

211-0007

ISSN: 2423-8376

378 Tenjinchou Kamimaruko Nakaharaku

Kawasakishi Kangawhken Japan

International journal of terrorism & national security

2016 1(1)

<Index>

1. TERRORIST Use of the Internet and Its Response in KOREA

/ **Park Bo-ra**

2. A Study on the Possible TERRORIST Attacks Using Improvised Explosive Device in Republic of KOREA

/ **Lee Man-jong**

3. Nations, Nationalism and TERRORISM

/ **Cho Sung-taek**

J-INSTITUTE

Publication state: Japan
ISSN: 2423-8376

Publisher: J-INSTITUTE
Website: <http://www.j-institute.jp>

Corresponding author
E-mail: bora@childsmiles.or.kr

Peer reviewer
E-mail: editor@j-institute.jp

<http://dx.doi.org/10.22471/terrorism.2016.1.1.01>

© 2016 J-INSTITUTE

TERRORIST Use of the Internet and Its Response in KOREA

Park Bo-ra

Seoul Hoseo Art College, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Abstract

The Internet has some benefits, such as easy access, a vast range of reachable targets, fast flow of information and so on. These benefits make terrorist groups use the Internet and social media services for terrorist purposes. Despite the wide-ranging influence of the Internet-based terrorism, however, most of concerns on cyber terrorism are on cyberattacks.

This study suggested the comprehensive approach to cyber terrorism, and for this, explored the types of terrorist use of the Internet and social media services. The contents of the terrorist website and social media services are divided into three parts: current or potential supporters, international public opinion, and their 'targets' or 'enemies'. Terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda and ISIS already built their organizational network on the Internet and social media service, and the political and economic gap between developed countries and less-developed countries brought the possibility of proliferation on terrorism. And the Internet is a communication measure that terrorist groups can easily use and reach to keep their networks. Moreover the popularity of social service attracts many youth to join the terrorist activities.

To counter the terrorist use of the Internet, first and foremost, co-operation in global level is needed. International conventions and treaties on regulation of communication for terrorist purpose should be made and brought into force. The most appropriate organization will be the United Nations as its major role is maintaining peace in the world. Next, it is also needed to build a network to control the Internet-based communication. Considering the gaps in counter-terrorism abilities among the countries, it is needed to build a comprehensive control network for countering terrorist communications. Establishment of organization for controlling the terrorist communication is a method to deal with the problem at hand.

Lastly, environmental and perceptual change is needed to build atmosphere against terrorism. Awareness on terrorism should be raised. Videos and interviews posted on the Internet justify their ideologies and actions. Furthermore it attracts people into their logics and groups. Thus, development of counter-narrative should be considered. Constructing and maintaining soft power will be effective in countering their narratives.

[Keywords] *New Terrorism, Lone Wolf, Social Media, Terrorist Network, Internet Use*

1. Introduction

As the virtual world and the network are formed by the information revolution, the role of transnational enterprises and non-governmental actors is getting more and more important. In addition, most of this kind

of organizations and groups have an organizational characteristic of solidarity by using the soft power. They are not limited by the national border lines, and bring people into the organizational activities[1]. For these reasons, the network groups have the upper

hand in information revolution, and the revolution has changed the patterns of existing conflicts[2].

For the last two decades, the international society has experienced a new type of security threats: extremist groups and terrorism conducted by the violently radicalized ones, environmental terrorism, armed conflicts in troubled areas, etc[3]. Diversification of terrorist groups and spread of fear of terrorism have played a role in a new type of security threats as well.

A Korean juvenile went to Syria and joined ISIS since he was taken into an extremist group related to ISIS. They used social media service to contact and win over the juvenile. Also three Indonesian youths were banished to their homeland on charge of an attempt of terrorist attacks in Korea. They ran a fund raising website to conduct their Jihad in Korea. This article focused on terrorist use of social media service and analyzed how they exploit the Internet service and its counter-terrorism measures.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Why terrorists use the internet and social media service?

The nature of the Internet attracts the terrorists and terrorist groups for some reasons. First, it is easy to access and contact people and to bring them together in the name of a special message. Second, there are few limitations and regulations on the Internet and social media services compared to the traditional media. Third, you can reach anywhere in the world by being logged-on the service. Fourth, you can stay behind the curtains on the web. Fifth, you can easily transfer the mass information at a surprising speed. Also, the cost of operating the websites and using the service is quite inexpensive. Lastly but definitely not the least, the Internet and social media service have a multimedia sources, and traditional mass media also focus on the Internet and social media service, and they broadcast the terrorist attacks using various news sources, which include the Internet and social media service[4].

2.2. What consists of the terrorist websites and social media service?

Joo suggested that terrorist websites and social media services explained and notified what they are doing and who are they are targeting directly or indirectly. Provision of information is not the only function those sites serve. They serve as a justification of the terrorist attacks and attack itself. Also they serves as a propaganda tool for their own purpose. One thing interesting is that they describe themselves as a fighter or supporter of peace in spite of their use of deadly weapons[5]. This rhetoric structure is similar to euphemism of terrorist groups[6].

2.3. What are they aiming at?

The contents of the terrorist website and social media services are divided into three parts: current or potential supporters, international public opinion, and their 'targets' or 'enemies'. The Internet and social services play a role as a link between supporters and the terrorist groups. Also terrorist websites and social media service bring attention to the Internet surfers. They prevent themselves from being criticized or condemned, and appeal themselves to the public. Lastly, those websites and social media service provided distorted images or information on purpose to discourage their 'enemies'[7].

3. Analysis on the Terrorist Use of the Internet and Social Media Services

3.1. Psychological warfare

The terrorist groups conduct the psychological warfare through the online campaign. They release false information or terrible photos on attacks to spread fear or sense of helpless gradually. The Internet made it possible for terrorist groups to break into daily lives of others, and this is a breakthrough in terrorist strategies[8].

3.2. Propaganda and promotion

Before the era of the Internet, terrorist groups tried to bring attention from the tra-

ditional media to influence the public audience. Without media reporting, the influence of their act became less powerful than expected. However, they appear themselves on websites, forums, online bulletin boards, and social media network now. They use new media as a source of their ideologies and arguments. Overestimation and underestimation are commonly used in their promotion[9].

3.3. Extraction of resources

Terrorist groups can attain the vulnerabilities as well as information on the targets of the forthcoming terrorist attacks. Moreover, they can get the information on counter-terrorism measured taken so far. Through these resources, they can predict how they will affect the targeted institutions, governments, or societies[10].

3.4. Financing the terrorist groups

The terrorist groups also raise fund to finance their activities like other political organizations. As of Al-Queda, its transnational financing network is founded upon charities, non-government organizations, and other financing institutions. They use chat rooms and forums in websites supporting their activities. They also sell their own publications like magazines, videotapes, CDs and other souvenirs[11].

3.5. Recruitment of the terrorists

The Internet and social media services are tools of recruitment of their members. They also serve as a propaganda tool for attracting the converts. Normally Audio programs and videos are uploaded on the website and social media services, and a kind of the Internet surfers' attraction is provided as well. These sites also provide their supporters with handbooks or guidelines for terrorist attacks and recruitment[12].

3.6. Sharing information

It is easy to find websites and social media services that provide with information how to make biochemical weapons and bombs at home. The Terrorist's Handbook, The Anarchist Cookbook, and The Mujahadeen Poison

Handbook are among those examples. The Internet and social median serve as an open university to current and potential terrorists. Even if the heads of the terrorist groups are suspended, there are still growing number of potential terrorist on the Internet and in the real world.

3.7. Communication and terrorist network management

In case of Hamas and Al-Queda, the structure of terrorist groups are changing into horizontally connected network. Independent small organizations are active. Also, communication mediated by the Internet and social media services makes it harder for law enforcement to detect their activities and traces. In the name of Jihad, terrorist groups can have transnational supporters and members through the Internet.

4. How Can We Fight Against the Terrorist Use of the Internet and Social Media Service?

Terrorism is now a transnational threat to international society. One of the reasons is foundation of transnational terrorist network and development of terrorist communication based on the network. For this reason, counter-terrorism response should be taken at the international level. International conventions and treaties on regulation of communication for terrorist purposes should be made and be in force. The most appropriate organization will be the United Nations as its major role is maintaining world peace[13].

Also, connecting the international network for sharing the advanced counter-terrorism technologies is needed. Considering the gaps in counter-terrorism abilities among the countries, it is needed to build a comprehensive control network for countering terrorist communications. Establishment of organization for controlling the terrorist communication is a method to deal with the problem at hand[14].

Most importantly, awareness on terrorism should be raised. Videos and interviews posted on the Internet justify their ideologies

and actions. Furthermore it attracts people into their logics and groups. Thus, development of counter-narrative should be considered. Constructing and maintaining soft power will be effective in countering their narratives.

5. References

5.1. Journal articles

- [4] Weimann G. www.terror.net: How Modern Terrorism Uses the Internet. *United States Institute of Peace*, 116, 1-12 (2004).
- [5] Joo SK. E-terrorism: Terror Website and the Internet Terrorism. *Security Forum*, 5, 142-159 (2007).
- [7] Weimann G. Terror on the Internet: The New Arena the New Challenges. *USIP Report*, 1, 1-22 (2006).
- [8] Tsfati Y & Weimann G. www.terrorism.com: Terror on the Internet. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 25(5), 317-332 (2002).

5.2. Thesis degree

- [14] Lee DY. A Study on the Counter-strategy and Analysis on the Effect of Communication as a Cause for Terrorism Proliferation. Hansung University, Master's Thesis (2010).

5.3. Books

- [1] Nye J. The Paradox of American Power. Sejong Institute (2002).
- [2] Arquilla J & Ronfeldt D. The Advent of Netwar. RAND (1996).
- [3] Shultz R & Dew A. Insurgents Terrorists and Militias: The Warriors of Contemporary Combat. Columbia University (2009).
- [6] Bandura A. Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement in Reigh E Origins of Terrorism: Psychologies Ideologies Theologies States of Mind. Cambridge University (1990).
- [10] Weimann G. Terror on the Internet: The New Arena the New Challenges. United States Institute of Peace (2006).
- [13] Karns M & Mingst K. International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance. Lynne Reinner (2004).

5.4. Additional references

- [9] Knight A & Ubayasiri K. e Terror: Journalism. Terrorism and the Internet (2002).
- [11] Barsalous J. Islamic Extremist: How Do They Mobilize Supporters?. USIP Special Report (2015).
- [12] <http://www.cnn.com/> (2015).

Author

Park Bo-ra / Seoul Hoseo Art College Adjunct Professor
B.A. Dongguk University
M.A. Dongguk University
Ph.D. Dongguk University

Research field

- A Content Analysis of Media Reports on Homicide Cases in Korea, *Korean Journal of Criminol*, 10(2) (2014).
- Mediating Effect on the Relation between Transformational Leadership and Job Satisfaction: Focus on the Police Organization, *Journal of Social Science*, 23(1) (2016).

Major career

- 2009~present. World Society of Victimology, Member
- 2011. Organization for Security Co-operation in Europe, Intern

Publication state: Japan
ISSN: 2423-8376

Publisher: J-INSTITUTE
Website: <http://www.j-institute.jp>

Corresponding author
E-mail: manjong74@naver.com

Peer reviewer
E-mail: editor@j-institute.jp

<http://dx.doi.org/10.22471/terrorism.2016.1.1.05>

© 2016 J-INSTITUTE

A Study on the Possible TERRORIST Attacks Using Improvised Explosive Device in Republic of KOREA

Lee Man-jong

Howon University, Gunsan, Republic of Korea

Abstract

North Korean refugees have legal citizenship of Republic of Korea, but the South Korean government has reduced its support policy on North Korean refugees in size and scope. Unsatisfied expectations to South Korean society and a significant gap between the expectation and the real life in South Korea lead some of North Korean refugees to criminal activities. For these reasons, some of North Korean refugees fall into a social outcast or criminal offenders due to failure of adjusting to South Korea. In some extreme cases, they may use IEDs, which can be easily obtained and manufactured, as a way of criminal offense to express their anger and frustration to South Korea. This should be taken into consideration.

Improvised Explosive Device(IED) is an off-hand manufactured device using destructive, fatal and harmful spark-induced materials or sensitive chemicals. In general, it means homemade bombs and destructor for incapacity. Especially, IEDs are commonly used by the vandalist, terrorists, suicide bombers, and rebels. In using the IEDs, ways of manufacturing is quite simple and extempore.

Improvised Explosive Device(IED) consists of main charge, initiating system, and casing in general. Main charge is the most important component in explosion, and military ammunition is most preferred. Also, there are cases of blending dynamites or chemicals recently.

First, it needs to be explore the tendency of organizing and ferocity of crimes committed by North Korean refugees based on the fact that there is ongoing movement of being collective. It is not totally excluded that they might conduct terrorist attacks on multi-purposed facilities. Thus the countermeasures for the possible attacks should be prepared and management on North Korean refugees' network should be enhanced.

Second, spreading method of making IEDs and selling the law materials to make IEDs through the Internet are reported and committing suicide or damaging others by IEDs are increasing. If North Korean refugees obtain or manufacture IEDs and make use of it when committing crime, the effect would be tremendous. Thus, crack downs on illegal trafficking or illegal websites should be implemented nationwide.

Thirdly, lack of sufficient settle down programs and employment programs causes failure in adjusting to South Korea, and it leads to terrorism of expressing their anger. Therefore repairing the legal and systemic measures is needed.

Lastly, If the collateral damage is inevitable, cooperative measures on IEDs among the related authorities should be built and performed to minimize the collateral damage and social cost and to maximize the effectiveness as techniques for terrorist attacks evolved and developed.

[Keywords] *Terrorism, North Korean Refugees, Improvised Explosive Device, Suicide Bombing Terrorism, Terrorist*

1. Introduction

Purpose of using improvised explosive-devices(IED) is known as hostility and anger against society or personal resentment and

the terrorists used the IEDs by manufacturing by themselves in most cases. In other words, it is not that difficult to use the IEDs as a method for terrorism or other criminal activities by manufacturing at home. Moreover, the result of the offense is much more effective than other criminal methods. The handbook of manufacturing the IEDs or ready-made IEDs are trafficked on the Internet, or harmful chemical substances which are more likely to be used as IEDs are in transaction. Taking it into consideration, the possible terrorist attacks and criminal activities done by the IEDs should be prepared and prevented.

While political relation between South Korea and North Korea has been improved since the South-North talk, crime done by North Korea refugees appeared to be a challenge to authorities in South Korea. North Korean refugees left their country for economic reasons: they had a hardship of life and were economically distressed. Unlike their expectations, life in South Korea made them disappointed because of social bias, unfamiliar environment, and accumulative economic hardship. North Korean refugees have legal citizenship of Republic of Korea, but the South Korean government has reduced its support policy on North Korean refugees in size and scope[1]. Unsatisfied expectations to South Korean society and a significant gap between the expectation and the real life in South Korea lead some of North Korean refugees to criminal activities. For these reasons, some of North Korean refugees fall into a social outcast or criminal offenders due to failure of adjusting to South Korea. In some extreme cases, they may use IEDs, which can be easily obtained and manufactured, as a way of criminal offense to express their anger and frustration to South Korea. This should be taken into consideration.

This article aimed at discussing the extreme tendency from some of North Korean refugees who are situated as a maladjusted social outcast and examining the possibility of their use of IEDs. Also it explored the social status and crime trend in North Korean refugees and suggested the countermeasures on possible terrorist attacks using IEDs by North Korean refugees.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Definition of improvised explosive device

Improvised Explosive Device(IED) is an off-hand manufactured device using destructive, fatal and harmful spark-induced materials or sensitive chemicals. In general, it means homemade bombs and destructor for incapacity. Especially, IEDs are commonly used by the vandalist, terrorists, suicide bombers, and rebels. In using the IEDs, ways of manufacturing is quite simple and extempore, therefore, forms of IEDs vary from a small pipe type bomb to a complicated device. In 2003, they were remarkably used in Iraq War[2].

Definition of IEDs in Korea differs from the authorities. The Joint Chiefs of Staff defines IED as a term referred to all kinds of explosive devices manufactured by using explosives for either common use or military, manufactured explosives, firearms, chemical or biological materials or pathogenic organisms. Korean Military defines IED as a term referred to an explosive device manufactured or placed by combing with deadly chemicals or explosive parts to kill people and/or to destroy the institutions or gears. Lastly, Korean National Police defines IED as all kinds of explosives manufactured by using, assembling, processing, and/or falsifying the volatile materials for personal and unauthorized use on purpose[3].

2.2. Components of IED

Improvised Explosive Device(IED) consists of main charge, initiating system, and casing in general. Main charge is the most important component in explosion, and military ammunition is most preferred. Also, there are cases of blending dynamites or chemicals recently[4].

2.3. Types, and styles of equipment of improvised explosive device

2.3.1. Types of IED

Improvised Explosive Device(IED) varies in size, ways of use, and scope of destruction. It can be a simple explosive, a cigarette case-

sized booby using chemicals or biological materials, and even equipped in a car.

2.3.2. Equipment of IED

2.3.2.1. Fixed type of IED

Fixed type of IEDs is equipped and hidden at the designated points preceding the approach of the target, and it explodes when the target approaches the point. Armored cars and tanks are commonly targeted in this type of IEDs. It is generally used in war, wire-attached or wireless sensors are used as detectors[5].

2.3.2.2. Mobile type of IED

Mobile type of IEDs is placed near the target, gets near the target promptly, and explodes[6]. Among those, Vehicle Born Improvised Explosive Device(VBIED) is the typical example of this type[7]. Vehicle-equipped type of IED are frequently used in random bombing because of its advantages: relatively lots of explosive can be carried, and it is easy to get access to the target[5].

2.3.2.3. Throwing type of IED

Chemicals inducing explosion are mixed in cans or grenades, carried by the thrower(s) and thrown to stopped or moving cars with windows open, concentrated audience, main buildings, and checkpoints or to key figures for the purpose of assassination[3].

2.4. Use of equipment of IED

Considering the offenders who used IEDs, it showed that they used IEDs to express their personal anger such as pessimism for themselves, purpose of extortion of money and resentment toward the company, and non-specific motives in the last decade[8].

The number of use in IEDs are increasing because it is being used as a personal means of expressing anger and the ways of manufacturing it are use of chemical materials or gunpowder for fireworks. Method of manufacturing and places of attacks are varied one another, not fixed or predictable ones.

3. Statistics in Criminal Activities by

North Korean Refugees

3.1. Current status of North Korean refugees

The most remarkable characteristics in demographic factors of North Korean refugees entering South Korea is gender. Ratio of women in North Korean refugees increased from 2001 to 2010, and the number of women has outweighed that of man since 2002. In 2010, the percentage of women takes up 75% in the total number of North Korean refugees. It means that women's escaping from North Korea has become a general phenomenon. This can cause maladjustment to the South Korean society, thus it can direct the support policy of our government.

3.2. Statistics and characteristics of criminal activities by North Korean refugees

As the number of North Korean refugee entering South Korea increased, the number of criminal activities conducted by them increased as well. The number of criminal offenses including murder, rape, assault, larceny, fraud, forgery of documents is 899 cases, and assault takes the most part of the criminal cases[9]. Five cases of murder, twelve cases of rape, and fifty eight cases of injury showed that criminal activities by North Korean refugees are likely to be violent rather than intellectual ones[10].

4. Possible Terrorist Attacks Using IEDs by North Korean Refugees and Its Response

4.1. Enhancement of management on North Korean refugees

Merton argued that people who have culturally acknowledged objectives without institutional means commit crime in Anomie theory[11]. Based on the theory, North Korean refugees are more likely to commit crime because they do not have institutionalized means as they are economically distressed, lack of expertise, and they have also failed to get a job even though they have a culturally acknowledged objective, adjust-

ment to South Korean society. This maladjustment of North Korean refugees has a possibility of growing as a group, thus it can be assumed that they might be a collective influence in the long term. Being a collective influence is characterized as having a specific purpose to cause unrest in the society. Considering the fact that most of drug offenders commit crime with their accomplice, it is ongoing process of being collective. However, in case of crimes that are not relevant to collective ones, they are committed by individuals. As a result, it can be controlled individually.

Some of North Korean refugees have condemned explicitly and praised North Korea implicitly, and what is more, there are cases of espionages pretending North Korea refugees. For these reasons, legal and systemic measures to handle North Korean refugees effectively.

4.2. Deterrence on illegal trafficking of harmful substances that can be led to IEDs

It is repeatedly reported that trafficking of manufacturing methods of IEDs and manufactured IEDs and/or materials on the Internet and committing suicide or damaging others by using trafficked IEDs. The problem is that harmful chemicals, which can be easily transformed into IEDs, are in transaction and the method of manufacturing them spreads through the Internet. It is reported that North Korean refugees are likely to fail in adjusting South Korea because of economic hardship and/or unemployment[12]. As a response to their situation, they might have a chance to obtain harmful chemicals to manufacture IEDs or readymade IED online to express their anger.

Ministry of Environment has organized a watch group on cyber chemicals to enhance monitoring the trafficking of harmful chemicals on the Internet, but it has limitations on activities from private sector, The national efforts to crack down on the trafficking and repair the system on the trafficking of chemicals and IEDs are needed beforehand.

4.3. Repairing the system and legal institu-

tions to support North Korean refugees to settle down in Korea

In many cases, North Korean refugees have failed earlier in the process of settle down. This might result from individual's lack of ability. But it cannot be overlooked that South Korean government's support policy is still insufficient as a matter of balance in subsidizing them unequally and a matter of inconsistency in settle down programs[13].

4.4. Cooperation with related counterterrorism authorities

When terrorist attacks occur, loss of the innocent people's lives and social costs take place as well as loss of counterterrorism officers' lives in repressing the attacks. If the collateral damage is inevitable, cooperative measures on IEDs among the related authorities should be built and performed to minimize the collateral damage and social cost and to maximize the effectiveness as techniques for terrorist attacks evolved and developed.

5. Conclusion

Manufacturing and trafficking in IEDs have frequently occurred on the Internet and the public and the private are cooperative to handle the situation. However, IEDs are more easily obtained, utilized, concealed than previous explosives, making IEDs the most effective way to express one's anger to uncertain majority and/or individuals. Statistics showed that its use has not soared up yet, but it has increased gradually.

Most of North Korean refugees living in South Korea have experienced failure in settling down in South Korea society due to the minimum cost of living and insufficient legal and system support. Some of them commit crime violent crimes to express their anger or crime against property to make a living.

Moreover, the scale of possible damage would expand in case of using IEDs by North Korean refugees. Therefore, it is needed to establish the preventive measures to respond to terrorist attacks using IEDs by North Korean refugees with extremely isolated ones.

First, it needs to be explore the tendency of organizing and ferocity of crimes committed by North Korean refugees based on the fact that there is ongoing movement of being collective. It is not totally excluded that they might conduct terrorist attacks on multi-purposed facilities. Thus the countermeasures for the possible attacks should be prepared and management on North Korean refugees' network should be enhanced.

Second, spreading method of making IEDs and selling the law materials to make IEDs through the Internet are reported and committing suicide or damaging others by IEDs are increasing. If North Korean refugees obtain or manufacture IEDs and make use of it when committing crime, the effect would be tremendous. Thus, crack downs on illegal trafficking or illegal websites should be implemented nationwide.

Lastly, lack of sufficient settle down programs and employment programs causes failure in adjusting to South Korea, and it leads to terrorism of expressing their anger. Therefore repairing the legal and systemic measures is needed.

6. References

6.1. Journal articles

- [1] Ha YS. A Study on the Support Policy and Adaptation of North Korean Refugees. *Journal of Korean Politics*, 17(1), 125-141 (2009).
- [2] Wilson C. Improvised Explosive Devices in Iraq: Effects and Countermeasures. *CRS Report for Congress*, 22330, 1-6 (2015).
- [3] Lee KY & Baek SW. Understanding and Response to Improvised Explosive Device I. *National Defense & Techniques*, 382, 46-57 (2010).
- [5] Choi JT. Threat Analysis on IED and Its Countermeasures Due to Re-Deployment of Korean Troops in Afghanistan. *Crisisonomy*, 6(2), 91-108 (2010).
- [7] Youn BK. Analysis on IED Attacks and Its Response in Iraq. *Military Forum*, 375, 65-92 (2005).

- [8] Hwang SW. A Study on Response to Improvised Explosive Device. *Journal of Counter-Terrorism*, 34, 141-166 (2012).
- [10] Kim YY. A Study on Response to Mass Escape of North Korean Refugees. *PSI Report*, 30, 1-150 (2008).
- [12] Ueon TW. Analysis of Psychosocial Crisis in National Unification Process of Korea – through Qualitative Research about Life Crisis of North Korean Defector. *Journal of North Korean Studies*, 7(2), 5-35 (2011).
- [13] Song GH. A Study on Problems and Recommendations for Improvement in Settle of North Korean Refugees. *PSI Report*, 7, 1-108 (2009).

6.2. Thesis degree

- [9] Kim YH. The Study of the Settle Support Policy for North Korean Escapes. Kongju National University, Master's Thesis (2007).

6.3. Books

- [6] Choi JT. Theories and Practices in Terrorism. Daeyoung (2006).
- [11] Lee SR. Modern Society and the Crime. CheongMok (2011).

6.4. Additional references

- [4] Department of the Army. United States Marine Corps Improvised Explosive Device Defeat. Field Manual Interim (2005).

Author

Lee Man-jong / Howon University Professor

B.A. Chosun University

M.A. Chosun University

Ph.D. Chosun University

Research field

- A Study on the Prospect and Countermeasures of Terrorist Organization in the Middle East, Korean Journal of Terrorism Studies, 8(2) (2015).
- State Compensation Should Correspond to the Refugee Problem in South Korea, Korean Journal of Terrorism Studies, 9(1) (2016).

Major career

- 2008~present. Korean Association for Terrorism Studies, Chairperson
- 2016~present. Institute of Counterterrorism and Peacemaking, Chairperson

Publication state: Japan
ISSN: 2423-8376

Publisher: J-INSTITUTE
Website: <http://www.j-institute.jp>

Corresponding author
E-mail: stcho1126@sunmoon.ac.kr

Peer reviewer
E-mail: editor@j-institute.jp

<http://dx.doi.org/10.22471/terrorism.2016.1.1.11>

© 2016 J-INSTITUTE

Nations, Nationalism and TERRORISM

Cho Sung-taek

Sunmoon University, Asan, Republic of Korea

Abstract

Disputes, which are represented by conflict, crash, war or etc., stems from the disagreement on ideology, ethnicity, religions, resources, and even social values. Since the nation States were established during the modern area, confrontations and conflicts have existed among the nation actors. In addition, disputes due to the emergence of ethnic separatism supported by the minorities in the nation States have transformed into serious armed conflicts. Armed confrontations and terrorism continued to arise in many areas in conflict. Thus, damages of human lives and properties have increased and expanded since then.

Considering the major conflicts in 1990s, armed disputes between Israel and Palestine, disputes on borderlines between Iraq and Kuwait, Bosnian War, Chechen War, and a New Cold War around Afghanistan can be suggested as examples. These types of disputes and armed conflicts are reported frequently by the media, and they draw attention from the international society as well. Mostly, these disputes and armed conflicts occurred in the Eastern Europe and the Middle East. However, there are far more ongoing disputes which are relatively unknown to outside around the world, and some of them have come to a conclusion recently.

With the advent of the New Millennium, which brought a positive prospect of weakening Nationalism, most of disputes and armed conflicts were predicted to be terminated. On the contrary to the prospect, nationalism still plays the most important role as a center of ideologies that influence the world and the international society. Ideological conflicts between the right and the left ceased to exist in the late 20th century, thus the needs backgrounded by the nationalism which were oppressed during the cold war have expressed throughout the world. These phenomena are remarkable in the region once a part of the Soviet Union. Ethnic conflicts in this region result from the oppression and discrimination against the ethnic minorities by the ethnic majorities or the nation States. In general, the ethnic majorities or the nation States have the superior power or military force to the minorities. As a result, the oppression against the minorities and the resistance against the majorities or the nation States have become in confrontation. Chechen war is a typical example of this conflict. Even though Northern Ireland has a different historical background, the armed conflicts in Northern Ireland are similar cases to this type of conflicts. What is important is to identify the root cause of taking violent methods to resolve the ethnic conflicts, and the effort to find a peaceful resolution in dealing with the armed conflicts should be considered and implemented. It is never too much to emphasize that the nature of ethnicity and nationalism, which cannot be resolved by the force.

[Keywords] *Terrorism, Nation, Nationalism, Conflict, Ethnic Religion*

1. Introduction

This article aimed at discussing ethnic-related conflicts based on the interests by nationalism. The reason is that this kind of conflict is getting more fierce and serious, and worse than other types of conflicts. What is worse, it appears to be extended compared to other conflicts[1].

It also provides the opportunity to look into the formation of nation, ideological characteristics of nationalism, conflicts among the nations and nationalism, and terrorist attacks derived from those conflicts to identify the nature of terrorism appeared in the 21st century[2][3].

For this reason, it would be meaningful to look into the historical background of the Chechen War and the armed conflicts in Northern Ireland and to discuss how the war and terrorism appeared and spread out, and how the efforts to make peaceful resolutions have been launched.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. How the nation is defined?

In general, the nation is defined as a group of people who have gathered and lived by sharing the myth, language, customs, religion, politics and economy, history and culture in a specific region[4], organized or are willing to organize a political body such as an autonomous region or the nation State to develop their lives as a group sharing a common destiny.

2.2. What constitutes the nation and ethnicity?

Objective factors that form a nation are sharing of language, region, culture, blood ties, politics, economics, and history. And subjective one is national consciousness. However, another point of view on nation exists. A nation is "an imagined community" established by political purpose, not a social reality[5]. Giddens said that centralization and institutionalization of monopolizing of rule

appears when a nation is combined with the State[6].

2.3. Ideological characteristics of nationalism

Korn argued that nationalism is the personal conscience which transformed into the collective conscience as a kind of 'our conscience', and a harmonized mental state of a group of members. That means an individual has a mental condition which results in the best loyalty to the nation State.

Meanwhile, Boehm categorized nationalism into two subtypes: narrow sense of nationalism and broad one of nationalism. Nationalism in a broad sense is an overall attitude of giving absolute values to each of the nations, like a patriotism. Nationalism in a narrow sense means para-religion that collects specific sentiments and fevers toward history, language, and traditions that creates intensive collectiveness.

2.4. How the nationalism appeared and developed?

According to Bagehot, history in the 19th century is a history of building ethnic-based nations. Homogeneous culture could not develop because of a fixed status system in agricultural feudal society. Flattening of a status system came along with industrialization, which enabled homogeneous culture. The State implemented public education for the working class, and it emphasized nationalism as an ideology for the community by educating the public.

Anderson pointed out the role of print capitalism which had developed since the 16th century, arguing that press media such as novels and newspapers brought cultural homogeneity to people who were dispersed around the region. As a result, a concept of a nation and nationalism emerged as a substitute for the loyal dynasty and the religious community.

2.5. Nationalism as a cause of conflicts

Even though nationalism has played a positive role in the modern history, competitions

based on nationalism have resulted in armed conflicts and disputes. Ethnic and racial minorities who were oppressed by Cold War and colonialism and excluded from the outside world have become aware of their own ethnicity, strived for self-determination through the globalization characterized as expansion of personal and physical exchanges, which later have increased conflicts around the world.

Crisis management professionals is also known as the developed country of crisis management professionals who are at work in various fields[7].

3. Ethnic Conflicts and Terrorism

3.1. Diversity in root causes of international disputes

Root causes of international disputes are classified into 12 types of factors: territory, religion, ideology, separation, intervention, political strife, post cold war, legacy of colonialism, and pursuit of supremacy. In most cases, multiple factors, which are combined with more than three factors among those, influence each situation.

In the post cold war era, regional disputes and armed conflicts occurred by the factors like ethnicity, race, religion, territory, resources etc., which lie hidden under the order of cold war. A new type of regional conflicts, such as territorial sovereignty, resource nationalism, and separate independence movement, have appeared in the third world.

Aspects of these conflicts are summarized as conflicts between the nation States, and conflicts between different ethnics in multi-ethnic nations.

A variety of political and economic factors play a role in the plausible cause of the conflicts. In other words, nationalism lies as a parent factor and more than two other factors consist of the multiple sub factors in most cases of the conflicts.

3.2. Root causes of regional conflicts

Main cause of the conflicts occurred in Asia is suggested as in order of separation of administrative, religion, territory, ethnicity, legacy of colonialism, ideology of political system. Thus, the possibility of occurrence in a new type of conflicts appears to be low.

Conflicts in Africa mainly resulted from struggles for political power, ethnicity, democratization, religion, and resources, and these causes are characterized as Islam, resource, and rebuilding of a nation.

Ideologies in political system, ethnicity, resource, drug matters, and territorial issues result in armed conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean, recategorizing these causes, it can be divided into four types of armed conflicts by the reason. First, armed conflicts among drug cartels and the governments escalated into a civil war. Second, armed rebels conducted a civil war against the government. Third, political unrest continues to arise from the process of transition toward democratic system due to unfair allocation of power. Last, borderline issues and territorial issues cause diplomatic dispute.

It is pointed that territory, independence, and ethnic issues have caused the disputes and conflicts in the Commonwealth of Independent States(CIS), but it also suggests a relationship between the rise of anti-Russian moves and the decrease of Russian influence on the regions.

Territory, anti-government movements, religions, spread of Jihadism, political ideologies, and resources have contributed to the conflicts in Middle East, and it may well be reasonable to call this region a center of violent and bloody conflicts. The origin of the conflicts dates back longer than other regions. Moreover, the anti-government movement has co-operated with the Al-Qaeda, which brings intensive armed conflicts in the region.

Disputes and conflicts in Europe can be recategorized into the Balkan Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and the Western Europe, and ethnicity, territory, and separate autonomy are pointed as the main cause of the conflicts.

3.3. Case studies in ethnic conflicts

Chechen War is a classic example of armed conflicts in CIS regions. Some of the States in CIS regions which became independent after the Cold War are in dispute with Russia or other States or ethnics. Russia is involved in most of dispute cases[8].

Russia aims at building a Pro-Russian block by cooperating with the CIS States. However, ethnic conflicts among the nations in the CIS regions and anti-Russian sentiment still exist, therefore, the possibility of the establishment of pro-Russian block is in question.

Russian leadership in the region contributes to the peace in this region. If Russia seeks to resolve the conflicts by strength, it is likely to bring a back fire to Russian leadership[9].

Armed conflicts in Northern Ireland derives from the discrimination against the Irish as Northern Ireland is ruled by England [10]. Thus, it is not a persecution due to the difference in religions, but the result of a cumulative hard-line policy using political and economic discrimination. However, the former commander of Irish Republican Army attended Queen Elizabeth's banquet held for the president of Ireland in April, 2014. This event is evaluated as an advance of relationship between England and Northern Ireland.

Still, unsolved problems like inequality in Northern Ireland remain at hand, and emergence of new IRA takes a part in Northern Ireland-related disputes.

4. Can We Put an End to the Misuse of Nationalism for Violent Means?

International disputes led to consumptiveness such as military collision and terrorism regardless of their intention. As antagonism between the left and the right in Cold War era disappeared, needs of nationalism which was oppressed during the Cold War expressed their contention.

It has been remarkable in the regions once under the influence of the Soviet Union[11]. Ethnic conflicts in this region could be characterized as ethnic minorities' resistance against the nation States, which means the minorities stand up to suppression by the

predominant power of the nation States[12]. In their point of view, those conflicts resulted from the confrontation between the minorities and the nation States as the nation States had discriminated them politically, economically, and socially. We can take a perfect example of Chechen War for this. Armed conflicts in Northern Ireland fit into this category as well even though they have different historical backgrounds[13].

Not every conflict derives from the ideological factor. In addition, ideology is made for sociopolitical purposes. Taking this into consideration, the application of ideology can be different by what the society needs from the ideology and how the society takes advantage of it. For example, ideology could be used as a driving force for development, otherwise it was exploited in the case of Nazism and imperialism.

It is desirable that nationalism should be used as a good slogan to ensure the safety and freedom for the present and the future, and to aim the further development, not to ruminate the past. Even if in case of a good slogan, it should not be permitted that one nation represses or discriminates another nation in all circumstances.

It is a pity that most of international disputes have resulted from the discrimination and suppression against the ethnic minorities. Terrorism and other kinds of violent strategies appeared to be a means of resistance by the ethnic minorities or as a means of ruling and oppression by the majorities. This brought extensive damage to the innocent civilians and made their lives unrest.

What is important is to identify why the ethnic conflicts preferred violent means. Efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully preceding the identification should be paralleled. Roles of the international organizations like the United Nations and the product of their efforts are also important. But it is the most important to seek for the cooperation with related States and reconciliation among the actors directly involved. It cannot be too careful in emphasizing that issues on nation and nationalism cannot be solved by the power.

5. References

5.1. Journal articles

- [4] Smith AD. The Nation: Invented Imagined Reconstructed?. *Journal of International Studies*, 20(2), 353-368 (1991).
- [11] Ayres RW. A World Flying Apart? Violent Nationalist Conflict and the End of the Cold War. *Journal of Peace Research*, 37(1), 105-117 (2000).
- [12] Yun YM. The Patterns of the Russian-Chechen Conflict in the Post-Cold War. *Journal of Peace Studies*, 13(1), 121-150 (2005).

5.2. Thesis degree

- [10] Cho JC. The Role of Religion on the Process of Political Conflict and Consensus in Northern Ireland. Chonbuk National University, Doctoral Thesis (2014).

5.3. Books

- [2] Cloit D Blacker. A Typology of Post-Cold War Conflict in Arnold Kantor and Linton F Brooks US Intervention Policy for the Post-Cold War World: New Challenges and New Responses. Norton (1994).
- [3] Giddens A. Contemporary Critique of Historical Materialism Power Property and the State. University of California (1995).
- [5] Anderson B. Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism Revised Edition. Verso (1991).
- [6] Chinn J & Kaiser R. Russians as the New Minority: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Soviet Successor States. Westview (1996).
- [8] Gellner E. Nations and Nationalism. Basil Blackwell (1983).
- [13] Cairns E & Hewstone M. Contact and Conflict in Northern Ireland in Hargie O and Dickson D Researching the Troubles: Social Science Perspectives on the Northern Ireland Conflict. Edinburgh (2003).

5.4. Additional references

- [1] <http://www.kida.re.kr/> (2015).
- [7] <http://russia.kcm.co.kr/> (2015).
- [9] International Herald Tribune (2004).

Author

Cho Sung-taek / Sunmoon University Professor
B.A. Dankook University
M.A. Dankook University
Ph.D. Dankook University

Research field

- A Study on the Countermeasure and Analysis of Anti-money Laundering in South Korea, *Journal of Korean Public Police and Security Studies*, 9(4) (2013).
- A Study on the Terrorism and Dispute of Africa, *Korean Terrorism Studies Review*, 8(4) (2015).

Major career

- 2009~present. The Korean Association for Terrorism Studies, Member
- 2013~2014. Ministry of Security and Public Administration, Evaluation Staff