

FROM THE EDITOR

Foreword

“In words we see but the desire, in action lies the power”

Adam Mickiewicz

We would like to present the fourth issue of the *Przegląd Strategiczny (Strategic Review)* (and the first to be published in full in English). The periodical is dedicated to the subject of security and international relations. The papers published here are divided into four thematic sections. The first, “Security”, deals with public health security in crisis situations, non-proliferation of nuclear arms (a case study of India, Pakistan, and North Korea) and energy security – selected alternative energy solutions. The second, “Contemporary Terrorism”, comprises two papers: *The Era of Network Terrorism. The Evolution of the Organisational Structure of the Global Salafi Jihad Movement at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century* and *The Terrorism Virus: Contemporary Traits and Mechanisms*. The third part, “International Relations”, is the most extensive one, including five papers that discuss the following issues: Serbian accession to the European Union, the defense industry in the European Union, Germany after World War II – the crucial frontline in the intelligence services war, national identity in Moldovan politics after 2009, and, finally, the United States as the guarantor of security for the Republic of Korea. The last thematic section, “Academic Theory”, presents two papers, namely *The Development of Social Sciences in the Dissertations of Immanuel Wallerstein – Implications for International Relations Theory* and *Socio-Political Manipulation – Incidental Pathology or Immanent Component of the International Realm?* This issue also contains four reviews of academic publications.

It is our intention to continue publishing our periodical, including papers in English, Spanish and German, in order to disseminate them in the academic circles of Poland, Western Europe and the United States, as well as in European Union institutions and NATO. Therefore, we would like to extend our invitation to all authors interested in publishing their academic papers, reviews, or reports on academic conferences in our periodical. Our editorial standards, accompanied by a selection of previously published papers can be accessed on our website www.studiastrategiczne.amu.edu.pl. We would also like to invite you to cooperate with the Section for Strategic Studies at the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism of Adam Mickiewicz University, which both edits the periodical and is currently involved in three main research projects:

- Domestic and International Aspects of Modern Terrorism;
- Poland’s Security in the 21st Century. Analysis and Diagnosis;
- The European Union’s Approach to the Transformation in Egypt after 2011.

The next issue of the *Strategic Review* is planned to contain several speeches delivered at the Second Polish Congress of Political Science. Held in Poznań from 19–21 September 2012, it was entitled “Poland and Europe versus the Challenges of the Modern World.” The fundamental topics discussed during the Congress included, among other things, existing and expected factors which determine political life at the beginning of the 21st century; challenges and threats to domestic and international security; the role and importance of Poland and the European Union in the international arena; directions of change, both desirable and probable, of the political system in Poland and the EU in the face of new problems; and the role of political science and political research versus globalization, integration, democratization and various radicalisms.

The Second Polish Congress of Political Science was organized by the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań alongside the Polish Political Science Association and the Committee of Political Science of the Polish Academy of Science. Over a thousand experts from various Polish academic and analytical centers took part in the Congress. It was officially opened by Professor Tadeusz Wallas, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism at AMU. The debate was divided into plenary sessions and several dozen panels, some of which concerned the broadly understood topics of strategic studies, e.g.: Poland’s Security in the Early 21st Century, Human Rights in the Modern World, Soft Power in Modern International Relations, Contemporary Armed Conflicts and Humanitarian Crises, and Political Culture in the System of National Security.

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In the analysis of the main disintegration (destabilization) processes that are currently occurring, such as separatism, fundamentalism, terrorism, or the pejorative manifestations of nationalism, a number of similarities and interactions between them can be noted. They are described in detail by the Theory of Interference of Processes (TIP),¹ which comprises the following components:

- 1) **Subjective interference.** This encompasses the mutual influence exerted by components of, say, nationalism and other disintegration tendencies, as exemplified by the relations between the goals of a given nationalist organization and its operational strategy or tactics; or the relations between various terrorist organizations that operate in a given state or region.
- 2) **Objective interference** means that each disintegration process calls for a multifaceted analysis not only in terms of politics, history, ethnicity, and religion, but also taking into consideration sociology, psychology, economy, culture, and so on.
- 3) **Interference of forms** refers to the fact that each disintegration process takes various forms, or variations (e.g. political or economic nationalism, state or non-state terrorism) and that it has evolved, adapting to the changing reality. This may result

¹ Interference is understood as a process of mutual influence exerted by (a) various phenomena (e.g. nationalism and separatism), (b) their components (such as reasons and forms), and (c) the factors impacting on these phenomena and their components (e.g. political and economic circumstances).

in the decline, escalation, or emergence of new types of a given phenomenon (such as escalated cyberterrorism or the decline of anarchist terrorism).

- 4) **Interference of reasons.** This emphasizes the multiple, complex, and mutual relations between individual reasons for separatism, nationalism, terrorism, and so on. The concept of the **motivation triad** is of key importance here, accounting for the three fundamental groups of factors that influence a given disintegration phenomenon. They involve ideological, socio-economic and psychological factors, as well as their mutual relations
- 5) **Interference of consequences.** Interference can also be considered in the context of the consequences brought about by a given disintegration phenomenon. They can have a highly diverse nature, such as material, psychological, social, organizational, legal, military, and political. These are mutually related and occur at an individual, group, or state level.
- 6) **Cause-and-effect interference** means the mutual ‘permeation – complementation’ of the realms of causes and effects of a given disintegration phenomenon. This means that the factor that causes, for example, fundamentalism (such as an ethnic conflict) can also result from fundamentalism. It is also possible that the same factor, such as lack of tolerance, is both a cause and an effect of several different disintegration phenomena, such as fundamentalism, separatism, and terrorism.
- 7) **Research interference** assumes that each disintegration process can be analyzed on the basis of a common research tool, for instance a **four-element matrix** comprising the following:
 - the object(s) of analysis that conducts a separatist, terrorist, or other activity;
 - the analyzed territory;
 - the reasons – external and internal factors influencing the phenomenon under analysis;
 - the consequences of terrorism, separatism, and so on.
- 8) **Interference of the environment.** Various determinants influence individual disintegration phenomena. They can be divided into endogenous/internal ones (e.g. the political or socio-economic situation in a given territory), and exogenous/external ones (e.g. globalization or the global credit crunch and its aftermath).
- 9) **Horizontal interference** means that each territory (region) that has witnessed an instance of separatism, nationalism or terrorism can constitute the embers for its further escalation. This partially refers to the avalanche effect, or the effect of waves, indicated by Samuel Huntington with respect to the escalation of democratic or anti-democratic trends.
- 10) **Integrating or disintegrating interference.** On the one hand, terrorism, separatism or nationalism can have a disintegrating function, leading to divisions and antagonizing certain social or territorial structures and bringing about all the consequences of tolls on humans, material damage, escalated tension, wars, conflicts, and so on. On the other hand, the analyzed phenomena can also play an integrating function, as is the case when they unite entities threatened by nationalism or separatism, such as states, nations or individuals. Another example of the integrating function involves the ‘unification’ of entities that support or apply terrorist, fundamentalist or separatist activity. This encompasses a broad scope of activities, ranging from grouping

nationalists or separatists around certain ideas or institutions to the cooperation of organizations.

The Theory of Interference of Processes comes in useful, among other things, when investigating various phenomena that pose a danger to domestic or international security. It can also be applied for the analysis of other processes, for example globalization or integration, economic, psychological, or mathematical mechanisms. By this token, it can provide a foundation for their better description and therefore for their understanding and forecasting, in line with the maxim: “In words we see but the desire, in action lies the power”.

Sebastian Wojciechowski