz, other Polish cities and also in Rome, I wanted to turn attention to a very important skill of recognising of the good, respecting of the human dignity, freedom and subjectivity of the other man. This condition is necessary to let the media world help us to open for the others, to strengthen family and community relations, to teach us tolerance and not to give impression, that we are living in the world without the rules. For that reason, information can't be perceived only and exclusively, as the commodity, but as an element of building of the society.

Dialogue of cultures and religions

The next subject of my research refers to the role of the dialogue in building of the modern society. The contemporary globalised world reminds us uninterruptedly, that if we are living on one planet, we meet the co-existing cultures and religions here. They bring various values, moral rules or practical wisdom. Unfortunately, more and more often we can observe certain cultural depression called the crisis of the sense and vision of the man. It is more and more difficult to answer the question, who the man is. For development of the society, co-operation between variegated religions or cultures, it is necessary to choose the appropriate method of communication. Dialogue is the most valuable form. St. John Paul II said, that dialogue must lead to acceptance of specific values and distinctiveness of individual people and groups with preservation of the freedom space.

The structural diversity of the modern civilisation, multiculturalism, and wide selection of social ideals may become the reasons for exclusion of individuals and the whole societies, lack of tolerance, and even armed conflicts. Dialogue, as the command of our times, shall become the way to resolve multiple problems in the multicultural world. It doesn't mean resignation from one's own beliefs or the loss of one's identity. Instead, it could become a valuable source of knowledge of values of other cultures and add to development of knowledge on ourselves and our own culture.

I would like to realise these thoughts as a part of various lectures and practices performed in Poland and abroad. A very good form of education on respect and dialogue is the Academy of Leaders (the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz), which I have been running together with a group of co-workers for many years now. An important element of the research on that subject was the co-operation with the Inspectorate for Armed Forces Support NATO in Bydgoszcz, schools in Turkey (Konya) and in Greece (Athens), where I presented the series of lectures on that subject. I highly appreciate the scientific conferences referring to these subjects as a part of my work for the Vatican Foundation of J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI organised in Rio de Janeiro, Medellin, Madrid, Rome, Warsaw, and Bydgoszcz.

An important element of this research project is the cycle of conferences under the common title „One World, Many Cultures", realised in Bydgoszcz since 2010. Since 2011, I

have been fulfilling the function of the vice-chairman of the scientific committee of that conference. It gathers scientists from many countries of Europe and the world.

Internet versus inter-personal relations

One of important subjects of my research is the Internet and its various relations. Dynamic development of the Internet changes the surrounding world more and more quickly, becoming the reason for enormous social transformations and it nearly dominated mass culture. More and more often, the man unwillingly becomes the slave of modern communications and information presented by them. One of the basic features of Internet is its globality and large scale, and the main element – the community. Not only does the Internet community become more and more numerous, but it also becomes more and more advanced technically. No one could anticipate social changes resulting from new technologies, especially regarding inter-personal relations. Scientists have various opinions on the character of those changes, if the positive or negative ones prevail. Some of them believe, that the Internet adds to deepening of social isolation, as it cuts people off natural interactions, whereas the others claim, that the Internet provides even more interactions, as it breaks limitations related to distance and it allows for communication of people having the same interests all around the world.

My research proves, that the modern man spends more and more time in virtual world of the Internet. For many years, I have been studying the influence of Internet on inter-personal relations and the family, on human identity and development of little homelands in the local society. The Marshal of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province appointed me for an expert position, in order to let me prepare with a team of specialists the strategy for the province in the field of development of inter-personal relations. The research also resulted in the cycle of scientific conferences performed together with the Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic News Agency and various schools from Poland and abroad, the conferences were devoted to influence of the Internet on various aspects of life of the man, family and society.

The basis for my habilitation was the result of my last research project devoted to some issues related to Evangelisation on the Internet. It was presented in a form of a book entitled *The Internet in the Church – the Church on the Internet. Digital agora for spreading of new evangelisation* in the Publishing House Bernardinum in 2019, (231 pages).

The 20th c. brought a sudden development of information and electronic technology. It changed the world and the man. Communications became so global in character, that the world became one global village. In order to let every man participate in the global exchange of thoughts, such tools as satellite antennas, mobile phones, and the Internet were used. Today, the man can't even imagine life without that technology. They became friends with their computers to such an extent, that they couldn't live without it. They became homo informaticus.

None of the men or communities cannot be excluded from development of mass media communication, because no one can escape from the flood of information provided by

services. The Catholic Church also got involved in that process. The starting point was the Second Vatican Council and a document devoted to that subject – Decree on the Means of Social Communication *Inter mirifica*. The Council fathers wrote, that the Church had an undeniable right for education of the society, using all available means. As at stake is the salvation and perfection of life. The issue of evangelisation was really important, which was proved by the fact, that the Vatican Council used the word *Gospel* only once, while the Vatican Council mentioned about the necessity of evangelisation 18 times, and about evangelisation itself – 31 times.

The result of the work of the Council fathers was the institution of the World Communications Day, announced by Paul VI as the expression of deeper engagement of the Church in media world. The first such day took place on the 7th of May, 1967, and later on, it was celebrated annually, with a relevant message. The tradition was adopted, that the message for the World Communications Day was announced by the Pope on the 24th of January - recollection of St. Francis de Sales – patron of journalists and the press.

Since the times of the Second Vatican Council, more and more we concentrate our search in an open and positive way on reflection referring to communications and the influence, which they have on public opinion. In this publication, I would like to show a more thorough reflection on the subject of relations of the Church with the Internet and the Internet with the Church in the perspective of the last few decades.

Today, we more often talk about the meaning of communication and education in lives of individual people and the whole societies. On one hand, the process of socialisation takes place in families, schools, and in parishes. On the other hand, it is the *social network*, that has more and more influence on our socialisation. Between those influences, there is a human being, the real receiver of enormous amounts of data, news or information. From the time of creating of Web 2.0, this person ceased to be the recipient only, it became also the co-worker and co-creator of the surrounding world. Each participant, together with other participants, connected via Internet, may create new telematic communities, new places of socialisation, in which new inter-personal relations are created very quickly, although they are often not personal ones. Here, we are facing the new method of creating of inter-personal relations thanks to the new forms of communication.

Not only does my publication raise the question what the church can do in that situation. It would also like to point to the method of co-operation with the new media, using it for the act of new evangelisation. The new media are the first areopagus of the modern times, and as such, that can't be used only for communication of Christian message, but this message must be integrated with the new culture, developing thanks to the newest communications. The Church increasingly realises, that it cannot evangelise without being present in the new media, which quickly become the tools of communication and the environment, which the contemporary man stays in.

The first Pope, who faced the Internet was John Paul II. He observed the need for digital evangelisation of nations and people. It is worth mentioning, that according to many authors, evangelisation has been underestimated for ages. Even, if this term was used, evangelisation was treated as the issue of secondary importance. At present, we are clearly

witnessing the birth of new Catholicism, which is authentically evangelic without losing of its institutional, sacramental and social dimension¹ - observes the American cardinal Avery Dulles. Thus, he determines strength and impetus of evangelisation of the Pope from Poland. George Weigel shall add, that „in the moment of death of John Paul II it could be stated with high likelihood, that the Pope’s understanding of the Council as the jumping-off place from which new evangelisation should be started following the model of the Acts of the Apostles, shall form the catholic self-awareness and catholic practice for some time - especially, that the most lively parts of the world’s Church are these, which taken the teaching of John Paul II on the new evangelisation to their hearts”². Thus, the Internet had a pastoral and missionary dimension for him. He called it „the new forum” in a sense given to this word by the ancient Romans, as a place open to general public, where decisions were taken up on politics and business and where the religious duties were performed; it was the place, in which social life of the city took place and where the best and the worst attributes of human nature were brought to light. The Forum was a crowded and vibrant space in the city centre, the place which reflected culture of surrounding environment, and at the same time, it created its own culture. To the same extent, it refers to the cyberspace, which is some form of a new horizon opening in front of us at the dawn of the third millennium. Similar to all new horizons in the previous eras, also this one offers threats and promises and also the announcement of adventure, that is so characteristic of other periods of transformation. The new world of cyberspace encourages the Church to participate in that wonderful adventure, which is using of the potential of new technologies in the act of preaching of the Good News”³.

Extensive bibliography on relations between the Church and the Internet could be found grouped in many categories taking into consideration of psycho-sociological, theological and educational research, as well as casuistry. The later sciences on the Internet from the point of view of the Church include the following materials: Darlei Zanon (2013), *Chiesa e società in rete. Elementi per una cyberecclesiologia*, Pierre Babin & Angela Ann Zukowski (2000), *Ewangelia w cyberprzestrzeni: pielęgnować wiarę w wieku Internetu (Gospel in cyberspace: to care for the faith in the age of the Internet)*; Igino Domanin & Stefano Porro (2001), *Il Web sia con voi. Un campanello d'allarme per la Chiesa cattolica*; Vincenzo Comodo & Gian Franco Poli (2002), *Cliccate e vi sarà @perto, Spunti per la missione della Chiesa in Internet*; Paolo Apolito (2002), *Internet e la Madonna. Sul visionarismo religioso in Rete*; Gianni Maritati (2002), *La parrocchia in rete: Internet come avventura pastorale*; Franco Mazza (2002), *La comunicazione virtuale: aspetti socio-antropologici, implicazioni per l'etica e l'evangelizzazione*, Józef Kloch, *Kościół w Polsce wobec Web 2.0 (The Church in Poland versus Web 2.0)* (2013). However, most of those works present valuable and helpful information for persons dealing with church information – they tend to adopt descriptive and often moralising attitude.

Similar to John Paul II, also Benedict XVI, who was a faithful companion of John Paul II as the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation, thought of the role of the Internet, and later on, as the

¹ A. Dulles, *John Paul II and the New Evangelization*, in: op. cit., *Church and Society. The Lawrence J. McGinley Lectures, 1988-2007*, New York: Fordham University Press 2008, p. 88.

² G. Weigel, *Kres i początek... (End and Beginning)*, p. 476.

³ John Paul II, Message for the 36th World Communications Day *Internet – nowe forum głoszenia Ewangelii (The Internet – New Forum for Preaching the Gospel)* OsRom, Polish edition, 242 (2002) p. 9.

Pope, he reminded of the role of the Internet, using it for announcing of the Good News. The Internet is also estimated by Pope Francis.

The aim of activity of the Pope is to spread the message of Gospel among all nations, in order to present thrust of faith, to proclaim kerygma and present the teaching of the Church efficiently. The Internet provides huge possibilities regarding bearing witness to God. It is an efficient tool for evangelisation. In that respect, the possibilities of teaching Gospel are offered both to secular persons, but also clerical ones. Journalists and publicists co-editing information and publicist programs can fulfil an important role in that act, by pointing to the inheritance of the good. John Paul II stated, that in this way, the employees of communications add to „building of peace in all parts of the world they can do it by destroying of the walls of mutual distrust, demanding for respect of the different views and continuously aiming at reaching an agreement and respect between individual nations, and even more: reconciliation and mercifulness”⁴.

Apart from numerous advantages, the richness of communications brings also some threats and challenges to the contemporary man. Internet sites make the paradise for destructive stimuli which by attacking senses, consciousness and subconsciousness of the man destroy its internal structure. Man forgets about his spirituality, and deceived by material and hedonistic vision of happiness, he gets stuck in his imagination. Some are lost in the sites and get dependent on their contents, the communications, by using the lusts of the body and the possibilities of unleashing of human instincts can make a bad use of it. The man is not determined by anything, so he can do whatever he wants. In his encyclical *Deus Caritas Est*, no.5, Benedict XVI writes and warns, that: „Eros reduced only to „sex” becomes the „commodity,” ordinary thing which can be bought and sold, even the more – the man itself becomes the commodity. In reality, it is not the great “Yes” of the man for his body. Quite the contrary, now the man thinks of his body and sexuality only as a material part of himself, which can be used and exploited calculatedly. The parts which he doesn’t perceive as freedom, but instead, as something which he, on his own way, attempts to make both pleasant and unharmful”⁵. Many lose the ultimate sense of life – eternity, but at many, some protective reflexes against the new and illusion can be observed.

Development of human activity causes, that the man begins to resemble an intelligent electric machine. Controlled by machines and connected to the global network, he is not able to distinguish between the reality and fiction. In this information multitude, post-modern man loses his orientation. Due to the excess of stimuli, he is not able to distinguish the good from the evil. What is the reason? Lack of silence. Benedict XVI writes, that, „in silence we hear and better understand ourselves, the thought is raised and more thoroughly considered, we understand more clearly the things which we want to say, or the things which we expect from the other man, we decide on how we want to express ourselves. By being silent, we allow the other person to talk, express themselves, and we allow ourselves not to be tied to our own words and ideas only, without the relevant exchange of thoughts. (...) Whenever there are too

⁴ John Paul II, Message for the 37th World Communications Day *Środki społecznego przekazu w służbie prawdziwego pokoju w świetle encykliki „Pacem in terris”* (Communications in service of the real peace in the view of encyclical „Pacem in terris”), in: OsRom, Polish edition., 251 (2003), no 3, p. 122.

⁵ Benedict XVI, Encyclical *Deus Caritas est* 5.

many news and information, silence becomes crucial for differentiating between the important and the insignificant. For that reason, it is necessary to create the appropriate environment, some kind of „eco-system” in which the silence, the world, images and sounds would be well-balanced.”⁶.

Silence adds to development and the witness. The appeal of Paul VI, recalled by John Paul II still remains up to date: „The man of our times prefers listening to witnesses rather, than listening to the teachers and if he listens to a teacher, it is because they are witnesses”⁷. This witness is the sign of hope for all in spite of the sign of objection against the Crucified and Resurrected Lord.

So, can the inventions of technology be the only sense of human existence? In the Catechism of the Catholic Church we can read: „The desire for God is implemented in the human heart because man was created by God and for God. God doesn't stop to attract man to himself and it is only in God, where man can find the truth and happiness which he is continuously looking for”⁸. The truth which had previously been expressed by St Augustine still remains valid.

In the tension between good and bad applications of networks, the fight for the human being takes place. The Church has a lot to say here, especially those authentic witnesses of faith, who by sharing of the Good News become the nucleus of the new world. That is how John Paul II thought, who while interpreting of the teaching of the 2nd Vatican Council never forgot about the meaning of media and prepared the spring of the Church. Evangelisation is not about clergymen only, it is also about the secular persons, who have great possibilities of the world's interpretation through the Word of God on the Internet domain.

My dissertation was an attempt to evaluate the Internet as the main source of social information in the work of evangelisation realised by the Church. However, it is necessary to ask, how to approach to the Internet and how to face it. What is the way, in which the Church should be taken into account in the great transformation of human awareness and human hearts? Can the suggested concepts of the man, preferred by the modern world of information, satisfy human needs and offer an answer to the inmost questions?

In this work, I applied the following research methods: biblical and theological hermeneutics: comparative literature, analysis of inter-personal communication and research on new forms of expression.

The source of knowledge on the Internet is the rich literature, available on that subject, especially the teaching of the Popes: John Paul II, Benedict XVI and Francis, as well as other research papers on that subject. To do that, the critical review of the sources of the Papal teaching was done in order to follow with the synthesis and to present the richness of their contents and draw the relevant conclusions of it. The dissertation applied the comparative

⁶ Benedict XVI, Message for the 46th World Communications Day *Milczenie i słowo drogą ewangelizacji* (*Silence and word as ways of evangelisation*), 24.01.2012.

⁷ Compare John Paul II, Post-conciliar exhortation *Ecclesia in Europa*, 49; compare Paul VI, Apostolic Exhortation *Evangeliū nuntiandi*, 41.

⁸ CCC 27.

method, that it simultaneously showed the similarity and differences in the teachings of those three Popes on the subject of the Internet.

The dissertation consists of four chapters. The first one is devoted to the network society, so all those, who visit the web sites. The chapter presents the beginnings and development of the Internet. Then, the reader is familiarised with development of this medium in Poland. Together with development of the Internet, various forms of its applications for human development came to being. In the dissertation, the attention was paid to application of the Internet for a widely-understood education, economic and business development of the society, as well as development of new forms of communication between people. An important element of the Internet application is the world of virtual entertainment.

However, we shouldn't overlook threats which the Internet entails. Not seldom, this means of communication becomes an element providing poor role models, violence and aggression, which negatively influence the personality, particularly in children and young people. Harmful influence of pornography shall also be stressed here, as it destroys the psyche of children and young people and negatively influences marital unions, often leading to breaking of them. The Internet entails enormous threat of addiction. More and more often, the Internet users lose lots of time for visiting the virtual world, forgetting about the real one. Another threat which is mentioned in the dissertation is the problem of manipulation on the Web.

The second chapter describes, how the new media and especially the Internet can reply to the challenges brought by the third millennium. At the beginning, social transformations were discussed, that are characteristic of radical changeovers in the third millennium. Then, the attention was paid to the problem of new evangelisation in the transforming world and its meaning for the contemporary Church. In times of globalisation, the Church can't avoid the networks, as they may bring a lot of good, but still, they can result in spiritual devastation. For the Church, the Internet is an important element of social communication, significant tool of new evangelisation. This paper also points to the significant changes between permanent evangelisation and new evangelisation. Using of new media, and particularly the Internet, becomes the necessity nowadays, in order to reach to the modern man. This chapter also points to a growing lack of priests and to the meaning of the Web in reaching to the higher number of recipients.

The third chapter is devoted to the teachings of the Popes on the Internet. John Paul II, Benedict XVI and Francis always supported activities on the Web, perceiving them as offering new possibilities of evangelisation. Therefore, they issued the relevant documents related to the Internet, but they also particularised them by emphasising the role of priests and secular persons.

John Paul II was the first Pope who pointed to the meaning of the Internet for the Church community. He talked about new evangelisation and the necessity to build the culture filled with the spirit of the Gospel. Benedict XVI was the Pope, who established the Pontifical Council for Promoting New Evangelisation. He pointed to the meaning of silence in the process of inter-personal communication and communication with God and he reminded of

the role of priests on the Internet evangelisation. Pope Francis, through exhortation *Evangelii gaudium* and the message for the CommunicationsDay, reminds of the mercifulness of God | and the necessity of appropriate education in the domain of application of the new media and the Internet.

The last, fourth chapter shows, how the new technologies may be used for the purpose of new evangelisation. It reminds of prejudices which appeared in the Church towards the Internet, but it also points to the fact, that all the time the new, developing technologies allow to reach to the growing number of recipients. Then, the analysis of the Magisterium of the Catholic Church was made in relation to the new communications. The work points to the fact, that very often, the Internet is presented in the documents of the Church as the resource for evangelisation, but at the same time, it turns attention to ethical problems appearing in relation to its application. Also, the analysis was made which compared the times of the Apostles with times of the Internet pointing to recurring cases of neo-paganism, persecution of Christians, and their decreasing number. This chapter was ended with the conclusion, to what extent the Internet maybe become the reply to the aforementioned problems through intensification of such occurrences, as inculturation of faith, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue. The Internet assists at development of a new model of evangelisation, which mustn't be wasted.

The aim of this dissertation is to turn attention to present-day interest of the issue discussed. While talking about a very quick development of the Internet and its universality in everyday life of a considerable part of the society, it points to the necessity of presence of the church on that "digital agora."

Application of digital technologies allows the Church to engage in dialogue with the modern man by using methods, which have been unknown so far. In order to make use of them, the community of believers should get acquainted with them and learn, how to use them. This publication doesn't cover all aspects of the relation Church - Internet. Quite the contrary, it is meant to present evolution of mutual relations between the Church and the Internet in the teachings of the popes: John Paul II, Benedict XVI, and Francis. It shows critical approach to the subject discussed, which encourages to further develop presented theses, exchange of thoughts and cultural confrontation in the relation Church - Internet.

The modern world undergoes rapid development, especially in the field of new technologies. The Internet constitutes the environment in permanent evolution. Lately, the Internet has gained importance in lives of individuals and the whole society very quickly. This fact caused, that these changes encouraged thinkers and scientists to do detailed research and put some questions about what the Internet was and if it really changed our way of thinking.

There are many various answers to those questions. Some of them confirm such changes, other prove, that new media, particularly the digital ones, shall never be able to change the way our brain works. Implementation of modern means of communication had a strong influence on the method of development of culture and new forms of communication. However, it must be kept in mind, that they remain only a tool in hands of the man, who can use them in the good or bad way. Means of communication, particularly the Internet, may

become a threat and they can be dangerous, but they may also offer enormous possibilities. It is the man's choice, if they use it intelligently. In the last time, the Church often encouraged, that the means of communication and persons using them shall become involved in creating of positive message.

The Internet and new technologies are „miraculous tools”, but they mustn't be used against man and human dignity. That is the context in which the invitation to giving of the Christian witness appears. It is worth to put the following question: how it is possible today to witness to Jesus Christ in the digital world, so in the environment, which is characterised by super quick connections. In this new reality, again it is necessary to look for the answer to the question, what the inter-personal relations are and if it is necessary to re-define them.

The Internet, due to the fact that most of global population uses it, requires the presence of the Catholics, who by starting dialogue with other users of the Web proclaim the Gospel there. The believers are invited to do their best to „open the door wide open to Christ on that digital continent.” They are encouraged by St Paul in his Letter to the Corinthians: „Woe to me if I do not preach the gospel!”⁹.

The Church courageously takes up the challenges related to the present transformations in the surrounding world. Through the ages, evangelisation meant bringing of the Good News to new geographical regions. Nowadays, it refers to going into new circles of culture and in particular, digital culture.¹⁰ In the case of the Internet, the evangelising shall pay attention to new problems. The Web doesn't teach valuating of enormous amount of information presented there. Another problem is that is used thoughtlessly. In some sense, it is also related to a relativistic way of thinking, which leads to abandoning of personal responsibility and engagement.

New technologies create unprecedented possibilities for evangelisation. Significance of the web sites, and in particular, social networks, was often emphasised by the Popes in their teaching.¹¹ They may become useful for the dialogue with the modern world. Today, social media make an integral part of the society, thus it is important, that the Church shall be more and more present there. Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and many other, similar sites are looking forward to serious scientific papers in the context of evangelisation.

The Web offers us huge possibilities to reach many people with our message in their home environment. That situation offers the chance to the Church, that following the communication, those persons could be brought back to the community of believers and their return to sacramental life could be easier to them. Unfortunately, there is still little awareness of the necessity to witness one's own faith on the Internet and in social media. The Internet, as

⁹ 1 Cor 9,16.

¹⁰ Compare Jan Paweł II, *Internet, nowe forum głoszenia Ewangelii...*, (John Paul II, the Internet, the New Forum for Preaching the Gospel” op. cit. p. 24.

¹¹ Compare Benedict XVI, *Serwisy społecznościowe: portale prawdy i wiary; nowe przestrzenie dla ewangelizacji* (, Social Networks: Portals of Truth and Faith; New spaces for Evangelisation) OsRom, polish edition 351(2013), no 3-4, pp. 10-12.; J. Kłoch, *Kościół w Polsce...* (The Church in Poland...), op. cit., pp. 240-243.

a thoughtless and relativistic space, needs evangelisation and witnessing of the Christians. The Internet makes a great occasion for the dialogue with the contemporary man.

In order to let the Web find its application in the Church's teaching, it is necessary to adequately prepare priests, catechists, or persons engaged in the ministry. Such a preparation is also required by all believers, so that they could become witnesses of the Gospel on the "digital continent".

In order to change that situation, it is necessary to work out a new system of media education, at clerical seminaries, universities, and in laity formations at the level of the diocese and the parish. It seems advisable, that lecturers of universities shall intensify their research on the Web, on functioning of social forums, from the point of view of theology and ministry. Another domain, which shall be developed is the possibility of using of social communication for development of Christian spirituality. The Internet courses of Christian or Biblical formation, as well as Internet recollections are becoming more and more popular. They are awaiting more thorough scientific and pastoral study. It seems well grounded, that the school catechisation shall already prepare children and young people for an appropriate application of the Web and for the need for witnessing of their faith there.

Today, the Church has been invited to open the space for the dialogue with the world and the man, and the Internet becomes a tool that enables very wide realisation of this task. However, it is also important not to forget, that due to its incompleteness, the Internet doesn't exhaust the human experience. For that reason, not only is the Church, but also the whole society encouraged to look for something, which would connect and integrate spiritual dimension with the real one.

This habilitation work makes an attempt to formulate some reply to the question: to what extent the new communication tool which is the Internet can be efficiently used for evangelising mission of the Church. The reply to that question is built on four chapters. In the first one, I focused on the description of a new phenomenon, the so-called "community network" created by people using the Internet. The reader gets acquainted with the historical background and areas in which the Internet became widely used: education, economy, trade, communication, entertainment. Special attention was also paid to problems of the dark side of the Internet, it means threats related to it.

The second chapter of the book offers some reply to the question, how the new media, especially the Internet, can meet the challenges which the Catholic Church faces at the beginning of the third millennium. Being aware of social cultural transformations, the Church must seek for new methods of reaching out with evangelic message to contemporary people. While in times of the Apostles, in order to spread the Gospel, traditional letters were written, today the newest channels of communication and formation offered by the Internet shall be used.

The third chapter presents the teachings of the three popes of digital era on the subject of the Internet. The first Pope who turned attention to the significant role of the Internet was

John Paul II. He talked, among others, about „era of computers”, and he called the Internet „the new forum for preaching the Gospel”. He turned attention of the reader to the ethical aspect of using of the Web and he really wished it became the way to meet Jesus Christ, to promote human and Christian values. His successor created the Pontifical Council for Promoting New Evangelisation and actively observed evangelising activity via the Internet. Being aware of moral problems appearing in the world of media, he suggested development of the so-called “info-ethics”. Pope Benedict XVI really insisted on existence of the consequent witness of the Christians in the digital world. Similar to John Paul II, by referring to the expression „new agora” Benedict XVI referred to the square in Athens, where St. Paul the Apostle found himself during his second missionary expedition. The original thought of Pope Benedict XVI was to emphasise the role of “being silent” in communication. In his teaching, Pope Francis also takes up the issue of new evangelisation with the use of the Internet and other modern means of communication. In his opinion, the Internet should be applied for such an education, which would teach critical thinking and which would offer following the path of getting more and more matured in values. It should also assist at promoting of mercifulness and sensitivity to your neighbour’s fate.

The fourth chapter presents a palette of detailed problems, offering solutions to those problems in the view of ideas proposed by the pontifical teaching and evangelic wisdom of the Church. This chapter emphasises the concern about approaching the specific challenges which appear in the social or ecclesial space. This chapter includes the original contents of proposed pastoral solutions. In that chapter, I turned attention to the need for combating prejudices which appeared earlier in relation to media and including them in the process of evangelisation. The Internet shall be treated as the chance for professing salvation in Christ by informing, communicating, creating, and co-operating. It is necessary to form ethical sensitivity on the web and to have courage drawing strength from times of the apostles in which the Christians were in minority. The Internet makes a good tool for inculturation of faith and deepening of inter-religious dialogue.

And finally, all the time reminding of low awareness of the necessity of witnessing of one’s own faith in the Internet, I point to the need for education on the subject of evangelistic role of modern media and chances they offer to the Church. Today, there is the need, that lecturers at universities shall deepen their research on the Web, functioning of social forums from the pastoral and theological point of view of theology the other question which shall be more thoroughly discussed is the application of communications for development of the Christian spirituality.

SCIENTIFIC BACKRGOUND (since 2001)

1. Scientific monographs: 4
 - doctor’s dissertation (publication Italy, 2001)
 - doctor’s study (publication Poland, 2010)
 - scientific monograph, participation 70%

- Post-doctoral dissertation (habilitation)
- 2. Co-editing of scientific monographs: 11
- 3. Scientific articles: 23 and 2 in print
- 4. Critical reviews and discussions: 1
- 5. Participating in scientific conferences with the lecture: 32
- 6. Organisation of scientific conferences: 28

Selected scientific publications:

Monographs:

1. *Presentazione del contributo del bollettino parrocchiale per migliorare la comunione e la comunicazione nella parrocchia in Polonia*, Gniezno 2010, pp. 213.
2. Fr. M. Kuciński, M. Rutkiewicz, *Zarządzanie wiekiem sposobem aktywizacji osób 50+ (Age Management as a Method of Activisation of Persons 50+)*, Bydgoszcz 2012, pp. 99 (share 70%).
3. *Internet w Kościele – Kościół w Internecie. Cyfrowa agora miejscem nowej ewangelizacji (the Internet in the Church – the Church on the Internet. Digital Agora as the Place of the New Evangelisation)*. Pelplin 2019, pp. 231.

Scientific articles:

1. *La stampa cattolica come strumento di azione pastorale della Chiesa*, in: "Colloquia Teologica Adalbertina", n XI, vol. IV Pratica et Canonica, Poznań 2003, pp. 19-26.
2. *La parrocchia come luogo di comunicazione*, in: *Colloquia Teologica Adalbertina*, a. n XI, vol. IV Practica et Canonica, Poznań 2003, pp. 27-42.
3. *Internet a relacje międzyludzkie (Internet versus Inter-Personal Relations)*, in: E. Laskowska, M. Kuciński, *Etyka w mediach w dobie globalizacji (Ethics in Media in Times of Globalisation)*, Bydgoszcz 2008, pp. 156 – 164.
4. *Dzieci a Internet (Children and the Internet)*, in: E. Laskowska, M. Kuciński, *Internet a relacje międzyludzkie (Internet versus Inter-Personal Relations)*, Bydgoszcz 2010, pp. 160 – 169.
5. *Prawda i wolność w dziennikarstwie (Truth and Freedom in Journalism)*, in: „Studia Gnesnensia”, Gniezno 2010, pp. 435 -445.
6. *Nowe technologie a promowanie kultury dialogu i przyjaźni (New Technologies Versus Promoting of the Culture of Dialogue and Friendship)*, in: M. Bednarz, W. Jurkiewicz, *Jeden świat wiele kultur. Refleksja nad kulturowymi aspektami globalizacji (One World, May Cultures. Reflection on Cultural Aspects of Globalisation)*, Bydgoszcz 2010, pp. 13 -19,
7. *Nowoczesne metody zarządzania czasem pracy menadżera i ich wpływ na funkcjonowanie przedsiębiorstwa (Modern Methods of Time Management in the Work of the Manager and Their Influence on Functioning of the Enterprise)*, in: „Studia Bydgoskie” („Studies of Bydgoszcz”), Bydgoszcz 2012, pp. 267 – 290.

8. *Sytuacja osób starszych na rynku pracy w Polsce (Situation of Elder People on the Labour Market in Poland)*, in: „Roczniki Ekonomiczne Kujawsko-Pomorskiej Szkoły Wyższej w Bydgoszczy” („Economic Annals of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie University in Bydgoszcz”), Bydgoszcz 2012, vol. 5, pp. 127-148.
9. *Człowiek w perspektywie kultury w nauczaniu Benedykta XVI (Man in the Perspective of Culture in the Teaching of Benedict XVI)*, in: H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Człowiek z perspektywy religii, rodziny i szkoły (Man in the Perspective of Religion, Family and School)*, Bydgoszcz 2013, pp. 79-88.
10. *Wiara, religia i kultura w nauczaniu Benedykta XVI (Faith, Religion, and Culture in the Teaching of Benedict XVI)* in: H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Religia Kultura i Edukacja w świetle zagrożeń współczesnego świata (Religion, Culture, and Education in the View of Threats of the Modern World)*, Bydgoszcz 2014, pp. 96 – 108.
11. *El respeto por la Vida en la cultura Digital*, in: *El respeto a la vida un camino para la paz*, Bogota, Colombia 2015, pp. 99 – 117.
12. *El silencio y la oracion como fundamentos de la comunicacion*, in: I C Marcos, *La oracion, fuerza que cambia el mundo*, Madryt 2016, pp. 193 – 198.
13. *Relacja kultury i religii w perspektywie nauczania Benedykta XVI (Relation of Culture and Religion in the Perspective of the Teaching of Benedict XVI)*, in: „Społeczeństwo. Studia, prace badawcze i dokumenty z zakresu nauki społecznej Kościoła” („Society. Studies, Research Works and documents on Social Science of the Church”), n 4 July-August, Warsaw 2016, pp. 77 – 90.
14. *Przesłanie papieża Benedykta XVI nadzieją dla współczesnej Europy (Message of Pope Benedict XVI Being the Hope for the Contemporary Europe)*, in: H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński (edit.), *Chrześcijańska koncepcja Europy i Polski w perspektywie nauczania Kardynała Josepha Ratzingera/Benedykta XVI (Christian Conception of Europe and Poland in the Perspective of the Teaching of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger/Benedict XVI)*, Bydgoszcz 2017, pp. 139 – 150.
15. *Chrześcijanin i obywatel (The Christian and the Citizen)*, in: H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *1050 – lecie Chrztu Polski a tożsamość narodowa (1050th Anniversary of the Baptism of Poland and National Identity)*, Bydgoszcz 2017, pp. 145 – 156.
16. *Rola polityki personalnej rozwoju przedsiębiorstwa (The Role of Personal Policy in Development of the Enterprise)*, in: „Miscellanea. Studia z zakresu nauk prawnoustrojowych” (Miscellanea. Studies on Legal and Constitutional Sciences), vol. VIII, edit. 1, pp. 225 – 240, Bydgoszcz 2018.
17. *W poszukiwaniu zagubionego sensu. Prawda w mediach w perspektywie nauczania papieża Benedykta XVI (Searching for the Lost Sense. Truth in Media in the Perspective of Pole Benedict XVI)*, in: I. Benenowska, A. Bączkowska, W. Czechowski (edit.) *Komunikowanie wartości – wartość komunikowania (Communicating of Values – Value of Communicating)*, Bydgoszcz 2019, pp. 75-86.

Co-editing of scientific monographs:

1. E. Laskowska, Mariusz Kuciński, *Etyka w mediach w dobie globalizacji. Wyzwania i zagrożenia (Ethics in Media in Times of Globalisation, Challenges and Threats)*, Bydgoszcz 2008, pp. 170.
2. E. Laskowska, Mariusz Kuciński, *Internet a relacje międzyludzkie (The Internet and Inter-Personal Relations)*, Bydgoszcz 2010, pp. 232.
3. H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Dialog kultur, cywilizacji i religii (Dialogue of Cultures, Civilisations, and Religions)*, Bydgoszcz 2011, pp. 410.
4. H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Idea wielokulturowości jako wyzwanie (Idea of Multiculturalism as a Challenge)* Bydgoszcz 2015, pp. 270.
5. H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Pamięć - dialog – tożsamość. Wyzwania III tysiąclecia w perspektywie nauczania św. Jana Pawła II (Memory – Dialogue – Identity. Challenges of the Third Millennium in the Perspective of the Teaching of St. John Paul II)*, Bydgoszcz 2016, pp. 311.
6. H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *Chrześcijańska koncepcja Europy i Polski w perspektywie nauczania Kardynała Josepha Ratzingera/Benedykta XVI (The Christian Conception of Europe and Poland in the Perspective of the Teaching of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger/Benedict XVI)*, Bydgoszcz 2017, p. 203.
7. H. Czakowska, Fr. M. Kuciński, *1050-lecie Chrztu Polski a tożsamość narodowa (1050th Anniversary of the Baptism of Poland and National Identity)*, Bydgoszcz 2018, p. 291.
8. Priest Archbishop A. G. Miziński, Fr. M. Kuciński, H. Czakowska, *Conception of the State in the Perspective of the Teaching of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger/Benedict XVI*, Bydgoszcz 2018, p. 97.

Critical reviews:

Relatin from the scientific conference „Etyka w mediach w dobie globalizacji. Wyzwania i zagrożenia” (“Ethics in Media in Times of Globalisation. Challenges and threats.”), „Studia Bydgoskie” (“Studies of Bydgoszcz”) 2008, pp. 401-403.

Selected scientific conferences during which I presented a paper:

1. „Etyka w mediach w dobie globalizacji, wyzwania i zagrożenia” (*Ethics in Media in Times of Globalisation, Challenges and Threats*), organisers: Pontifical Council For Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic New Agency, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 7th of May, 2008, function of the president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *Internet a relacje międzyludzkie (The Internet and Inter-Personal Relations)*
2. 27th Week of the Christian Culture in Bydgoszcz „Bądźcie sobie nawzajem poddani” („Be Subject to One Another”) organisers: the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-

- Pomorskie Province, City Office in Bydgoszcz, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, Archikonfraternia Literacka in Warsaw- House in Bydgoszcz, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 4th -16th of November, 2008. Subject of the paper: *Sytuacja rodziny we współczesnej Europie (Situation of the Family in Modern Europe)*.
3. „Internet a relacje międzyludzkie” („the Internet and Inter-Personal Relations”), organisers: Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic New Agency, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz, 6th of May, 2009, function of the president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *The Internet as the Place for Development and Threat to Children*
 4. „Prawda w mediach, między ideałem a iluzją” („Truth in Media, Between Ideals and Illusion”) organisers: John Paul II University and Polish Communication Association Cracow, 14th -15th of May, 2009. Subject of the paper: *Prawda i wolność – odpowiedzialność dziennikarzy i pracowników środków społecznego przekazu (Truth and Freedom – Responsibility of Journalists and Employees of Communications)*
 5. International Conference „The Good in Media – the Good of Media”, organisers: Pontifical Academy of Theology in Cracow and Polish Communication Association Cracow, 14th -15th of May, 2010. Subject of the paper: *Cnoty ludzkie profesjonalistów komunikowania: wrażliwość dobra i wspaniałość (Human Virtues in Communication Professionals: Sensitivity to the Good and Generosity)*
 6. „i3. Internet - infrastruktury – innowacje” („i3. The Internet – infrastructures – innovations”), organisers: Polish Academy of Sciences, the Supercomputer and Network Centre in Poznań, Poznań, 4th -6th of November, 2009. Subject of the paper: *Internet a relacje międzyludzkie (The Internet and Inter-Personal Relations)*
 7. International Conference „Media, Prawda, Rozwój” („Media, Truth, Development”), organisers: Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic New Agency, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 11th of May, 2011, function of the president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *Profesjonalizm a prawda. O jakiej prawdzie mówimy w mediach, (Professionalism and Truth. What Truth We Are Talking About in Media)*
 8. International Conference from the series „Jeden świat - wiele kultur” („One World-Many Cultures”), „Dialog kultur, cywilizacji, religii w dobie globalizacji” („Dialogue of Cultures, Civilisations, Religions in Times of Globalisation”), organisers: the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, the City Office in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 27th -28th of October, 2011, function of the vice-president of the scientific committee. Subject of the paper: *Różnorodność kultur a tożsamość człowieka w zglobalizowanym świecie (Diversity of Cultures and Identity of Man in the Globalised World)*

9. International Conference "Internet a tożsamość człowieka. Jaki obraz człowieka w Internecie" („The Internet and Identity of Man. What is the Image of Man in the Internet”), organisers: Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic New Agency, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 11th of May, 2011, function of the president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *Second life. Fantazja czy ucieczka? (Second life. The Phantasy or Escape?)*
10. „Rola Prasy w budowaniu Małych Wspólnot Krakowa na przykładzie prasy dzielnicowej i prasy parafialnej” (The Role of the Press in Developing of Little Communities of Cracow, organisers: Bogdan Jasiński University, Cracow City Council, Assembly of Catholic Association „Civitas Christiana” in Cracow, Cracow, 12th of October, 2012. Subject of the paper: *Prasa parafialna jako przykład prasy lokalnej i sublokalnej oraz jej znaczenie w rozwoju społeczeństwa obywatelskiego (Parish Press as an Example of Local and Sub-local Press and Its Meaning for Development of the Civil Society)*
11. International Conference „Humanizacao e sentido da Vida”, organisers: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro, the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Rio de Janeiro 8th -9th of November, 2012, function of a member of organisational committee. Subject of the paper *L'uomo nel mondo globalizzato*
12. International Open Science Days, organiser the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 22nd -27th of April, 2013. Subject of the paper: *Benedykt XVI, pontyfikat wielkich myśli (Benedict XVI, the Pontificate of Great Thoughts)*
13. „Etyka słowa” („Ethics of the Word”), organisers Ethics of the Word Association and Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 6th of May, 2013. Subject of the paper: *Powinność prawdy a szacunek dla człowieka (Duty of Truth and Respect for the Man)*
14. „Internet w kulturze, kultura w Internecie”(“The Internet in Culture, Culture on the Internet”), organisers: Pontifical Council For Social Communications, Radio Vaticana, the Catholic New Agency, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal’s Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz, 7th of May, 2014, function of the president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *Czy Internet może być dla człowieka „drugim światem”? (Can the Internet be ‘the Second World’ for the man?)*
15. International Conference „El respeto a la Vida un camino para la Paz”, organisers: the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Medellin Archdiocese, Medellin Columbia 23rd -24th of October, 2014, function of the vice-president of the organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *El respeto por la vida en la cultura Digital*
16. International Conference „Społeczeństwo wobec wyzwań wielokulturowości w aspekcie prawnym, religijnym, ekonomicznym i edukacyjnym”(„Society against challenges of multiculturalism in legal, religious, economic, and educational aspect”),

- organisers: the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, the City Office in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 6th -7th of November, 2014, function of the president of the scientific committee. Subject of the lecture: *Budowanie tożsamości w multikulturowym społeczeństwie cyfrowym (Building of Identity in Multicultural Digital Society)*
17. International Conference „La oracion, fuerza que cambia el mundo”, organisers: the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Universidad Francisco de Vitoria Madrid, Madrid 28th -29th of October, 2015, function of a member of organisational committee. Subject of the paper: *El silencio y la oracion como fundamentos de la comunicacion*
 18. International Conference „Jan Paweł II - Pamięć, Dialog Tożsamość. Polska i świat wobec wyzwań III Tysiąclecia” („John Paul II – Memory, Dialogue, Identity. Poland and the World Against Challenges of the Third Millennium”), organisers: the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, the City Office in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 5th -6th of November, 2015, function of the vice-president of the scientific committee. Subject of the paper: *Prawda i wolność w dziennikarstwie w nauczaniu Kościoła (Truth and Freedom in the Teaching of the Church)*
 19. International Conference „Kościół i świat. Eklezjologia posoborowa Josepha Ratzingera/Benedykta XVI” („The Church and the World. Post-Conciliar Ecclesiology of Joseph Ratzinger/Benedict XVI”), organisers: Faculty of Theology at Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Institut Papst Benedikt XVI Regensburg, Ratzinger's Study Centre of the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Toruń 10th of December, 2015. Subject of the paper: *Kościół i świat według Ratzingera (The Church and the World According to Ratzinger)*
 20. International Scientific Conference: „Chrześcijańska koncepcja Europy i Polski w perspektywie nauczania Kard. J. Ratzingera/Benedykta XVI” (The Christian Conception of Europe and Poland in the Perspective of the Teaching of Cardinal J. Ratzinger/Benedict XVI”), organisers: the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, Institut Papst Benedikt XI Regensburg, the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, the City Office in Bydgoszcz, the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 6th -7th of April, 2016, function of the president of the organisational committee, Subject of the paper: *Przesłanie Benedykta XVI nadzieją dla współczesnej Europy (Message of Benedict XVI Being the Hope for the Contemporary Europe)*
 21. National Conference „Komunikowanie wartości - wartość komunikacji” („Communication of Values – the Value of Communication”), organisers: Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz and the Ethics of the Word Association, Bydgoszcz 28th -30th of November, 2016. Subject of the paper: *W poszukiwaniu zagubionego sensu (Searching for the Lost Sense)*
 22. 34th Week of the Christian Culture in Bydgoszcz, „Wszystkim dawać siebie, aby być dobrym jak chleb”(Giving Oneself Away to All in Order to Be as Good as Bread),

organisers: the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, the City Office in Bydgoszcz, the Diocese of Bydgoszcz, Archikonfraternia Literacka - House in Bydgoszcz, the Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz 3rd-12th of November, 2017, Lubostroń 11th of November, 2017. Subject of the paper: *Rola Jasnej Góry w budzeniu ducha narodowego Polaków (The Role of Jasna Góra in rising of the National Spirit of Poles)*

23. International Conference „W poszukiwaniu prawdy. Od Mikołaja Kopernika do Benedykta XVI” („Searching for the Truth. From Nicolaus Copernicus to Benedict XVI”), organisers: Faculty of Theology at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI, the Scientific Circle Cooperatores Veritatis at Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Toruń 17th of April, 2018, a member of the scientific committee. Subject of the paper: *Powinność prawdy a szacunek do człowieka w perspektywie nauczania Benedykta XVI (Duty of Truth and Respect for the Man in the Perspective of the Teaching of Benedict XVI)*
24. 2nd International Congress of the Movement „Europa Christi” „Wizja Europy w ujęciu św. Jana Pawła II. Jan Paweł II patronem Europy” (“The Vision of Europe in the perspective of St. John Paul II, John Paul II as a Patron of Europe”), organisers: Senate of the Republic of Poland, Foundation Niedziela Media Institute, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, the Movement Myśląc Ojczyznę (Thinking of Fatherland), Warsaw 12th-22nd of October, 2018. Subject of the paper: *Przesłanie Papieża Benedykta XVI nadzieją dla współczesnej Europy (Message of Pope Benedict XVI Being the Hope for the Contemporary Europe)*

Selected lectures and didactic activity:

Lectures:

1. Monographic lectures on pastoral communication, the Pontifical Gregorian University, Rome; 2000-2001
2. Lectures on pastoral theology and social communication in the Clerical Seminar in Bydgoszcz, Faculty of Theology at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań; since 2004 and still
3. Monographic lectures in the Institute of Political Sciences at Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz (The Church and Communication, Basics of Communication); 2005-2006
4. Lectures at the Faculty of the Humanities of Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Introduction to the science of communication and journalism; 2008 – 2010
5. Conducting of the Academy of Leaders, conducting of master's and bachelor's seminars, lectures on HR management, on negotiations and meditation, on sociology, sociology of an organisation, on elements of communication in management, at the Kujawsko-Pomorskie University in Bydgoszcz; since 2008 and still
6. The series of lectures on the subject of modern systems of HR management at the Department of Economy of Selcuk University, Turkey, 2010

7. Lectures during the Weeks of the Christian Culture in Bydgoszcz; 2010, 2017 and 2018

Practice:

1. Practices in pastoral and social communication at the Clerical Seminar in Bydgoszcz, Faculty of Theology at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań; since 2004 and still
2. Practices in the basic elements of sociology and sociological research methods, practices realised as a part of conducting of the Academy of Leaders, practices in elements of communication and dialogue in management, methodology of social research. The Kujawy and Pomorze University in Bydgoszcz; since 2008 and still

Master's and Bachelor's theses:

1. Supervisor of 49 master's theses
2. Supervisor of 15 bachelor's theses

Organisational activity:

1989-1995 – parish vicar and catechist in the Primary School no. 1 and 2 in Strzelno and in the Complex of Agricultural and Veterinary Schools in Września

1992-95 - founder and editor-in-chief of the monthly „Wspólnota” („Community”), issued for the parishes of Września

1993-1994 – Post-graduate Studies in Journalism at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

1995-1996 – press spokesman of the Arch-diocese of Gniezno

1996 - the first director and initiator of „Radio Św. Wojciech” (St. Adalbert Radio) in Gniezno

1995-1996 – editor of the supplement of the weekly „Niedziela” (“Sunday”) in Gniezno

1996-2001 – Studies on social communication in Rome, Gregorian University, Faculty of Social Sciences

1997-1998 – co-operation with CARA (CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE APOSTOLATE) at the George Town University in the United States – joint research on pastoral communication in parishes

2000 – working for the Vatican Committee of the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000 - editor of the Polish edition of the official gazette of the Great Jubilee „Giornale del Pellegrino”

2004-2008 – press spokesman of the Diocese of Bydgoszcz

2004 – diocesan priest of employees of mass media in the Diocese of Bydgoszcz

2007-2010 – co-ordinator of catholic programs in the Polish Television Centre OTV Bydgoszcz, co-creator and church assistant of the catholic program „Horyzont” (Horizon) in TV Bydgoszcz

2012 – Appointment by the Marshal of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province as an expert to the Team preparing the new Strategy for development of Kujawsko-Pomorskie province till the year 2020.

2012 – Nomination for the 5-year period for the position of a Director of Ratzinger's Study Centre of the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI

2012 – Nomination for a member of the Scientific Committee Area di Ricerca in Dottrina Sociale della Chiesa at the Pontifical Lateral University in Rome

2017 – Appointment for the next 5-year period for the position of a Director of Ratzinger's Study Centre of the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI and for the Foundation's representative in the countries of Central and Central-Eastern Europe.

Activity popularising science:

1989-1991 – I founded and conducted the ministry of teachers and the ministry of health service workers in Strzelno in the Holy Trinity parish

1992-1994 – I organised the holiday stay in Września for children and young people from Belarus

1992-1995 – I founded and fulfilled the role of the editor-in-chief of the parish gazette „Wspólnota” (Community). In the first phase, it was the newspaper of St. Casimir the Prince parish church in Września, and then, the gazette of all parishes of Września.

1992-1994 – I took up co-operation with 2 parishes in Belarus in order to assist at ministry and formation of laity

1992-1995 – journeys with young people from Września to Taizé meetings and all-year formation of youth as a part of preparations for international Taizé meetings in Vienna, in Budapest, and in Wrocław.

1994-1995 – series of formation programs as a part of publicist and religious programs presented by the Polish Television Centre in Poznań.

2004 – formation of journalists and workers of mass media as a part of ministry of mass media workers in the Diocese of Bydgoszcz

2005-2008 – co-operation with the City Office in Bydgoszcz in organising of the holiday rest for the young people from Belarus and Ukraine.

2007 – co-operation with the Association for Development of Solec Kujawski in promoting of patriotism

2008-2019 - co-operation with the City Office in Bydgoszcz in programs integrating society

2008-2019 - co-operation with the Marshal's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province in programs integrating society

2008-2019 – organisation of integration picnics for the inhabitants of Fordon district in Bydgoszcz

2010-2011 – the series of programs on the subject of appropriate using of mass media in the Polish Television Centre in Bydgoszcz

2012-2014 – co-operation with the Kujawy and Pomorze University in realisation of the stipend and educational program „Step” for young people from Kazakhstan

2013-2018 – co-operation with Professor F. Łukaszczyk Centre of Oncology in Bydgoszcz in activities referring to oncological prophylactics

Membership in the scientific associations:

Ethics of the Word Association, vice-president of the Disciplinary Panel,

Member of the Scientific Committee Area di Ricerca in Dottrina Sociale della Chiesa, Pontifical Lateran University, Rome.

Director of the Ratzinger Study Centre as a part of the Vatican Foundation J. Ratzinger-Benedict XVI.

Association for Educational Support „Edukacja” (“Education”), Bydgoszcz

Selected prizes and distinctions:

2010 – distinction of the President of Bydgoszcz for scientific achievements and organisation of International Scientific Conferences Etyka w Mediach (Ethics in Media)

2012 – silver medal of the Pontificate of Benedict XVI for the Life-time Contributions to Science and for organisation of the International Scientific Conference Pielgrzymi Prawdy - Pielgrzymi Pokoju (Pilgrims of Truth – Pilgrims of Peace)

2015 – Honourable Mention *Bene Meritus* granted by the Senate of the Kujawy and Pomorze University

2016 – Silver Cross of Merits awarded by the President of the Republic of Poland, Andrzej Duda

2018 – Prize of the Rector of the Kujawy and Pomorze University for organisational and didactic activity, innovative scientific research and scientific co--operation

Ks. Henryk Jan Kuciński