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A SURVEY OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE NATIONAL POLICE FORCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

By

Hee Kwan Lee

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

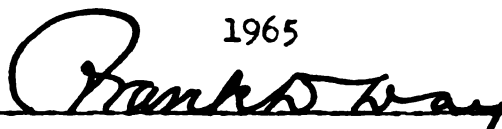


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ABSTRACT

A SURVEY OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL POLICE FORCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

by Hee Kwan Lee

This thesis is concerned with the historical development of the Korean National Police. Korean police administration has developed somewhat intermittently along with the alteration of the governmental structure. Consequently, a complete change has been made in the nature of police administration during the present century.

The acceleration of urbanization mingled with the import of westernization has had a profound impact on police work. These factors have created the need for police agencies to be more adequately prepared to meet problems both of greater magnitude and of greater scope than ever before. It was noted that the devastation of police facilities and equipment by the Korean war was immeasurable. This circumstance generated need for financial aid to repair the war-damaged police equipment, as well as to help develop more effective law enforcement methods.

This thesis also deals with the relationship between the United States assistance and the development of the Korean National Police. In addition, an effort was made to

delineate multiple factors involved in enhancing further growth and development of the Korean National Police.

The methods employed in this survey were library research and personal observation. The following libraries were consulted: Central Library, Yonsei University Library in Seoul, Korea; and Michigan State University Library. Many valuable materials were obtained both from the Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police and the Planning Section, National Police Headquarters, Seoul, Korea.

The findings of this research are as follows. First, under the Japanese domination (1910-1945), the police were not considered an expression of the country's well being and did not represent the people's needs.

Secondly, upon the establishment of the American Military Government in Korea (1945-1948), the police system was remodeled and developed to conform with the democratic ideal. With the birth of a new Republic of Korea, the Korean National Police started to make great strides as a law enforcement agency that represented the needs of the Korean people. During this period of time, no records of the material assistance given to the National Police were made. This survey concentrated more, therefore, on the foreign assistance given to the National Police since the cessation of the Korean war.

Thirdly, in the past few years through a considerable amount of assistance in the form of procurement of

equipment, participants training and technical advice, the National Police have developed extensively. The equipment procured has consisted only of the bare necessities to re-establish the National Police on a minimum operation level.

Finally, since the year 1963, an advisor has been assigned to work for the National Police. There is no aid available to use for the development of the National Police with the exception of an allotment of limited funds for police officers' training in the United States. Hence, little hope for further modernization of the Korean National Police exists.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this study is to present some aspects of the development of the Republic of Korea's National Police Force. This survey will delve into the assistance that the United States has rendered to the Korean National Police Force. It will be noted that the focus of this thesis is the period extending from 1954 to 1961.

Consideration will be directed towards the development of operational and technical procedures of the Korean National Police. In addition, an effort will be made to delineate multiple factors involved in accelerating further growth and development of the Korean National Police.

Historical Background of the Korean National Police

Korea has long been known as the Land of Morning Calm, deriving this expression from a Chinese character. Both during and previous to the Yi Dynasty in 1392, Korea was distinguished in its cultural attainments and in the high order of economic, political and moral virtues displayed by its people. Both law and order were accepted principles under which the Korean people lived. This law was of an authoritarian or autocratic type.

Since the year 1945 when the Imperial Japanese government was forced to relinquish its domination of the Korean people, impressive strides have been taken to re-structure the total society.

One of the key ingredients of this change was a concern for eventual self-support both economically and politically of the Korean people.

Police service in ancient times.--The history of Korea stretches back more than 4,200 years. In the year 7 B. C., tribes united themselves south of the Han River and, following the incorporation of tiny but important Karak, established a great kingdom, Koguryo, which embraced the vast territory of present day Manchuria. In 18 B. C., a third kingdom, Paikche, came into being, thus initiating what is known as the era of the three kingdoms.¹

The Silla Dynasty unified Korea in 668 A. D. and passed its sovereignty to the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) from which Korea, the western name for the land, was evidently derived. In 1392 the Yi Dynasty began and maintained its sovereignty until the Japanese government exerted its influence upon the peninsula. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905 gave her exclusive power in Korea. Japan forced Korea to accept the so-called "Protectorate Treaty" on terms

¹Chae Kyung Oh, A Handbook of Korea (New York: Page-ant Press, Inc., 1957), p. 3.

pre-arranged by the Japanese. In 1910, Japan finally annexed Korea. On May 10, 1948, free elections throughout Southern Korea were held and subsequently recognized the government of the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government.

The government of Korea during its early history had been autocratic and the king was the symbol of government. Under Confucian doctrine the government of the country was carried on by moral precepts rather than by rigid law and the administrators were persons who, having been educated in the Confucian classics, would best know "the right." The services which the government provided were the usual ones of preserving law and order.²

The condition of public safety of Koguryo (37 B. C. - 668 A. D.) was considerably stable, as the power of enforcing law and order was derived from military authority. Generally, the law was enforced strictly, therefore, there were few criminals.³

²Wilbur D. Bacon, Welcome to Korea (Seoul, Korea: United Nations Command/Office of the Economic Coordinator for Korea, 1953), pp. 8-9.

³Kyu Byong, Hyon, Korean Police System (Seoul, Korea: National Police College, 1955), pp. 8-9, (Mimeographed.)

In Silla (57 B. C. - 918 A. D.), the general police service was undertaken by the Defense Ministry and Judicial police affairs by the Justice Ministry.⁴

In Paekche (18 B. C. - 600 A. D.), the government structure differed slightly from the others, however, without exception, the maintenance of law and order was the responsibility of military authority.

The system of Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) was not yet the independent one. In general, the police function mingled into all fields of administration. Of special note was the police function that undertook the maintenance of security for the state. This was carried out by the military and thus, the military administration also included the police administration. The Defense Ministry, one of the six ministries of what was then called the national government, assumed the police function as well as the military operation. The judicial police affairs also constituted a phase of the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry on the national level.

Police service in Yi Dynasty (1392-1910).--During the first period of the Yi Dynasty, such conditions as existed above still continued. The police were regarded as a branch of the military administration, and garrisons

⁴Ibid., p. 10.

stationed in the provinces exclusively took charge of penal affairs. There was no independent and professional police organization until the 18th century when the Burglar Capturing Office was created. The function of the Burglar Capturing Office was only limited to a night patrol, and the other governmental organizations such as the Ministry of the central government and the department that concerned itself with the city of Seoul, could arrest and punish those who violated regulations. The Chief and other officials of this metropolitan force were all soldiers. In the interior, a superintendent, appointed by the Home Office, was assigned to each province and entrusted with the discharge of some administrative police affairs. This system had been followed by the Korean government for nearly four centuries. During this period, owing to the abuse of police powers, the people enjoyed little security in terms of their individual life and personal property.

Korea's police system was established on a relatively modern basis after the Kap-O Reformation in 1894. What was then the Justice Ministry undertook the task of police affairs. In March, 1895--about 66 years after the time Sir Robert Peel first entertained the idea of an organized civil police service⁵--the term "Police" was introduced in the

⁵V. A. Leonard, Police Organization and Management (Brooklyn: The Foundation Press Inc., 1951), pp. 3-4.

Imperial Ordinance No. 53, where the police service was included as the responsibility of the Home Ministry.⁶

There was established an independent police ministry which lasted for a short while between the years of 1900 and 1901. Korea at this time was being annexed by Japan. In 1905 Korea became a protectorate of the Imperial Japanese government. It was at this time that the establishment of the Police Affairs Office in the city of Seoul was placed under the control of the Home Ministry. In 1907 a police office was established within the Home Ministry Office. In Seoul, the Metropolitan Police Office existed as a separate entity.

Some of these proposed reforms were actually a rubber stamp reproduction of the system followed by the Japanese in their own homeland. The Japanese in turn were heavily influenced by Germany in both political matters and police affairs.

Contemporary Foreign Police Influences

The Korean Government invited the advisors of police affairs from England, France and Russia, after the Kap-O Reformation in 1894, to visit Korea.⁷ It was determined that they could do very little, and the chief task of

⁶Hyon, op. cit., p. 55.

⁷Hyon, op. cit., p. 56.

police reformation remained a job for the Japanese.

Once the American Military Government (1945-1948) was established in Korea, the prerequisite conditions were formulated for the development of the National Police. This period was the turning point in the development of the Korean National Police.

The influence of Japanese police experts.--In 1894, the Korean government made an agreement with Japan, which engaged Japanese officials to remove the chronic evils existing in the area of police administration in Korea. The Korean government enacted several regulations concerning the police functions. In addition, police powers were separated from that of the military administration. The Burglar Capturing Office was renamed the Police Affairs Office, and the official titles of its chief and his subordinates were also changed. Numerous other changes took place, and consequently the police administration of Korea assumed a new organization, thus paving the way for future reforms.⁸

In 1904, the Korean Government, following the advice of the Japanese Minister in Seoul, engaged Mr. Maruyama who was well versed in Japanese Police administration.⁹ The

⁸National Police College, Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea, Hankuk Kyongchal Chetosa (History of Korean Police System) (Seoul, Korea: National Police College, 1955), p. 95.

⁹Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police, Republic of Korea, Brief History of the National Police (Seoul, Korea: National Police, 1954), p. 3.

government agreed to entrust the projected reform movement almost entirely to Maruyama and to act in accordance to his opinions in all executive measures. Upon arriving in Seoul, this Japanese advisor gave himself to the task of reforming, first at the administrative level in the Korean capital, and then gradually extended measures to the provinces. It may be noted here, as a matter of some interest, that the Korean police system at this time was still in a very primitive stage of development. Maruyama found that previous reform movements had not attained the desired ends sought and had only given rise to new evils.

He concluded that, in order to improve police administration effectively, it was necessary to guide and upgrade the personnel engaged in it before undertaking any changes in the system itself. Therefore, he had 21 inspectors, 18 sergeants and 1,205 patrolmen sent from Japan. This personnel was distributed among the metropolitan areas, as well as provincial police offices, to act as advisors to their Korean colleagues in the practical management of police affairs. Maruyama also found it necessary to increase the native police force to a total of 22 police inspectors, 88 sergeants and 2,982 patrolmen.

At this time the Japanese took over the policing of Seoul and placed a Japanese police inspector in each province. In addition, a Japanese police force was maintained

at the Headquarters of the Residency-General and at each residency designated by the Residency-General. In 1906, the Residency force numbered 558 Japanese while the Japanese controlled the native force which numbered 734 Japanese and 2,067 Koreans. Until this time the Emperor's Palace had been allowed to retain the Imperial Guard but on July 2, 1906, the Residency-General, fearing intrigue, sent his police advisor with a body of police to relieve the Imperial Guard and took over the palace. The force of Japanese constables was increased by 350 for this purpose and the police state came into being with the Emperor a virtual prisoner in his own palace.

In 1907, a Japanese Police Director was appointed for the entire country and now the provinces came directly under Japanese leadership. The Residency Police force was incorporated into the new Korean Constabulary of which they formed the nucleus. The Korean Army was disbanded and the police had complete control of every aspect of life of the Korean people. During 1908-1909, the Police were continually called upon to quell uprisings which were frequent throughout the country; against the administration. Coupled with this was a need to increase the existing police force. The number of Japanese police attached to the consulates gradually grew as Japanese residents in Korea increased.

In November 1906, there was a chief inspector, 20 captains and 250 constables distributed among the consulates.

The Japanese gendarmerie were stationed in Korea primarily for the protection of telegraph lines and railways. There was a steady increase in the number of police needed after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War and the Residency-General's office was entrusted with responsibilities of both a high and low police order. This contributed a great deal to the safety and orderly conduct of the country.

The Korean Police under Japanese domination (1910-1945).--In June 1910, a memorandum entrusting the police affairs in Korea was signed between Korean and Japanese governments as the preparatory step to the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Complete annexation of Korea by Japan started a 35 year period of rigid police control by the Japanese, which involved control of the entire Korean judicial administration including the prisons. The official Japanese Proclamation at the time of annexation ended with the following warning.

No leniency will be shown to those who, entertaining malicious motives, try to obstruct the carrying out of any administrative measures. But all those who behave themselves loyally and abide by the law peacefully, shall receive unto their posterities the benefits of a judicious due cognizance of the new regime and be careful not to go astray.¹⁰

The head of the government, the Japanese Governor-General, always a military man, could call upon military

¹⁰Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police, op. cit., p. 3.

forces if need be, though he usually depended upon the elaborate police system to maintain law and order. Consequently, Korea was essentially a police state. Japanese law was made the basis of government and was administered strictly and harshly. Old traditional forms of government were wiped out, as a new and alien force was imposed. A rather lawless and very undemocratic political situation resulted, which influenced the citizens to criticize public employees as faithful servants of the government while disregarding the needs of the Korean people.

The police system under Japanese rule was simply to perpetuate a colonial form of government. Koreans were not protected by such legal devices as the Writ of Habeas Corpus or other legal safeguards against arbitrary action. Third degree methods, torture, search without a warrant and the use of informers were commonplace. With these methods the police were usually successful in forestalling overt action on the part of the Korean public.

In the final analysis, Japanese control rested on force; the police power penetrated into entire communities and was supplemented by military force with emergency powers emanating from the Governor-General's office. Police control was carried out by both civil and military personnel and was not limited strictly to the prevention and detection of crime. Indeed their activities extended into politics, economic matters, education, religion, moral issues, health,

public welfare, and fire control.

By 1938, the civil police numbered 21,782 or one policeman per 1,150 people; 40 per cent were Koreans. In 1940, the total number of policemen was 24,898 men. By 1941, the total number of civil and military police was slightly less than 60,000 or one to every 400 people. In this police state, the Governor-General had complete control of every phase of life, and the police had the power to exercise summary jurisdiction.¹¹

Summary

1. Up to the end of Koryo Dynasty in 1391, with no exception, the maintenance of law and order was the responsibility of military authority.

2. In the Yi Dynasty, the Korean police system was established on a relatively modern basis after the Kap-0 Reformation in 1894, and the Justice Ministry took control of the police. In 1900, an independent Police Ministry was established, and later, in 1907, the police were transferred to the Home Ministry.

3. Under Japanese domination (1910-1945), the police existed to maintain the colonial government, and consequently influenced the citizens to criticize the police force. Yet, there was quite a bit of improvement of police management.

¹¹Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police, op. cit., p. 4.

CHAPTER II

GENESIS OF A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE

In spite of the turmoil and partitioning, the Japanese domination was a period of significant progress for Korean public administration.

As the American Military Government moved forward with its program of reform, the Korean National Police was organized as a public safety organization. This was necessary to maintain a semblance of order and to preserve life and property.

A Military Government

Movement of the military government.--There were some international commitments during World War II concerning Korea's independence. The first genuine commitment was made at the Cairo Conference by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and President Chiang Kaishek. In their joint declaration, released December 1, 1943, the Allies in the Pacific stated:

The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall be free and independent.¹

¹The Department of State, The Record on Korea Unification 1943-1960 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1960), p. 4.

The three powers reaffirmed their Cairo pledge in the Potsdam Declaration of July 16, 1945, which was later endorsed by the Soviet Union when it declared war against Japan on August 9, 1945.

Immediately following the Japanese surrender offer of August 10, 1945, the United States Government decided on the basis of military considerations that Japanese troops north of the 38th parallel in Korea should surrender to Soviet forces and those south of this parallel to the United States forces. Decision making concerning the areas of politics, topography, geography, economic and military matters, came to be the dominant force in the continuously changing Korean scene. Thus the economy already was weakened when 25 million Koreans, about 16 million south of the 38th parallel and 9 million in the north, were suddenly placed in a state of mass confusion in the summer of 1945. Political chaos was the pattern of the day. Returning from exile and suddenly released from the common anti-Japanese cause, the little band of nationalist leaders fanned out into a confusing, shifting, left-right spectrum of parties, cliques, and cabals.

Lieutenant General J. Hodge, Commander of the United States garrison, accepted the Japanese resident Governor's capitulation in September, 1945. The United States Military Government was thus inaugurated in the southern half of Korea. Major General Arnold was appointed to the Military

Governor-Generalship, and the government found the situation enormously perplexing.

A return to a Korean civil form of police was re-established on October 21, 1945, two months after the liberation. The Military Government adopted a systematic program to eliminate the oppressive police system, while utilizing the existing police structure as the vehicle to accomplish this end.

At this time there were few Koreans adequately trained in public administration. During the entire period of Japanese occupation, the greater share of administrative direction was centered in the hands of Japanese officials. Late in 1945 General Arnold told Colonel Arthur S. Champeny, serving as Minister of National Defense and charged with the security of Korea and its coastal waters, to organize a security force for the restoration of order throughout the nation.

Korea was then torn by disorder and subversive elements. The Korean people were violently anti-Japanese and all Japanese administrators were in hiding. Colonel Champeny organized a ten thousand man police force, recruited from among the best men available throughout the country. Applicants were recruited by American army officers, serving as provincial governors. After these men had been screened thoroughly, they were sent to Seoul where a training program of six weeks was then conducted. Discipline

was stressed along with incorporating the best known American principles of law enforcement. Unfortunately, the example set by the Japanese police force led many of the new recruits to rely upon brute strength to control their fellow man. All members of the new force exhibiting such tendencies were rejected as undesirable.²

The Japanese concept of police administration was knowingly avoided and its application and technique were expressly forbidden. Upon graduation, the newly trained police were sent to the provinces where their services were most needed. When Colonel William H. Maglin was Executive Officer of the military establishment, he decreed that the number of police were to be increased to a total of 40 thousand men.

Police reorganization.--During the Japanese occupation, all phases of economic, cultural and political life, including religion, education, public health and welfare, and censorship, were vested in the police department. After the Military Government was established in October, 1945 national and provincial police organizations were thoroughly remodeled to conform with the democratic concept pertaining to public protection and law enforcement. The national police organization therefore emerged from its embryonic

²Kyung Cho Chung, New Korea, New Land of the Morning Calm (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1962), p. 5.

state of being to become a forceful instrument of law and order.

On February 16, 1946, the Military Government established the police department consisting of:

1. General Affairs Bureau
2. Uniform Bureau
3. Investigation Bureau
4. Training Bureau
5. Communication Bureau
6. Inspection Office
7. Public Information Room
8. National Police College (See Table II.)

Under the provincial governor, the provincial police departments were installed and consisted of:

1. General Affairs Section
2. Finance Section (in Seoul only)
3. Uniform Section
4. Investigation Section
5. Intelligence Section
6. Communication Section
7. Public Information Room
8. Provincial Police Training School

The ordinance of December 27, 1945, brought forth a separation of police administration from the jurisdiction of provincial governors.

The newly formed police abolished the old police sabre which was replaced by a police night stick. All badges and general police symbols were remodeled at about this time. In March of 1946 Colonel Champeny organized the National Railroad Police. The Railroad Police were responsible for handling the thousands of Japanese evicted by the Communists in Manchuria and North Korea. Additionally, they handled thousands of Koreans who were repatriated from all over Asia to their homeland.

On July 1, 1946, the Women's Police was organized for the processing of women and children because of the tremendous need for such a service.

Efforts expended on the concept of a pure police force were significantly enhanced by a reduction in the expansive work load undertaken by the previous police administration. This was accomplished by simply transferring unrelated tasks to other organs of the government. For example, the responsibility for issuance of permits for public bathing facilities and restaurants was transferred to the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The task of enforcing price policies on economic goods was transferred to the Office of Price Administration. The cumbersome job of inspecting movie houses was now to be handled by the Public Information Department. The secret police were quickly disbanded.³

³E. Grand Meade, American Military Government in Korea (New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia University, n. d.), p. 120.

Another significant achievement was the abolishment of rather outmoded laws which once were the symbol of the colonial police administration. Six notorious laws and an ordinance were abolished by the Military Government Ordinance No. 11. They were:

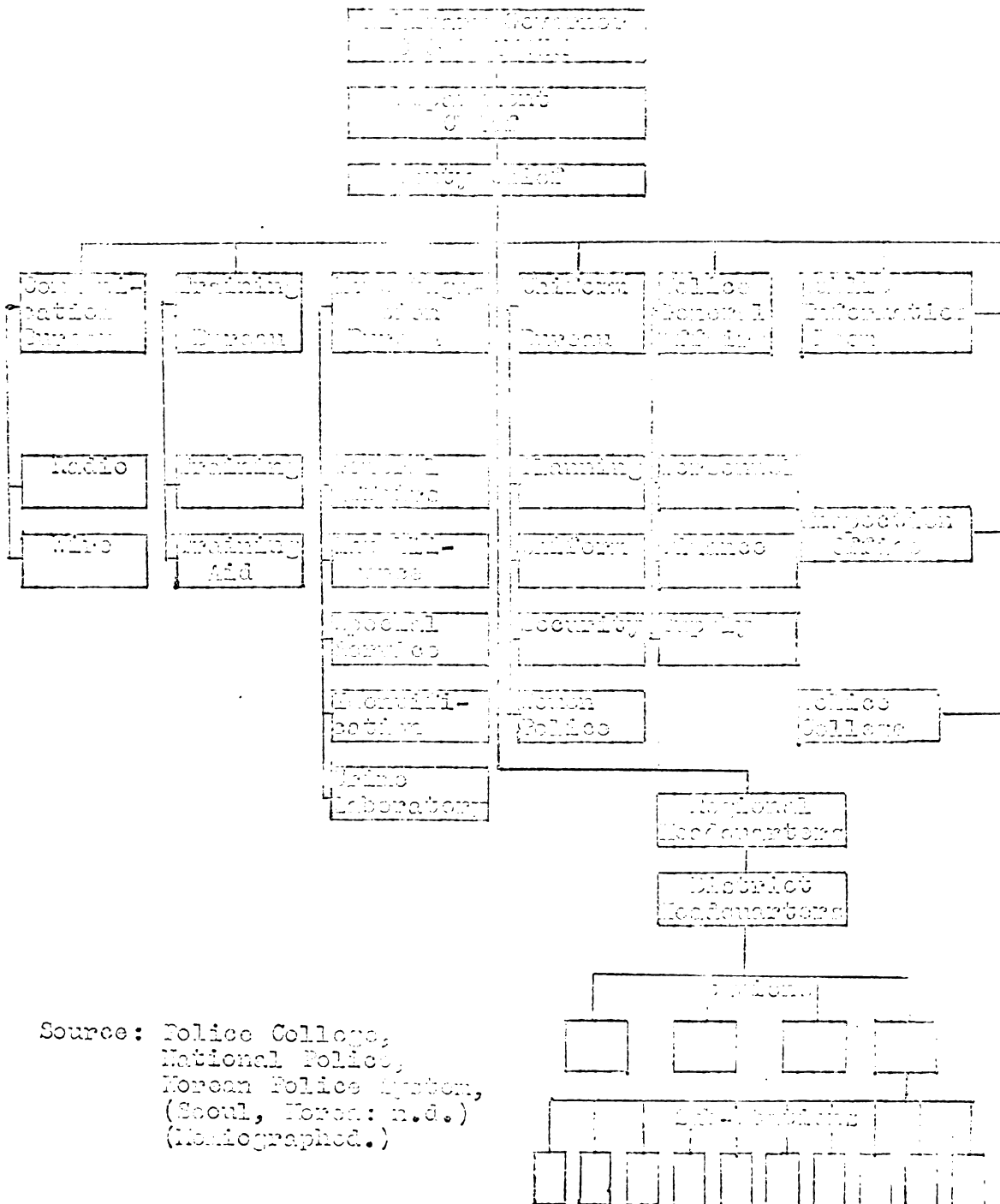
1. Law of Punishing Political Criminals
2. Law of Precautionary Arrest
3. Law of Publication
4. Law of Maintaining Public Security
5. Law of Protecting and Observing Political Criminals
6. Law of Japanese Shrines
7. The Judicial Power of Police

It was evident that the abolishment of police judicial powers meant the end of court actions taken by the police; the police summary action and the release of suspects with admonishment by the police. Legal definitions of crime and penalties and the protection of human rights were accordingly stressed.

During the period from October 21, 1945 to August 15, 1948, the National Police went through several reorganizations and other symptoms of growing pains. On August 15, 1948, the Republic of Korea was established. In the reorganization of the government the National Police were placed under the Mainister of Home Affairs.

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(Seoul, Korea: n.d.)
(Monographed.)

The Establishment of the Republic

On November 14, 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution favoring the creation by the Korean people themselves of a provisional government, and the subsequent withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. The General Assembly created a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to observe the election and consult with the elected representatives of the provisional government. The division of Korea became a fait accompli May 1, 1948 when, after the 38th parallel had long since been closed to ordinary personal travel and the rest of South Korea was cut off from northern hydroelectric power. On May 10, 1948 free elections throughout southern Korea were held and the Republic of Korea came into being three weeks later. On August 24, 1948 newly elected first President Sungman Rhee and General Hodge signed an interim military agreement providing for the transfer of jurisdiction over the Republic's security forces, including the police, Constabulary, and Coast Guard to the new republic.⁴

On December 12, 1948, the General Assembly recognized the Government of the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government. Politically the establishment of the Republic of Korea included (1) the new constitution, (2) popular

⁴Kyung Cho Chung, Korea Tomorrow, Land of the Morning Calm (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1956), pp. 220-221.

elections, (3) progressive labor laws, (4) some formal recognition of individual rights, and (5) other policies.

With the development of the newly born Republic of Korea, the National Police were gradually taking on the form of a democratic police force.

Since democratization of the police force was one of the most urgent tasks of the Republic, the National Police College at Seoul and provincial police academies in local districts were established by the government to train and reorient police officials and to instruct them in scientific methods of investigating criminal cases. Railroad police maintained guards at intervals on the main lines to prevent sabotage of tracks and trains.

When the Korean War began on June 25, 1950, members of the National Police Force engaged actively in combat operations. Its strength was increased to 63,417 in order to deal with their dual mission. The police combat units that were formed both within and outside of the United Nations did an excellent job in carrying out their heavy responsibilities. Police casualties during the Korean War were 3,108 police officers killed in action, 6,637 wounded, 7,142 missing, and 354 kidnapped. Of significant note here is that the original foreign aid police for Korea had been quickly switched from economic aid to military aid with the outbreak of the Korean War. This resulted in the mutual security act of 1951. This meant that all military, economic

and technical assistance coming from the United States was consolidated under the mutual security agreement. Throughout the Korean war assistance by the Mutual Security Agency was limited to only those things of a military nature.

In July, 1953, the armistice agreement ending the Korean war was signed and the National Police Force gradually was able to assume the stature of pre-war times.

Responsibilities of the National Police.--The police department is more than a law-enforcing agency. It has a broader responsibility. Korean police activities involve: (1) prevention of crimes, (2) suppression of crime, (3) apprehension of offenders, (4) recovery of property, (5) regulation of non-criminal conduct, and (6) fire protection and civil defense.

1. The prevention of criminality is one of the newer responsibilities of the police. It is being more and more clearly realized that a constructive approach to the crime problem must go to its very roots--to the factors in community life which create criminal tendencies and lead the criminal to indulge in anti-social behavior.
2. Suppression of crime is a function firmly embedded in police practice. Adequate patrol plus continuous effort toward eliminating or reducing the opportunities for criminal activity is stressed.

3. Apprehension of offenders is a closely related activity. Quick apprehension and certain punishments discourage the would-be offender by making the consequences of crime incontrovertibly evident. In addition to its repressive influence, apprehension enables society to punish offenders, prevents a repetition of their offenses by restraining their movements, and provides an opportunity for their rehabilitation.
4. Recovery of property is an activity intended to reduce the money cost of crime, as well as to restrain those who, though not active criminals, might benefit from the gains of crime.
5. Many police activities are concerned only incidentally with criminal behavior. Their main purpose is regulation, apprehension and punishment of offenders. These are the means of securing obedience to the laws. Other methods used to obtain compliance are education of the public in the dangers inherent in the disobedience of regulations, and the use of warnings, either oral or written, which inform the citizen of the violation but do not penalize him. This type of regulation is time consuming and drains police energies from those tasks which are more important in the eyes of the public.

6. The objectives of fire protection in order of their importance are: (a) to prevent fires from starting, (b) to prevent loss of life and property in case a fire does start, (c) to confine a fire to the place of origin, and (d) to extinguish the fire. From the point of view of the government this involves the services of fire prevention and fire fighting. Fire fighting, because it requires positive and dramatic action, has had a greater appeal for people than prevention measures which involve restrictions, prohibitions, and administrative interference with what are termed "individual rights." Civil defense is the new role being undertaken by the National Police.

Present police structure.--The word "police" in its broad sense means the regulation and control of a community, especially with reference to the maintenance of public order, health, safety and morals. Kenny, referring to police activity says:

In a democracy, people decree the extent of police activity in laws, social mores and customs. The broad purposes of policy everywhere are to control and/or apprehend those members of society who do not conform, and to assist other duly orderly environment. Non-conformist members exist in all societies including the petty thieves, burglars, robbers, murderers, and rapists.⁵

⁵John P. Kenney, Police Management Planning (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1959), p. 3.

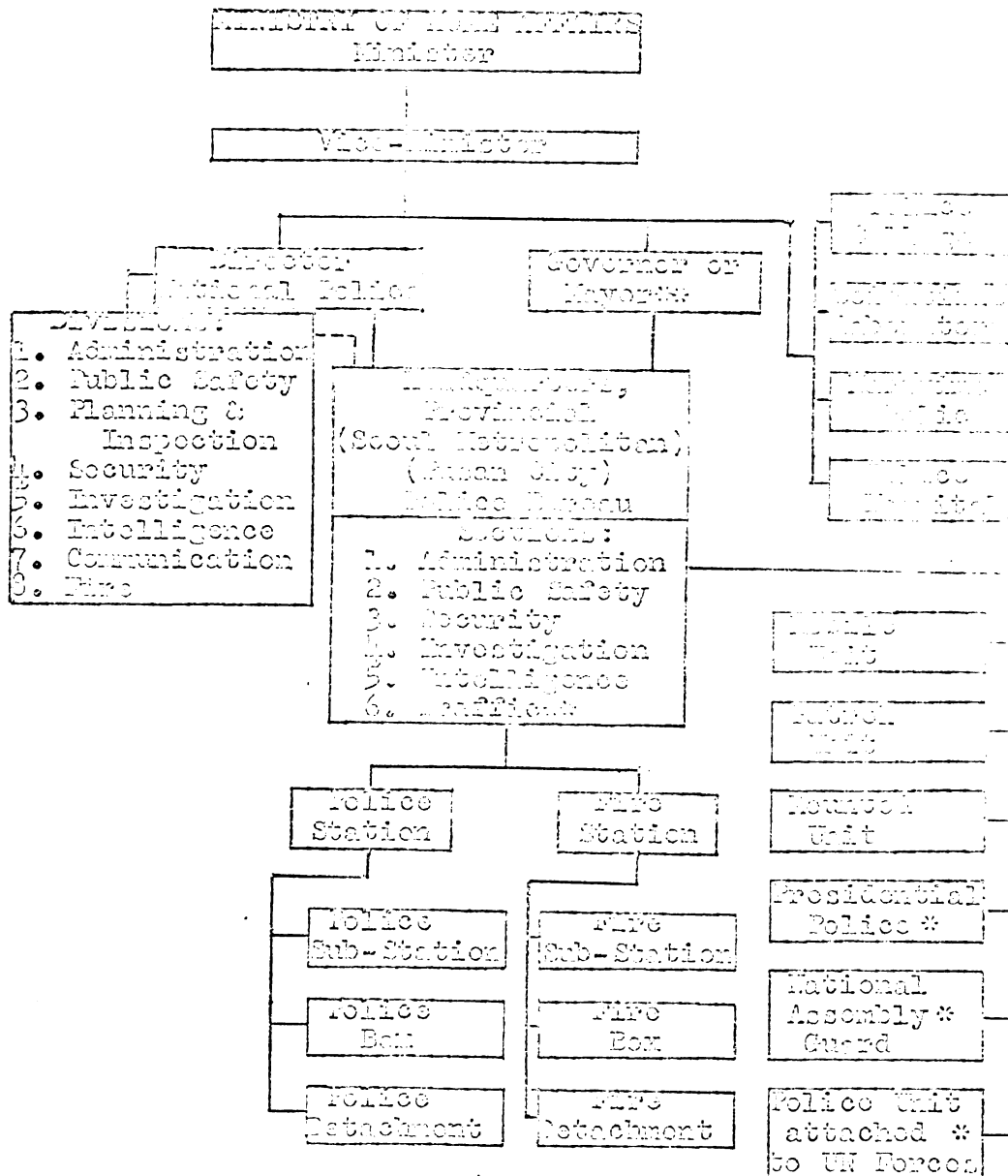
The task of control by the National Police is primarily concerned with the non-conforming members of society. Korea is divided into nine provinces, the Special city of Seoul and City of Pusan are treated separately. There has been established nine provincial police bureaus along with the Metropolitan Police Bureau of Seoul and Pusan. This makes a grand total of 166 police stations and 24 fire stations throughout the country. The police and fire stations are subdivided into 1,435 police sub-stations and 622 police boxes, in addition to 39 fire sub-stations. The governors of each province and the Mayor of Seoul and Pusan are appointed, but there is some measure of self government at the provincial and city levels.⁶ The map depicts the boundary of the jurisdiction of the provincial police bureaus. The provinces are as follows:

Kyonggi-Do	Kyongsang-pukto	Chejudo
Kangwon-Do	Kyongsang-Namdo	Seoul Special City
Chongchong-Pukto	Cholla-Pukto	Pusan City
Chongchong-Namdo	Cholla-Namdo	

This skeleton framework shows the overall hierarchy and the arrangement of principal sub-units along with the essentials of the authority structure. The number of police

⁶Frank G. O'Neill, Digest of Korean Civil and Criminal Law (Seoul, Korea: 1955), p. 17. (Mimeographed.)

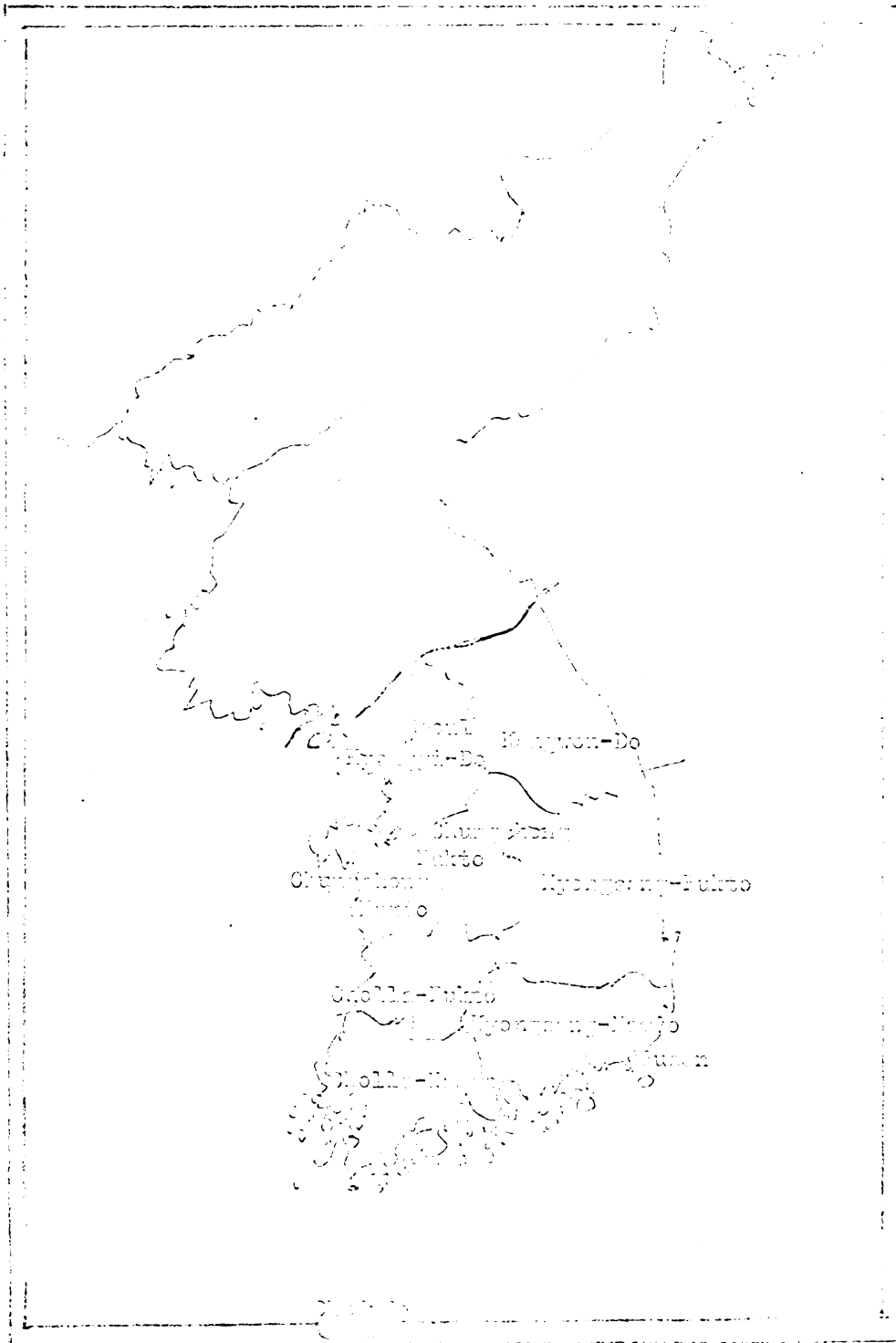
FIGURE 2

ORGANIZATION OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL
POLICE DURING 1965

Note: * Seoul Metropolitan
Police Bureau only

** Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau and
Pusan City Police Bureau only.

Source; Headquarters, National Police, Republic
of Korea, (Seoul, Korea: January 1965.)



assigned to each bureau is largely determined by the workload, area and population. With the exception of the Korean war period when police strength had been increased to 63,417, the National Police are authorized to a total strength of 34,551. As of January, 1965, there are 4 directors, 35 chiefs, 180 superintendents, 618 captains, 2,026 lieutenants, 5,709 sergeants and 25,977 patrolmen. The population of South Korea was estimated at approximately 27 million at the end of 1964, and there were about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million people in the city of Seoul alone.

Summary

1. Upon the establishment of the American Military Government (1945-1948) in Korea, an ordinance dated February 16, 1946, brought forth the reorganization and change of police function, the principle of legal definition of crime and penalty and the protection of human rights. The police force was thoroughly remodeled to conform with such democratic ideas.

2. With the development of the newly born Republic of Korea, the National Police gradually became similar to a democratic police force.

3. With limited numbers of police officers, relatively broadened responsibilities are performed.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN AID

This chapter will present a composite picture of the American aid program to the National Police which has enabled the National Police to perform a minimum operation since the conclusion of Korean hostilities.

The National Police Modernization Project has the broad objective of increasing the effectiveness of the National Police in performing its assigned responsibility of maintaining internal security. This responsibility involves protecting the citizens of the republic from outside subversive elements and criminal elements from within. It seems that the economic growth and development of a nation is restricted to that amount of protection offered its citizens in the pursuit of their daily tasks.

It must be recognized that the duties of the National Police are so numerous and varied that a project taking into account every operation would be impractical. Therefore, assistance in the past has been restricted to those areas deemed most important for the purpose of trying to achieve broad objectives.

Initial Foreign Aid

In the interest of achieving the objective of revitalizing the Korean economy during the year 1950, the General Assembly voted to establish the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). Two months later this commission was supplemented by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). UNKRA was set up to engaged in long-range reconstruction projects at the end of the war, but due to inadequate contributions from countries other than the United States it was impossible to carry out the mandate of the General Assembly. Consequently, the main flow of aid became subject to bilateral agreement between the United States and Korean government.

A special United States economic mission, led by Dr. Henry J. Tasca, was sent to Korea in April, 1953. Emphasizing the urgency for an aid program, the Tasca mission endorsed the need for a comprehensive, integrated planning program as outlined by UNKRA's economic consultants, Robert R. Nathan Associates. Mr. C. Tylor Wood, special Envoy for the President, arrived in Korea on August 21, 1953, and he was appointed "Economic Co-ordinator." An agreement for a joint economic committee on a rehabilitation and financial stabilization program was concluded at this time.

This program resulted in the consolidation and coordination of existing United Nations agencies such as the

following: (1) the Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) Aid, (2) the Foreign Operation Administration (FOA), and (3) the Civil Relief in Korea (CRIK).

Throughout this period to the end of the Korean war, these aid programs were of a temporary nature. These programs were run by the army and financed by appropriations to the army. The United States agencies involved, which have had several organizational configurations during and since the Korean hostilities, also became increasingly interested in reconstruction as they accumulated technical staff.

In their role as the economic representatives of the supreme military command, they were required to review the Republic of Korea aid UNKRA rehabilitation proposals. After the Korean war, relief aid was continued but the ravages of war had to be repaired and the problem of putting the Korean economy on a workable basis was unsolved. This was to be done in the face of a new handicap presented by the division of resources for the maintenance of a large peace time army. The bulk of the aid was supplied under the Mutual Security Programme (MSP) and administered by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), a semi-autonomous agency of the Department of State, with a resident mission established in Seoul.

In 1959 the United States Ambassador was assigned the responsibility of the military programs only. The

director of the ICA mission remained an American representative on the Combined Economic Board. The role of ICA was transferred to a newly established organization, the Agency for International Development (AID).¹

The inflow of aid for the seven years since the war ended may thus be put at a rate of about \$270 million per year. In fact, a peak was reached in the years 1956-58 and subsequently there was an appreciable decline. The total aid supplied in the seven year reconstruction period and ending with the fall of the Rhee regime in 1960, was approximately \$1,800 million for non-military aid to Korea.²

It should be noted that under the rubric of aid to Korea, the National Police have received a very small proportion of the total aid.

Total amount of aid from 1954 to 1961.--The development and implementation of orders for commodity support, services and technicians amounted to \$4,767,805.78 during the 1954-1961 period. The Korean counterpart currency change is estimated at \$2,197,347.00. Consequently the total allocation amounts to approximately \$6,965,153.22.

¹W. D. Reeve, The Republic of Korea, A Political and Economic Study (London: New York: Oxford University Press, 1963), pp. 111-115.

²Ibid., pp. 118-119.

A total figure of the aid provided for the Korean National Police is presented in Table I, and totals of the Korean Counterpart fund are presented in Table II. The figure for participants (police officers and prosecutors) trained abroad during the period from 1957 to 1961 amounted to approximately \$239,241.79 with \$333,428.64 being allocated for technicians (police advisors and others) during this period.

Police aid in 1954.--In October, 1953, the Korea Civil Assistance Command (KCAC) was established, and concerned itself primarily with relief and welfare operations. This included the supply of certain food and medical items. The repair of police communications, schools, public buildings, and other works, was the first joint effort of the Police Advisory Group and senior police officers. An extensive survey of police communications that were devastated by the war was performed by the police communication advisor. Damaged equipment was replaced or repaired. This effort included both wire and wireless communication facilities. Army surplus materials as well as new equipment were utilized in order that internal security be maintained under adverse circumstances. The work of KCAC was terminated on November 30, 1955, and its duties were assumed by the Office of Economic Coordinator (OEC).

Table III shows quantitatively the communication equipment received and the cumulative dollar value funneled

Table I.--Aid funds to the Korean National Police, 1954-1961

Year	Project	Allocation \$	Counterpart Fund	Total Dollars
1954	Communications	1,000,000.00	(H₩ 62,470,510) \$ 124,801.00	1,124,801.00
	Increase to 1954	73,750.00		
1955	Fire Trucks	472,226.30	(H₩ 19,300,000) \$ 38,600.00	510,826.30
1956	Fire Trucks	470,587.37	(H₩ 77,708,000) \$ 155,416.00	626,003.37
1957	National Police Modernization Hospital	675,551.75	(H₩ 1,874,000) \$ 3,748.00	679,299.75
		22,219.47	(H₩ 1,500,000)	25,219.47
	Fire Fighting	382,039.87	(H₩ 1,520,000) \$ 3,104.00	385,143.87
	Participants Technicians	40,342.20 22,998.45		63,340.65
1958	National Police Modernization Participants Technicians	846,445.03 95,149.59 82,003.61	(H₩ 811,262,000) \$ 1,622,524.00	2,468,969.03 177,153.20
1959	Participants Technicians	70,750.00 76,605.00		147,355.00

Table I.--Continued

Year	Project	Allocation \$	Counterpart Fund	Total Dollars
1960	Technicians	52,821.58	(H₩160,000,000) \$ 246,154.00	298,975.58
1961	National Police Modernization Participants Technicians	252,316.00 33,000.00 99,000.00		252,316.00 132,000.00
Total		\$4,767,805.78	(H₩ 1,135,665,510) \$ 2,197,347.00	\$6,965,153.22

Note: Calculation was based on data collected from either Planning Section or Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police, Seoul, Korea.

Counterpart funds are described in both dollars and Hwan (H₩), Korean currency.

Table II.--Counterpart funds

Counterpart Funds (1)		
Year	Hwan	Dollar Equivalent*
1954	HW 62,470,510	\$ 124,801
1955	19,300,000	38,600
1956	77,708,000	155,416
1957	4,894,000	9,852
1958	811,262,000	1,622,524
1959	-	-
1960	160,000,000	246,154
Total	HW 1,135,665,510	\$2,197,347

Counterpart Funds (2)		
Project	Hwan	Dollar Equivalent*
Concrete Poles HW	559,162,000	\$1,118,324
Typhoon damage	250,000,000	500,000
1960	160,000,000	246,154
Other Costs	166,504,510	332,869
Total	HW 1,135,665,510	\$2,197,347

Note: *\$1 = HW 650

Table III.--Police communication equipment, 1954

No.	Item	Quantity Unit	Cumulative Dollar Value
1.	Switchboards	77 sets	313,500
2.	Telephones	8,360 sets	185,000
3.	Transmitters with crystals and spare parts	182 sets	247,343
4.	Receivers with headset and spare parts	184 sets	104,200
5.	Public address system with vibrator and spare parts	11 sets	8,500
6.	Tape recorders with spare parts	22 sets	12,000
7.	Battery with electrolyte	40 sets	1,289
8.	Line transfer switches	20 sets	890
9.	Underground fuel tanks with fuel line kit	10 sets	675
10.	Telegraph keys	194 sets	884
11.	Generators with spare parts	125 sets	197,619
Total			\$1,071,900

Note: All the commodities were distributed to provincial and metropolitan police bureaus. Prices shown above are all estimated cost. (Actual allocated sum is \$1,073,750.)

through the Korea Civil Assistance Command in 1954.

Police aid in 1955-1956.--At the end of the Korean war, fire protection rested entirely on the ingenuity of the fire brigades to improvise equipment with whatever materials they could secure. Fire protection for major cities rested with United States Army fire fighting units which involved commissioned and non-commissioned officers with crews of native personnel.

Under the "Military Roll-Up Program," the National Police received fire apparatus in 1955 and 1956. They secured pumpers to provide a reasonable degree of protection for major cities. A total of 35 units of the pumper type were received in 1955 and 32 units of the same type in 1956. These have been allocated to major cities along with a two year supply of parts and equipment.

While these items were of the World War II type, the price of one such unit new, fully equipped, would cost approximately \$17,000. Each unit transferred for Korean use was priced at approximately \$7,000, a saving of \$10,000 on each unit or a total of \$180,000 on the 18 pumper units out of 37 transferred. Even though each unit had seen considerable service at many fires in Korea, they were still in good condition. These units were inspected by the United States Army Maintenance Teams and the American Fire Advisor prior to this transfer.

The new fire fighting equipment programmed for

1955-1956 period was immediately sent to major cities. American Engineer Units working with this project have now been relieved of this responsibility. The Korean Fire Service is functioning once again as a separate organization, responsible for the protection of their cities. The cumulative dollar value of the units furnished is presented in Table IV and their distribution is in Table V.

Systematic Foreign Aid

The quantity of new equipment received consisted of the bare necessities to re-establish the National Police on a minimum operational level.

Police aid 1957.--Under the Police Modernization Project of 1957, equipment was being received for specific projects. Several examples are: (1) Small Arms Maintenance Repair Shop, (2) Miscellaneous Police Equipment, (3) Traffic Signals and Signs, (4) Criminal Laboratory, (5) Harbor Craft and Patrol Boats, (6) Communications, (7) Police College Library, (8) Transportation, (9) Police College, (10) Police Hospital, and (11) Fire Fighting Equipment.

1. Small Arms Maintenance and Repair Shop: The National Police Small Arms Maintenance and Repair Shop was established in October, 1955 with the view of maintaining and/or repairing all small arms in the hands of the 40,000 man National Police force. In addition, a reloading plant was established to supply the necessary training ammunition

Table IV.--Fire fighting equipment 1955-56

Year	Item	Quantity Unit	Cumulative Dollar Value
1955	Trucks, Pumper, 500 GPM with hose and other accessories	35 each	472,226.30
1956	Trucks, Pumper, 500 GPM with hose and other accessories	32 each	470,587.37

- Note:
1. All trucks were distributed to major fire stations in Seoul and local provinces.
 2. Pumper units were transferred either to the National Police from 8075th Engineer Unit in Pusan and/or to the City of Seoul from the US Army Seoul Military Post.
 3. Both 1955 and 1956 Fire Fighting Projects were completed.

Source: Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police Headquarters, Seoul, Korea, January, 1965.

Table V.---Distribution list of fire fighting equipment by province

Item	Seoul	Kyong Gi	Kang Won	Chung Puk	Chung Nam	Kyong Puk	Kyong Nam	Chon Puk	Chon Nam	Che Ju
<u>1955</u>										
Truck, Pumper, 500 GPM	4	3	3	1	5	9	3	2	5	-
<u>1956</u>										
Truck, Pumper, 500 GPM	18	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	-
Total:	67	22	4	4	6	10	9	3	7	-

Table VI.--Aid received in 1957

Classification	Amount in Dollars
National Police Modernization Project	<u>675,551.75</u>
1. Small Arms Maintenance and Repair Shop	113,488.35
2. Miscellaneous Police Equipment	31,775.49
3. Traffic Signs and Signals	18,751.87
4. Criminal Laboratory	23,163.97
5. Harbor Craft and Patrol Boats	50,000.00
6. Communications	194,240.33
7. Police College Library	393.86
8. Transportation	233,128.51
9. Police College	10,595.37
National Police Hospital	22,219.47
Fire Fighting	382,039.87
Participants (Police Officers training in USA)	40,342.20
Technicians (Police Advisors	22,998.45
Counterpart Funds	9,852.00
Total	<u>\$1,143,410.64</u>

Note: Calculation was based on data collected from either the Planning Section or Office of the Senior Advisor, National Police, Seoul, Korea.

for all provinces and the National Police College. The shop equipment employed had been salvaged from several Japanese arms plants that were in operation prior to and during World War II; along with certain machine tools that were allotted by the Korean Civil Assistance Command. The total number of small arms in possession of the National Police in 1957 was 76,244 of which 33,966 were at that time unserviceable, and it was estimated that 40 per cent of the serviceable weapons had some maintenance requirement.

Serviceable arms and ammunition for training are some of the first essentials in the efficient operation of any police force.

2. Miscellaneous Police Equipment: The National Police because of limited budget appropriations and the inability to procure locally, had a need for certain items of police equipment believed to be essential to the preservation of law and order.

Specifically, chemicals and gas masks were needed for the control of civil disturbances and riotous mobs, subjugation of criminals or insane persons, protection of life and property and, because of limited night lighting, safety-lights for emergency use or directing traffic at night were also needed.

3. Traffic Signs and Signals: The responsibility for vehicular planning, traffic policies, traffic control and the procurement, erection and enforcement of traffic control

equipment is vested in the National Police. A survey of traffic sign requirement was conducted by the National Police in 1956 and the results indicated a need for some 43,948 traffic, directional and route signs. Since the National Police did not have funds to procure the necessary signs or materials for the construction, \$18,751.87 were allocated in 1957 to obtain the necessary materials.

4. Scientific Criminal Laboratory: The Scientific Criminal Laboratory, under the operational control of the Minister of Home Affairs, was established for the purpose of providing criminal investigation laboratory facilities for the National Police, to make official records thereof and to provide expert testimony in relation to such results in judicial proceedings. The value of a competently staffed and suitably equipped police laboratory is generally recognized by police officials and since there is only one such facility in South Korea it is believed that it should be adequately equipped so as to provide service to all operating units of the police force. The laboratory is divided into the following sections: (1) Chemistry Section, (2) Firearms Section, (3) Document Section, (4) Fingerprint Section, (5) Photographic Section, (6) Lie Detector Section and (7) Reference Library.

In order to restore to the laboratory items of equipment damaged or destroyed during the war in Korea and to implement the present equipment so as to insure efficient and

effective operation, \$23,163.97 was allocated in 1957.

5. Harbor Craft and Patrol Boats: While it is generally recognized that the Navy, Coast Guard and Customs have primary responsibility in controlling the waterways and harbors of South Korea, the National Police are also charged with the mission of protecting life and property, control of smuggling, anti-espionage and the maintenance of security in the major ports and island areas adjacent to the coast. In order to supplement their current equipment, consisting of nine small antiquated patrol boats, and to enable the police to enlarge its scope of activities, nine boats of the J-type and one Q-boat were transferred from the United States Army units in Japan.

6. Communications: This project supplements the project for police communications in 1954 which is to continue equipment rehabilitation and the procurement of new equipment. It was expected that a great deal of test and maintenance equipment would be required to maintain this communications equipment. There was a need for additional switchboards and telephones to bring some of the provinces and Class A police stations up to higher standards.

At that time, the National Police had very few mobile type radio sets. By programming some mobile sets the capabilities of the mobile security force could be greatly increased. At the time, the National Police had no teletype or facimile equipment. With this equipment installed at the National

Police Headquarters and in each of the provincial bureaus the capabilities of the National Police would be greatly increased. This equipment will make it possible to send out general alarms, fingerprints, pictures of wanted or missing persons, and general information to all or any one of the provinces simultaneously. \$194,240.00 was allocated in 1957 for communication needs.

7. Police College Library: In order to provide the National Police with a reference library that could be used in connection with planning and research, a sum of \$393.38 was spent on the purchase of 80 books.

8. Transportation: The quality of police service and the success of many police operations are dependent on adequate and suitable transportation. Transportation needs are especially urgent if criminals using vehicles are to be dealt with decisively. Adequate transportation may also be considered economical since it increases the effectiveness of police manpower and mobility.

The 1957 police vehicle procurement program provided:

Willys-Overland CJ 5 "Jeeps"	88
Willys-Overland Panel Trucks	3
Willys-Overland Personnel Carrier	1
Willys-Overland Station Wagons	2
Willys-Overland Ambulance	1
Harley-Davidson, 3-wheel motor cycles	<u>9</u>
Total	104

1958 supplemental program:

Willys-Overland CJ 5 "Jeeps" or Equal	71
Willys-Overland Personnel Carriers	9
Willys-Overland Ambulance	<u>2</u>
Total	82

The above programs provided 104 vehicles valued at \$233,128.51 in 1957 and 82 vehicles valued at \$224,062.94 in 1958.

This study revealed that the foregoing evaluation of actual personnel vehicles totals 528. Based on National Police strength of all ranks, as of June 30, 1958, there were approximately 39,000 men and the ratio of serviceable vehicles was 1 vehicle per 75 men. Due to normal attrition, it was estimated that 50 per cent of the total vehicles were in unserviceable condition.

9. Police College: The National Police College which is under the operational control of the Minister of Home Affairs, was established for the purpose of providing an establishment wherein all National Policemen could be given extensive training in modern police methods. The value of a competently staffed and suitably equipped police college is generally recognized by the Minister of Home Affairs and police officials. This is the case since there is only one such facility in South Korea and it was believed that it should be adequately equipped so as to provide extensive training for the police trainees. The immediate post-war period was a critical time for additional equipment and

training aids in order to bring the training of the National Police up to the standards being sought.

In 1958, \$10,595.37 was allocated to procure office machines, and other needed materials to be used by the police college.

10. National Police Hospital: The National Police Hospital, under the operational control of the Home Minister, was established to provide medical care for National Policemen and their families at a nominal cost and with the ultimate view of being able to provide extensive treatment. Budget limitations and insufficient equipment have hampered operations and reduced the effectiveness of the hospital staff and they have not as yet reached their goals. In 1957, \$22,219.47 was allocated to procure various medical instruments, machines and facilities to improve the police hospital in its operational activities.

Police Aid in 1958.---This year (1958) marked the second significant year of systematic police aid. During 1958 the National Police modernization program was further implemented. To expand and broaden the technical assistance program of 1957, the same fields previously cited were developed.

Aid funds received in 1958 may be noted here at a quick glance.

1. Tools and parts for Small Arms Shop - \$17,025.00.
2. Miscellaneous Police Equipment - \$96,146.59.

3. Police Equipment - \$3,528.00.
4. Traffic Signs and Signals - \$21,047.66.
5. Equipment for Laboratory - \$18,418.79.
6. Communication facilities - \$252,005.69.
7. 82 vehicles - \$224,062.03.
8. Police College - \$6,670.03.
9. National Police Hospital - \$23,390.00.
10. Fire Fighting Equipment - \$55,688.85.

In addition to the continued projects of 1957 mentioned above, the following new fields were developed by adding the newly procured aid commodities. They were: (1) Police Records, (2) Criminal Investigation, and (3) Internal Security.

1. Police Records: The importance of police records cannot be overstated. They are necessary for the establishment of a modern police department. \$13,454.24 was allocated to secure equipment for police records.

2. Criminal Investigation that involves quick apprehension and accurate investigation discourages the would-be offender by making the consequences of crime unequivocal. To increase the effectiveness of the investigative capabilities of the Korean National Police, \$10,737.45 was allotted.

3. Internal Security required the establishment of adequate methods of preventing infiltration. Technical training in the use of furnished equipment and in the general fields of techniques of developing volunteer sources and

Table VII.--Aid received in 1958

Classification	Amount in Dollars
National Police Modernization Project	\$ <u>761,445.03</u>
1. Small Arms Maintenance and Repairs Shop	17,025.00
2. Miscellaneous Police Equipment (A)	96,146.59
Miscellaneous Police Equipment, Revolver (B)	3,528.00
3. Traffic Signs and Signals	21,047.66
4. Criminal Laboratory	18,418.79
5. Police Records*	13,454.24
6. Communications (A)	9,772.05
Communications (B)	12,000.00
Communications (C)	230,233.64
7. Criminal Investigation*	10,737.45
8. Transportation	224,062.94
9. Police College	6,670.97
10. Internal Security*	19,268.85
11. National Police Hospital**	23,290.00
12. Fire (Spare parts)**	55,688.85
Participants (Police Officers)	95,149.59
Technicians (Police Advisors)	82,003.61
Counterpart Funds	1,622,524.00
Total	\$2,622,524.00

Note: *Newly initiated project.

**This project was integrated into the National Police Moderniation Project.

obtaining intelligence information from the citizenry was begun. For this purpose \$19,268.85 was allocated.

Police Aid in 1959-1961.--After two years of significant aid for the National Police, the allocation of funds to procure additional police materials ceased during the 1959-1960 period. The one exception to this was a limited project for the training of police officers abroad. In 1961, \$252,316.00 was received for the following areas: (1) Small Arms Shop, (2) Tools for Motor Shop and tow truck, (3) Traffic and Investigation, (4) Police Records, (5) Training Films, (6) Fire, and (7) Mobile Unit. The Mobile Unit is a newly created police organ that was established because of the need for increased motorized mobility.

Selected Police Officers for Studying Abroad

In order to enable National Policemen to observe advanced police methods, it was felt necessary to send some National Policemen abroad.

Through the supportive efforts of the Agency for International Development (AID), 58 law enforcement officers, including 2 prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice, were sent to the United States. Six were sent to Japan for either selected course study or to observe police methods. The time allowed for this ranged from 2 to 12 months. Dollar allocation for participants were:

Table VIII.--Aid received in 1959-1961

Year	Classification	Amount in Dollars
1959	Participants (Police officers and 2 prosecutors)	76,750.00
	Technicians (Police Advisors)	<u>76,605.00</u>
	Total	\$147,355.00
1960	Technicians (Police Advisors)	52,821.58
	Counterpart Fund	246,154.00
	Total	\$298,975.58
1961	National Police Modernization Project	<u>252,316.00</u>
	1. Small Arms Shop	500.00
	2. Tools for Motor Shop	28,000.00
	Tow Truck	6,300.00
	3. Traffice and Investigation	62,475.00
	4. Police Records	3,125.00
	5. Training Films	2,000.00
	6. Mobile Unit	43,580.00
	7. Fire Fighting Equipment	105,686.00
	Participants (Police Officers)	33,000.00
	Technicians (Police Advisors)	99,000.00
	Total	\$384,316.00

Note: No equipment procured in 1959 and 1960.

\$47,600.00 in 1957

\$99,090.00 in 1958

\$74,300.00 in 1959

\$54,000.00 in 1961

Police personnel training in foreign countries totaled 105 as of January 1, 1965. Classifying this number by funds granted would break down in the following way: 58 of those sent abroad included 2 prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice trained in the United States under the AID program, 34 police officers under Korean Government funds, 7 police officers received support from the United States State Department, 3 police officers by the Chinese Government, 1 by the Australian Government, and 2 were privately funded.

Classifying this number by country, 91 per cent of these officers trained in the United States, 4 per cent in Japan, 3 per cent in the Southeast Asian countries, 1 per cent in Europe and 1 per cent in Australia.

Summary

The qualities of police service and the suitability of equipment is essential for successful police operation. Particularly, transportation and communication needs are urgent if motorized criminals are to be dealt with decisively; the use of these devices is also an economy since they increase the effectiveness of police manpower.³

³O. W. Wilson, Police Administration (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1950), p. 295.

Table IX.--Educational aid funds classified according to major field of study

Fields of Study	Year					Sub-Total
	57	58	59	60	61	
Records and Statistics	1	3	1	-	-	5
Intelligence Operation	2	3	-	-	-	5
Traffic	2	2	2	-	-	6
Criminal Investigation	2	2	4	-	-	8
Observation Tour	2	9	1	-	-	12
Juvenile Control	-	2	-	-	-	2
Police Communications	-	2	1	-	-	3
Patrol	-	2	-	-	-	2
Police Administration	-	-	1	-	-	1
Civil Defense	-	-	1	-	-	1
Legal Training*	-	-	2	-	-	2
Supply	-	-	-	-	2	2
Training	-	-	-	-	9	9
Total	9	25	13	-	11	58

Note: *Two prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice are to be trained in this field.

Table X.--Number of police officers who studied in foreign countries

Number by Funds	
Fund	Percentage
AID	53%
Korean Government	34%
U. S. State Department	7%
Chinese Government	3%
Private Funds	2%
Australian Government	1%

Number by Country	
<u>Country</u>	
U. S. A.	91%
Japan	4%
Southeast Asian Countries	3%
Europe	1%
Australia	1%

Note: Police personnel training in foreign countries totaled 105 as of January 1, 1965.

The quantity of new equipment has consisted of the bare necessities to reestablish the National Police on a minimum operational level. In addition to the performance of normal police functions it is necessary to cope with the responsibilities for maintaining adequate fire protection facilities, providing an alert wire and radio communications system, and the training of police personnel.

CHAPTER IV

THE POLICE ADVISORS ROLE

As was mentioned in Chapter III, even though there was no indication of a forthcoming monetary allotment to procure needed police equipment, a number of police advisors were engaged in administrative efforts towards fostering the National Police during the time of the Military Government and the subsequent Interim Provisional Government. In May, 1952, police advisors consisted of small groups primarily from the United States Military Police Corps. Colonel William Hamby from the Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG), then Chief Police Advisor was of some assistance at this time. The chronological list of primary chief advisors is presented in Table XI.

General

The Police Advisory Group organized its resources in order to cope with the problems confronting the National Police with special emphasis upon its combat duties rather than its normal police role. For an active and effective combat operation the police force attached to the allied forces received an intermittent supply of military goods along with strategic provisions. The cost of operating the National Police during the war is still provided for in the

Table XI.--Chief police advisors to the National Police

No.	Name	From	To
1.	Col. William H. Maglin ¹	Dec. 1945	Dec. 1947
2.	Lt. Col. Erickson ¹	Jan. 1948	Aug. 1948
3.	Col. John E. Baird ¹	Oct. 1948	Feb. 1950
4.	Col. William Hamby ²	Oct. 1950	May 1952
5.	Col. Maurice J. Fitzgerald ²	May 1952	Oct. 1952
6.	Lt. Col. Rader A. Konopaska	Oct. 1952	Sep. 1953
7.	Col. George P. Hill Jr. ²	Sep. 1953	Aug. 1954
8.	Lt. Col. Joseph W. Pettet ²	Sep. 1954	Aug. 1955
9.	Lt. Col. May W. Wright ²	May 1955	Jan. 1956
10.	Mr. Ray W. Foreaker	Jan. 1956	July 1958
11.	Mr. Marc J. Logie	July 1958	Oct. 1958
12.	Mr. Irven S. Brown	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1960
13.	Mr. Wyman W. Vernon	Oct. 1960	Feb. 1961
14.	Mr. William Simmler Jr.	Feb. 1961	Aug. 1962
15.	Mr. Harold Caplan ³	Aug. 1962	Jan. 1965

Note:

¹Acted as the Chief Police Administrator under the Military Government in Korea.

²Acted as the Senior Police Advisor in the Korean Military Advisory Group.

³One man advisor status.

annual budget of the Republic of Korea. With the exception of small amounts of ammunition and limited support for certain special police units serving with major US-UN headquarters, no logistic support was received from the United Nations Command.

In 1956, the Public Safety Division of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), started to provide technical assistance to police agencies in foreign countries which were participating in the mutual security of the United States.¹

Chief Police Advisor.--Mr. Ray W. Foreaker, then Chief Public Safety Advisor to the Korean National Police and former member of the Berkely Police Department, came to Korea for his third visit and established a highly successful advisory group. His effort resulted in a systematic aid program only after a thorough joint analysis was made by Korean police officials and members of the advisory group. He was responsible for the over-all implementation and supervision of the ICA program now know as the Agency for International Development (AID), for the National Police. Through his effort, the procurement of police equipment was set in motion.

¹John P. Kenney and John B. Williams, Police Operation (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1960), p. 243.

The study of the past management weaknesses of the National Police clearly indicated the necessity for concerted efforts by advisors in the field of technical improvement. Seven advisors under the direction of the Chief Public Safety Advisor were engaged in the fields of (1) Fire Protection, (2) Communication, (3) Management Training, and (4) Administration and Organization of Regional Police.

Fire Protection Advisor.--The Fire Protection Advisor made surveys of all major cities and towns throughout the country to determine the requirements for an adequate fire protection program. He was responsible for the preparation of documents required for the procurement of fire fighting equipment under the AID program.

Communications Advisor.--The Communications Advisor role had been established for the express purpose of coordinating both equipment and technical advice for the training of police communication officers in order to attain a maximum utilization of these facilities.

Training Advisor.--The Training Advisor conducted studies for the purpose of improving police training procedures which were followed up by recommendations for any changes he deemed appropriate for the improvement of training activities.

Administration and Organization Advisor.--This advisor was located in the Metropolitan Police Bureau in Seoul. His bureau served a population of now 3,600,000 and operated 10

police stations, and had 6,500 police officers. This advisor provided a technical service to the Bureau. He analyzed statistics pertaining to trends in crime, accidents, security, fire, and other activities falling within the scope of the public safety function.

A list of advisors holding civilian status during the period extending from 1953 to the present time is shown in Table XII. Dollar allocations for these advisors were \$24,573.00 in 1957; \$76,000.00 in 1958; \$80,000.00 in 1959; \$94,000.000 in 1960 and \$99,000.00 in 1961.

Summary

The police advisors are required to have a wide range of police experience and knowledge in their fields of work that will enable them to provide improved service. Since the year 1963 an advisor has been working for the National Police. His major interest is in the field of supply. As there is no aid fund available to use for the development of the National Police with the exception of an allotment of limited funds for police officers' training in the United States, little hope for further improvement of the National Police modernization exists.

Table XII.--Police advisors from 1952 to 1965

Name	Field	From	To
Ray W. Foreaker	Chief, Public Safety	July 1956	July 1958
James J. Whicher	Fire Protection	Mar. 1953	July 1958
John C. Hazelet	Training	Dec. 1956	Dec. 1957
Hersh D. Miller	Communications	May 1957	Oct. 1960
John F. McCave	Regional Police	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958
Richard M. Tansing	Administration and Organization	Dec. 1957	Aug. 1962
Marc J. Logie*	Deputy Chief	Oct. 1956	Nov. 1958
William Simmler Jr.*	Training	Jan. 1958	Aug. 1962
Irven S. Brown	Chief, Police Advisor	Nov. 1958	Nov. 1960
Lack L. Larrimore	Training	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1961
Wyman W. Vernon	Chief, Police Advisor	Dec. 1960	Feb. 1961
Peter F. Castello	Administration and Organization	Jan. 1961	June 1961
Jeter Williamson	Acting Chief	Feb. 1961	Apr. 1961
William H. Ronan	Fire Protection	June 1961	Sep. 1961
B. Frank Borsody	Communications	June 1961	Sep. 1962
Harold Caplan*	Logistic and Supply	May 1961	
John Velerio, Jr.	Secretary	July 1956	July 1958

Note: *Later became Chief, Police Advisor.

CHAPTER V

FUTURE ASSISTANCE NEEDS

It would appear that the primary objective of an assistance program is to aid the National Police in improving the overall field of administration. In addition, it has been observed by police advisors that the National Police have not been provided with adequate equipment. Also the minimum need is not only to repair war damaged equipment but also is to provide the Korean National Police with a sufficient capacity to meet the public demands for the newer police methods which have merged throughout the world. The police today use almost every conceivable means of transportation including boats, automobiles, airplanes and helicopters. Scientific crime detection, with its use of physical evidence, the camera, the police laboratory, the lie detector, and the narcotic analyzer are widely used in police operations.

Improved Administrative Know-how

A project of this type does not envision a full time advisor nor does it recommend any sweeping changes of any of these processes. Instead, each advisor to a specific activity should work with his counterpart in improving that activity. An advisor might be available at all times to

study and make recommendations on any administrative process which might be desired by the police.

Organizational structure.--Organization is the key to a successful police operation. Organization reflects the relationships between personnel and units of the department as they are structured to perform the police tasks and duties necessary to achieve departmental objectives.

As Smith states, a determination of the proper span of control must rest upon informed opinion in each specific situation though no doubt a span of five or six is proper in many instances.¹ The ability of one man to direct, coordinate, and control immediate subordinates that he can command successfully, and a broad span of control requires the chief to make a large number of decisions and to participate in operating details.²

The Korean National Police has been centralized under the direct control of the Director, National Police Headquarters (Security Bureau), Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Korea. It consists of eight divisions: (1) Administration, (2) Public Safety, (3) Planning and Inspection, (4) Security, (5) Investigation, (6) Intelligence, (7) Communications, and (8) Fire.

¹Bruce Smith, Police System in the United States (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1949), p. 218.

²O. W. Wilson, Police Administration (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950), pp. 40-42.

There is some danger that the burden of details will overwhelm the Director and prevent him from exercising a positive, creative, and imaginative leadership, due to his broad span of control.

Police and politics.--A sound professional philosophy must be developed. The old regime and the previous government consecutively made the police its instrument for the purpose of seizing political power, and accordingly, the police neglected their primary mission of maintaining peace and order of the country. The police were obliged to unwillingly perform duties other than those usually carried out by the police, such as political intelligence activities. The policemen had no choice but to curry favor with the ill-temperate politicians instead of being faithful to their assigned duties.³ In April 1959, 30 police officials, notably those in constituencies won by the opposition in the 1956 elections, were sacked in order to establish stricter discipline in the National Police Force.⁴

The policies and efforts of the government cannot be expected to be smoothly carried out without maintaining national security, and the foundation of all policies of the government is really based on the maintenance of public

³Speech made by John M. Chang, Prime Minister, Republic of Korea, January 7, 1961. (Mimeographed.)

⁴W. D. Reeve, The Republic of Korea (London; New York: Oxford University Press, 1963), p. 70.

safety. During the period of political transition, the National Police has been developed along with the policies of the government in a series of hesitant steps.

It is essential that the development of the National Police be absolutely free of political influences. This can best be accomplished by a series of non-political appointments. If this were the case, a great improvement would take place.

There is no doubt that persons concerned with the concept of modern law enforcement are especially concerned with these two things; they are (1) selection of personnel, and (2) promotion and efficiency.

Working conditions.---To achieve good police performance it is necessary that the community provide for an adequate number of policemen with adequate pay and reasonable working conditions, good tenure for the chief executive of the department, administrative and operational competency throughout the department. This can be achieved by good personnel selection and a program of in-service training at all levels. Salaries of the National Policemen were increased in 1961, but much more improvement is still needed in the area of wages to attract the best qualified applicants.

Even though there exists a tremendous differential in the price of consumer goods in the United States and Korea this condition does not necessarily preclude the relevancy of comparative analysis. As an example the writer

will attempt to correlate the patrolman's salaries in the Korean National Police Force and several American police departments.

Since the year 1961, the patrolman's pay of the Korean National Police has been 55,560 Won per year which is equivalent to \$218 in American currency.⁵ On the other hand, top patrolman's pay in such cities as Los Angeles and San Francisco is approaching \$7,700 per year. Significant regional differences in salary may be noted, with the lowest salaries being afforded officers in the Southern part of the United States. For example, top patrolman's pay in Atlanta, Georgia is \$4,936 and Fort Smith, Arkansas is \$3,215.⁶

The work week for the average patrolman of the Korean National Police is estimated at about 60 to 80 hours per week. This figure will vary with size of individual cities. The average work week for both urban and state police personnel in the United States varies similarly from force to force while the federal police generally work a basic 40 hour week.⁷

⁵National Police, Republic of Korea, Police Budget in 1964 (Seoul, Korea: Headquarters, National Police, 1964). (Mimeographed.)

⁶Samuel G. Champman and T. Eric S. Johnston, The Police Heritage in England (East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, 1962), p. 39.

⁷Ibid., p. 38.

From available evidence it seems that provisions for better working conditions along with firmer job security, reasonable rules for leaves, and recreational and welfare activities will be one of the key elements in promoting the efficiency of the National Police.

Public relations.--It can be safely said that public relations is an essential ingredient in the successful functioning of a police organization. The effectiveness of a police department depends to a great extent upon the success of its public relations program. To the citizen in distress who seeks assistance or information, or one in conflict with the law, the policeman is both a governmental symbol of authority and a liaison for public relations.

There is some evidence that an awareness of public relations was very weak among the police in Korea until the April Revolution of 1960. The following quotation is somewhat revealing.

The resentment and criticism of the general public against the police because of the role forced upon them by the corrupted government under the old regime reached its peak during the April revolution of 1960. However, the object of their resentment was not the policemen but rather the old regime and high ranking staff of the Liberal Party which made the National Police their private instrument and made the government into a chaotic state of being.⁸

Contrary to the general expectations that a cherrifull welfare society would be born as the result of the April Revolution, the reality appears to be far removed

⁸Chang, op. cit., p. 4.

from such, and it is causing a great deal of disappointment among the people. To make matters worse, the police are far from winning the people's trust and there is many an impasse to overcome before its restoration to a normal situation is possible.⁹

Public relations is achieved when a police department has many policemen who hold good performance records and who have an appreciation of what is being attempted in their relationships with people.

The Korean police and the public safety advisory group recognizes the importance of and need for a planned program designed to enlist public cooperation and support. This can be accomplished through mutual agreement as to the value and method to be employed. The basic approach to the entire program would be to convince the public that the police department is concerned with the safety of the public and ready to perform such services as it can to achieve this; thereby tending to restore public confidence in the police.

Technical Assistance Needs

There are eight major areas of National Police operations which required a concentrated effort on the part of the American advisors. These areas are: (1) Transportation, (2) Patrol, (3) Criminal Investigation, (4) Crime Prevention, (5) Police Records, (6) Communications, (7) Fire Prevention, and (8) Training.

⁹Shu-Ryong Kang, "The Agony of the Police," CHOSUN ILBO (Korean Press), (October 21, 1960), p. 3 in Korea.

Each of these areas has been intensively studied and their most pressing deficiencies have been observed. In some areas the need for intensive technical advice is urgently required in order to improve standards of performance. Such training can only be furnished by a properly constituted American effort.

Transportation.--In December 1964, the National Police possessed a total of 1,023 vehicles of various types along with 300 motorcycles. Of the aforementioned number, many are still in good condition even though they are already seven or eight years old. There are 837 vehicles whose condition might best be described as good, while some are fair to poor. Needless to say, there is a need for more new vehicles to replace those that are unserviceable in order that the effectiveness of the National Police can be maintained and strengthened.

The procurement of a helicopter is desired to deal with rescue work, disaster and flood control, traffic control, and mobile unit control in the metropolitan areas.

Patrol.--The current system of police patrol requires improvement in order to make it more effective and more efficient. The current box system in use in cities is causing the average policeman to work longer periods of time and is not sophisticated enough to cope with the increasing need for frequent area coverage. Technical advice and supplies will be required for the successful development of this patrol system.

Crime Prevention.--New to Korea is the idea of combatting juvenile delinquency, but a start has been made. How much planning and forethought must go into the establishment of a program is still to be determined, but any such program must be comprehensive. The program would deal with all the conditions that underlie criminal behavior, would attempt to reach the potential delinquent early, would include means for locating potential delinquents and unsatisfactory conditions and means for treating individuals and improving conditions. Since delinquency is more than a police problem, wholehearted cooperation among the community agencies --schools, welfare agencies, health agencies and police is absolutely indispensable.

Police Records.--A drastic change in the police records system has taken place since 1961. In spite of this, the current system of maintaining police records is obsolete, complex and cumbersome. The system now in use requires too much paperwork and too much space for filing. To accomplish the desired development of a standardized records system, further study by appropriate personnel and advisors may be required. Once an efficient and suitable system is agreed upon, enactment of legislation which would permit the installation of a records system vital to the operation of the police department would greatly enhance the present situation.

Communications.--Progress had been made in the procurement and installation of police communications equipment, as well as in a training program designed for communications technicians. However, rehabilitation of the police communications system is not yet complete, and technical assistance and advice will be a continuing requirement to insure optimum use of equipment already received and installed.

Fire Prevention.--The National Police are responsible for fire protection throughout the country. They are faced with serious problems when it is realized that (1) the majority of homes and buildings in Korea are of frame construction, and (2) the water supply system is almost totally inadequate not only in the rural areas but in the metropolitan areas as well. Consequently, primary efforts must be directed towards the prevention of fires and the removal of fire causes. At the end of the Korean war, as the overall recovery of the Republic of Korea continued, the need for the development of fire prevention and fire fighting methods was easily observable.

It was necessary for qualified men in this field to conduct a continuing study to develop an effective fire program. The establishment of an intensive fire prevention system, supported by technical training of fire fighters, and the procurement of appropriate supplies and equipment is highly essential. A further development in the existing fire alarm system is needed to permit the prompt reporting of fires so that fire fighting units may be notified and respond with

a minimum of delay.

Training.--Police officers do not acquire the proper attitude and technical competence unless they receive instruction in the techniques required for successful performance. Thus, organized training is the means by which police officers individually, are given the knowledge and skills they require for self-reliant patrol. The police team is afforded sufficient practice in combined operations to insure effective coordination in emergencies, and the specialists who devote their time to scientific crime detection, obtain the technical qualifications they require. Above all, command personnel extend their knowledge of human relations, organization, and administration.

Training of police officers was first started in about 1895, when a school in police administration was established under the control of the Police Affairs Office.¹⁰ The present school system is composed of Provincial schools and the National Police College. Provincial schools offer six months basic training to candidates for an appointment as a patrolman as well as retraining course of 30-90 days duration for experienced patrolmen. The National Police College offers basic training to candidates for appointments as lieutenants, retraining courses for lieutenants, captains and superintendents and technical training in such fields

¹⁰Korean Military Advisory Group, A Brief History of National Police (Seoul, Korea: n.d.), pp. 4-5.

as: investigation techniques, communications, fire fighting, and traffic regulations.

At best, in-service training in its present form can serve only as a temporary stop-gap during a period of transition in which other solutions are developed. One pre-service training course is the officer's cadet course which takes over where the colleges of Korea leave off. While efforts are required to enlist the aid of the Korean colleges and universities to offer courses in police science, the structure of the present cadet course offers the greatest potentialities for the National Police. The subject matter of this course must be developed as closely as possible along the lines of the offerings of the advanced American colleges. By so doing, many of the subsequent problems which develop when police officers are inadequately prepared by their professional education can be avoided. Because it is obviously impossible to completely replace the present personnel in the National Police with properly educated personnel, a concentrated effort to train all ranks will be required during the coming years.

Progress has been made in the field of police training at the National Police College by the Korean staff and faculty assigned to duty at the college, and by Public Safety Advisors; however, to keep abreast of new developments in the fields of law enforcement and public safety, constant revisions in the curriculum and methods of training are

necessary. On the other hand, a successful police training program depends not only on the constant presentation of interesting, up-to-date methods of instruction, but also upon the ability of its instructors to handle every phase of police work.

In the solution of these problems, progress already accomplished in the training program should be sustained through the assistance of professional guidance of training advisors. Future expansion of the participant training program, and the procurement of a moderate quantity of appropriate training equipment is also necessary.

Summary

To perform operations of the National Police as a typical law enforcement agency in Korea, there were considerable amounts of aid funds allocated to the National Police during the years from 1954 to 1958. This enabled them to keep abreast with new trends of dealing with criminals and law breakers. This survey, however, has revealed that no funds were allocated to procure the police equipment to aid the National Police since 1960. If this condition persists, the ability of the National Police to maintain and preserve the law will be adversely affected.

In order to accomplish the police purpose of protecting life and property and the preservation of peace and order, it is necessary that the efficiency of police administration be further promoted. If suitable police equipment is provided

and adequate numbers of well trained police personnel are available this purpose can be achieved.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Police Administration in Korea has developed somewhat intermittently in view of the frequent alterations of the governmental structure. Under the Japanese domination (1910-1945), the police maintained the colonial government which was criticized by the Korean people. The police were not considered an expression of the country's well being and did not represent the people's needs. It should be recognized that the achievement of reformation of the police system into a modernized system resulted from the American Military Government in Korea (1945-1948). The police system was remodeled and developed to conform with the democratic ideal. With the birth of a new Republic of Korea, the National Police Force started again to make great strides as a law enforcement agency that represented the needs of the Korean people.

During this period of time, no records of the material assistance given to the National Police were made and therefore this survey concentrated on the foreign aid given to the National Police since the cessation of the Korean war.

There is no nation in the Far East with which the United States has had as much heartening experience or common

cause as with the Republic of Korea. After the conclusion of hostilities, the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was set up to engage in long-range reconstruction projects. Unfortunately, however, the contributions to this international agency from countries other than America were small and the main flow of aid became subject to a strictly bilateral arrangement with the United States and Korea, and a direct United States responsibility. As a result of this, the assignment of competent police advisors who were able to cope with this adverse situation resulted in a high level of satisfaction in the Korean government. With a significant amount of assistance in the form of training, the National Police have developed extensively in response to a widespread public need.

New threats to the peace, security and well being of the Korean citizenry in the form of increasing crimes by both adult and juvenile delinquents makes the police task a complicated undertaking. Adequate police protection must be provided but the degree of success here is heavily dependent upon the suitability of equipment for a successful police operation. Particularly noteworthy are the areas of transportation, communication, and criminal investigation where an urgent need exists for methods and equipment to deal with criminals.

Observing the limited amount of aid funds allocated to the National Police since the year of 1960, it is, thereby,

necessary that the efficiency of the National Police be increased to the fullest possible extent.

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