

## **SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

### **1. Elżbieta Posłuszna**

#### **2. Academic Diplomas and Degrees**

##### **Doctorate:**

1994-1998 Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Graduate School for Social Research), 2001; I received the title of Doctor of Philosophy in Humanities on October 18, 2000 on the base of a dissertation entitled "The Problem of Revaluing the Values in Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy."

##### **Master's Degrees:**

1991-1995 University of Lodz, Faculty of Philosophy and History; specialty: philosophy (five-year stationary studies); the date of receiving the title of Master of Arts in Philosophy: October 27, 1995.

1986-1992 University of Lodz, Faculty of Philology; specialty: Polish Philology (five-year stationary studies); the date of receiving the title of Master of Arts in Philology: June 22, 1992.

#### **3. Information on Professional Employment**

Since October 1, 2001 till now – Assistant Professor; Warsaw University of Life Sciences, the Faculty of Social Sciences

Since October 1, 2006 to February 1, 2007 – Lecturer; National Defense University of Warsaw

Since October 1, 2001 to October 1, 2005 – Assistant Professor; Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities, the Faculty of Humanities (the Chair of the History of Political Thought)

Since October 1, 2004 to January 31, 2005 – Lecturer; University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw

Since October 1, 2004 to October 1, 2005 – Lecturer; the Bogdan Jański Academy in Warsaw

Since October 1, 1997 to October 1, 2001 – Assistant Lecturer; the Pomeranian University in Słupsk, the Institute of Philosophy

#### **4. Academic Accomplishments**

a) **Title of the accomplishment**

I. Creation of the first in Poland and in the world complex conception of ecoextremism (based on the resentment theory, networks theory, and leaderless resistance theory), which is a useful tool not only to characterize this phenomenon, but also to identify the main forms of threats related to it, including their specificity and significance for politics and security. The conception points also at the transformations desirable in fighting terrorism (including ecoterrorism) through the prism of the function that hierarchically organized forces should have in it – the army, police (it may serve important practical goals – working out the means of counteracting the development of cyber-terrorism and the tools with the help of which one could more efficiently, than today, fight against its most dangerous manifestations) – the monograph *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives* published in Polish (the first scientific monograph on ecoextremism in the world; second in the world on ecoterrorism)

II. A detailed analysis of the single-issue terrorism phenomenon (terrorism of narrow field of conflict), creating theoretical foundations for the assessment of the risk pertinent to its proliferation and the evaluation of the contemporary developmental potential of the chosen forms of activism that are part of it from the perspective of the dangers for national and international security – a monograph, published in English, entitled *Single-Issue Terrorism* (it is the first monograph on that topic in the world; it broadens and complements my earlier research on extremism and ecological terrorism by discussing new phenomena)

b) **Author, title, year of publication, publishing house:**

Re. I. Elżbieta Pośluszna, *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, 2012, (the habilitation thesis).

Re. II. Elżbieta Pośluszna (in collaboration with Jacek Pośluszny), *Single-Issue Terrorism*, [book published in English], Warszawa: Youround Publishing, 2013.

Also other two monographs and a number of articles listed in the index of publications directly related to the aforementioned accomplishments.

c) **Description of the academic goal of the aforementioned books and articles and the reached results, including their potential usage:**

My academic work is dedicated to the problems of terrorism and extremism, which recently have become exceptionally significant in security studies. The most important result of my research is a monograph on the problems of ecological extremism entitled *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives* (which was published in October 2012 in the academic publishing house Scholar<sup>1</sup>). I attempt, in this book, to describe and explain the origin and nature of the ecological extremism phenomenon (in the

---

<sup>1</sup> The book will be probably published also in English next year in an American academic publishing house Elsevier (it has been tentatively accepted for the publication).

subject literature it is usually considered in a more narrow “non-ideological” perspective, and hence it is often called ecoterrorism<sup>2</sup>), and to assess the threats related to its development. (The high degree of the perils pertinent to ecoterrorism is confirmed by the fact that among 112 attacks carried out in the United States and classified as terrorism by the FBI 57 were carried out by the groups or individuals motivated by environmental or animal rights ideology; in May 2001, the President of the FBI called ecoterrorist groups – the Animal Liberation Front and the Earth Liberation Front “the most extreme element in the United States”). The research the monograph is based on I carried out, i.a. under the research grant entitled “Single-Issue Terrorism” – project no. O N116 311538 financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (and later by the National Center of Research and Development) realized from March 2010 to September 2012. The project was evaluated within social sciences (in the section of the problems of security and defense).

Ecoterrorism (or broader, taking into account the ideological perspective – ecoextremism) is a significant part of the so-called single-issue terrorism or special interest terrorism, which recently has been recognized in the subject literature as one of the most serious threats for the safety of the “Western Civilization” countries. This kind of terrorism (where, apart from environmental and animal rights terrorism, one may include also pro-life terrorism, anti-globalization terrorism, terrorism of gene-technology opponents, or anarcho-individualistic terrorism – the subject of my current research interests) differs from other forms of terrorism because it does not aim at introducing broad socio-political (revolutionary) changes but at solving one single case. Single-issue terrorism is the main topic of my research. I address it in 3 monographs and 28 scientific articles and 14 academic conference presentations. The remaining 20 articles and 1 monograph as well as 9 conference presentations I dedicated to psychology, pedagogy and philosophy of security (which are however closely related to the main current of my research), and the rest to other, not directly security-oriented issues). The most important result of my research on single-issue terrorism is a monograph entitled *Single-Issue Terrorism*, which was published in English in September 2013. In that book I take up on, among other things, the evaluation of the risk related to the development of some forms of activism classified as single-issue terrorism and I attempt to assess their actual developmental potential in the perspective of the threats for national and international security.

In my research dedicated to ecoterrorism, which final result is the aforementioned monograph entitled *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives* I try to answer the question in what direction terrorist activities of the ecological movement’s radical wings will evolve (whether it is possible to determinate some relatively constant developmental tendencies in that evolution). The answer to such formulated research problem required reaching four closely related to each other goals:

1. showing the mechanisms governing the functioning of the ecological movement’s extremist wings,
2. identifying its main developmental tendencies on the tactical and organizational levels,

---

<sup>2</sup> The term “ecoterrorism” is used to describe the activities of groups like the Animal Liberation Front, Earth First!, the Earth Liberation Front, the Animal Rights Militia, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, which in defense of animals or the natural environment carry out various acts of indirect violence (sabotage) or direct violence (attacks on people). Among the most common techniques of those groups are: arson, equipment destruction, sinking ships, bomb attacks, battery, poisoning food products in supermarkets (with rodenticides), sending letters containing razors supposedly infected with the HIV virus, murder threats, murder (lone wolves: Theodore Kaczynski, - the Unabomber, Volkert van der Graaf).

3. recognizing the factors responsible for a rapid (in the last quarter of the century) increase of direct and indirect violence from their side,
4. answering the question which of the radical wings of the ecological movement (animal rights or environmental) and in what conditions may radicalize its activities in the future.

The combination of the above goals indicates that my research is of both, explanatory and prognostic nature. I attempt to demonstrate and explain the origin and nature of the described phenomena and processes and to formulate prognosis for the future.

In the subject literature the activities of the extremist groups defending animal rights (the Animal Liberation Front, the Animal Rights Militia, Justice Department) and those fighting for protection and restoration of the natural environment (Earth First!, the Earth Liberation Front, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society) are often considered jointly and called “ecoterrorism,” “ecological terrorism,” “environmental terrorism.” Such an approach is justified by the fact that many organizations of the two types closely cooperate with one another because the goals they want to reach are in many aspects convergent. The similitude of the goals does not mean that there is a convergence in the way they act. Animal rights groups apart from sabotage actions (arson, equipment and machine destruction, etc.) are willing to use direct violence, i.e. such which targets people (usually battery, injuring, threats, contamination or poisoning food products in supermarkets and violence threats), whereas environmental groups usually limit themselves to some relatively mild forms of indirect violence that targets “non-natural” objects (ecological sabotage, also known as monkeywrenching or ecotage). The difference in approach towards violence has, in my opinion, its source in the differences of ideological nature, as well as, in a different perception of threats (from a “hostile outside world”) and possibility of “fixing” the state of affairs they stand against.

It should be noted that so far environmental groups<sup>3</sup> have not usually attacked human beings (at least there is no credible evidence for that) and that they have considered abandoning actions that could bring about any risk for human life or health (the so-called “lone wolves” are an exception). The reason for such a state of affairs lies, as I tried to demonstrate, in the accepted by those groups philosophical worldview called “deep ecology,” according to which, life is sacred and all beings that belong to the world of nature (both animate and inanimate) have the same right to existence and to realize their own individual developmental forms. According to the proponents of that worldview, killing or destroying “natural” beings is permitted (i.e. morally justified) only when it serves fulfilling the elementary vital needs; in other cases it deserves moral condemnation. Such an attitude towards the world of nature implies certain behavior also towards humans. For the advocates of deep ecology also the human beings, being a part of nature (even if they destroy and devastate it), have the right to life and physical integrity. It is also worthwhile to turn the attention to yet another worldview element of the radical environmental groups, namely, the belief that nature is not just a regular collection of animate and inanimate beings but a biogenic whole that possesses a higher moral value, than the individuals it is composed of. The thesis of such kind may induce the supposition that if human actions definitely and directly do not endanger nature in its entirety but merely bring harm to some of its parts (which, according to deep ecologists, do not possess full autonomous moral value), it can be expected (or at least hoped for) that environmental organizations will use such forms of persuasion that would not endanger human life and

---

<sup>3</sup> Understood as relatively ideologically and structurally coherent organizational formation, contrary to the groups built according to the “leaderless resistance” model.

physical integrity. However, the situation may change in the occurrence of a serious ecological crisis that would pose a significant threat to not only some parts of ecosystem but nature in its entirety. It should be noted that although such a threat is growing, the idea when it reaches a critical point is an issue of subjective opinion. It may happen that such a crisis will be prevented (it is in the interest of the whole humankind, not only of its part that possesses ecological sensibility), and thus a radicalization of activities of environmental groups will not occur. There is also a pessimistic scenario that is plausible enough to be taken into account. The crisis may be growing and radical ecologists may eventually come to the conclusion that the only way to save the Mother Earth are direct actions targeting people. Such a scenario seems probable – especially because there are certain claims, within the deep ecology worldview, that support it, e.g. biogenic holism. What could be the nature of such actions? Are there beyond ideological factors influencing the increase of environmental radicalism, or are there other elements of the deep ecology worldview (I do believe so), which may convince ecological extremist to radicalize their actions and in result to use violence towards people. These are questions I have tried to answer in the aforementioned monograph on the basis, of course, of a detailed analysis of source materials.

Contrary to environmental extremist groups, which have, so far, avoided attacking people, groups fighting for animal rights have more than once demonstrated that in defense of their ideals they are able to use various forms of direct violence. It should be also noted that violence targeting people has escalated during last couple of years. Searching for the reasons for such a state of affairs, one has to turn, in my opinion, also to the worldview assumptions (although not only). It should be noted that contrary to environmental groups, which consider “well-being” of the biotic whole as the highest moral good, in the case of the animal rights movement we deal not with holistic but individual placing of moral value. A characteristic feature of animal rights activism (animal liberationism) is what may be called “individual approach,” and what is expressed by the conviction that life and well-being of individuals (including animals) has the priority – a person has the right to defend them even if it may be necessarily related to damaging the welfare of ecological community he or she is a part of. Moral value is ascribed here, first of all, to individuals, which are, according to the animal rights defenders, all living beings that are able to feel pleasure and suffering, and hence have “interests” (they believe human beings and animals are such beings). Killing morally significant individuals (possessing full moral value) is treated here as the largest crime that should be firmly and with might and main opposed. It is probably not an accident that in the radical animal rights fighters’ writings and testimonies the situation of animals (especially those bred on farms and in laboratories) is often compared to the situation of the prisoners of the concentration camps during the Second World War. Such comparisons are often accompanied by pugnacious rhetoric and depreciation of those who are blamed for the current state of affairs (those performing vivisection, farmers, meat consumers), as well as, creating the “executioner-victim” opposition, which usually leads to the increase of radicalism. It should be noted that in the set of views characteristic for animal liberationism there is no belief that life as such is sacred (as environmental radicals believe it is). In the case of extremist animal rights defenders the increase of radicalism seems to be a simple consequence of ideological assumptions (with the lack of ideological limiting factors). It does not however determinate scenarios of the animal rights activism and the future of the movement itself. This is why it is so important to draw its developmental possibilities on the base of beyond-ideological elements. This is exactly what I have tried to do in my monograph.

Attitude towards violence is not, of course, something that is set forever (for ideology, as well as the method of evaluation undergo constant changes and modifications). In certain conditions environmental groups may show the same, or even bigger readiness to use direct violence, and the animal rights ones may limit themselves to using indirect violence and some mild forms of direct violence (in my opinion, only the full fulfilment of their postulates may effectively eliminate the latter). This is why it is so important to work out possible developmental scenarios on the basis of the ideological premises, methods used so far, organizational transformations, general developmental tendencies in the activities of secret groups (of various sort), socio-political situation.

There are no doubts that pro-ecological violence, both indirect and direct, is neither a marginal phenomenon, nor a declining one. It is enough to look at the statistics. The number of attacks grows constantly. (In 1985-1995 there were only 9 attacks in the United States but already 48 in 1995-2005. General number of crimes carried out by radical ecologists in the United States from 1979 to 2008 amounts to, according to the FBI, around 2000, and their joint cost is evaluated for \$110 million. Those statistics refer, of course, only to the USA and do not take into account smaller attacks of vandalism or minor violence acts on people. It seems not plausible that the number of sabotage actions should decrease in the nearest future. One should take into account rather the opposite, especially due to the fact that during last twenty years we have dealt with constant broadening of the scope of goals of the extremist ecological organizations. Today, those organizations do not limit themselves only to attacking the firms responsible for deforestation, ski resorts, high-voltage lines or laboratories, where experiments on animals are carried out. More and more often large corporations, private homes, SUVs become the subject of attacks, but also (what is relatively new tendency) various symbols of capitalism. (For many radical ecologists liberation of the Earth has become closely related to abolishing capitalism and social liberation, and a method to make it happen is supposed to be not slow reforms but a revolutionary spurt preceded by mass attacks on elements of capitalist system). In my research on "ecological extremism" I put forward a hypothesis that in quite near future violence of ecological (animal rights and environmental) nature will undergo further escalation and will become more radical. Verification of that hypothesis required a detailed research on the basis of the analysis of source materials (on the ideology, the approach towards the opponents, strategy, working methods, far-reaching plans), internal dynamic of the movements themselves, group activity (mainly in the Internet), as well as, taking into account the socio-political and cultural changes that have occurred within broadly understood Western civilization.

It should be underlined that ecological extremism (including ecoterrorism) that originally developed in Great Britain and the United States (then in several countries of Western Europe) has become, in time, a global problem. So far, in Poland, the cases of breaking the law of terrorist nature and motivated by ecological reasons occur rather seldom. The most spectacular attack of that nature took place at night on September 27/28, 2002, when the Polish branch of the Animal Rights Militia (ARM) put fire to three tractors with refrigerated trailers that belonged to a contractor of the Drobimex-Heinz company, on the grounds of which, in Szczecin, the attack took place. The loss arising from the arson was evaluated for PLN 200 000. The group sent also an anonymous Email to the editorial board of the *Głos Szczeciński* newspaper, where it informed that during the commotion happening due to the fire 30 chicken were contaminated with a chemical substance, and that those chicken are probably already on sale. Occasional occurrence of attacks does not mean that there is a lack of ideological and social base for radical ecological actions. Such a base has existed for a long time. The evidence for it may be the number of Web-pages

being opened, as well as, of published leaflets dedicated to the ideology and strategy of ecological direct actions (both, sabotage and terrorist). It is not likely that the activities of that nature are the result of merely temporary fascination of a small group of enthusiasts. Ecological extremism is a phenomenon of international (almost global) nature. Hence, at any moment it may become a problem for the countries, where it has not developed to a degree that it would become the subject of interest and actions for the services responsible for counter fighting ideologically and politically motivated violence. Poland is one such countries; it is closely linked – culturally, socially, politically, and economically, with the countries, where the phenomenon of ecological extremism develops most intensively. Knowing the history, strategy and the conditioning of actions of the extremist and terrorist ecological groups in other countries one is able to anticipate in what direction and with what intensity it will develop in Poland.

I wish to emphasize that so far (i.e. till the publication of my monograph) no complex conception (both in Poland and abroad) has been created, on account of which one could perform an analysis of threats stemming from the phenomenon of ecoterrorism. Nobody has also tried to grasp that phenomenon in the context of other phenomena and processes (globalization, netwars or the development of new communication technologies). In the up-to-date few studies on ecoterrorism the focus is put mainly on recognition and description of isolated elements of that phenomenon (e.g. on methods used by particular groups, organizational development, beliefs of particular groups, or their relations with legal organizations). There has been no attempt however to create a holistic grasp, i.e. such which would allow to embrace and analyze mutual relations and links among the particular components, e.g. in none of the available studies on ecological terrorism a very important, in my opinion, issue of the influence of the particular ideological elements on the strategy of actions. Also, there are just a few studies, which tried to assess the future security threats coming from the side of extremist environmental and animal rights groups (there are just several articles in English on that topic). Those, which address it stop at a “safe” and, I believe, rather simplified claim that because environmental groups have not, so far, used direct violence (targeting humans), and animal rights groups have used it in limited scope, that state of affairs will not change in the future. That claim does not have to be necessarily true. As I tried to demonstrate in my monograph, some ideological elements (holistic vs. individualistic placement of values, biocentric egalitarianism vs. egalitarianism as referring to “sentient beings”) may cause that in certain situations (growing ecological crisis, abandoning the anthropocentric perspective) the potential of radicalism of the environmental and animal rights groups will alter (in case of animal rights groups it may even lead to an open and total rejection of the officially proclaimed principle of not harming people; in case of environmental groups it may lead to actions aiming at elimination of the human species in its entirety). I have tried to scrutinize those elements in my research and to build, on that basis, adequate prognoses.

Recognition and isolating the elements responsible for a rapid (in the last quarter of the century) increase of direct and indirect violence in the conflicts that have generated ecological extremism was a significant element of my research on the mechanisms governing this type of extremism. The answers on the questions what factors had a cardinal influence on radicalization of the activities of environmental and animal rights social movements’ extremist wings, and how one can prevent the exacerbating of the conflicts they are involved in, required carrying out detailed analyzes of the historical development of those movements, and in particular, their radical wings. An exceptionally essential element of those analyzes was a thorough examination of: the evolution of the methods employed by the extremist and terrorist groups (the Animal Liberation Front, Earth First!,

the Earth Liberation Front, the Animal Rights Militia, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Justice Department), the strategy of leaderless resistance, the strategy of “lone wolves” (using the example of Volkert van der Graaf and Theodore Kaczynski – the Unabomber), the role of new in the development of activities of the terrorist extremist groups, and the way they have been waged netwars – on the basis of a chain, knot, multi-channel, or hybrid structure. In my research I also try to show and explain how the development of new organizational forms stimulated by the development of new communication technologies (especially the Internet) has led to the creation of a few types of network ties (that play an essential role in fighting against a hierarchically organized opponent): 1. in the area of direct actions (terrorist activity) – the multi-channel network (based on close relationships among the most active activists) and beyond-network leaderless resistance (which basis are independent activities of anonymous cells linked only on the ideological level); 2. in the area of information flows – the multi-knot (on the basis of the webpages that are the source for dissemination of ideas) and the multi-channel network (a network of interpersonal Internet contacts). Considerations of that type (until now never undertaken in the world) have a significant importance for the development of security studies. For, it is possible to work out, on their basis, efficient methods of fighting against the threats arising at the tactical and organizational level from the side of new terrorist formations (not only those who act on account of ecological motivation).

A very important element of my research in the area of the threats related to the development of new communication technologies was the analysis of offensive actions in the digital space – cyberterrorism (especially the attacks using botnets) and the role of the more and more common tactics of using modern swarming (which may be defined as seemingly amorphous but in reality structuralized and coordinated strategic way of attacking, from all over, a certain point or points by a constant pulsation of power and/or fire, both, from the internal and external positions – it should be noted that this kind of swarming considerably differs from traditional swarming (usually described by military theoreticians in relation to the doctrine of network-centric warfare) in regard to the feature of the attacked target, the character of the ties among the individuals taking part in it, and the way those individuals coordinate their actions). The aim of this analysis was to come up with the desired directions for the transformations of the methods used in fighting terrorism (including ecoterrorism) through the prism of the function the hierarchically organized forces should fulfil – the armed forces, the police (it may, I believe, serve important practical goals – creating the means of counteracting the development of ecological extremism and terrorism, as well as, the tools, with the help of which, it will be possible to more efficiently eliminate its most dangerous manifestations). A very important role in establishing those directions played the analysis of a broader socio-political context (especially cultural, social and mentality changes), in which radical ecological movements have developed – a progressive loss of control over the economy by national states, growing importance of the non-state, globally connected actors, the appearance of the Internet society, annihilation of cultural differences.

My research related to ecological terrorism and extremism (and broader single-issue terrorism), although clearly concentrated on the problems of security, has also an interdisciplinary dimension. It was carried out both, in the domain of security studies, and in the domain of philosophy, political sciences, sociology and history. The basis for the philosophical research were the ideologies and beliefs laying at the foundations of ecoextremism. Its goal was to establish which of their elements (and under what conditions) may have a direct influence on radicalization of actions, and which may obstruct them. Research of this type required actuating the phenomenological approach (a

phenomenological description, based on the rules of eidetic reduction, of the examined object plays here an important role), the logical-linguistic method (in particular semantic analysis, explanatory and regulatory description, transposition, and reconstruction), and the hermeneutic method (decoding the text sources in the light of their appropriate context: social, moral, and ideological). In the domain of political sciences and sociology (especially in regard to the organizational structures and strategy of activities) the most important was the comparative analysis related to both, the particular organizations (comparison of individual organizations and their types), and to individuals (e.g. the case study comparing the activities of two lone wolves – Volkert van der Graaf and Theodore Kaczynski), the behavioral method (based on indirect, implicit, non-categorized observation), and the qualitative methods (especially non-structured interview). The historical research is based mainly on the genetic method (e.g. the attempt to grasp the cause and effect relations linking early environmental ideologies and activities with the contemporary ecological extremism).

In my opinion, research on terrorism and extremism (including ecoterrorism and ecoextremism, and broader, single-issue terrorism) does not have to be only of cognitive nature, but it may, or even should focus, in longer perspective, on creating efficient philosophy of battling it. Acquiring proper knowledge and formulating right claims about the essence of the interesting to me phenomena and their developmental directions (what I have tried to achieve in my research), allows to, I believe, work out an adequate conception of the risk, as well as, to develop and enhance paradigms for actions enabling the reduction of the scope and scale of the dangerous phenomena. These paradigms, in turn, do not have to come down to actions of typical anti-terrorist nature (catching and “elimination” of the members of criminal groups), which are considered, in this research work, to be not very effective (due to the fact that the majority of extremist groups have abandoned organizational structures and exchanged them for the model of leaderless resistance). Those actions (legal, political and psycho-educational) should be, above all, preventive and allow to fight terrorism at its origins, before it is able to generate its most radical currents and options of actions.

During my research work on terrorism and extremism I tried to consult the results of my analyses with scientists from other countries. In July 2006 I received a month-long research scholarship from the Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst Foundation (DAAD). I carried out the research under the scientific supervision of Prof. Wolfram Högbe from July 2006 to August 2006 at the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Bonn (Germany). During my stay at the university in Bonn, apart the research resulting from the approved research schedule, which concentrated upon resentment (which was the basis for my later considerations about the psychology of radical activities – especially those which are included in single-issue terrorism) and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century ideologies (anarchism, racism, fascism, ecologism) that are the source of radical social movements, I also spent my time searching for and analyzing the literature on the extremism and terrorism theories. The search-query research and the consultations with the scientists working on those problems turned out to be extremely helpful later – especially during constructing the theory of ecological extremism. I currently collaborate with two researchers working on terrorism: Michael Fredholm (Stockholm International Program for Central Asian Studies, Sweden) and Miroslav Mareš (Masaryk University, Czech Republic). The collaboration has resulted, so far, in writing an article entitled “Environmental-Extremist and Animal Rights Single Issue Perpetrators” (written with Miroslav Mareš), which will be published in a monograph entitled *Lone Wolf Terrorism. Past Experience, Future Outlook, and Response Strategies*. One-month research and

teaching fellowship that I did from May 1 to June 1, 2013 at the Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia, Faculty of Command and Naval Operations has had a significant importance for organizing and clarifying many issues related to security (in the context of my interest in terrorism).

A measurable result of my research on the issues of ecoterrorism and single-issue terrorism are the following publications:

Monographs:

1. *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, 2012.
2. *Extremism and Terrorism in the Abortion Conflict*, Warszawa: FreeDomKsiążki, 2012.
3. *Single-Issue Terrorism*, Warszawa: Youround Publishing, 2013 (book published in English; available i.a. at [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)).

Articles:

1. "Freedom at All Costs – Introduction to the Research on Anarchist Terrorism," article accepted for publication to a quarterly published journal *Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe* (No. 28, 2013).
1. "The Security of the Maritime Traffic in the Perspective of the Threats Created by Single Issue Terrorism," article accepted for publication in *Logistyka*, No. 6, 2013, s. 401-410.
2. "Environmental-extremist and Animal Rights Single Issue Perpetrators," the article will be published in 2013 in the monograph entitled *Lone Wolf Terrorism. Past Experience, Future Outlook, and Response Strategies*.
3. "Typological Aspects of Single Issue Terrorism," *Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Obrony Narodowej*, No. 4 (89), 2012 (article published in Polish and English, pp. 232-241, and 321-332).
4. "Anonymity as Seen from the Security Research Perspective" (article published in English), *Journal of Scientific Publications: Language, Individual & Society*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2012, pp. 60-64.
5. "Leaderless Terrorism" (article published in English), digital publication [in:] *Conference Proceedings - 12th International Scientific Conference: "International Relations 2011 - Contemporary Issues of World Economics and Politics*, Bratislava: Vydavateľstvo EKONÓM, 2011, pp. 865-870.
6. "Single-Issue Terrorism. Introduction to Analyses," in: Mariusz Kubiak, Mirosław Minkina (eds.), *Wojna o pokój. Rywalizacja, spory, konflikty i wojny we współczesnym świecie*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczo-Humanistycznego w Siedlcach 2011, pp. 349-357.
7. "Extreme Stage of the Abortion Conflict. Could the American Scenario Play Itself Out in Poland?" (article published in English), digital publication [in:] *Conference Proceedings - 11th International Scientific Conference: International Relations 2010 - Contemporary Issues of World Economics and Politics*, Bratislava: Vydavateľstvo EKONÓM 2011, pp. 606-623; traditional publication in: *Transformacje. An International Journal. Special Issue on Learning to Understand and Respond to*

- Change*, L.W. Zacher, D. Marinova T. Mhjabeen (eds.), 2010, No. 3-4 (66-67), pp. 334-352.
8. "The Nets of Hatred," *Kwartalnik Bellona*, 2010, No. 1, pp. 39-45.
  9. "The Main Ideas of Environmental Extremism," *Studia Polityczne*, 2010, No. 25, pp. 33-52.
  10. "Extremism in Defense of Animals. The Case of the Animal Liberation Front," *Studia Polityczne*, 2009, No. 23, pp. 221-249.
  11. "H@tred Globalised. The Problem of Net Warfare from the Perspective of the Information Revolution of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," in: G. Piwnicki, S. Mrozowska (ed.), *Jednostka-społeczeństwo-państwo wobec megatrendów współczesnego świata*, Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 2009, pp. 488-494.
  12. "Anti-Abortion Extremism" [article published in English], *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego*, 2008, pp. 229-237.
  13. "Leaderless Resistance and Netwars in the Activities of the Radical Wings of Ecological Movement," *Przegląd Politologiczny*, 2008, No. 3, pp. 129-142.
  14. "Ecoterrorism," [in:] *Słownik Bioetyczny*, Mariusza Ciszka (ed.), Warszawa: Polskie Towarzystwo Filozoficzne, 2008, pp. 77-78.
  15. "Worldview Conflicts of Western Civilization – Extremism in the Fight Over Abortion," [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe a bezpieczeństwo państwa*, Cezariusz Skuzy, Wiesław Wróblewski (eds.), Vol. 2, Szczecin: Wydawnictwo Print Group, 2007, pp. 281-295.
  16. "Animals and Their People. A Short History of the Animal Rights Activism," *Kultura i Społeczeństwo*, 2007, No. 1 (Komitet Socjologii, Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN), pp. 189-204.
  17. "Extremist Ecological Movements. History, Strategy, Ideology," *Wrocławskie Studia Polityczne*, 2007, No. 8 (Instytut Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego), pp. 92-106.
  18. "Extremism in Animal Defense. The Sources of Inspiration," [in:] *Terroryzm - anatomia zjawiska*, Krzysztof Liedel (ed.), Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Scholar, 2006, pp. 146-165.
  19. "In Defense of Life, Animals and the Environment. Single-issue Terrorism at the Turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," in: Krzysztof Kowalczyk, Wiesław Wróblewski (eds.), *Terroryzm. Globalne wyzwanie*, Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 2006, pp. 127-145.
  20. "Violence and Ecology," [in:] *Katastrofy naturalne i cywilizacyjne. Terroryzm współczesny. Aspekty polityczne, społeczne i ekonomiczne*, Marian Żuber (ed.), Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Oficerskiej Wojsk Lądowych im. gen. Tadeusza Kościuszki, 2006, pp. 163-174.
  21. "Worldview-Based Terrorism of Narrow Field of Conflict vs. Deep Ecology," [in:] *Aktualny stan bioetyki i ekologii w Polsce i na świecie*, Józef Jaroń (ed.), Siedlce: Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, pp. 95-114.
  22. "Green Wrath. About Earth First!" [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo człowieka wobec współczesnych i przyszłych wyzwań*, Jan Dębowski (ed.), Siedlce: Wydawnictwo ODN, 2005, pp. 256-263.

23. "Ecological Fundamentalism of Earth First!" in: Józef Jaroń (ed.), *Ekofilozofia, bioetyka, etyka biznesu. Aktualne problemy współczesności*, Siedlce: Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, 2004, pp. 15-26.
24. "Eath First! Strategy and Ideology," *Państwo i Społeczeństwo*, 2004, Vol. 4, No. 2, (Krakowska Szkoła Wyższa), pp. 115-126.
25. "Radical Dimension of Deep Ecology," *Ruch Filozoficzny*, 2004, Vol. LXI, No. 2, (Instytut Filozofii UMK), pp. 261-273.
26. "Green Extremism. Violence in Defense of the Natural Environment," in: Jan Dębowski (ed.), *Bezpieczeństwo i wolność jako kategorie kulturowe i społeczne*, Siedlce: Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej, pp.219-231.
27. "Mother Earth's True Children. Introductory Essay in the Issue of Eco-Terrorism," *Kultura i Społeczeństwo*, No. 4, pp. 47-61.

Apart from terrorism and extremism, the notion of resentment<sup>4</sup> has always been the subject of my scientific interest; the notion that, in my opinion, is a key to understand the sources of ideologically motivated violence (that fact was pointed at by other extremism and terrorism researchers, i.a. Lauren Langman, Douglas Morris, Harvey Kushner, Roger Scruton). I began the research on resentment already in the 1990s (in the area of philosophy). It resulted with, i.a. a doctoral dissertation entitled "The Problem of Revaluing the Values in Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy" (I addressed there the conception of resentimental revaluing of values). Owing to the fact that the foundations of the resentment theory were formulated mainly by German researchers, I decided to carry out thorough studies on this phenomenon in that country. I was able to do that thanks to the following research fellowships:

from February 1996 to March 1996 – research fellowship: Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Bonn; founder: Gemeinschaft für Wissenschaft und Kultur Austausch in Mittel- und Osteuropa (GFPS);

from October 1993 to July 1994 – scholarship: Ruhr-Universität; founder: Tempus Utrecht Network Program (Tempus);

from July 1993 to September 1993 – scholarship: Albert-Ludwigs-Universität in Freiburg; founder: Gemeinschaft für Wissenschaft und Kultur in Mittel- und Osteuropa (GFPS).

The research on resentment (that I have analyzed mainly in the perspective of security studies, but also in the psychological, political, and philosophical perspectives) I carried out most intensely in 2006-2008 under the financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education research project entitled "The Problem of Resentment from the Educational Perspective" (grant no. N107 004 31/0708). The result of this research was creating theoretical foundations for linking the conception of resentment with different forms of political violence (above all with terrorism). What was significant in my research was unveiling the relationships between resentment and wide-range terrorism (revolutionary terrorism), as well as, demonstrating why in terrorism aiming at solving one issue (single-issue terrorism – narrow-range terrorism) it occurs relatively seldom – it does

---

<sup>4</sup> Resentiment may be, generally speaking, defined as arising from the experience of one's own inferiority an enduring psychological state (shaped by strong feelings of enviousness, jealousy, striving for revenge), in which occurs an adulteration (revaluing) of values perceived earlier (i.e. before the act of adulteration) by the resentimental agent as worthy of the highest desire. The adulteration itself involves a depreciation of the desired but unobtainable for the agent values and glorification of those, which he or she feels destined to (due to possessing certain features).

not play the key role in the creation of the readiness for violence. Resentment, in my opinion, is that mental power that forces individuals and groups to overcome, in the name of preserving the identity and positive self-image, the conformist fear and become that what they would like to be – the only and real creators of values and communal sense. Reaching for violence is in their case a way of dealing with both, appearing doubts in regard to the ultimate validation of the chosen values, and resistance of the world reluctant to those values. For the essence of resentment is striving for revaluing values – to depreciate the existing values and establish the new (resentimental) ones, it has to be at the basis of those actions that aim at total social transformations, and therefore at the basis of the actions of the groups representing wide-range (revolutionary) terrorism. It should be noted that the extremist “single-issue groups” do not endeavor to introduce such changes. By dint of the fact that both kinds of terrorism have essentially different character, they also should be treated differently, and in consequence, two different ways of fighting them should be worked out. That kind of claims I used, i.a. in writing my book *Ecological Extremism. The Sources, Manifestations, Perspectives* (especially the chapter entitled “Extremism. Theoretical Approach”).

My research on resentment has not been limited only to creating tools allowing for explication of political violence. I have analyzed this phenomenon also from the point of view of psychology, pedagogy, and philosophy of security. In that research I have tried to establish: what is the essence of the phenomenon (in that matter I used, i.a. the conclusions reached by Friedrich Nietzsche – the creator of the resentment theory, Max Scheler, Max Weber, Leon Wurmser), what usually generates resentment (what are its social, psychological sources, what kind of depreciation generates it most often), what conditions may lead to the radicalization of its forms and manifestations, and finally, when the emotions related to resentment induce reaching for violence or various forms of self-destruction. Analyzes of that kind are, in my opinion, essential for understanding many contemporary phenomena, such as extremism, nihilism, fundamentalism, fanaticism, or the phenomenon of school massacres.

The conclusions I have reached in my overall research on resentment I have used in the following publications:

#### Monographs:

*Hatred, Nihilism, the Culture at the Edge. Friedrich Nietzsche on the Gains and Dangers Related to the Transformation of Values*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, 2012.

#### Articles:

1. “Security Education Challenges: the Problem of Resentment-Based Terrorism,” [in:] *Ewolucja terroryzmu na przełomie XX i XXI wieku*, Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Marek J. Malinowski, Rafał Ożarowski, Wojciech Grabowski (eds.), 2009, pp. 506-517.
2. “Resentment in Action. The Problem of School Massacres,” *Edukacja dla Bezpieczeństwa. Przegląd Naukowo-Metodyczny*, 2008, No. 2, pp. 42-50.
3. “Problems of *Resentment*. An Educational Perspective,” [in:] *Edukacja bez granic – mimo barier. Przestrzeń tworzenia*, Vol. 1, Przemysław Bury, Dominika Czajkowska-Ziobrowska (eds.), Poznań: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Bezpieczeństwa, 2008, pp. 264-270.

4. "Resentment. The Sources, Manifestations, Ways of Elimination," *Ruch Pedagogiczny*, 2008, No. 1-2, pp. 25-34.
5. "Resentment," [in:] *Encyklopedia Pedagogiczna XXI wieku*, Tadeusza Pilcha (ed.), Vol. 5, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Żak, 2006, pp. 264-267.
6. "Nihilism. Destruction of Dualistic Metaphysics and Death of Values," [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo człowieka a proces transformacji systemowej*, Jan Dębowski, Edward Jarmoch, Andrzej Świdorski (eds.), Siedlce: Wydawnictwo AP, 2006, pp.107-117.
7. "Ressentiment and Revaluing of Values," [in:] *Agresja i przemoc we współczesnym społeczeństwie*, Mirosław Dyrda, Andrzej Sędek (eds.), Siedlce: Stowarzyszenie Tutaj Teraz, 2006, pp. 127-145.
8. "Objectivism and Subjectivism in the Service of Ressentiment-Based Hatred. Nietzsche contra Scheler – Interpretations and Critical Analyses," *Ruch Filozoficzny*, Vol. LXII, No. 3, (Instytut Filozofii UMK), pp. 477-487.
9. "Ressentiment and Nihilism in Friedrich Nietzsche," [in:], *Nihilizm - dzieje, recepcja, prognozy*, Stanisław Gromadzki, Jerzy Niecikowski (eds.), Warszawa: Wydział Filozofii i Socjologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, pp. 111-135.
10. "Socialization and Resentment, Individualization and the Last People," [in:] *Dylematy współczesnego wychowania*, J. Kojkoła (ed.), Gdynia: Wydawnictwo Akademii Marynarki Wojennej, 1999, s. 161-172.

I have always tried to convey my scientific interests regarding the problems of security into certain didactic endeavors. During my academic activity I have taught the following classes in the area of security: at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw (course title: "Terrorism in the Western World"), at the Bogdan Jański Academy in Warsaw (course title: "Terrorism in the World"), and at my home university - the Warsaw University of Life Sciences (course title: "Ecological Extremism and Terrorism" and "Dangerous Ideas – Extremism and Terrorism of the Radical Wings of Social Movements"). My didactic and research work has been awarded with the third place in the competition "The Best Assistant Professor at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences."

I have also tried to present the results of my research in various academic and non-academic circles, i.e. at the Forum of the Polish Universalism Association [Forum Polskiego Towarzystwa Uniwersalizmu] (quarterly academic presentation on dangers related to the development of netwars in the field of so called fighting worldviews – 2010), during the meeting of the former Institute of Humanities of the Academy of National Defense [Instytut Nauk Humanistycznych Akademii Obrony Narodowej] (the title of the presentation: "Ecoterrorism" - 2007), during the meeting of the Center of Evaluation and Prognostic Research at the Kozminski University in Warsaw [Centrum Badań Ewaluacyjnych i Prognostycznych Akademii Leona Koźmińskiego w Warszawie] (the title of the presentation: "Challenges for Security – Transformations in the Activities of the Contemporary Terrorist Groups" - 2008), on May 27, 2013 I delivered an open lecture entitled "Leaderless Resistance and Internet Wars in the Activities of the Contemporary Terrorist Groups," organized under the auspices of the Rector-Commandant of the Polish Naval Academy by the Student Society of Naval Security at the Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia. In 2006-2009 I worked on the project "Worldview Conflicts of Western Civilization" with the Workgroup for Research of Values System Conflicts at the Faculty of Applied Social Sciences of the Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Pedagogy. Under the statutory research program I realized a research project entitled "Human Being in the World of the Encounter of Cultures" at my home university (Warsaw University of

Life Sciences). One of results of my work on that project was a presentation at an international conference organized by the Institute of Philosophy of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences and two publications: a paper entitled “Migrants’ Integration in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Successes and Failures” [published in German] (dedicated to the problems of emigration in the Federal Republic of Germany) and a monograph published this year entitled *Hatred, Nihilism, the Culture at the Edge* (dealing with the threats related to the resentimental transformations of values). On July 23, 2013, I received Rector’s Second Degree Award for scientific activities in 2012 (i.a. publishing three monographs) at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences.

## 5. Other Academic Achievement

Apart from the aforementioned two research paths I have worked on issues from the area of political sciences, philosophy, religious studies, cultural studies and sociology. The subject of my academic investigations were, i.a. the problems of the threats related to the contemporary multicultural politics (2 articles) or to the appearance of new religious movements in Poland – using participatory method I researched for a couple of months one of such movements (1 article). A separate subject of my research were contemporary social ideologies or worldviews (socialism, Satanism), which played bigger or smaller role in the shaping of ideological picture of Western culture (2 articles). The research dedicated to particular issues of theoretical philosophy were admittedly an ancillary theme of my academic activities (4 articles and 1 review) but they allowed me to understand better other issues, which were the priority for me, e.g. fundamentalism, nihilism, or anarchism. My participation (from January 1, 2011 to March 1, 2011) in academic seminars organized in the Peace Center in the International Academy of Philosophy of Liechtenstein [Internationale Akademie für Philosophie im Fürstentum Liechtenstein] in Bendorf by Prof. Josef Seifert also contributed to my better comprehension of those phenomena. Those seminars were dedicated to the social, political, and philosophical aspects of peace and war, terrorism, extremism, the freedom of the individual, and sustainable development. A two-month stay in Liechtenstein allowed me also to gather the literature (mainly in German) on radical ideologies of anarchist nature (also those with ecological orientations).

My publications dedicated to various issues from the scope of political science, philosophy, religious studies, cultural studies, and sociology:

### Articles:

1. “On the Crisis in Multiculturalism: A Comparative Perspective” [paper published in English], [in:] *Comparative Education, Teacher Training, Education Policy, School Leadership and Social Inclusion*, Nikolay Popov, Charl Wolhuter, Bruno Leutwyler, Marinela Mihova, James Ogunleye (eds.), Bureau for Educational Services, 2010, pp. 21-26.
2. “Migrants’ Integration in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Successes and Failures,” [paper published in German], [in:] *Człowiek w świecie spotkania kultur*, Krystyny Najder-Stefaniak, Yuriy’a Plyski (eds.), Warszawa, 2010, pp. 121-146.
3. “The Ideal of the *Uebermensch* in Friedrich Nietzsche’s Philosophy,” [in:] *Ewolucja koncepcji natury ludzkiej w świetle nauk filozoficznych, psychologii, teologii i politologii*, Edwarda Jarmoch, Józef Jaroń, Izabela Trzpil, Siedlce: Wydawnictwo AP, 2007, pp. 19-28.

4. "Satanism," [in:] *Encyklopedia pedagogiczna XXI wieku*, Tadeusz Pilch (ed.), Vol. 5, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Akademickie Żak, 2005, pp. 660-662.
5. "Sozology," [in:] *Encyklopedia Pedagogiczna XXI wieku*, Tadeusza Pilcha (ed.), Vol. 5, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Żak, 2006, pp. 864-866.
6. "Socialism," [in:] *Encyklopedia Pedagogiczna XXI wieku*, Tadeusza Pilcha (ed.), Vol. 5, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Żak, 2006, pp. 815-819.
7. "Ordering of the World. The Codifications of Emotions in the Warsaw Christ Church," *Przegląd Religioznawczy*, 2004, No. 4, (Polskie Towarzystwo Religioznawcze), pp. 41-57.
8. "Nietzsche and Metaphysics," [in:] *Veritas una sed doctrina multiplex*, Wojciech Słomski (ed.), Siedlce: Wydawnictwo AP, 2003, pp. 195-197.
9. "The Category of Perpetual Return in Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy," *Słupskie Studia Filozoficzne*, 2000, No. 3, pp. 57-81.
10. Review of Józef Piórczyński's book "Human Being. God. World," *Edukacja Filozoficzna*, 1993, No. 15, pp. 357-360.

Altogether, my academic achievements consist of 52 publications (including 4 monographs) a large part of which is dedicated to the problems of security. The majority of the rest deals with issues from the areas of political science, philosophy, anthropology and pedagogy of security. Eight of them were published in English, one in German. A significant number of the articles were published in well-established journals (included in the Ministry's point system index), such as *Kwartalnik Bezpieczeństwo Narodowe Przegląd Politologiczny*, *Wrocławskie Studia Politologiczne*, *Ruch Filozoficzny*, *Kultura i Społeczeństwo*, *Studia Polityczne*, *Kwartalnik Bellona*, *Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Obrony Naukowej*, *Ruch Pedagogiczny*, *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego*, *Edukacja Filozoficzna*, *Transformations: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, *Logistyka*. The results of my research I have presented at 25 international conferences (5 abroad and 20 in Poland). Since 2012 I have also been a member of the editorial board of a scientific journal – *International Scientific Publications: Educational Alternatives* (peer-reviewed open access journal) dedicated to, i.a. contemporary threats in education and culture. I was a co-author and investigator of two research projects financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the National Center of Research and Development, as well as, three projects classified as own or statutory research. I created fifteen syllabi for full-time and extramural studies.

*P. Piórczyński*