

The Effects of Political Trust and National Pride on National Security Control

– Focused on the Juvenile Perspective –

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현재 대한민국은 북한의 군사적 도발, 국제테러단체에 의한 테러 위협 및 공격 등의 안보위협에 자유롭지 못하다. 긴장된 국가 안보 정세 속에서, 정부는 불법 입국자나 국제 테러분자의 입국을 차단하기 위해 지문과 얼굴 정보 확인 제도를 확대하였고, 북한의 군사적 도발에 대한 강력한 대응의지도 밝혔다. 그러나 이러한 안보정책이나 안전대책이 보다 효과적으로 운영되기 위해서는 국민의 적극적인 협조가 절실히 필요하다. 특히 테러가 발생할 경우, 이에 효과적으로 대응하기 위해서는 국민이 보편적으로 누려야 할 자유나 사생활 보호를 일정부분 국가에 양보해야 할 경우가 생긴다. 이때, 국민의 적극적인 협조와 공조를 이끌어 내기 위해서는 무엇보다 국가기관에 대한 신뢰, 국가에 대한 자부심과 애국심 등이 밑바탕 되어야 한다. 따라서 본 연구는 청소년들이 인식하는 공공기관에 대한 신뢰와 국가에 대한 자부심이 국가 안보 정책 수용도에 실증적으로 영향을 미치는지 분석하였다. 2011년 한국청소년정책연구원에서 청소년을 대상으로 민주주의 인식과 태도와 관련된 설문조사한 데이터를 본 연구의 목적에 맞게 활용하였다. 분석 결과, 경찰이나 검찰 그리고 중앙부처 등 공공기관에 대한 신뢰도와 국가에 대한 자부심은 국가 안보정책 및 통제력에 정(+)적으로 유의미하였다. 이를 바탕으로 한 정책적 제언은 첫째, 국가안보와 관련된 정책이나 법안을 제시하기 이전에 공공기관은 국민들로부터 신뢰를 쌓을 필요가 있다. 즉 공공기관에 종사하는 공무원들이 불법비리를 저지르지 않도록 노력해야 하며, 업무수행능력을 강화하여 국민들이 믿을 수 있는 기관이 되어야 한다. 둘째, 대한민국 역사에 대한 올바른 인식에 바탕을 둔 자부심이 필요하다. 이를 위해서는 청소년뿐만 아니라 일반 국민들에게 올바른 역사인식을 심어줄 수 있는 다양한 교육과 제도 등을 마련할 필요가 있다.

주제어: 국가안보, 공공기관 신뢰도, 국가 자부심, 테러, 시민권

I. Introduction

Under the continuous provocation by North Korea with the threat of nuclear missile and cyber-

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attacks, the Park's administration has started to govern South Korea since March, 2013. The new administration, first of all, has emphasized the importance of national security and social safety(the 18th presidential transition committee, 2013).

When it comes to threats to national security in South Korea, terror attacks by North Korea and the invasion of International terrorist organization could not be excluded(Police Science Institute, 2013). Firstly, reflecting patterns of provocation by the North, it has shown extremely two different dimensions: superficially, they accept to negotiate diplomatic politics with South Korea through the peaceful dialogue, but on the other side, they plot terror attacks or military provocation. South Korea also focuses on efforts to suffocate the possibility of invasion of international terrorist organizations, of which radical Islamism has been profoundly ingrained into various nations since the end of the Cold war and enlarged their power and influence of their network into not only the Middle-East, but also into Asia-pacific(Wilner & Dobouloz, 2010). In fact, 74 of foreigners in connection with Al Qaeda and Taliban have been arrested from 2003 to 2008 in South Korea(Koreadaily, 2010). Given that background, the administration takes firm measures against the threats, like intensive surveillance, for the sake of national security and public safety.

In order to implement the security policy effectively, most of all, the cooperation with citizens and the agreement on the trade-off between liberty and security are highly necessary for the government.

Taking the United States into example, aftermath of national crisis like 9/11 terrorist attacks, the government has required the citizens to accept the some limitation on their freedom for greater security and personal safety. Needless to say, the public acceptance of trading personal freedom and civil liberties for security and safety is the basic requirement for the government to implement security policies effectively. USA Patriot Act that expanded ability to monitor e-mail and phone communication and to search and detain suspects, however, has led to countless arguments between civil right and security.

With regard in mind, this study examines the willingness of Korean teenagers to trade off civil liberties for national security. The reason for choosing teenagers in this study is that their perspective is obviously going to play a fundamental role in terms of future national security policy.

In addition, this study seeks to understand why some teenagers are more willing to accept the capacity of national security control at the expense of civil liberties. In order to achieve the goal, it tests specific hypotheses regarding the effect of the factors on the willingness to trading civil

liberties for national security: (1) trust in government(administration and law enforcement), (2) national pride.

II. Theory Background

1. Trust in government and national security control

Hetherington(1998) insists that political trust be a great benefit for the government to successfully implement their policy such as health care reform and social security. With regard in mind, he argues the government focus effort on increasing political trust, unless fundamental problems requiring large-scale solutions such as Medicare or social security continue to happen(Hetherington, 1998).

When the nation faces security threats or national crises like aftermath of the terrorist attacks, the government may find it difficult to solve and respond to the problems, without cooperation and support of its citizen.

According to the previous research on trade-off between civil liberties and security, after 9/11 attack, people who show higher trust in the law enforcement are relatively more willing to concede their civil liberties to the authorities when it necessary(Davis & Silver, 2002). Specifically, when controlling other independent variables, the research finds the significant effect of trust in law enforcement on the willingness to support for fighting the domestic war on terrorism at the expense of civil liberties. Considering the race variable, the white who generally show confidence toward government give more supportive attitude than African Americans, but less supportive than Hispanics, to sacrifice a part of civil liberties for the context of terrorist attacks(Davis & Silver, 2002).

In addition, the research from the U. S. department of homeland security(2008) argues public trust is directly related to the authority's capabilities to achieve expected goals. Therefore, it can translate into the subjective assessment by achievement of expected outcomes of suffocating the possibility of terrorist attacks. Moreover, the greater public trust people have in government to prevent terrorist offence, the less expectation they have that society will encounter difficulty or worse in case of attack on the domestic soil(Baldwin, *et. al*, 2008).

Likewise, in term of criminal justice policy, the public confidence in police and courts also plays a vital role to increasing the effectiveness of social safety. In order to increase public budget and

resource allocation on counter-terrorism policy, the authorities need to solidify public trust in government(UN-Habitat, 2007).

Taking things identified above into account, without public trust in government, it seems difficult to establish national security policy and, of course, to run it effectively.

2. National pride and national security control

Aside from public trust in government, national pride is an important factor for the sake of national security.

Generally, national pride plays a positive role in terms of national identity. Norris(1999) says national pride may confine the sense of belonging to the nation and political community. It can also refer to both the sense of esteem for one's nation and the self-esteem from one's nation a person belongs to(Smith & Kim, 2006).

National pride is highly necessary, especially when the nation protects its security from threats. According to the study by Cottam & Cottam(2001), when the nation faces national crises, political leaders can better drive public sentiment toward a political outcome through strategic communication with a particular focus on the positive aspect of national identity. For example, after the 9/11, 2001, the U. S. government concentrated on restoring public confidence and national pride in order to increase the public support for protecting their territory from another terrorist attack and for uniting the community(John, *et. al.*, 2004).

Additionally, the study by Davis & Silver(2002) demonstrates that national pride has a significant effect on the support for the war on terrorism - the higher level of national pride, the more willingness to concede civil liberties for security. Even after adjusting the effects of other variables such as fear of terrorist attacks and trust in government, for every one unit increase in the national pride scale, the average score of sacrifice in some of civil liberties for national defend is increased by 0.05.

Interestingly, Smith and Kim(2006) find that national pride takes the opposite position to pro-globalization, internationalism and immigrants while it positively correlates with demanding conditions for true national member like being native born and having ancestors from the nation. In addition, according to the study by Gomberg(2002), national pride at the intensive level may overlook democratic values and those with blind patriotism even feel one's nation is superior to another.

3. Threats to South Korea's Security

1) Attacks from North Korea

South Korea has been under intermittent provocation from North Korea since 1950. In reality, there are various physical attacks on Seoul caused by North Korea such as invasion into the Blue House in 1968, bombing in Kimpo-airports in 1986, Korean Air Flight-858 bombing in 1987, the explosion to Korean warship in 2010, and artillery attack on Yeonpyeong Island in 2010.

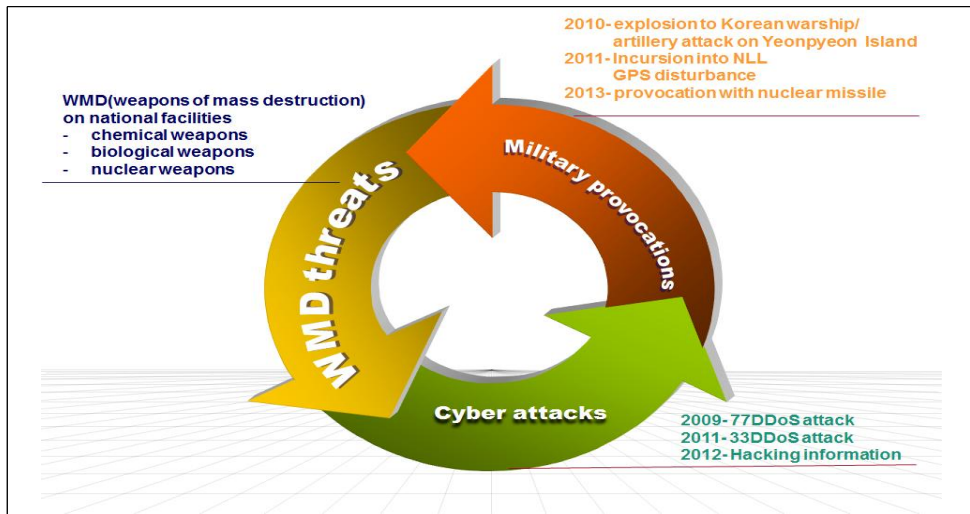
Since Kim Jung-il seized the control of North Korea, he tried to strengthen international terrorism with aims to disturb international events like the Olympics and to threaten the security of South Korea. After his death, Kim Jong-un who succeeded his father's power in 2012 is highly expected to menace South Korea using an armed provocation like nuclear terrorism or cyber-attack.

According to U.S. armed forces in Korea(2012), North Korea makes continuous efforts on the development of technique of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons(Yonhapnews, 2012). The nation has launched the development of chemical weapons with the Soviet Union's support, building their own system and organization for weapon production since 1970. In addition, North Korea sold WMD(weapons of mass destruction) items to Iran, Egypt, Syria, Libya, Yemen and Pakistan. Most of all, collaboration between North Korea and Iran on missile development is globally threatening to the security(Yaleglobal Online Magazine, 2013). It is also estimated that North Korea possesses 13 different types of bio-weapons such as a plague bacillus, cholera and anthrax in the southern region of the nation as well as operates the related research institutes(Police Science Institute, 2013). Given that situation, it cannot deny the ability and capability of North Korea in manufacturing biochemical weapons. Moreover, biochemical weapons are very attractive to North Korea because it leads to massive destruction compared with the expense of less cost, and takes enormous time to find the root of who plots and implements biochemical attacks. Thus, South Korea is not free from biochemical terrorism caused by North Korea, especially in public areas like subway, stadium or trade center.

Additionally, it is assumed that North Korea has systematically prepared hackers of cyber terrorism, representing total number of around 500 hackers nowadays. North Korea established the national collage for educating cyber terrorists in 1981(Kim & Lee, 2009). They have already climbed to the professional level like CIA(Central Intelligence Agency), even continuously trying to develop their technique(Police Science Institute, 2013). In fact, South Korea has been attacked by

cyber terrorism with spread of malicious programs into national facility network systems, such as 77DDos attack in 2009 and 33DDos attack in 2011, which were admittedly caused by hackers from North Korea. The North has also tried to disturb GPS signals around Seoul in April, 2011(Koreatimes, 2013).

Taking into things above, it is highly likelihood that North Korea could plot coincidence attacks through WMD(weapons of mass destruction) and cyber-terrorism on South Korea.



<Figure 1> Types of attack led by North Korea

※ Source: Bae & Park(2013: 62).

2) Incursion of international terrorists into its territory

Beyond the national boundary, networks in the terrorist organization become international and decentralize their organizational structures. The death or arrest of its leaders urges the organization to be decentralized, which facilitates cells or individuals to be engaged in the flexible network particularly depending on specific needs, opportunities and purposes. The network is strongly interknitted with similar beliefs, ideology, doctrine, and goals(Chris, 2005). It is approved that the 2012 attacks on the American Consulate in the eastern city of Benghazi, Libya, are involved with Ansaral-Sharia, militants of Libya, and Al Qaeda, which represent the hybrid organization sharing the same belief(Police Science Institute, 2013). Al Qaeda has also declared that any nation in collaboration with the United State of America is regarded as an enemy(Back, 2006).

In respect to this, as South Korea is being in the strengthened alliance with the U.S., it could not be freely escaped from the attack by terrorist like Al Qaeda. In fact, from 2003 to 2008 in South Korea, National Intelligence Service(NIS) disclosed 74 of foreigners in disguise of their identity, arresting or deporting them due to the connection with international terrorist organizations-Al Qaeda and Taliban. They usually plotted terrorism offence, collected intelligence regarding U.S. armed forces in South Korea, even reaped profits from drug trafficking and committed money-laundering(NIS, 2008).

On the one hand, in 2011, South Korea has witnessed around 167,780 of illegal foreigners, occupying 12% of all foreigners staying in Korea. Widely known, they have no right to live in as well as work in South Korea, thus being highly vulnerable to illegal activities. The number of crimes committed by foreigners in South Korea in 2011 showed 26,915. The important thing from this situation is how crime types have changed. In 1990's, most foreigners in South Korea committed economic crimes like theft. The seriousness of crimes by foreigners nowadays, however, should not be overlooked because they usually commit intellectual offence like fraudulent documents or counterfeit passports, smuggling weapons and drugs. Taking table 1 into consideration, the number of violence crimes committed by illegal foreigners staying in South Korea was the highest over the years, followed by intellectual offence. The number of crime related drug was higher than that of homicide, burglary and rape.

<Table 1> The number of crime types by illegal foreigners staying in Korea from 2004 to 2012

| Year | Number | Homicide | Burglary | Rape | Theft | Violence | Intellectual Offence | Drug | Others |
|------|--------|----------|----------|------|-------|----------|----------------------|------|--------|
| '04 | 9,103 | 60 | 157 | 52 | 825 | 2,424 | 1,965 | 218 | 3,402 |
| '05 | 9,042 | 42 | 124 | 62 | 821 | 1,919 | 3,340 | 152 | 2,582 |
| '06 | 12,657 | 72 | 107 | 68 | 971 | 2,483 | 6,229 | 73 | 2,654 |
| '07 | 14,524 | 54 | 118 | 114 | 1,213 | 3,369 | 5,685 | 231 | 3,740 |
| '08 | 20,623 | 85 | 133 | 114 | 1,343 | 4,940 | 7,472 | 694 | 5,842 |
| '09 | 23,344 | 103 | 260 | 126 | 2,001 | 5,322 | 4,792 | 778 | 9,962 |
| '10 | 22,543 | 83 | 221 | 156 | 1,741 | 5,885 | 4,487 | 720 | 9,250 |
| '11 | 26,915 | 103 | 157 | 308 | 1,766 | 7,830 | 3,549 | 243 | 12,959 |
| '12 | 24,379 | 87 | 188 | 355 | 1,682 | 3,408 | 3,187 | 233 | 10,239 |

※ Source: Korean National Police Agency(KNPA) Webpage(2013. 6. 7).

That kind of crime is likely to generate revenue to help international terrorists invade into Seoul or to support monetary aid to the terrorists. Taking the case of the Madrid train chained bombings into example, some of the plotters of the terror attack allegedly exchanged hashish for

220 pounds of dynamite used in the bombing attack.. The drug trafficking activity helped terrorists to escape form the involvement in the bombing-terrorism offence, because investigators could not consider it as a part of the terrorists' plan(Chris, 2005).

Likewise, it cannot deny the possibility that Abu Sayyaf Group form the Philippines, Muslim separatists in Thailand, or Islamic groups in Pakistan connect the foreigners residing in South Korea to conspire terrorism offences or to create a channel for terrorist activities. According to Police Science Institute(2013), given geographical aspect and easy access to Seoul, these terrorist groups are likely to be active behind the scenes in South Korea or to keep in contact with illegal foreign residents in order to plot terrorism offences.

III. Research method and Design

1. Participants

Our data was obtained from the National Youth Policy Institute(NYPI) in Korea. The data, Korean Youth and Children survey of Democratic Capacity in 2011, publicly opened to use for research. The sample population was from the probability survey involving elementary, middle, and high schools nationwide. In this study, only the high school students were selected, representing the total number of 3,614.

In terms of demographic features of participants, the number of male was 1,928(53.3%) while that of female was 1,686(46.7%). Considering economic situations, the youth who think themselves in high was 247(6.8%) whereas those in meddle and in low were 3,026(83.7%) and 331(9.2%) respectively.

<Table 2> Demographic variables in the data

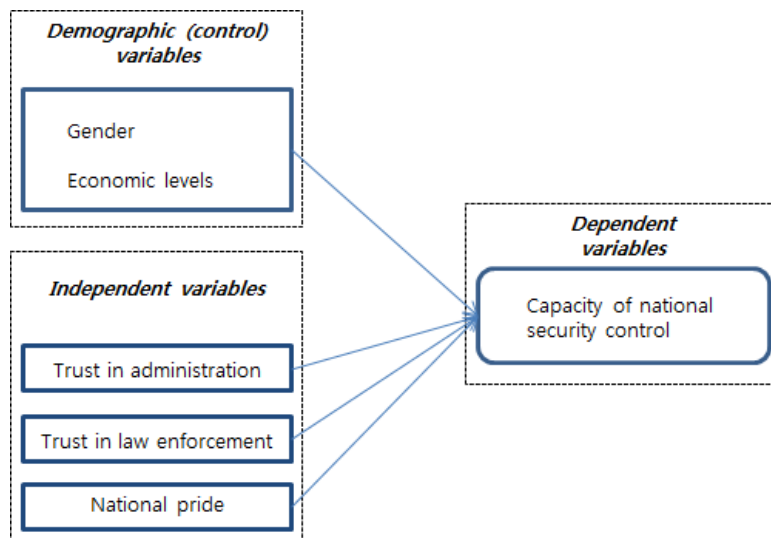
(N=3614)

| Demographic Variables | Classification | Numbers | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| Gender | Male | 1,928 | 53.3% |
| | Female | 1,686 | 46.7% |
| Economic Levels | High | 247 | 6.8% |
| | Middle | 3,026 | 83.7% |
| | Low | 311 | 9.2% |

2. Design and procedure

This study utilized Korean Youth and Children survey of Democratic Capacity in 2011 to find predictive factors on increasing the capacity of national security control. Originally, the data was designed to find the youth's capacity for democracy and to be used as fundamental resources for establishing policies. Survey was conducted by personal visit to the selected schools and the research data was gathered through a cross-sectional method across the region.

Depending on secondary data, this study confines valid and reliable concepts and measurements by using the original data. The first step to be taken, therefore, is to create four variables, which represents trust in administration and in law enforcement, national pride, and capacity of national security control. The next step will employ descriptive analysis and correlation analysis, followed by multiple regression analysis in order to find effects of independent variables on the capacity of national security control.



<Figure 2> Research model

3. Measurement and variables

For a dependent variable, the capacity of national security control was measured using youth self-reports on the two questions. Respondents indicated to extent what they agreed with the following statements: "The public officers, engaged in protecting national security, are allowed to check contents of letters, telephones or e-mail from those who are suspected as a threat to

national security”, and “The governments have the power on controlling the press or publication when national security seems in danger”. The answering format ranges from 1(strongly disagree) to 4(strongly agree). Coefficient alpha for the scales was .58.

For the trust in authority measurement, it was classified into two parts: trust in the administration and in law enforcement. The former questions were regarding “how much you trust (1) central government office and (2) local public service office”. The latter trust items focused on “how much you trust (3) courts and (4) police office and the prosecution. Response categories range from 1(never trust) to 4(firmly trust). Coefficient alpha for the scales were .85 and .79 respectively.

Third, in order to measure pride in their own nation, this study utilized four questions: degree of respect for your nation, satisfaction with living in your nation, and pride in what your nation has achieved, and preference to live in your nation over other nations. The response format for these ranged from 1(strongly disagree) and 4(strongly agree). Coefficient alpha for the scales was .79.

There were two control variables at individual levels with gender(1=male and 2=female), and economic class(1=high, 2=middle, 3=low).

<Table 3> Concepts for variables

| Variables | Concepts |
|--|--|
| DV1. capacity of national security control | Total scores of the extent to which the youth allow the government power to prevent a threat to national security |
| IV1. trust in administration measurement | Degree of trust in the central government office and local public service office |
| IV2. trust in law enforcement measurement | Degree of trust in courts and police office and the prosecution |
| IV3. national pride measurement | Degree of respect for the nation and national achievement, satisfaction with living in the nation and preference to living in the nation compared to other nations |

IV. Research Results

1. Descriptive statistics for variables

Table 4 indicated descriptive statistics for variables. In respect to the mean of trust in administration such as central government office and local public service office, it showed 2.610,

which was slightly higher than that of trust in law enforcement with 2.287. The mean of national pride score indicated 1.977. Finally, regarding capacity of national security control as the dependent variable, the mean recorded 2.103.

<Table 4> Descriptive statistics for variables

| Variables | Mean | SD | Minimum | Maximum |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| Trust in administration | 2.610 | .814 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| Trust in law enforcement | 2.287 | .863 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| National pride | 1.977 | .681 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| Capacity of national security control | 2.103 | .802 | 1.00 | 4.00 |

2. Correlation of variables

Shown as Table 5, all variables were statistically significant with each other. Capacity of national security as a dependent variable had positive correlation with others. Generally, correlation value within variables is not allowed to be beyond .80, because it is related to multicollinearity(Grewal, *et. al.*, 2004). Given that standard, variables applied in this study seem no problem with multicollinearity.

<Table 5> Correlation of variables

| Variables | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Trust in administration | *- | | | |
| Trust in law enforcement | .620** | - | | |
| National pride | .320** | .418** | - | |
| Capacity of national security control | .116** | .122** | .145** | *- |

※ ** p < .01.

3. Capacity of national security control model

Multiple regression analysis was used to find the effective factors on the capacity of national security, especially taking into the impact of the trust in the public government and national pride.

Considering the result of the analysis model, the significance level for R was identified in the ANOVA table with $F(5, 73.470)=24.406, p<0.05$. Those five predictors indicated 3.2% of variability in the capacity of national security control(adjusted R square= 3.2). Among independent variables, gender, trust in administration and law enforcement, and national pride significantly contributed to regression.

On average, for every one unit increase in the trust in administration, the score of capacity of

national security control increased by about 0.048(B=0.048, p<0.05). In terms of the trust in law enforcement, on average, for every one unit increase in the trust, the score of capacity of national security control increased by about 0.063(B=0.063, p<0.01). In addition, on average, for every one unit increase in national pride, the score of capacity of national security control increased by 0.139(B=0.139, p=0.000). It can be understood that the youth who put confidence with the administration and law enforcement office and feel sense of pride with their own nation are more likely to support the national security control. In addition, female students less allowed the nation to conduct security control than males.

<Table 6> The result of multiple regression analysis

| | Unstandardized | | Standardized | T | Sig. |
|--------------------------|---|------|--------------|--------|---------|
| | B | S.E | Beta | | |
| (intercept) | 1.615 | .088 | | 18.387 | .000*** |
| Gender | -.099 | .026 | -.062 | -3.799 | .000*** |
| Economic level | .043 | .024 | .029 | 1.782 | .075 |
| Trust in administration | .048 | .024 | .043 | 2.011 | .044* |
| Trust in law enforcement | .063 | .022 | .061 | 2.872 | .004** |
| National pride | .139 | .022 | .108 | 6.190 | .000*** |
| R Square | .032 | | | | |
| F | (adjusted R square: 3.2%) (5, 73.470) 24.406, P=.000 | | | | |

※ *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05.

V. Discussion

This study is to examine the effect of trust in government and national pride on the national security control through the teenager’s perspective. Considering the results of this study, it supports the previous researches(Hetherington, 1998; Davis & Silver, 2002; Baldwin, *et. al.*, 2008).

Firstly, the politics trust was found significantly related to the capacity of national security control. Specifically, those who trust in administration and in law enforcement were willing to support the national security control when necessary. It means the Korean governments need to build up the public trust and confidence, in order to respond to national threats or crises as well as to achieve the expected outcomes.

Since Park’s administration in South Korea governed the nation in 2013, most of all, they have moved national security and social safety on the top place. The administration suggests three strategic plans-“protecting national security and sustaining peaceful conditions”, “contributing to

achievement of peaceful unification”, and “implementing reliable diplomatic relations(the 18th presidential transition committee, 2013).” The administration also underlines stern and preemptive strategies to the North Korea’s provocation for the sake of national security.

Based on the result of this study, in order to achieve the expected goal as protecting national security, first of all, effort on cumulating public reliability is the prerequisite condition. This is because public trust in administration and law enforcement is able to draw cooperation and support from the public for national security and social safety. According to USA TODAY(2002), a significant portion of American people did not believe the government’s ability in defeating terrorism because of the exposure of inappropriate performance of law enforcement and intelligence agencies(Hall, 2002). It is not quite different from the situation of South Korea, considering the political suspicion of National Intelligence Service(NIS) and continuous corruptions in prosecution and police. Thus, before underlining the importance of national security, the government should show reliable abilities and exemplary conducts to the public, which will be a key to effective implementation of the national security policy as expected outcomes.

Another finding includes the positive association between national pride and capacity of national security control. The result supports the previous research by Davis & Silver(2002) that conducted a survey with U.S. residents after the 9/11 attack. National pride has the crucial role in unifying the social community and sharing national identity, which can sustain the national security and prosperity(Oh, 2011).

Under the continuous provocation by North Korea, most of all, educating national identity and cultivating national pride toward the right way are necessary. Especially, teenagers should recognize the importance of national history and rectify the distorted view on the history through learning the historical education. Considering the agitation and propaganda by North Korea, it is highly necessary for the young generation to be conscious of the nation value and spiritual property, which plays an important role to strengthening national security.

One thing we should remind, however, is that blind patriotism is associated with aggressive perspectives on national defense and security(Sullivan, *et. al.*, 1992). Thus, the government and educational institutions take the responsibility for fostering the youth with the righteous view on the national pride and identity. Based on this, it can attract the public support for the government-led security policy like counterterrorism, with the aim of national security and social safety.

This article has indicated that there are significant effects of political trust and national pride on the capacity of national security control. Such the result from this study could be helpful to

form a central part of future counterterrorism or national crisis management. It can also draw agreement on increasing public budget and resource allocation to protecting national security and public safety.

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裴正煥: 현재 국립재난안전연구원에 테러 및 폭동 분야를 연구하고 있으며, 전공은 범죄학이다. 주요 관심분야는 범죄학 이론 연구 및 범죄 예방이다. 주요 논문으로는 “청소년 가출의 위험요인 분석-청소년 시기별 검증(2013)”, “STEEP 분석을 통한 국내 테러발생 가능성에 대한 연구(2013)” 등이 있다(solelyu@korea.kr).

朴鎮禧: 동국대학교에서 경찰학 박사학위를 취득하고, 현재 국립재난안전연구원에 테러 및 폭동 분야의 연구를 담당하고 있다. 주요 논문으로는 “자율방범대 법률 제정 방향에 관한 논의(2011)”, “다문화가정의 가정폭력에 대한 경찰활동방안(2012)” 등이 있으며, 관심 분야는 방법, 테러, 치안정책 등이다(train2561@korea.kr).

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The Effects of Political Trust and National Pride on National Security Control

– Focused on the Juvenile Perspective –

Jung Hwan Bae, Jin Hee Park

When it comes to threats to national security in South Korea, terror attacks by North Korea and the invasion of International terrorist organization are not excluded. Given that background, the administration takes firm measures against the threats, such as intensive surveillance, for the sake of national security and public safety. In order to implement the security policy effectively, the cooperation with citizens and the agreement on the trade-off between liberty and security are highly necessary for the government. For this reason, this study examines the willingness of Korean teenagers to trade off civil liberties for national security. In addition, it seeks to understand why some teenagers are more willing to accept the capacity of national security control at the expense of civil liberties. In order to achieve the goal, it tests specific hypotheses regarding the effect of the factors, such as trust in government and national pride, on the willingness to trading civil liberties for national security. In result, the politics trust was found significantly related to the capacity of national security control. Specifically, those who trust in administration and in law enforcement were willing to support the national security control at the expense of civil liberties when necessary. Another finding included the positive association between national pride and capacity of national security control. Thus, before underlining the importance of national security, first of all, the government should show reliable abilities and exemplary conducts to the public. In addition, the government and educational institutions take the responsibility on fostering the youth with the righteous view on the national pride and identity.

Key words: national security, trust in government, national pride, terror attack, civil liberties