Abstract

**Purpose:** The modern police of the Republic of Korea today were established in Shanghai on April 11, 1919 by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, and moved to various areas of China for 27 years until the liberation of the country in 1945 for independence movement. In the face of such hardship, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea needs to be aware of the police organization and activities of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which belongs to the Ministry of Interior as head of administration.

**Method:** The Civil Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the head of the administration of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, confirmed through literature evidence that Kim Gu was the apex and tried to change the organization while breaking through the crisis. The police organization of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was active in 1919 with the Police Department and Yeong-Tong-je, 1923 with the Police Department, 1941 with the Guards, and with the 1943 with the Police Department, referring to the Baekbeom Ilji, the National History Compilation Committee, the National Police Agency documents, and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea data book.

**Results:** The focus of this study is to give the meaning of finding the issue of Police Day and the legitimacy of the police. The result suggested by this study was an opportunity to overcome the dark period of loss of the country signed by the Eulsa Treaty in 1910 by examining the organizational structure of the Police Department of the Korean Empire and the Police Department of the Provisional Government of the Provisional Government in the Joseon Dynasty.

**Conclusion:** It was judged that it could affect the continuity of the current Korean police, and research was conducted. Also, in response to the common truth that 'as long as there is a state, there is a police', the police organization of the Provisional Government did not change its name even during the Japanese imperialism period. It calls for the existence of a police that is directed towards

**Keywords:** Provisional Government Police Organization of the Republic of Korea, Police Department, Conscripted Police Force(Ui-Gyeong-Dae), Contact System(Yeong-Tong-Je), Guards(Gyeong-Wi-Dae)

1. Introduction

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established on April 11, starting from March 1, 1919, the catalyst for the 3.1 movement. Immediately after establishment, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established a police organization through system preparation and established the Police Department in Shanghai, where the Provisional Government Complex is located. Accordingly, a joint control system was installed in local administrative agencies of the Provisional Government, and the establishment of local administrative agencies in Korea was accelerated.
At this time, the police organization of the Police Department was appointed as a police officer or a superintendent. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in Shanghai and was active for 13 years, then in April of the 14th year of the Republic of Korea (1932), immediately after Yun Bong-gil's uprising[1], left Shanghai. The police organization and organization of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea has no choice but to deal with the 13 years of living in Shanghai of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea limited to the Police Bureau under the Ministry of the Interior of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Research achievements[1] of the Provisional Government In the meantime, In relation to this, research was conducted with a high degree of importance on the organization, function and role of each department, and after that the official history of the Provisional Government Police has not been rewritten and the contents related to the Provisional Government were not described in the usually published Korean Police History, nor was it published as a research paper[2][3]. The Korean Police History (Lee Hyeon-hee, Deokhyeon-gak 1979), etc. It is true that the police history of the Provisional Government was only partially covered by police history researchers who majored in history[4].

Therefore, in this study, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, as it is the organization and organization of the police, deals with the organization of the Police Department on April 25, 1919 and the 'Security Officer and Inspector' organization belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Provisional Government, whose main tasks were domestic smuggling on December 1, 1919 of the same year, the 'Shanghai Korean People's Army Police Department', which dealt with the security preservation and espionage of Koreans' oppression starting from December 16, 1923, and the 'Gyeongmu Bureau' belonging to the Ministry of Home Affairs established on April 25, 1919 on March 30, 1943 The 'Security Division' was continued, and the description was limited within the scope, focusing on the 'Security Guard' established on October 17, 1941, which was in charge of security and security of government officials along with the organization's 'Security Division' want to.

Therefore, during the Joseon Dynasty, the right and left Podo Offices recommended the introduction of the modern police system and the police officer system following the Gapsin Coup in 1884, and the establishment of a police department as a part of the Gabo Reform in 1894 was recommended. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established the Police Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs to protect the Provisional Government from Japanese imperialism and carried out police activities to protect the lives and properties of Koreans in China. It was April 25, 1919, the 'Korean Provisional Government Manual'. Articles of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea[5][6] It includes a wide range of duties such as business, fire, fire, hygiene, newspapers, and magazines, so you can see the undifferentiated phenomenon between police work and general administration, which is common in modern countries, such as the breadth of the police work area

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1 Research on the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was planned at the government level in the early 1960s and started to be published as academic achievements in the mid-1960s. When the National History Compilation Committee published all five volumes of 'The History of the Korean Independence Movement' from 1965 to 1969, it laid the independence movement on an academic basis.

2 'Administrative Police Officer' is the first law of police operation in the Korean police, and it is only a mixture of the Japanese administrative police rules in 1875 and the summary judgment of false misdemeanor(1885) in Chinese characters. The 'Administrative Police Order' was enacted as the basis for the action. The 'Administrative Police Order' can be said to be a charter that collectively expresses the purpose of the police, the rules for the service of police officers, the conviction of police criminals, and the recruitment method of Soon-gyeom. The 'Administrative Police Order' consists of 5 sections: Section 1, General Rules, Section 2, Commander-in-Chief's Discipline, Section 3, Order of Duty, Section 4. The Left and Right Provincial Offices were merged by the 'Secretary Office Control Office', and the police work of the 5 Hansong Departments was integrated, and a powerful Police Department was newly established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications to take charge of all police affairs within the Hansong Department. The Police Department Control Office is the first police organization law enacted at the time of the Gabo Reform in 1894. This united the police affairs of the 5 divisions of Hansong and created the Police Department under the affiliation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications to take charge of all police affairs within the Hansong Department. In addition, the first 'police station' was established within the five characters of the Hansongbu by the police officer, and the 'police officer was appointed as the chief. A Japanese police officer, the police chief. decoration. cervix. It was merely a transplant of the Japanese ones, such as changing the ranks of officers to police officers, police officers, gunsoons, and pure swords.
and the comprehensiveness of duty regulations[7].

On the other hand, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established on April 11, 1919, and on April 25 of that year, the ‘Korea Provisional Government Charter’ was enacted and promulgated. In the early days of the Provisional Government, a system was established and laws were enacted for administrative control over the central and local governments, while the internal police department, of course, progressed in organizational structures. It refers to the system or laws related to the division of members and duties, etc., and serves as a measure to reveal what goals the Provisional Government is setting and the directions to reach the goals. For this reason, it is the fact that where the independence movement or administrative agencies existed, there was a police organization. The need to review the role of the police organization and organization under the Provisional Government is necessary in that the police department and organization are local administrative agencies, providing a glimpse into the roles of the Ministry of Communications and the Transportation Bureau and the direction and goals of domestic activities set by the Provisional Government. there is[8].

2. Review of Previous Research

A look at the previous researches, reviews, or investigations on police-related topics of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea are as follows. In 1947, the Metropolitan Police Agency published 'The History of the Development of the Metropolitan Police after Liberation,' and in 1954, the Public Security Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs published 'The History of the Korean Police'. The provisional government police history was included in the police history for the first time among those written by Yong-guk Kim and Soon-ok Hong while writing the history of the Korean police in 'The History of Independence Movement' published in 1971[9][10]. From 1965 to 1969, the National History Compilation Committee published 5 volumes of "History of the Korean Independence Movement", and in 1972, the Ministry of Home Affairs published “Korean Police History”. It was promoted from December 17, 1894, during which time, about 210 reform proposals were enacted and implemented[11][12]. At this time, the representative Daegan system such as Saheonbu, Saganwon, and Hongmungwan was abolished, and a powerful police agency, the Police Department, was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications to prepare an institutional device to regulate all activities of the general public and anti-government activities. It is a 'control office'. This served as today's Police Officer Duty Execution Act. Similar to the Gabo Reform, the Police Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea can say that it is a control similar to the ‘Regulation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea’[13]. A study on this found that in 2015, Yoon-Jeong Lee's Korean Police Department defined the provisional government police as an early organization and a late-stage organization for the Chongqing period. It is pointed out that the judicial police power is also a problem because the jurisdiction is also in exile, but the opinion of the researcher is that the government in exile as a people who has lost their country has historical significance, so it is playing a role as a national institution that separates the three powers, such as legislation and administration. Since legitimacy has been established, the judicial power has been entrusted to the French Concession, etc[14]. In addition, there are studies that study only the police department and the Transportation Bureau. Papers were constantly being reported. In this way, through the review of previous studies, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which successfully overcame the chaotic period of the Korean Empire, which suffered from the loss of national sovereignty in 1910, was established in April 1919, including the Provisional Court under the Provisional Government of Shanghai, in name and reality, in August of that year, the judicial sovereignty. It provides an opportunity for recovery. This study culminates in studying the function of the police organization by illuminating the establishment organization of the police department under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Korean Provisional Government Police System

3.1. Movement of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in Shanghai and was active for 13 years, then left Shanghai immediately after the uprising of Yun Bong-gil in April of the 14th year of the Republic of Korea (1932). The first place they settled was Hangzhou, and Kim Gu and other members of the Provisional Government and their families lived in Jiaxing. The Provisional Government stayed in Hangzhou until November 17 (1935), then moved to Jeonjang to avoid the Japanese pursuit, and then worked for about two years centered on Nanjing. When the Sino-Japanese War broke out in the 19th year (1937) of the Republic of Korea, members of the Provisional Government who were active in various places gathered and lived in Changsha for a while, and then moved to Guangzhou in July 20 (1938) and went to Sanzan Baiyuan. A formal office was established. It was because it was located in the southernmost tip of China, so it was relatively safe from Japanese air raids, and it was judged that it was a place where you could hear domestic news. However, the Provisional Government was attacked by a surprise attack by the Japanese army and moved to Foshan, about 25 km away from Guangzhou, and soon had to leave even there.

However, it was not easy for about 100 members of the Provisional Government and their families to obtain transportation funds and transportation.

The Provisional Government appealed to the Chinese Nationalist Government for help, and as a result, members of the Provisional Government and their families arrived at Jiang in May 21, 1939, via Sanshui, Liuzhou, etc. there was. A total of 107 members of the Provisional Government and their families gathered here. In September 22nd (1940), most of the elements of the Provisional Government moved to Chongqing, the wartime capital, and were active until their return to Korea in 27 (1945) [6].

Figure 1. The process of moving the provisional government of the Republic of Korea [15].

3.2. Police organization of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea

As mentioned earlier, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in Shanghai and was active for 13 years, and then left Shanghai immediately after Yoon Bong-gil’s uprising in April, 1932, in the Republic of Korea. The rest of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which was active in Hangzhou, Zhenjiang, Changsha, Guangzhou, Userwu, Qijiang, and Chongqing, lived while avoiding oppression by the Japanese imperialists, and there was almost no police activity due to lack of cooperation with the country.
3.2.1. Police department(1919.4.25): police activities under the ministry of home affairs of the provisional government of Shanghai(1919.4~1932.4)

On April 25, 1919, the Gyeongmu Bureau was established as the Gyeongmu Bureau under the Ministry of Interior of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. When the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established, the contents of the organization of the police organization were included in the Manual of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. In the Shanghai period, the police consisted of the Central Police Agency, the Police Bureau, the local police organization, the Police Department, and the Korean People’s Army Police Department [16].

The police organization was briefly reduced after the mid-1920s, but was strengthened again as the Chongqing Police Department was reorganized into the Police Department on March 10, 1943, and the ‘Security Guard’ was established on October 17, 1941 to take charge of the internal security and government security. The provisional government’s police were responsible for guarding government officials and protecting the lives and property of Korean residents. In addition, he worked hard for the independence movement by collecting domestic and foreign information, and by searching for and executing Japanese spies. In particular, the bodyguards acted as watchmen protecting the Provisional Government building along with the escorts.

As such, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in Shanghai and operated for 13 years, and then left Shanghai immediately after Yun Bong-gil's uprising in April of the 14th year of the Republic of Korea(1932).

3.2.2. Communication department (January 1, 1919): inspector/inspector of internal affairs of the provisional government of Shanghai (1919-1923)

It is stated that the purpose of the implementation of the interim government of the Republic of Korea is to “communicate among the people and complete the restoration project” in Korea.

**Table 1.** Positions of Gak-gun police officer / inspector general and military staff appointments under general control: reconstructed based on Kim Eun-ji’s data [17].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial/county office and police chief/supervisor position</th>
<th>Status of county office personnel</th>
<th>L. Yeon Tong je in 1920 &lt;Talkpan, Finance mu sa Chang, Kyo Tong Sa Chang, Gyeong Mu Sa Chang, Inspector, Jang seo, Cha mui&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South pyongan province</td>
<td>Pyong yang 2</td>
<td>Uiju 11, Jung ju 14, Yongbyon 2, Taecho n 2, Gu seong 10, Un san 2, Changse ong 12, Kanggye 15, Sonchan2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North pyongan province</td>
<td>Jinnampo 2</td>
<td>Wee won 14, Cho san 14, Ja seong 10, Seon cheon 1, Hu Chang 14, Hee heon 3, Byeok-dong 11, Sak ju 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial county office</td>
<td>Daedong2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North hamgyeong province</td>
<td>Dragon river2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamgyeon gnam-do</td>
<td>Sonchan2</td>
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<td>Heungwon on 2</td>
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<td>Jeong Pyeong 2</td>
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<td>Sinheung 2</td>
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<td>Gyeong seong 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deokwon 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yeonghung 2</td>
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</table>
In other words, joint control was implemented as a way to achieve independence by communicating with the people in Korea and the provisional government in China to harmonize the opinions of the two countries. <Table 1> from the moment when the Provisional Government was established on April 10, 1919, through ‘Ordinance of the State Council No. 1’ on July 10 of the same year, YeonTong-je was formed in the form of a provisional government-style local self-government system[18].

3.2.3. Medical police university(1923.12.16.~1936): under the ministry of home affairs of the provisional government, the Shanghai citizens corps is tasked with preserving security and searching for espionage

As the 1st Police Officer, Kim Koo took office as the Interior Minister in 1923, and on December 17th of the same year, founded the Police Department, a security organization, under the Provisional Government under the Shanghai Korean Citizens' Corps. The College of Medicine became a path through which young zealots devoted themselves to the independence movement. On January 8, 1932, Doctor Lee Bong-cha threw a hand grenade at the Emperor in Tokyo, and on April 29, 1932, on April 29, 1932, Bong-gil Yun threw a bomb at the Emperor's Birthday Celebration Ceremony at Hongkou Park. In May 1935, Doctor Yoo Sang-geun and Choi Heung-sik In Dalian, Manchuria, a Japanese dignitary was also bombed. Also, in March 1938, Lee Jin-man and Lee Deok-ju-sa were dispatched to Korea to assassinate the Governor-General of Joseon, Noh Jong-gyun(1894-1939), as the 2nd commander of the police force, carried out special operations and served as the commander of the Korean People's Army and an officer of the police force by Byeong-in, protecting the Provisional Government and the Korean community[19]. It was also called. In 1931, Kim Gu and the Korean Patriotic Corps were organized and supported by Bongchang Lee. In 1935, he ordered Kim Chang-geun, a member of the Korean Patriotic Corps, to kill the Japanese consulate general in Shanghai and the police department. In 1935, he was arrested by the Japanese police while carrying out special duties in Shanghai, such as sniping and killing Lee Gap-nyeong, president of the pro-Japanese People's Association.

3.2.4. Police department(1943.3.30.~1945): affiliated with the ministry of interior of the provisional government, reconnaissance prevention and reconnaissance of rogues

Police Department(1943.3.30.~1945): Affiliated with the Ministry of Interior of the Provisional Government, reconnaissance prevention and reconnaissance of rogues. The Police Department, which was established as the Central Police Agency of the Provisional Government of Chongqing with the promulgation of the Republic of Korea Subtlety Control System in 1943, executed all police matters under the Central Control of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in 1944. Prior to that, the guards, organized in 1941, the year after arriving in Chongqing, were organized as an official organization directly under the Ministry of the Interior under the Government Organization Act after 1943, and they were liberated while performing the task of protecting the Provisional Government[20]. National Police Agency(2018).

3.2.5. Guards(1941.10.17.-1945): serves as a member of the ministry of home affairs of the provisional government and provides security and security for the elements

Guards(1941.10.17.-1945): Serves as a member of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Provisional Government and provides security and security for the elements.

The Provisional Government, which settled in Chongqing after a period of movement in 1940, revised the control system and restored the police institution that had been on schedule[9].

Korea Provisional Government Guards Regulations

Article 1 Guards shall be under the direct control of the Ministry of Home Affairs to represent all Inspectors.

Article 2 Guards shall have the following employees 1 Captain each a little crew.
Article 3 The general supervises the work of the unit under the direction of the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs and directs and supervises the employees of the department.

Article 4 The godfather assists the captain and, in the event of his absence, acts on his behalf.

Article 5. Members are engaged in incidental duties under the orders of the general.

The above data are in accordance with the enactment of Provisional Government Guards Regulations, which became the legal basis for the establishment of the Guards on October 7, 1941.

This is an announcement announcing the official establishment of the Guard. At that time, Kim Gwan-oh(1901~1965) was the captain of the bodyguard and Daebu-ro.

Yu Pyeong-pa(1910~1947) was appointed. The guards are in charge of guarding the Provisional Government building and protecting the elements[21].

4. Korean Provisional Government Police Activities

4.1. Shanghai provisional government police activities

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established a police organization under the Ministry of the Interior. As the central police organization, there were the Police Department and the Police Department, and as the local police organization, there was the Police Department affiliated with the Gyeongmu-sa Korean Citizens’ Corps linked to the Yeoncheon Police Station. There was a special task force within the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which had special task force organizations and agents who performed special tasks such as military fundraising, intelligence gathering, and fighting with enthusiasm. There were special task groups and agents to carry out special missions. Special task organizations included the local propaganda department, military preparation team, patriotism team, Byeongin volunteer corps, and the Korean Patriots Corps. did. In addition, if we look at the case of special police activities.

This is the case of Tae-gyu Han. Han Tae-gyu was from Pyongyang and was a spy under the Japanese colonial rule. On March 10, 1920, he was appointed and served as a lieutenant in the Provisional Court of Justice. Kim Gu trusted him to work in the Police Department.

French Concession a korean woman, strangled by a rope, was found dead on the roadside. As a result of intuition that it was the internal affairs of the Police Department and a secret investigation, the culprit was Tae-Gyu Han, a member of the Police Department. The woman caught Tae-gyu Han’s contact with the Japanese police and killed him. Han Tae-gyu was arrested by the French Concession Police and sentenced to life in prison, but disappeared after escaping. Even after that, Japan constantly tried to dismantle the Provisional Government by making spies, but our Police Bureau found them and punished them to protect the Provisional Government[22].

This is the case of Hwang Hak-seon. Hwang Hak-seon was a native of Haeju, Hwanghae Province, and lived in Shanghai before the independence movement. In order to dismantle the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, Japan bribed our compatriots and created spies. Kim Gu recalls the past when he executed spies when he was the chief of the police department. After arresting and interrogating the spy Hwang Hak-seon, it was discovered that he was plotting to assassinate members of the Provisional Government, including Nanal. Hwang Hak-seon tried to lure and kill elements of the Provisional Government by putting up a sign saying "Minsaeng"

As a young man who arrived, he slandered the newly established Provisional Government and instigated passionate young men like Na Chang-heon An attempt was made to assassinate each government secretary and chief of the police. The Police Department arrested and executed Hwang Hak-seon, who received funds and plans from the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai[23].
This is an independent newspaper article reporting the activities of the Provisional Government Police of the Republic of Korea in <Figure 2>, which gives a glimpse of the activities of the Police Department, which protects the security of the Korean community at the time and blocks the spies from interfering with the independence movement. The content of the article is as follows. “Recently, our Police Department has been carrying out agile and courageous activities⁶, and as a result of the recent months of almost anarchy, no one dared to interfere with the security with political ambitions and the lives of our compatriots. threaten propert.

I can't see the shadow of the haya." He said, "You can get a glimpse of the activities of the Police Department, which protects the Korean community and blocks spies from interfering with the independence movement.

This is the case of Kim Do-soon. Kim Do-soon, a 17-year-old boy, came to Shanghai following the provisional government correspondent dispatched to Korea and cooperated with the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai to arrest the correspondent. Kim Do-soon received 10 won for travel expenses from the Japanese consulate, and was inevitably sentenced to death even though he was a minor. Kim Gu wrote that this was a special event that could not be seen in an established, normal country. This can be said to be a severe warning against external forces trying to destroy the Provisional Government, such as the Japanese imperialist spies, through the scourge of workers in the early stages of the establishment of the Provisional Government[25]. This is an example of the supremacist. Kim Gu lured, arrested, and interrogated the high-level spy Seon Woo-gap when he was the chief of the police department. It is said that Kim Gu saw Seon Woo-gap confessing and repenting of his sins, and released him on condition that he would build an honorable service. He said that he would donate the documents he had spied on in Shanghai to the Provisional Government, but secretly fled to Korea four days later and went around praising the virtues of the Provisional Government. According to the

⁶ Harden robbers poduseochnpoduseochan: They cover their heads wildly like a drunken running away from fear and quickly hide.
Japanese documents, Seonwoo-gap was a Gyeongbu-bo(警部補) secretly smuggled by the Police Department and was harmed by Kim Gu in Shanghai[26]. This is Kang In-woo's case. Kang In-woo came to Shanghai as a Japanese police officer and confessed his mission to Kim Gu. In addition, it is said that Kim Gu made false data by saying that if he gave a false report, he would return to Korea and avoid responsibility. It is said that Kang In-woo returned to Korea and became the governor of Poongsan for his contribution[15].

Figure 3. People from gyeongmu-guk at the new year’s celebration of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea[27].

Is the case of Jeong Pil-hwa. Jeong Pil-hwa was the eldest brother of Jeong Jeong-hwa, daughter-in-law of Ga-jin Kim, who was Minister of Home Affairs during the late Han Dynasty. Kim Ga-jin was a person awarded the title of baron, but after the March 1st Movement, he fled to Shanghai. The Government-General of Joseon thought that it was a shame for Japan that the baron participated in the independence movement, and secretly persuaded Kim Ga-jin to return home by sending Jeong Pil-hwa to Shanghai. The Police Department found out about this and secretly arrested Pil-Hwa Jeong, and as a result of questioning him, he was sentenced to death by hanging[28]. Even under the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, there were people from the Police Department in <Figure 3>, who did their duty as a police officer and the liberation of the country even in a distant country. From left: First Chief of Police, Kim Gu, First Chief of Police, Cheon Cheon-Yeo, Bodyguard of Police Department, and Police Department[29] Bodyguard Kim Hee-jun, Police Department Security Officer Kim Yeon-hee, Police Department Security Officer Kim Chul, Police Department Security Guard Jo Bong-gil, Police Department Guard Jang Won-taek, and on the far right are Police Chief Yeom Hang-seop[30].

As the Provisional Government Complex No. 321 in Habi-ro was closed, the Police Department was moved to another location. As of the end of February 1920, as of the current internal affairs staff, the following is the list of the head of the security affairs bureau, the head of the security department, and the bodyguards.

5. Conclusion

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea(1919.4~1945.11) was a period of turmoil in the Korean Empire and after the Japan-Chinese Treaty in November 1910, in Korea, Japan's legislative, judicial, administrative, diplomatic, and military and police powers were deprived of assimilated into Japan by the weak or weak. Even in the face of persecution resisting, the government had no choice but to play a limited role as the government was established under the rule that the territory was occupied[31]. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established by laws and
systems and was able to exercise its police power without losing its police function. On April 11, 1919, after the promulgation of the establishment of the Provisional Charter of the Republic of Korea, revisions were made repeatedly, and on April 25, the first government organization, the 'Korean Provisional Government Charter,' was enacted. The police of the Provisional Government were largely transformed into the Central Police Agency, the Police Department, the Police Department, and the Guard, and the Police Corps as a local police organization were active.

6. References

6.1. Journal articles

[27] Kim JY. Study on the Location of the Korean Liberation Army General Headquarters Building in


### 6.2. Thesis degree


### 6.3. Books


### 6.4. Additional references


### 7. Appendix

#### 7.1. Author’s contribution

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JH</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Design</td>
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<td>- Getting results</td>
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