

## ROK Terrorism Disadvantage

### Table of Contents

Uniqueness: US – ROK Relations ↑ .....	2
Link: Withdrawing USFK in ROK → ↑ Korean Terrorism .....	3
Link: Withdrawing USFK in the ROK → ↑ Afghanistan Terrorism.....	4
Brink: Terrorism in the ROK and Afghanistan Continue.....	5
Brink: ROK Focal Point in Global Terrorism.....	6
Impact: Terrorism .....	7
Impact Calc: Terrorism is Worst Impact .....	8
AT: ROK Terrorism.....	9
AT: Relationship between ROK – Afghanistan Terrorism.....	10

## Uniqueness: US – ROK Relations ↑

**The United States' multilateralism with the ROK is higher than ever.**

“US to Join South Korea Military Exercise Off North Korea Coast,” Luis **Martinez**, staff writer, ABC News, June 2, 2010, <http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Media/us-join-south-korea-military-exercise-north-korea/story?id=10807101>

Following a months-long international investigation that included salvaging the ship from the ocean floor, South Korea accused North Korea last week of using a mini-submarine to launch a torpedo that sunk the warship. In a statement issued by the White House after South Korea announced its findings, the United States said South Korea could count on its full support. It also said "U.S. support for South Korea's defense is unequivocal." Pentagon spokesman Bryan Whitman said last week that as part of that commitment, the South Korean findings had prompted the U.S. and South Korea to hold two military exercises with South Korea in the "near future." He said the U.S. had committed to holding an anti-submarine exercise and was in discussions about conducting a maritime interdiction training exercise.

**Link: Withdrawing USFK in ROK → ↑ Korean Terrorism**

**The USFK is vital to deterring terrorism within the ROK. Withdrawing increases terrorism.**

“Homegrown Terrorism: South Korea’s Next Challenge against Terrorism,” Steve S. **Sin**, UT-Austin graduate, Major in the US Army, Chief of Open Source Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, US Forces Korea, *Asian Affairs*, **2008**

In an effort to better address the issues of terrorism, both abroad and domestically, the ROK military, law enforcement, and government agencies have been cooperating closely with the [United States Forces-Korea]. The USFK has a robust Force Protection, Anti-terrorism, and Counter-terrorism programs to protect both the US service members and families stationed in Korea and the US interests in the region. These programs also assist the ROK partners prepare for the possibilities of terrorism in Korea and to fight and defeat any terrorist activity against the ROK interests on and off the Korean Peninsula. Cooperation between the USFK and the ROK military during the hostage crisis in Afghanistan in 2007 was a prime example.

**Link: Withdrawing USFK in the ROK → ↑ Afghanistan Terrorism**

**The ROK is central to the Global War on Terrorism because of the US' presence in the ROK.**

“Homegrown Terrorism: South Korea’s Next Challenge against Terrorism,” Steve S. Sin, UT-Austin graduate, Major in the US Army, Chief of Open Source Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, US Forces Korea, *Asian Affairs*, 2008

The deter and fight against transnational terrorism, the ROK supports the US Global War on Terror (GWOT) and actively participates in numerous international anti-terrorism initiatives. It supported US goals in Afghanistan and maintained the third-largest foreign troop contingent in Iraq through most of 2007. Additionally, it leads a Coalition Provincial Reconstruction Team in Iraq’s Irbil Province. In November 2006, the ROK joined other APEC member nations in endorsing US security initiatives on aviation security, bioterrorism and food defense, and the protection of commercial and financial sectors from abuse by proliferations of weapons of mass destruction. The Korea government has hosted representatives from the Middle East, Latin America, and elsewhere in Asia for training in crime prevention, criminal justice, counter-terrorism, forensic science, anti-piracy and terrorism management, prevention of money laundering, and narcotics law enforcement (Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism 2007 and 2008, Ch. 2).

## **Brink: Terrorism in the ROK and Afghanistan Continue**

**The ROK counter-terrorism efforts are central to preventing terrorists that keep coming in through Korea but are linked to efforts elsewhere, such as Afghanistan.**

“Homegrown Terrorism: South Korea’s Next Challenge against Terrorism,” Steve S. Sin, UT-Austin graduate, Major in the US Army, Chief of Open Source Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, US Forces Korea, *Asian Affairs*, 2008

On July 4, 2008, the KNPA arrested two Afghans, three Pakistanis, and four Koreans who had tried to use South Korea as a shipping point for several tons of acetic anhydride destined for southern Afghanistan. The key Afghan suspect admitted to the police that he was acting at the instigation of the Taliban, but claimed he was not a member of the Taliban. The KNPA stated that the orders did come from the Taliban, and the operation seemed to have been funded through accounts with suspected links through *hawala* networks (Yonhap News Agency 2008).

## **Brink: ROK Focal Point in Global Terrorism**

**Terrorism in Korea makes counter-efforts necessary due to the large presence of radical terrorists.**

“Homegrown Terrorism: South Korea’s Next Challenge against Terrorism,” Steve S. **Sin**, UT-Austin graduate, Major in the US Army, Chief of Open Source Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, US Forces Korea, *Asian Affairs*, **2008**

On July 19, 2007, the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) broke up a *hawala* network and arrested 10 Bangladeshi nationals in Suwon for conducting illicit financial activity. According to the KNPA, this particular *hawala* network was operational from September 2004 to July 2007. Throughout its operational period, the network has established ghost import-export companies in Seoul and Gyeonggi areas (KNPA found over 100 accounts associated with these companies) servicing over 3,000 clients. It had conducted more than 32,000 transactions between the ROK and Bangladesh, totaling 1.1 billion USD (Yonhap News Agency 2007).

## Impact: Terrorism

**By withdrawing, the US will not be able to control terrorism in the area, causing a massive outbreak of regional terrorism in the Middle East which is bad.**

“Terrorism myths and realities,” Yonah **Alexander**, Inter-University for Terrorism Studies Director, The Washington Times, August 28, 2003

Last week's brutal suicide bombings in Baghdad and Jerusalem have once again illustrated dramatically that the international community failed, thus far at least, to understand the magnitude and implications of the terrorist threats to the very **survival of civilization itself**. Even the United States and Israel have for decades tended to regard terrorism as a mere tactical nuisance or irritant rather than a critical strategic challenge to their national security concerns. It is not surprising, therefore, that on September 11, 2001, Americans were stunned by the unprecedented tragedy of 19 al Qaeda terrorists striking a devastating blow at the center of the nation's commercial and military powers. Likewise, Israel and its citizens, despite the collapse of the Oslo Agreements of 1993 and numerous acts of terrorism triggered by the second intifada that began almost three years ago, are still "shocked" by each suicide attack at a time of intensive diplomatic efforts to revive the moribund peace process through the now revoked cease-fire arrangements [hudna]. Why are the United States and Israel, as well as scores of other countries affected by the universal nightmare of modern terrorism surprised by new terrorist "surprises"? There are many reasons, including misunderstanding of the manifold specific factors that contribute to terrorism's expansion, such as lack of a universal definition of terrorism, the religionization of politics, double standards of morality, weak punishment of terrorists, and the exploitation of the media by terrorist propaganda and psychological warfare. Unlike their historical counterparts, contemporary terrorists have introduced a new scale of violence in terms of conventional and unconventional threats and impact. The internationalization and brutalization of current and future terrorism make it clear we have entered an Age of Super Terrorism [e.g. biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear and cyber] with its serious implications concerning national, regional and global security concerns.

## Impact Calc: Terrorism is Worst Impact

**Terrorism is the worst impact because it includes all types of warfare – biological, chemical, nuclear or otherwise – and risks entire global extinction.**

“Extinction!” Mohamed **Sid-Ahmed**, staff writer, Al-Ahram Issue 705, September 1, 2004,  
<http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2004/705/op5.htm>

We have reached a point in human history where the phenomenon of terrorism has to be completely uprooted, not through persecution and oppression, but by removing the reasons that make particular sections of the world population resort to terrorism. This means that fundamental changes must be brought to the world system itself. The phenomenon of terrorism is even more dangerous than is generally believed. We are in for surprises no less serious than 9/11 and with far more devastating consequences.

A nuclear attack by terrorists will be much more critical than Hiroshima and Nagasaki, even if -- and this is far from certain -- the weapons used are less harmful than those used then, Japan, at the time, with no knowledge of nuclear technology, had no choice but to capitulate. Today, the technology is a secret for nobody. So far, except for the two bombs dropped on Japan, nuclear weapons have been used only to threaten. Now we are at a stage where they can be detonated. This completely changes the rules of the game. We have reached a point where anticipatory measures can determine the course of events. Allegations of a terrorist connection can be used to justify anticipatory measures, including the invasion of a sovereign state like Iraq. As it turned out, these allegations, as well as the allegation that Saddam was harboring WMD, proved to be unfounded.

What would be the consequences of a nuclear attack by terrorists? Even if it fails, it would further exacerbate the negative features of the new and frightening world in which we are now living. Societies would close in on themselves, police measures would be stepped up at the expense of human rights, tensions between civilizations and religions would rise and ethnic conflicts would proliferate. It would also speed up the arms race and develop the awareness that a different type of world order is imperative if humankind is to survive.

But the still more critical scenario is if the attack succeeds. This could lead to a third world war, from which no one will emerge victorious. Unlike a conventional war which ends when one side triumphs over another, this war will be without winners and losers. When nuclear pollution infects the whole planet, we will all be losers.

## AT: ROK Terrorism

### Terrorism in the ROK is real.

“Homegrown Terrorism: South Korea’s Next Challenge against Terrorism,” Steve S. **Sin**, UT-Austin graduate, Major in the US Army, Chief of Open Source Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Intelligence, US Forces Korea, *Asian Affairs*, **2008**

With over 22,000 American service members stationed in the ROK, the USFK is known more for its role as a symbol of the US commitment to the defense of the ROK against North Korean aggression than its role as a partner in the ROK’s fight against terrorism. Many who study terrorism even have the attitude, “Does Korea even have an issue with terrorism?” Perspectives as a person who has served recently in the USFK analyzing terrorism and force protection issues is that the possibility of terrorism is a reality in the ROK...The ROK is neither immune from nor unfamiliar with acts of terrorism, [and] has death with numerous terrorist acts since its inception in 1948, including attacks against its citizens in foreign countries. The most common types of terrorist tactics used against ROK interests have included bombing, shooting, hijacking, and kidnapping.

## **AT: Relationship between ROK – Afghanistan Terrorism**

**The reality is the South Korea has forces in Afghanistan that are key to preventing terrorism. This news article further reminds us that South Korea counter-terrorist efforts are both at home, on the Korean peninsula, and abroad in Afghanistan.**

“Taliban was paid \$2.46m for hostages,” **The Australian**, August 31, 2007

### **SOUTH Korea paid \$2.46 million to Taliban extremists in Afghanistan to secure the release of 19 hostages.**

Citing unidentified sources in Afghanistan, a Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun said Afghan mediators persuaded South Korea's ambassador in Kabul that there was no other way to end the six-week kidnap ordeal.

"Two million dollars were paid to release all 19 people," an Afghan mediator was quoted as telling the influential Japanese daily.

The Asahi Shimbun said both a South Korean official and a Taliban spokesman contacted by the newspaper denied any payment.

The Taliban, who earlier killed two of the hostages, freed the 19 Christian aid workers this week after South Korea promised to withdraw its military from Afghanistan as planned and ban missionary groups from the Islamic country.

South Korean officials have not commented on whether a payment was made to any party to help secure the release.

Asked about the Asahi report, a presidential spokesman said today that there had been no discussions with the Taliban apart from those on the troop withdrawal and the missionary issue.

The foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Canada have criticised South Korea for negotiating directly with the insurgents, saying it could embolden them.

The Taliban had initially demanded the release of captured fighters from Afghan jails in return for the hostages' lives, but the government in Kabul refused.