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Item 8.

DEPT. OF POLICE REVEALS PLOT TO ASSASSINATE DR. SYNGMAN RHEE

A possible attempt to assassinate Dr. Syngman RHEE, Korean Democratic leader, was prevented by the arrest at Taejon of seven Korean members of a rival political group. Two of the men under arrest have confessed to being implicated in the plot and have two alleged leaders, who now are being sought by police, according to P.O. CHOUGH, Korean Director of the Department of Police.

Dr. RHEE on leave of absence as chairman of the Korean Representative Democratic Council of South Korea, was on a speaking tour of the provinces when the plot was disclosed. He did not follow his advance schedule and actually spoke to a crowd estimated at 20,000 at Taejon on April 19, four days after the first six men had been arrested. The seventh was put in custody April 16.

According to reports from the Chungchong Namdo Provincial police headquarters the alleged conspirators were part of a group which had entered the province to organize an element of a politically sponsored "army". When this move was broken up by authorities, some of them left the province, others remained under police observance, and disclosure of the plot followed initial arrest of the six men for illegal activities and possession of weapons.

Two bayonet knives and one Japanese hand grenade were found on those arrested while a quantity of rifle and pistol ammunition, about 400 rounds, was found at homes of the men now being sought. No weapons suitable to use the ammunition have been recovered.

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Item 7.

A LETTER TO COLONEL NEWMAN
Regarding; Farmers' Weekly

17 April 1946

(From Ko Yung Choon, a teacher of Choongang Girls' High School)

Among our brothers who have been pressed by a long serious Japanese tyranny, our farmers are the greatest sufferers, and now you are giving us such a good present called "Farmers' Weekly". We offer you thanks with sincerity. We, the farmers, were roaming about with uneasiness and poverty, deprived of our simple pure characters and beautiful manners which we used to have, deprived, also, of our husbands and sons under the cruel Japanese whip. So we could not have a right leader and consequently we could not enjoy our farming which must be a holy job. It is a thankful thing that your "Farmers' Weekly" is giving us culture and good care for our wounds.

I could find out that you studied hard on your paper from composition to printing. You gave us clear understandable news of inner and also the news of changeable world's conditions. The articles about agriculture which give the farmers new knowledge and the articles on Lady's column are very precious writings. Farmers will be helped a great deal. Our National History which appears in serial form is being used for our text books. Also Farmers' Weekly is doing a good part for the enlightenment of our people with "Hankul" (Korean Language).

I hope that you will continue to work hard and give us much help not only for our brains but also for our souls adding a column of healthy literature for our farmer, making a column of questions and answers, and a column of improvement of life. In this way let the farmers know how precious

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Item 7 Cont.

a thing it is to plant and cultivate, the farm and, also, let them realize that heaven will not throw these people.

The mission of "Farmers' Weekly" is not a small one when we consider that the future of Korea depends on Farmers. I believe that "Farmers' Weekly" will be the magnetic needle for the farmers life, and I hope good health for Colonel Newman and other people who work for "Farmers' Weekly". I congratulate the development of your paper with my two hands held up high.

Ko Yung Choon

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Item 8.

THE PROCEDURE GOVERNING FUTURE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SALT

To make Korea self-sufficient in salt, the Monopoly Bureau is encouraging private production, the Monopoly Bureau, announced.

Before producing salt, all private producers are required to be licensed by the Monopoly Bureau.

All salt produced privately must be sold to the Monopoly Bureau, which will allocate and distribute it in the vicinity of the village, town, or gun where the salt is produced.

Failure to deliver privately-produced salt to the Monopoly Bureau may lead to confiscation and a fine of ¥ 2,500. If confiscation is impracticable, the price of the illegally-sold salt must be paid to the government in addition to the fine.

To determine a reasonable purchasing price for salt privately produced, the Monopoly Bureau has conducted a survey of salt production costs. As a result, current prices paid by the government from privately produced salt are approximately 17 times higher than the former prices.

Monopoly Bureau purchasing prices for salt privately produced are:

		PRICE Per 60 Kilogram
Boiled Salt		180.00 yen
Semi-refined salt		127.00 yen
Refined Salt:		
Province	District	
Kyonggi-Do	Seoul	200.00
	Inchon	185.00
	Kaesong	195.00
Chungchong Namdo	Chonghong	194.00
Cholla Namdo	Kwangju	195.00
	Mokpo	196.00
Cholla Pukto	Chonju	195.00
	Kunsan	195.00
Kyongsang Namdo	Pusan	204.00
	Masan	197.00
	Tongyong	203.00
	Sachon	197.00
Kyongsang Pukto	Taegu	198.00
	Andong	192.00
	Pohang	193.00
	Kampo	202.00

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Kangwon Do	Chunchon	192.00
	Wonju	191.00
	Samchok	257.00

Salt produced by boiling mined salty water and raw salt will be purchased at the price of boiled salt. Producers of "sunlight" salt will be notified of the purchasing price after the Monopoly Bureau has inspected individual costs. When salt is packed by the producers, ¥ 9.50 will be added to the purchasing price.

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Item 9.

TAKE THESE PREVENTIVE MEASURES
AGAINST FLY BORNE DISEASES NOW!

Immediate preventive measures must be taken to combat the danger of mosquito and fly borne diseases this summer, the Department of Public Health and Welfare announced.

Precautions recommended are: elimination of mosquito and fly breeding places; use of mosquito nets at night and at sleeping during the daytime; proper treatment of the sick; avoidance of unnecessary exposure to mosquitoes between dusk and dawn, killing of adult flies and mosquitoes in homes; and scrupulous cleanliness of homes, yards, and food handling establishments.

Although Koreans will benefit from the United States Army mosquito and fly control program, laxity in enforcing sanitary regulations will result in the formation of breeding places.

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Item 10.

CONCERNING FERTILIZERS

Increasing crop production is one of the most important concerns of the Farmer. And, in order to increase crops, we must first fertilize our farms. It is most important that we use fertilizers in proper quantities. In this connection we will discuss some of the fertilizer questions.

Granted that we have fertile farms, if we don't keep them fertilized they will gradually decrease in fertility. Because we have used inadequate fertilizers in the past, in some cases none at all, the quality of our lands has far decreased.

We must endeavour to correct this and so re-establish their fertility and preserve it.

The 5 elements of fertilizers:

Fertilizer which benefits crops contains more than 10 different elements. Most of these are found in the earth or are present in the air. It is unfortunate that, everywhere, the earth is not abundant in nitrogen, phosphate and potassium which are important in the development of crops. Therefore, if we are to avail ourselves of these elements we can't expect our hearts' content. We call these the three elements in the academy of fertilizers. Besides these, there is humus which reclaims the soil and enriches fertilizers indirectly. Then, there is lime.

(a) Nitrogen: Nitrogen acts most importantly for the growth of crops. It aids the growth of leaves and builds up energy. The lack of nitrogen consquently retards growth and causes leaves to turn yellow.

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Item 10. Cont.

(b) Phosphate: Phosphate assists in the development of roots and strengthens the body of crops, and develops their equality. Its importance is expecially apparent in inclement weather and in cold regions. This element is more often used for fruit-trees and barley crops. The lack of phosphate results in sickly crops, thus making for poor harvests.

(c) Potassium: If we furnish potassium to crops in proper quantities, crops become strong, aids their resistance to insects and thus increases their yield. Potassium is especially effective with such crops as hemp, soy-beans, beans the garden radish, potatoes and sweet potatoes, and other fiber crops producing starch and sugar.

(d) Humous (organic matter): Organic matterwhich comes from the decomposition of living things not only contains elements of fertilizer but is effective in the reclamation of soil, and assists in the multiplying of bacteria which are useful in the growing of crops. Furthermore it is a very useful element which absorbs the heat of the sun, and retains the heat in the earth and thus promotes the development of crops.

(e) Lime: Lime acts in killing poisons in the earth and not only aids in the development of the analysis of organic matter but assists the growth of bacteria which are good for crops. If we will use lime in proper quantities we can reap much harvest, but also if we use too much of it the opposite reaction is suffered. Elements of lime are contained in the soil and we must not use too much of it. About ten Kwan per-ton for two or three years is proper. For convenience, lime is usually mixed with green manure.

The five elements discussed above are the most important elements of fertilizers. We must use the fertilizers which are harmonious to the soil and in proper quantities.

Fertilizer Analysis-list
(Element in 10 Kwan)

Name of Fertilizer	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Distinctio
Compost	44 Mome	27 Mome	50 Mome	Organic
Night Soil	57 "	13 "	27 "	"
Night Soil; Ash mixtures	30 "	79 "	198 "	"
Fowls' droppings	160 "	150 "	80 "	"
Soy-Bean	58 "	8 "	73 "	"
Hairy Vetch	63 "	20 "	78 "	"
Artraglus Sinicus	48 "	9 "	37 "	"
Field Grass	54 "	15 "	46 "	"
Straws	63 "	11 "	85 "	"
Wheat Straw	51 "	20 "	85 "	"
Sardine Cake	970 "	400 "	50 "	"
Soy Bean Cake	678 "	110 "	153 "	"
Dust	18 "	42 "	29 "	"
Wood Ash		350 "	1000 "	
Ammonium Sulphate	2000 "			Inorganic
Calcium Cyanamide	1800 "			"
Calcium Superphosphate(15%)		1500 "		"
Potassium Sulphate		4800 "		"
Calcium Superphosphate(30%)		3000 "		"

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Item 10. Cont.

Harvest Plan and Quantities of Fertilizer.

Generally, farmers work without a plan each year. They don't know how much fertilizer should be used to obtain a desired harvest.

Now, we can fix this by considering the analysis above, and the following:

Name of Crops	Quantity	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash
Unhulled rice	1 Sum	1 Kwan	0.340 Kwan	0.650 Kwan
Barley	1 "	0.840 "	0.280 "	0.680 "
Wheat	1 "	1.130 "	0.465 "	0.665 "
Foxtail miller	1 "	0.750 "	9.250 "	0.650 "

Considering the above, we need 1 Kwan of N., 0.340 Kwan of Ph. and 0.650 Kwan of Pa. for a suk of unhulled rice. Remembering that the straw and root part of the plant require fertilization also, we must double the quantities of fertilizer, viz: 2 Kwan of N. 0.680 Kwan of Ph. and 1.300 Kwan of Pa. for a suk of unhulled rice. Let us take for example the quantities of fertilizer in one tambo.

Name of Fertilizer	Quantities			
Compost	300 Kwan	1.320 Mome	810 Mome	1800 Mome
Soy bean Cake	5 "	339 "	55 "	79 "
Ammonium	2 "	400 "		
Calcium Super.(15%)	1 "		150 "	
Grass and Wooden Ash	10 "		210 "	450 "
Total	318 "	2059 "	1225 "	2329 "

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Item 11.

AMERICAN SEED POTATOES

480 tons(115,200 kwan) of American disease free seed potatoes are due to arrive at Inchon on the 27th of April. More potatoes are reported to be coming on a later boat, but no statement as to the quantity on this second boat has been received.

Upon arrival at Inchon, the potatoes shall be promptly shipped by railroad cars to the provincial capitals and from there, the Agricultureal Associations will distribute them to the farmers.

The Production Bureau of the Agricultural Department has allocated the first shipment of seed potatoes to the provinces as follows:

105 tons	to Seoul,	Kyongi-do
57 "	" Chongju,	Chungchong-Pukto
43 "	" Taijon,	Chungchong-Namdo
42 "	" Chonju,	Cholla-Pukto
70 "	" Kwangju,	Cholla-Namdo
60 "	" Taigu,	Kyongsang-Pukto
42 "	" Pusan,	Kyongsang-Namdo
100 "	" Chunchon,	Kangwon-Do

All of these potatoes will be needed for producing disease free seed for the early spring planting of 1947. Distribution is being made according to the needs of each province. The quantity distributed to each farmer will be strictly limited.

(Continued on Page 13)

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Item 11. Cont.

Unfortunately, the usual large importation of disease free seed potatoes from Hokkaido, Japan could not be made this year and therefore farmers had to plant from locally produced stock. As farmers well know, the yields per acre from diseased seed potatoes are only about fifty per-cent as high as from healthy seed.

Potatoes long grown in Korea without special precautions become badly diseased. Continued planting year after year from locally produced seed results in lower and lower yields per acre. The importation of seed from America was intended to solve this problem.

It was impossible to bring enough disease free seed potatoes from America to replace those usually imported from Japan. However, these 480 tons now arriving from America will, if properly used, eliminate the necessity of importing seed potatoes next year. Korea cannot afford to continue to import seed potatoes, and it should not be necessary. Locations where disease free seed can be produced must be discovered. Wide distribution of these potatoes, in small quantities, to each farmer will produce good, relatively disease free, potatoes.- in each community where they will be ready for the earliest possible spring planting.

Time of Planting

For highest production per acre, early planting is very important. The production of disease free seed, however, requires late planting. From experiments in California, it is concluded that for low hot areas, local increases of the quantity of disease free seed can best be accomplished by planting immediately after barley harvest. The yield per acre when planted in June will be much smaller than when planted in March but the advantage of being able to increase the quantity of disease free seed outweighs the reduction in yield. Late planting is the method used in California and should give good results in Korea. There may be localities in cool mountain areas where a high yield of disease free potatoes may be produced by early planting. Some of the American potatoes should be planted as soon as received and part of them stored until after barley harvest. By a wide distribution of areas of such planting it may be possible to locate several suitable for producing foundation disease free stock for Korea.

Prizes for Efficient Production

The Agricultural Department of the Military Government is planning the distribution of 50,000 yen in prizes to encourage efficient production of seed potatoes.

Details of the production contest and instructions on the best production methods will be given later. In the meantime, prepare your fertilizer, study better methods, lead your community and try for the production prize.

Storage

The great problem is how to hold the seed in proper condition until after the barley harvest. A low temperature to prevent rot and excessive growth of the sprouts is necessary. A cave or deep cellar can be kept quite cool by closing doors in the day and opening them at night, keep the potatoes on the floor but not piled deeply. Provide good ventilation.

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Item 11. Cont.

Cutting the Seed

Potatoes for planting after the barley harvest should not be cut. Cut pieces planted in hot weather will rot badly. Potatoes less than the size of an egg should be planted whole. Use only the large potatoes for early planting and for economic reasons, in the usual way to 3/4 chi size. Cut in a cool sheltered place to avoid drying winds, place in a wet bag and plant immediately. The pieces must not be allowed to dry.

Since these American potatoes are free from virus disease, the small potatoes will produce as good plants as pieces of larger potatoes.

These potatoes were collected from 20 different places in the United States where they were produced by many potato specialists. They have been hauled a long distance. Be sure you do not waste them. Do not fail to produce your share of good seed.

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Item 12.

NINE IRRIGATION AND FLOOD REPAIR CONTRACTS AWARDED

Award of nine contracts for irrigation and flood damage repair projects has been announced by the Korean Land Development Company, a subsidiary of the New Korea Company. The projects total ¥ 44,057,500 and are designed to increase rice lands by 8,000 chongbo.

The projects and contractors for the construction are:

Name of Project	Location	Area (in Chongbo)	Amount of Contract	Company
Chin Chon	Chungchon Pukto	1750	8,865,000	Green Hill Eng.
Son San	Kyongsang Pukto	452	470,000	Eui Son Eng. Co.
Kim San	" "	410	850,000	Yong Kang Eng.
Ko A	" "	470	3,000,000	Il Chu Eng. Co.
An Ki	" "	660	2,900,000	Dong Wha Eng.
Ye Dang	Chungchong Namdo	1100	14,861,000	Shin Han Eng.
Han San	" "	1533	8,353,000	Green Hill Eng.
Song Dok	Kangwon-Do	460	2,390,000	Cmo Yang Eng.
Kang Yong	Hwang Hae Do	1100	2,398,000	Dei Kwang Eng.

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Item 13.

JAP-OWNED LANDS LEASED TO REFUGEES

Former Japanese-owned lands, now under the management of the New Korea Company; reclaimed lands, and former Japanese leased lands - are being leased on priority to war refugees.

Leases already effected up to April 15th are listed in the table below.

The qualifications required by refugees must be as follows:
(a) They must be war refugees from either China, Manchuria, or Japan (north of the 38° parallel included)
(b) They must have some agricultural experience.

Decisions on qualification are impartial and acted upon through (a) Provincial and county office. (b) Relief societies.

(Continued on Page 15.)

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Item 13. Cont.

Leases already effected:

No. of Parcels	Kind	Acreage	Former Owner	Place
7,809	Rice-field	23,428	Japanese	Kyonsang Namdo
1,073	Field	3,219	"	" "
791	Rice-field	2,293	N.K.D.	" "
74	Field	221	"	" "
-----	Rice-field	25,721	"	" "
-----	Field	3,440	"	" "

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Item 14.

CONSERVING THE FERTILIZER MATERIALS

The farmers and people have been reminded repeatedly of the serious situation confronting the nation because of the fertilizer shortage. The problem today is far worse than any time during the war.

Appeals have been made to gather all available village and city wastes of fertilizer value and to preserve them in compost piles or other proper storage, protected from the weather, until they can be used for the production of crops. We believe the farmers have been diligent in this matter yet we think there is still a great deal of unnecessary waste of these valuable materials. For example, in some streets of Seoul, wood and straw ashes are piled promiscuously with coal ashes and eventually go to the city dump instead of being conserved seperately under shelter for later use in vegetable gardens. On back streets, where work animals are often temporarily fed the droppings of cattle and horses accumulate and are wasted. During a five minute walk through one of these streets 25 of such droppings were counted. Where are the people who want to help the farmer produce the food?

In the past, even when chemical fertilizers were easily obtained, certain people found it profitable to gather such materials for sale tothefarmers or for use on their own plots. Certainly now, in the presence of fertilizer shortages which portend possible famine, these materials could be gathered and protected at a profit.

Look around you! Note the great waste and resolve to do your part in the collection and conservation of fertilizer materials. Unusual conditions, such as our present plight, call for unusual and heroic action. This is not a time to do less than was done during the war.

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Item 15.

KIM CHUM GI (Grandfather Kim) SAYS

"This time I'll tell you of a good remedy. Sometines we feel drowsy and lazy, and have poor appetite. Then, instead of lying down at home or attempting some difficult work, it is better that you go outdoors and look after the cattle, or, look at your fields. Then, you will feel better, refreshed, and have regained your appetite."

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(Continued on Page 16.)

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Item 16.

HOME PAGE
"Hankul"

(Editor's note: This is Korean Language Lesson No. 8 of a series developed by the Department of Education for the instruction of Primary School Students.)

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Item 17.

WEANING THE CHILD (Ladies Article)
by Yun Han Bok; Bureau of Preventive Medicine.

(Third and final instalment; this series reserved for the files of Farmers' Weekly, Issue 20, dated - 4 May 1946.)

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Item 18.

"KOREAN HISTORY LESSON NO. 8-B"
Edited by the Dept. of Education

1. Ancient Korea (continued)

Learning:

As culture advanced, people took more and more interest in music and poetry. Excellent folksongs and ballads were produced. These were collected during the reign of Queen Chinsung by Wihong and Taiku, two priests, and edited as a work called "Somtai-mok".

During this time, we are told that a scholar named Kangsoo was well versed in Chinese classics. He wrote many works, the more famous of which were his biographies of famous priests, Chronicles of Whorang, musical compositions, commentaries on Mt. Hon, and others.

Then, there was Choi Chiwon, who travelled to Tang where he passed the Civil Service Examinations and then proceeded to write his essay "Kiwonpil-kyung" which was an excellent literary work, still enjoyed by many to this very day.

In the universities, courses on the literary, medicine, mathematics, law, and astrology were given. Shilla was called the land of the scholars and it is known that their best scholars were sent out as delegates.

Artistic Production:

Shilla was especially proud of her art. Imhaichun Palace, where kings entertained, Anapchi-Pon, Sukulam Temple, Pulkuksa Temple, said to have been erected during Kim Taisung's reign were all very beautiful.

Their images of Buddha, engraved on the walls of the Sukulam Temple are known to the world. Likenesses of high officials and officers, erected about the tomb of Kwairung, and their images of lions are expecially artistic. The stone tortoise epitaph at Taichongnung seem to be real. The Pagodas at Pulkuksa Temple look like flowers blooming. Unfortunately, the splendid bell at Whangyongsa Temple, said to have been the largest in the world, was lost. However, pieces of it were recovered and have been preserved at the Kyungchoo Museum. Engravings on these pieces tell of high artistic talent.

The old engravings and stupas at Mt. Monpulsa were lost, but history tells us that they were representative of the artistry of Shilla's people. Old pine tree paintings at Whangyongsa Temple, the image of Kwanum at Punwhagsa, the image of Yuma at Tongchosa were all reputed to be fine, but-like many others-they were lost also.

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Item 18. Cont.

A soldier named Kim Choong Yi was a fine painter. In penmanship, Kim In Moon and Kim Sang were famous. Some of their writ ings have been well preserved.

Shilla improved her folksongs and ballads by adding new elements introduced from China and India. These set the pattern for the present court music "Ahak". All in all, Shilla's people were comfortably set, and enriched their lives tremendously through art and music.

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Item 19

COMIC STRIP "The Mischievous Bear Twins"

(by Mr. Oh Choo Whan)

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Share your copy! Share your copy!

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* THE END *

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농민주보 FARMERS WEEKLY NONG MIN JU BO 제二十호 (5) 一九四六年五月五日

농민주보

이주보는 군정청 공보부에서 발행하야 조선농민에게 보내는 농민 살림이다

사설

욕설보다도론

이번 몰리해한 정치가들은 자기들의 의견에 맞지않는 다른 사람의 의견을 무조건하고 욕설로 막아내려는 경향을 띄이노라는 경향을 기지고있다 이 욕설을 논하는 시점 인사들은 다만 정치가들과 의견이 상이하다는 이유로 『국적』이니 『도니』 『국적』이니 하는 온갖 욕설과 저주를 당하게 되는 것이다 그들의 모욕을 참지않는 다른 것과 같은일이다 저다 그리하여 그들은 건전하고 진정한 정견으로써 견으로 반대편을 제거하려는것이 민주주의 정치의 방식이다 지도자로서 이날 『희랍』의 웅변가 『데모스테네스』는 『나를 설득시킬 수있는 사람은 문제시할 필요도 없다』고 말하였다 그러나 최후의 승리는 부하에게 있었다 그러나 최후의 승리는 부하에게 있었다 그러나 최후의 승리는 부하에게 있었

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장

그다음계속

하아

다음으로

제三절을 붑시다

우리교육사절단

미국무성과도의중

제三절의 마즈막문구를

한글강좌 (九)

받침

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ

「의근이는 올해 배웠• 이지냈대요」
「불은 제 곬• 을 따라 흘러갑니다」

겹받침

「닭알은 곬•아서는 못먹는다」
「그 어른께서 하시는 말씀이 옳• 다고 생각합니다」
「제 싫• 은 일 남에게 시키지말라」
「제 정신을 잃• 지 않았다면 그런 말을 할수가 있나」

이 밖에 「곯• 다 핥• 다 뚫• 다 쌂• 다 앓• 다
따위가 있읍니다 말을 만들어 보십시오

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ 받침

「개가 잘 핥• 아 먹는다」
「그 것을 잘 훑• 어 두어라」
클퍼 같이 씁니다

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ 받침

「그 이는 노래를 잘 읊•어요」

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ 받침

「그 책 값• 이 얼마입니까」
「부모 없• 는 어린이들은 가엾• 어요」
「설없• 은 사람이 되어서는 아니됩니다」
「三八도 선이 이서 속히 없• 어지어 시름없• 는 모양을 볼 터인데」
「사흘을 굶고 나니 맥없• 어 일 못한다」

ㅅ ㅆ 받침

「얘야 그 곳에 삽이 있• 느냐」
「조금 전에 내가 그곳에서보았•다」
「내일 또 오겠• 읍니다」
「아침을 안먹었• 더니 해가낮되니까 일이 안되어」
따위처럼 씁힙니다

위에 들어 놓은받침만 알것같으면 받침은 대개 다쓸수있게 되었읍니다

국사 (九)

(군정청 문교부 편수국편찬)

신라의문화 (二)

불교 신라사람이 제일 자랑하리라 할

그러고 오대산 (五臺山) 상원사 (上院寺) 와 월주 백률암에 지금도 걸려있는 두 종면 (鐘面) 에 나타난비천 (飛天) 연화 (蓮花) 당초 (唐草) 등의 문양은 다 생동의정신이 넘쳐흐르는듯하다 또하나는 오직은 경주부근 모송천우

이 분황으며 글씨엔 김인문 (金仁問) 이엣 다는태종릉비 (太宗陵碑) 의 두전 (頭篆) 화 임석경 (華嚴石經) 사천왕사비 (四天王寺碑) 고선사비 (高仙寺碑) 등에 새겨있는해서 (楷書) 김생 (金生) 의 글씨라 하는 백월비 (白月碑) 등 한

젖떨때의주의

(三)

예방의학국 의사 윤 함 복

젖떼는 방법과 식사 (계속)

六七개월쯤 되면젖외의 음식맛을 알게되는데 처음에는 미음 야채국물 과실즙 (果實汁) 등을 두세수까락식 먹어보고차차 많이 먹이도록하여 八·九개월이 되면묽은죽 부터 된죽 으로하고 야채국물 과실즙외에 계란의 노른자 위를하루에 한개쯤 먹이고 一년전후가되면 연한 생선 고기국물 등을먹게한다 또 간단한파자 (비스켓트가스테라) 를간식으로 조끔씩주는것도 좋다그밖에 구할수있는곳에서는 우유를먹이는것도 좋다 그리고완전히 젖을 뗀 후라도 특히 여름같이해가 길때는 하로 세끼밥외에 간단한 간식을 주도록하는것이 이상적이다 그러나 시대의 경제와가정형편에 따라서 무리가없도록 하는것이 좋다

여기서 생각할 점은 어린아해 라는것은나라와 민족의운명을 좌우한다 하여도 과언이 아닐만치 큰힘을 갖인 존재라고 하는것이다 또한 어린아해는 철때로 어름을 축소한것이 아니고소아기특유의 생리심리가 있으니 양육하는데있어서도 이것을 잘이해하여야된다 조식으로 어른들의 먹을것은 이것저것잘만들어 먹으면서도 이유기아해의 먹을것은 잘생각도않고 따로 만들지도 않고 그냥밥을 한술 두술씩 되는대로 먹이는것은어머님의 특히 삼가야할 일이다 또한 편식도 이유기부터 생기기쉬운 나쁜 습관이니 아무 음식도다—잘먹도록 좋은버릇을 기르는것도 어머님의 노력여하에달렸다고볼수있다 (끝)

업이 매우 성하였든것이니 옛 글에보면 「당나라와 무역에 종사하는 신라상선이 황해우에 짜릇이 오고갔으며 중국의 산동반도로부터 양자강 어구에까지 「이르는통관 바다가에 신라사람의 모여사는 신라방 (坊) 이 만히있어서 상업과 교통의 중심지가되며 불교를가르치는 절도 있었다」 하였으니

국사 (九)

(문교부 편수국편찬)

신라의문화 (二)

공예 신라사람이 제일 자랑거리라 할 만한 공예과 예술도 이때에 와서 가장 발달되었으니 김추엔 문무왕(文武王)의 호강스럽게 노시든 월해전(臨海殿) 안압지(雁鴨池)며 유명한 김대성(金大城)이 싸앗다는 석굴암(石窟庵) (三〇八四) 불국사(佛國寺)는 그 첫머리에 남은 석조물(石造物)만 보아도 얼마나 잘 싸코 잘 지었든것임을 짐작할만하다 그러고 조각은 석굴암에 새겨있는 여러부처님은 다가치 온세계를 통하야 드물게보는 조각품이오 그중에도 관세음상(觀世音像)을 보는 사람마다 그 아름답고 사랑스러움을 찬탄 치않는이가 없는 신품(神品)이다 그다음으로 계동(桂洞)아페 선 돌사람 (문관석, 무관석) 돌사자 태종릉(太宗陵) 아페 기어가는 돌거북 비 머리에서 뒤로는 물결뚤은 다 지금것 살아서 뛰노는듯하며 불국사 다보탑(多寶塔)은 돌로만든 곳송이가 새로 피어오르는듯하고 무게가 四十九만七천五백八十一근(斤)으로서 세계에 가장 큰 장륙사주(丈六寺鑄)은 아깝게도 없어젓다 그리고 오대산(五臺山) 상원사(上院寺)와 월주 백률관에 지금도 걸려있는 두 종면(鐘面)에 나라난비천(飛天), 연화(蓮花), 당초(唐草) 등의 문의는 다 생동의정신이 넘쳐는듯하다 또하나는 오지금 정주박물관 소장에서 찾아가 나오는 비둘과 기와면에 나타나는 희조, 당초귀면(鬼面) 등의 문의도 또한 뛰어난 신품이 만호며 당나라 사람들을 놀래게하든 만불산(萬佛山)의 세조(細彫)는 아깝게도 실물이 전하지 못하엇으나 지금남아있는 기록으로만도 그 잘되었든것을 짐작할만하다 이는 다 활발하고도 처량한 신라인의정신을 대표한 작품으로서 온세계 사람으로 하여금탄복 감탄케하는것이다 그리고 솔거(率居)가 그린황룡사(皇龍寺)의 노송도(老松圖) 분황사(芬皇寺)의 관음상(觀音像) 단속사(斷俗寺)의 유마상(維摩像)이 다신품이라하나 뒤에 전하지 못하였고 김충의(金忠義)는 당나라에가서 장군이 된사람으로서 그림으로도 또한이름이 높앗으며 글씨엔 김인문(金仁問) 이씻 다는대종릉비(太宗陵碑)의 두전(頭篆) 화엄석경(華嚴石經) 사천왕사비(四天王寺碑) 고선사비(高仙寺碑) 등에 새겨있는해서(楷書) 김생(金生)의 글씨라 하는 백월비(白月碑) 행서(行書)는 다 뛰어난 명필이다 음악엔 예로부터 전하아 오든 향악(鄕樂) 에인도와 중국에서 들어온 당악(唐樂) 을합치서 크게 발달하아 지금까지 온세계 사람의 칭찬을받는 아악(雅樂)의 근원이되었다 백인의 살림이 넉넉하매따라 음악도갑분금되었으므로피리(笛) 와노래소리가끈일사이가없었다함다

산업 어느때 어느 나라이고 산업이 발달되어서 벼고 많을것이 넉넉하여야만엄치와 예의를지키며 배우고 연구할틈을 아는것이다 그럼으로 신라에서 놀픈 문화를 세우게된 동기하는 반드시 산업이 잘 되어서 부력이 넉넉하였든것이다 농산이 발달되고 공업이 진보되었으며 머듯이나 상업이 매우 성하였든것이니 옛 글에보면 「당나라와 무역에 종사하는 신라상선이 황해우에 파뜻이 오고잣으며 중국의 산동반도로부터 양자강 어구에까지 이르는동안 바다가에 신라사람의 도여사는 신라방(坊)이 만히있어서 상업과 교통의 중심지가되여 불고름가르처는 법도 있었다」하였으니 이가 곳 동방은 물론 [illegible] 명해진(淸海鎭, 지금완도) 해 대사(大使)로있으면서 바다우에 위풍을 크게 떨치든 두렵이다 신라사람의 해상활동이 활발하야 해외상업이 크게 벌엇스며 그에 따라서 배 짓고 바부리는 재주가 잘 발달되어서 큰 바다와 먼 길에도 대담하고 용감하게 뛰노든 신라사람의 정신을 잘 보여주든때이다 그러고 그상업적 활동으로 말미암아 당나라와 왜(倭)두나라의물화를 다 거두어들여서 신라의 부력을 크게 돕엇고 그 부력의도움으로부터 실업실이가 흥하아가고 문화가 놉파젓었다 신라전성와 때엔 서울인경주는 一천三백六十방(坊) 十七만八천九백三十六호(戶)로서 큰 길이 가로 세로 통하야 정자형(井字形)의 문명식 사가를 이루었고 온 시내가 오두기와집이요 초가하나도 없었으며 최려한 가를 연긔로 검게할까 염려하아 숫으로 밥을짓고 나무를 때지못하게하였으며 풍속와 노래소리가 밤을 통하아 끗치지 아니하였고 지금의 공원과 비슷한 유택(遊宅)이 사방에 있어서 실업상이와 분주하든 국민의 피곤한정신을 위안하였었다

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보주민농

좋은종자 증산

미국산마령서입하

각농가에 분배할 예정

군정청 농산국 발표에 의하면 지난四월 二十七일 인천에 미국으로부터 마령서종자 四八〇돈(十一만五천(一백판)이 도착하였다 한다 이 종자는 명년일은 봄에 심을 건전한 씨를 생산하기 위하여 필요한것으로 곧 각도에 있는 조선농회를 통하여 각 지방농민에게 분배할 예정이라 한다 각도에 할당할 분량은 다음과 같다

一〇六돈서울 경괴도
五七々 충북 청주
四三々 충남 대전
四一々 전북 전주
三〇々 전남 광주
六〇々 경북 대구
四一々 경남 부산
一〇〇々 강원도춘천

이상각도에 할당된 수량을 각농민 에게 엄격히 제한하여 분배 할것이다 금번에 배급 되는 범위는 전농가 에대한 백분지일에 불과 할것이나 다음에 또 가져오게 될것이다 현재 농촌 에서 심으고있는 감자씨는 불행히도 북해도 산 종자을 수입하지 못하였음으로 지방에서 생산한 재고품을 심으고있다 잘아는바와같이 불량한 종자는 좋은 종자보다 매평에 五十파-센트가 감소되는 것이다 우리 조선에서는 오래전부터 감자를 재배하여 왔었으나 특별한 연구없이 재배하였음으로 그 성적이 매우불량한결과에 빠져있다

그리하여 지방적으로 매년 계속하여 그불량한 종자를 심은는 까닭에 그생산이 더욱 더욱 감소되는것이다 이번 미국에서 수입한 종자는 이문제를 잘 해결 하게될 것이다 이 미국에서 가져오는것은 종래일본에서 가져오든것과 같이 충분하지는못하나 잘만자라면 명년용 종자는 염려없을 것이다

심으는 시기

많은 수확을 얻으라면 일즉 심으는것이 매우 필요 하나 이좋은 감자씨는 좀 늦게 심을것이다 그 까닭은 더운때에 진드머리가 감자땅을 퍼치는것을 유효 하게 막을수있는것이다 미국 캘니포니아 라는 저온(底溫)한 지방에서 실험한 결과에 의하면 보리를수확한후에 즉시 이종자를 심으면 수량은 적으나 우량한 품종을 얻을수 있다한다 그럼으로 좋은종자를 증산하려면 어 늦게 심는 방법이 필요하다 이만종법이 「캘니포니아」에서 적당하다면 우리 조선에서도 좋은 결과를 얻을수있을것이다 이번에 배급되는종자는 심으는 대로 심으고 남는것은 잘 저장하여 두었다가보리를수확한후에 심을것이다

저장법

제일 큰 문제는 보리 가을 할때까지 감자종자를 어떠게 보관 할것인가 이다 온도는 화씨四十도로 저하하여 씩는 것을 방지 하고 엄이크게 자라는 것을 막는 것이 필요하다 저장하는 곳은 굴이나 움에 두고 낮에는 문을 꼭 닫고 밤에는 열어 공기를 통하게 하고 잘 보관 할것이오 흙바닥에 두고 무덕이로 높이 쌓아두지 말것이다

종자베는법

보리 가을 한후에 [illegible]

비료성분량표 (비료十관중의 각 비료성분량)

비료명칭	소	인산	가리	분류
성분별 (용해)	(용해)	(용해)	(용해)	
쇠비	四四	一七	六〇	유기질 비료
인분뇨	五七	一三	一七	〃
개분	三〇	七九	一九八	〃
청예대두	一六〇	一五〇	八〇	〃
	五八	八	七三	〃
대두박	六七八	一一〇	一五八	〃
진개	一八	四二	二九	〃
대두박	九七〇	四〇〇	五〇	〃
유채박	六三	一二〇	七八	〃
아초	四八	九	三七	〃
자운영	五四	一五	四六	〃
해아리빗지	六三	一一	八五	〃
백간	五一	二〇	八五	〃
유채박	九七〇	四〇〇	五〇	〃
대두박	六七八	一一〇	一五八	〃
진개	一八	四二	二九	〃

겔재	二一〇
나무재	三三〇
류안	二〇〇〇
적회질소	一八〇〇
과린산(심오도)	一五〇〇
과린산(심심도)	三〇〇〇
류산가리	

(二) 작물의 수확량파량의 계획

'자감은 많이 이

비료는 농작물의 음식

맛있게 충분히주라면 (끝)

일반 농가 에서는 대개	가에 대	
매년 농사를 계획 없이짓	는것같다	
는것갓다 즉 얼마땅 수	한 비료	
량을 목표로 하며 이수	쓴 작물	
확을 할야면 언마땅 비	지고 여	
료를 준비하여야 할것인	할 계획	
작물명 수량 단위 질 소	을 것이다	
	다음과	
	이 조사해	

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대수리공사 계획
농지개발영단

신한공사의 보조가 끝난 九개소의 수리사업에 대한 조선농지 개발영단에서는 다음과 같은 계획을 세우고 있다

공사지역표

면적	계약금액
一、七五〇(정보)	八、八六五、〇〇〇(원)
四五一(〃)	四七〇、〇〇〇(〃)
四一〇(〃)	八五〇、〇〇〇(〃)
四七〇(〃)	三、〇〇〇、〇〇〇(〃)
六五〇(〃)	二、九〇〇、〇〇〇(〃)
一、一〇〇(〃)	一四、八〇〇、〇〇〇(〃)
一、五三五(〃)	八、三五三、〇〇〇(〃)
四六〇(〃)	二、三六〇、〇〇〇(〃)
一、一〇〇(〃)	二、三九八、〇〇〇(〃)

공사지역

진천(충북)
선산(경북)
금오산(〃)
고아(〃)
안계(〃)
당(충남)
한산(〃)
성덕(강원도)
강욱(황해도)

사에 대한 각 실을 발표 하였는데 총공사비는 四천四백五만七천五백원 이며 이 공사의 범위는 六천정영단에서는 다음과 같은 계획이라 한다

전일인동포에게급여
이자민에게 농지를

신한공사가 작일하 유동로 와 같이 다시 개간할수있는 농지 또는 신개간지로서 일본인이 경작하던 땅 그 소작권을 우선적으로 전재동포들에게 논아 주는중에 있는데 四월 십八일 한하 서울에 있는 四월 십八일 한하 서울에 있는 四월 십八일 한하 서울에 있는

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군정청 보도관

소에종업식시
경기강원양도

군정청 보건후생부 발표에 의하면 경기도 급 강원도 내에 있는 十만두의 소(牛)에 대하야 五월一일부터 종역을 실시하였는데 이 종역을 담당한 조선인 수의들은 부산에있는 가축 연구소에서 이미 유역 종역에대한 강습을 마친 분들이며 이번에 실시하는 새 종역법은 면역 효력 이 장기간인 점이 특징이라 한다

세계뉴-스

트루-먼 대통령 시아트랜 만대통령은 지난 三

트루-먼 대통령은 지난 三월 四일 의원에서 「얼라」구제회에 보낸 서한에 「현재 기근에 빠져있는 세계각국은 미국의 절대한 원조를 희망하고 있음으로 우리는구요구에 부합하도록 노력하여야할것」이라고 말하였다

중경 "마-샬" 원수는 금

"마-샬" 원수는 금 내린 성명을위하야 아은 금번 중국 공산당 대표자 주은래에게 「중국 공의 정구에 협력할것을 약속하였다 한다

마드리드 에서 진하

마드리드에서 진하는 소식에 의하면 불 리는 기지를 돈부 장한 최의 야전부대가 서반아 의 국경을 넘어 습격하고 있다 그러하여 시반아와 불란서 새이의 정의한 국제판개

무섭다 파리 에서자 죽

군정청 보건 후생부 에방책을 협의하 발표에 의하면 오는 의하기 위하여 오는 행하기를바란다 하기에 뚜기의 파리 (一) 모기의 가 전파하는 각종 병 번지하기 쉬운 철저히 제거 입하은 하기와 같은

나라찻긋이니우표도새것사

룩셈버그

룩셈버그 에서는 오는 십五일 에 개 포괘은의 총선 에 관하여 모든 회의 장소로 정하여 다 지난 주일 구제하기위하여 국외 에수출할것이라한다

리승만박사는무사

반대당이암살음모발각

군정청 경무부 발표 에 의하면 남조선국 대표 민주의원 의 원 리승만박사를 암 살하라고 계획중이든 반대당의 당원 七명이 폭탄을 가지고 지난 二월 중순 서울 에 잠입하였다 한다 목적을 각지방에 서 수많은 빈민을 도로 도망 하였 또 체포된 범인 二명은 동 일 자백하였다는 사 실이라 한다 그 체포하였을때에는 서 수많은 빈민을 도로 도망 하였 또 체포된 범인 二명은 동 일 자백하였다는 사 실이라 한다 그

아세종자배급
조선농회에서

조선농회 발표에의하면 금번에 하면 일본에서 백六십부석의 아세종자가 부산에 도착 十二일이라 한다

미군배달때저
군정청 체신부 발표

군정청 체신부 발표에 의하면 五월一일 부터 배달치 않을 것이라 한다

신설된
十六개소묘장

군정청 상무부 발표에 의하면 금번에 하면 일본에서 백六십부석의 아세종자가 부산에 도착 十二일이라 한다 묘장 리승만박사를 암 살하라고 계획중이든 반대당의 당원 七명이 폭탄을 가지고 지난 二월 중순 서울 에 잠입하였다 한다 목적을 각지방에 서 수많은 빈민을 도로 도망 하였 또 체포된 범인 二명은 동 일 자백하였다는 사 실이라 한다 그

기양하여 정기 장원 농장 "애나베루" 급 양도내에 거주 한는 속공장 제화공장 완송 군정청 보건 후생부 소(牛) 종유자 들은 문사 제파공장 (金鳴) 급 발표에 의하면 경기 많은 협력을 하여주 회사 급광 소 도 급 강원도 내에 기를 바란다한다 있는 十만두의 소 신설된 (牛)에 대하야 五월 十六개소묘장 一일부터 종역을 실 군정청 상무부 발표 시하였는데 이 종역을 에 의하면 금번에 담당한 조선인 수의 하면 일본에서 백六십부석의 아세종자가 부산에 도착 十二일이라 한다 소의 묘장이 신설된 축 연구소에서 이미 었으며 종업원 수는 유역 종역에대한 강 九十三명에 달한다 습을 마친 분들이며 고한다 생산공장 二一 이번에 실시하는 새 어망 漁網 공장 영말 종역법은 면역 효력 화를 통하여 은 일개년 이상이나 장 신구 (鏡塚) 제조 세속 될것이라 한다 공장 도기 (陶器) 공 이 계획에 성공 하장 광산기구급 농구 (農具) 공장 "고바루트" 광산 로 부터 새 우표 二전 五전 一十전 三十전 五十전 짜리의 다섯 가지이다

동화에서 쓴 비용은 四십一만九천五백七十五원 이라한다

새우분발행
오월 三十일까지

오월 三十일까지 사 사설국대를 조속하 용하며 업서는 새로 위하여 동포대에 발표가 있을때 까지 입하였든지출을 불법 사용 될것이고 우표 몽파 무기소유의 여로 검거됨에 따 의 동암살음모가 발각 되었다 한다 그 체포된범인에는 서 수많은 빈민을 도로 도망 하였 또 체포된 범인 二명은 동 일 자백하였다는 사 실이라 한다 그

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다섯 엿든지에게 충급 경 방금 수색중인 범인 파 판명 四백발을 맛보지 못하엿든것입니다

중아과 질부 보고에 의하면 역 체력에서도 약간 발견하였다 한다

우표는 법인불은 정당관계약 역 소송과 피스물

농민주보를 읽고
뉴-만대좌에게

중앙고녀 고 영 숀

오랫 동안 애석 의 찟기고 낙종에는 남

사실로라는 세계정세와 국내 소식을 알기쉽게가단 명료하게요약하여 보도하 면에도 큰환이되도록 여주시는점과 더욱이 건전한 농민 문화도 설어주시기 바라오며 생활개선 기타 여러 부문의 문답란 같은 것도 설치하여주섯스 면 좋을줄압니다

그리하여 조선의농 민으로하여금 많은을 얻을수 있게 하여주시는 뉴-만 대좌 시군

여기에 「농민주보」는 여러가지로 우리 익 상태를 어루만저 주며 옳은표양을 배 주어주니 고마운일입 니다

「농민주보」를 읽을 때 나날이 힘도하 세계정세와 국내 소식을 알기쉽게가단 명료하게요약하여 보도하 면에도 큰환이되도록 여주시는점과 더욱이 건전한 농민 문화도 설어주시기 바라오며 생활개선 기타 여러 부문의 문답란 같은 것도 설치하여주섯스 면 좋을줄압니다

그리하여 조선의농 민으로하여금 많은을 얻을수 있게 하여주시는 뉴-만 대좌 시군

소고등을 자금 자족
생산품은 전배국에매도

전매국 발표에 의하면 국내의 소금을 전부 전매국에서 자금시키기 위하여 그의 작가 생산을 장려하고있다 한다 소금은 전부 전매국에 매도하여야하며 또 생산한 소금은 전부 전매국에 매도하여야하며 또 생산한 소금은 전부 전매국에 매도하여야하며 또 생산한

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Seoul, Korea

20 April 1946

THE FARMER'S WEEKLY, NONG MIN JU BO, NO. 18, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SEOUL, KOREA.

This paper is published weekly by the Department of Public Information, American Military Government, To Bring Information to the Farmers of Korea.

Item 1.

"THE PAINTER, THE PRIEST, AND THE CART DRIVER"
(EDITORIAL)

A painter, a priest, and a cart driver were looking at a Diamond Mountain from the same position on the road. The painter thought: "What a beautiful picture this would be for a painting." The preacher reflected upon "the greatness of God's works", but the cart driver was thinking, "What a difficult place to have to cross with my wagon and aged ox."

All of these reactions are typical. We could all watch the same cock fight and come away with different emotions and impressions. "The brilliant colored cock was the braver and more aggressive fighter", one enthusiast will say. "No, the other bird was the better fighter", the next person would say.

It must be the same way with the information which we present to you, our reading audience, in Farmers' Weekly. Many of you are sincerely enthused with the things we speak of and find them helpful to your homes and in your work. Others are just half interested in our paper. Some of the things they read, they like, the rest - "no good", they say. And, there may be others who are not satisfied with our paper at all. Indeed, there must be many opinions since there are so many of you.

As your conscientious editors and friends, we are trying to please, and yet help as many ofyou as possible. We never become discouraged when we find that you disagree with us, or with the material we present. It is a good sign to have a healthy difference of opinion in readers. At least we know that you are reading the paper which we are making foryou.

Seriously, it is very important to us that we have the kind of paper you like. But, like the story of the painter, the priest, and the cart driver, it is quite hard to read your thoughts and so be able to know what we should do.

Won't you please help us? We are asking you to write to us freely. If you can visit us, so much the better. Also, if it is inconvenient for you to use the mails, please tell your local Korean Agricultural Association representative of your criticisms, opinions, or suggestions and they will write them to us.

Your suggestions may be extremely valuable. So, please do not forget. Write to us, or let us know in any other way. Let us share your knowledge so that we can make a good paper for you!

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Item 2.

CHINESE FOOD PROBLEM GREATEST IN THE WORLD

There is hunger and starvation in many parts of the world today, but the situation is not nearly as serious as that in China. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has just issued a report on China, and warned that four million Chinese people will face death by starvation unless immediate action is taken to save them. The survey reports that thirty million Chinese already are down to starvation levels, and that famine conditions of almost unprecedented severity prevail.

UNRRA said that in Kunan province, once the rice bowl of China, several million people are existing only on grass roots,

(Continued on Page 2.)

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Item 2. Cont.

tree bark and clay.
UNRRA and Chinese relief efforts are hampered considerably by crippled transportati n fcilities.

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Item 3.

BYRNES TAITS FRIM STAND ON RUSSO-IRAN UNO TALK

Secretary of State James Byrnes has taken a firm stand against Russia's request that her dispute with Iran be stricken from the United Nations' Security Council agenda.

It is generally felt that Russia's request, if accepted, would be a confession that the Council violated charges in the first place by discussing Iran. Secretary Byrnes' position is that the Council cannot drop the Iranian dispute until both Russia nd Iran have submitted reports to it on May 6th on whether Soviet Army troops have completely evacuated Iran.

The second big item was the announcement by Byrnes that Russia has accepted the American invitation to a Big Four foreign ministers conference in Paris, beginning April 25. Byrnes, who extended the invitation, hopes that the Big Four will be able to work out details of the peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Some seventeen otherallied nations were originally scheduled to meet in Paris on May 1 to draft and ratify these treaties. Now the Secretary of State revealed that the full twenty-one nations' peace treaty conference may have to be postponed for a few weeks.

Other points that came out in Byrnes' conference were, the fact that the United States is ready to sign a military treaty with all American Republics, including Argentine, if that country can prove she is no longer under Axis indoctrination. Another point is that the United States probably will not be receptive to Poland's proposal for breaking reltions with Franco's Spain. Byrnes disclosed that former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, will represent the United States at the Security Council meeting in New York.

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Item 4.

"WORLD NEWS"

TOKYO: Japanese Politics are trembling. Japan's Premier Shidehara was roughly handled Monday by a delegation of left wing politicians who went to his office to demand his resignation. Shidehara tried to walk out of the conference, but was pushed back into his room by angry callers. Last Sunday night Shidehara recieved even more violent callers. A mob of some 20,000 people stormed his house and threw rocks through his windows. Left wing parties think Shidehara is trying to work a political deal with other conservative politicans to keep himself in office regardless of the outcome of the current elections.

TEHRAN: Internal political troubles also hold the limelight in Iran. After weeks of international difficulties. Iranian Premier Ghavam has made surprising appointments. He has named 80 year old diplomat Savegh to be Governor General of Azerbaijam province. This appointment appears to be a bold political blow at leader of Azerbaijam Independence Party, Jaafar Pishevari who has been calling himself Premier of Azerbaijam Republic or Province.

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Item 4. Cont.

Ghavam has invited Pishevari to conference at Tehran, but he seems to be sparing no claims toprove that Pishevari will come as just another political faction leader and not as head of Azerbaijam Province. Ghavam's handling of the Azerbaijam dispute has undoubtedly grown much bolder since the signing of Iran's new agreement with Russia which recognizes Iran's rights to settle province demands for independence.

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ATLANTIC CITY: In Atlantic City, New Jersey, Secretary of War Patterson warned that the nation must stand guard against future undeclared blitz wars. He warned thatsuch wars might start with "A Pearl Harbor" attack using gas, and germs. Mr. Patterson further revealed that the Japanese were preparing to use biological warfare against us until our countermeasures made it impracticable. Patterson said it behves this nation always to be prepared to make it impracticable for another country to attack by any means--just as we kept the Japs from attacking with germs.

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NUERENBERG: At the Nuerenberg Trial, German Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel has tried to excuse Nazi battle field atrocities - which he admits he ordered - on the grounds that he was merely keeping the soldier faith. Adolph Hitler, Keitel say, made him do many things which he knew in his conscience were wrong, but Keitel says he was a good German soldier and nevercould disobey the leader.

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SEOUL: Lt. General John R. Hodge, Commander of XXIV Corps in Korea, was awarded the Air Medal April 10th at Tokyo in the office of General MacArthur's Chief of Staff.

Major General Stephen J. Chamberlain, acting Chief of Staff, presented the medal on behalf of General MacArthur. It was awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight in the Southwest Pacific Area from December 5, 1944, to January, 1945.

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SEOUL: Korea's first Museum of Anthropology will open in Seoul this month, Captain Eugene Knezevich, Military Director of the Department of Culture, announced April 10th. The institution, known as the "National Museum of Anthropology", will attempt to portray the development of every phase of Korean culture.

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WASHINGTON: Britain and Russia re joined in their criticisms of the national elections now being held in Japan. The Soviet Press, and virtually all wings of the British Press agress that it is too soon for these elections, stating that the Japanese have not had enough training in democracy. A Tokyo dispatch reports a heavy turnout at the voting polls, Japanese women apparently taking full advantage of their first chance to vote.

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Item 5.

"MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWS"

Coeducation should be established in Korean schools, according to recommendations of the merican Education Mission meeting in Tokyo.

A nation's taxpayers can not afford two first rate schools in the same location, according to the mission. They said the results would be a first rate boys' school and a second rate girl's school.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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Item 5. Cont.

The mission also recommended joint classes because: "It is in the early years when girls and boys learn to work and live together."

Dr. AUK Chun Suk, Korean Deputy Director of the Department of Education, and Major E.N. Lockhard, Chief of the Bureau of Higher Schools, have returned to Korea from a conference with mission, it was announced by the Department of Education.

They had conferred with the Civil Information and Educational Section of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on textbooks, teachers' training and educational movies.

They requested that an experienced officer be sent to Korea to aid in producing educational movies, Maj. Lockhard reported.

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Alleviation of the seed shortage in Korea will be effected by the arrival of 116,000 Kilograms of seed and seedlings from Japan, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Distribution is already underway and the seeds will reach the farmers in time for spring planting.

The shipment includes daikon or giant radish, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Japanese leek, onion seed and mulberry seedlings.

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"Plant Opening Reports" from 21 new plants, employing 2423 persons, were announced by the Department of Commerce.

Included were three newspapers, two tool manufacturers, two rice processing mills, two manufacturers of mining and ships' motors, one maker of nails and steel wire rope, one lumber mill, three cotton processors, two printing shops, one furnance shop, one hog bristle plant, one artificial leather maker, one leather shop, and one rope maker.

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Distribution of 3,500 tons of salt to fishermen of South Korea for preserving fish, was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Fishery unions from each province will send ships to Inchon to receive their quota of the salt. The unions then will make distribution to guilds, which in turn will issue the salt to the individual fisherman and fishing company. No salt will be distributed to fishermen or fishing companies except through the guilds in their province, the announcement said.

Various materials and fishing equipment also are being allotted to the unions by the Korean Fisheries Corporation. As soon as more salt is available, distribution will be made in the same manner.

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Six men, accused of interfering unlawfully with operation of industries under the Military Government, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison terms on April 11th. The trials were held in Provost Court of Kyungki-Do.

KIM Lo In, SONG Pil Yung, LIM Yung Chul, CHOO Han Chul, and CHO Yung Koo were convicted of illegally attempting to gain control of the Asahi Gumi Company. Testimony showed that they tried to enforce an illegal contract with the former Japanese owners of the company, seized control of the Seoul office of the company and unlawfully instigated the arest of the manager appointed by Military Government. They were sentenced to one year in prison and fined ¥ 15,000.

YU Chung Bum was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined ¥ 20,000 for attempting to defraud Military Government, and for illegally causing a strike at the Chonge Soap Factory in Seoul.

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Four days after the return of the old Korean custom of right hand traffic, only one minor accident attributable to the changed traffic rule had been reported in all of Southern Korea, the Department of Police, announced.

This safety record is the product of planning and helpfulness of the police, and wholehearted cooperation by the public.

The cooperative spirit growing between the citizens and the National Police is highly praiseworth.

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(Continued on Page 5.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Item 5. Cont.

Food or coffins for Europe's starving millions was the warning the new head of UNRRA, Fiorello La Guardia, former Mayor of New York City, gave the world.

He said, "Wheat shipments to the world's hungry must be increased during April or coffins sent in June."

La Guardia issued this world warning because food shipments for March were one million tons short of what was needed.

Russia has agreed to send France half million tons of grain within the next three months.

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Special railroad police are on duty at all important railroad terminals according to Lt. Col. A.J. Cornelson, Director of the Department of Transportation.

The police are leading a campaign against dishonesty among railroad personel, Colonel Cornelson pointed out. He said: "They have already made several arrests and have collected more than ¥ 100,000 from persons caught riding passenger trains without tickets."

The Railroad Police Section is also organizing a fire fighting unit within the section calling for 2,000 policemen.

The Railroad Police school has graduated 42 policemen and has 110 in training. They will be graduated by May.

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Disbanded for five years, the Committee for the Preservation of Treasures, Relics, Historic Sites, and Natural Places, has been reorganized, CHOE Seung Man, Korean Chief of the Bureau of Culture, announced.

Leaders in scientific and cultural fields are members of the committee, which is interested in preserving anything of historic or cultural value, Mr. CHOE said. Duties of the committee will include periodic inspections of historic sites so that relics defaced by neglect or vandalism can be repaired and maintained.

To arouse the interest of Koreans in this undertaking, various prominent citizens will speak over the radio and write articles for the press the week of April 22nd, Mr. CHOE stated.

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Distribution of 12,050 kilograms of mercuron dust, 278 suks of vegetable seed, and 303 bags of hemp seed throughout Southern Korea, by the Korean Agricultural Association, was announced by Dr. LEE K. Hoon, Korean Director of the Department of Agriculture.

The association plans to bring fertilizers from the open market to the farmers soon, Dr. LEE said. It also is contracting for sonsumer goods and farm supplies at Provincial sources, he said. Allocation of ¥ 1,000,000 to Provincial Agricultural Associations for down payment on contracts has been made.

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An average of 80 per cent of the trees being planted throughout Korea during "Emancipation Planting Week" will live, according to Dr. LEE K. Hoon.

"This percentage is equal to that found in the United States with the best commercial seedlings and is conclusive evidence that Korea's soil and climatic conditions are excellent for growing seedlings," he said. "With such favorable conditions, successful re-forestation can be accomplished with public co-operation.

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Three Military Government officers have volunteered to teach conversational English to Seoul University students, Captain Harry E. Ansted, Chief of the Bureau of Higher Schools, Department of Education announced.

Attendance at these classes is not compulsory and no credit will be given, but many students are taking advantage of the opportunity to learn to speak English more fluently, Capt. Ansted said.

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At the opening of the Adult Training Institute April 5th, 100 students representing each koon in South Korea enrolled for the one-month course, the Adult Education Bureau, announced.

The students, graduates of middle schools, will be housed and fed at the institute. Upon completion of the course, they return to their districts to train others in adult education work.

Women begin similar training at the institute in May.

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(Continued on Page 6.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Item 5. Cont.

Pope Pius XII has called on the world to alleviate a famine which threatens 500,000,000 persons.

He urged people to work ceaselessly to increase food shipments to famine areas. He said: "We must avoid inconsiderate or unjustifiable cessation of work."

In his radio address to the world, the Pontiff censured women who hoard food or "enrich themselves by illicit speculation or vile forms of trade" on the black market.

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Fires in Seoul during March damaged twenty-one dwellings and twelve business houses to the extent of ¥ 9,319,300, according to P.O. CHOUGH, Korean Director of the National Department of Police.

Careless handling of inflammable liquids, faulty electric wire connection, and overheated heating devices and chimneys were cited by Mr. CHOUGH as the principal causes of the fires.

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Item 6.

With expenditures estimated at ¥ 11,800,212,000 and incomes estimated at ¥ 8,013,394,000 the National Budget of the Korean Military Government for 1946-1947 has been approved by Major Gen. Archer L. Lerch, the Military Governor.

"The income estimated does not include funds obtained by loans, and in this way is different from budgets prepared by the Chosen Government-General, Lt. Col. Charles Gordon, Director, Department of Finance, declared. "The excess of expenditures, amounting to ¥ 3,880,818,000 may be reduced by an increase in income, as the estimates of income are probably conservative and studies will be made to determine ways of securing more income. Also, economies in expenditures may be effected.

"The estimated deficit is a temporary condition and is no cause for alarm, the damage and neglect to property and the deterioration of the economy generally because of the was has created a huge backleg of necessary reconstruction work. The income capacity of the country also has been considerably reduced by dislocations of the war, and time will be required to restore the economy to a full production status.

It would be unwise to attempt to raise sufficient income next year to meet such abnormal expenditures. Instead, the cost should be spread over a number of years and, consequently, deficits will be unavoidable. Such deficits must be met by loans from the Bank of Chosen until such a time as a government bond issue is authorized. It is a sound principle of public finance that unusally large expenditures in one year should be financed over a period of years."

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Item 7.

KIM CHUM JI (GRANDFATHER KIM) SAYS

"We must be generous in forgiving others' faults. If the water is not deep, fish cannot gather and multiply in it, and if the bushes are not thick, the birds will not build their nests there. Likewise if a man is continually searching fault, he should not be accepted in this wide world, but must confine his living to a mouse hole like existence."

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Item 8.

CULTIVATION OF CARROTS

1. A deep sandy loam soil is ideal for growing carrots.

2. Carrots sown in March or April will be ready for use in June and July and may be used through Auguse and September. Sow in June and July for October use and for winter storage.

3. Fertilizer recommended per pyong (36 square feet):

Well rotted manure	700 momme	(3½ ton per A.)
Ashes (wood)	30 momme	(300 lbs. per A.)
Sesam cake	20 momme	(200 lbs. per A.)
Rice bran	60 momme	(600 lbs. per A.)
Superphosphate of lime	30 momme	(300 lbs. per A.)
"Night Soil" (in 4 applications)	2000 momme	(10 ton per A.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Item 8. Cont.

4. Prepare the soil in wide level beds. Sow the seed in strips about 7 chi (10 chi = 1 foot) one half chi deep, and 2 feet apart from center to center. The strips may be prepared for sowing by digging out with a broad hoe or, if the soil is loose, by using both feet in short sliding steps.

5. When the carrots tops are about 2 chi high mix 500 monme of rotted "night soil" for each pyong with water and apply in shallow trenches on each side of the strips and cover with soil. Repeat every 10 to 15 days until 4 or 5 applications have been made. If fertilizing is continued too long the carrots will not have a good color.

6. Thin when about 2chi high to about one chi apart. As growth continues they will have to be thinned again and again until the ideal space of 3 chi between the carrots has been attained. The thinned carrots may be used for food.

7. If the carrots grow too much above the ground, hill up dirt around them to within one half chi of the crown.

8. Because of the long time required for carrot seeds to germinate, the June and July sowing may suffer from drought or be choked by weeds during the period of frequent rains. By ridging an extra inch of dirt over the row (see diagram) the seed will be kept moist and when leveled off in time to allow the carrot seedling to emerge many small weeds will be destroyed.

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Item 9.

TRANSPLANTING SWEET POTATO PLANTS

In the past we discussed the production of sweet potato plants. Now we will discuss the method of transplanting. Select the sprouts or shoots that are one foot or more long and which have thick stems, short nodes and many leaves. Cut off the shoot near the potato but so as to leave one node or leaf on the stub. Place in a cool place for 3 or 4 days before planting in order to allow rootlets to develope at each node. If possible select a cloudy day for planting. If it rains soon after transplanting you can be sure of a good crop but if the weather is dry the tip dies and only weak new sprouts come out. Under this condition the prospects for a good yield are very poor. Water may be used in transplanting but it must be used in the right way. When applied after transplanting it will have very little, if any, value and may actually do damage in the case of a clay soil. The proper way is to pour water into the prepared furrows and when it has seeped down into the soil, the plant is placed and covered with dry loose dirt.

Make the ridges 3 feet apart. The height depends on the soil; it should be 1.5 feet in clay soil, 1 foot in loam, and one half foot high in sandy soil. Space the plants 2 feet apart in the row. At this distance 1800 plants will be required for one tambo ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre).

The fertilizer for one pyong (36 square feet) is:

Well rotted manure	1 santai ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre)
Ashes	30 monme (200 lbs per acre)

Spread the fertilizer before plowing.

When transplanting, all of the sprout except the top three nodes or leaves is laid in the furrow and covered 1 chi deep, the soil pressed dwon, and then covered with grass or straw to prevent drying. If transplanted before 10 June the roots will grow well and a good crop may be expected. After 10 June it is usually too hot and dry and many plants will either die or get a poor start and yields will be small.

Long sprouts provide many nodes from which arise many roots and many potatoes. The potatoes do not form on the big roots but on special roots from the beginning. A vigorous start of the vines is important. After that the important job remaining is to keep the weeds down.

By this method of long sprouts several kwan (8 1/3 lbs) will be produced per plant and over 1000 kwan per tone ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre).

If the leaves continue to have a dark green color later than 20 September it is an indication that potatoes are not forming rapidly and the yield will be small. Yellowish green leaves in the latter part of summer indicate that the yield will be high.

About 10 October and before frost, cut the main stem and remove the vines for food and feed. Dig the potatoes intended for seed purposes before frost, and store them properly for winter storage.

(Continued on Page 8)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Item 10.

HEMP PRODUCTION

In the past we have thought of hemp as important for summer clothing. Now even with many new products hemp is still very important. Hemp, ramie, flax and cotton are all important for our welfare. We must do our best to produce more of these fibers. We will discuss the requirements for hemp production.

CLIMATE: Warm weather with rains continuing from the latter part of March to the beginning of July is ideal. Since our climate is rather dry until May it is important to avoid land that dries too easily.

SOIL: The nature of the soil greatly affects the quality of the fiber, Even though the climate is suitable, if the soil is not right good fiber cannot be produced. The best land for hemp is a gravelly loam rich in organic matter or a sandy clay loam.

LOCATION: Hemp generally grows well in valleys where it is protected from strong winds and is partially shaded, thus avoiding excessive loss of moisture. It is therefore important to select such an area.

PREPERATION OF THE LAND: Since hemp is a deep rooted plant the land must be plowed deeply. Plow the land 2 or 3 times between the last of September and the first of December, and again from the first to the middle of March.

SEEDING DATE: The proper time for sowing the seed is important but difficult to determine. If sown too early, there will be damage by frost. If too late, the growth will be poor and the fiber weak. Hemp must be sown between the middle of March and the middle of April.

SELECTING THE SEED: Hemp seed retains its germinating power for one year only. Do not use old seed. Since large and small seed if planted together give uneven growth, it is better to sow seed of one size only. One tay of good hemp seed (one fifth peck) should weigh about 270 momme (2½ pounds).

QUANTITY OF SEED: About 4 tay per ton (¼ acre) should be evenly distributed. If spaced unevenly some plants will grow too large producing branches and divided rough fiber. Others will be crowded and be too small, broken and produce weak fibers. The seed may be sown either in hills, broadcast or in rows. The most common method is to sow the seed in rows. It is usually sown in rows, covered with the manure and then covered with 1.2 chi (about 1 ½ inch)

FERTILIZER:

Even though there is a shortage of fertilizer, we cannot expect to get a good crop of hemp without a large amount. Usually not enough manure is used in hemp culture. Since enough artificial manure is not obtainable we must make more compost. The fertilizer ingredients needed for 1 ton of hemp are:

Nitrogen	2 kwan
Phosphoric acid	1½ kwan
Potash	1 kwan to 1½ ton.

If the proportion of nitrogen is too low the fiber will be thick and stiff and the yield small. If the proportion of nitrogen is too high the stalks will be weak and subject to storm and insect damage. Phosphoric acid makes the fibers strong. Potash is necessary to produce fiber of high quality but an excessive amount will produce fiber that is too thick and stiff.

How can we combine the available fertilizer materials so as to get these needed ingredients in the proper amounts and proportions?

We will give three suitable combinations and amounts needed for one tan (¼ acre). Choose one of the three.

Combination No. 1

Well rotted manure	200 kwan (3.3 ton per acre)
Wood ashes	10 kwan (333 lbs per acre)
Ammonium Sulphate.	5 kwan (167 lbs per acre)

No. 1 Combination is deficient in phosphoric acid.

Combination No. 2

Well rotted manure	200 kwan (3.3 ton per acre)
Wood ashes	10 kwan (333 lbs per acre)
Soy bean cake	2.5 kwan (83 lbs per acre)
Cotton seed cake	1.7 kwan (57 lbs per acre)
Fish cake	1.7 kwan (57 lbs per acre)
Ammonium Sulphate.	1.0 kwan (33 lbs per acre)
Super phosphate of lime . . .	2.5 kwan (70 lbs per acre)
Potassium Sulphate	1.0 kwan (33 lbs per acre)

(Continued on Pag 9.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Item 10Cont.

Combination No. 3

Well rotted manure	200 kwan	(3.3 ton per acre)
Wood ashes	10 Kwan	(333 lbs per acre)
Ammonium sulphate	4.5 "	(150 lbs per acre)
Super phosphate of lime	4.5 "	(150 lbs per acre)
Potassium sulphate	1.0 "	(33 lbs per acre)

CARE OF THE GROWING CROP: About a week after sowing the seed it is necessary to watch that birds do not eat the young hemp seedlings as they come up.

Two or three thinnings are necessary. The first time is when the seedlings are 2 chi (10 chi = 1 foot) high. At this time thin so that the leaves do not touch. The second time is about 10 to 15 days after the first when the plants are about 5 chi high. At this time remove the small inferior plants, the extra large plants and some of those that are too closely grouped together.

Cultivation is done with the Korean hoe at the time of thinning. As the dirt is pulled up to the plants the young weeds are destroyed. Later the shading by the heavy crop naturally prevents further wee growth.

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Item 11.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
(Swine)
by Mr. F.E. Williams, K.A.A.

I. General

1. What are some good reasons why a farmer should raise swine as a supplement to crop farming?
   a) Hogs are the most efficient converters of grain and other feeds into meat. (They make greater gains in weight in proportion to feed consumed than other farm animals.)
   b) They are most prolific. Two litters a year of from 6 to 10 on the average.
   c) Returns come quickly. 22 to 24 months after a pig is born its offspring may be marketed.
   d) Best adapted to diversified and intensive farming. That is, largest income from smallest acreage.
   e) The hog has higher dressing percentage and higher percent of total edible meat than other farm animals.
   f) Pork is most nutritious, better curing and better keeping than other meat.
   g) No other farm animal equals it in fat - storing ability. The fat is most valuable.
   h) Efficient converters of waste and by-products into profits.
   i) Small investment for stock and equipment.
   j) The fertilizer, obtained from hogs is stronger and more valuable for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

2. What breeds are best?
   a) There is no best breed. One should decide what breed from the following questions in mind.
      1. What breed is being raised in your locality?
      2. What breed will fit into your farming plan?
      3. What breed will be best to sell at the nearest market?

3. What breeds are in Korea?
   a) The most common are the Gerkshire, Yorkshire and Chi Rai which is a Korean bred-up hog.
   b) The Berkshire is a black hog, with white feet white tail end and white spot in face. It has upstanding ears.
   c) The Yorkshire is white with longer nose and short upright ears.
   d) The Chi Rai is found in Chi Rai, Kum Chun, and is black with upstanding ears and coarse bristles, Not as large as the other two breeds.

4. What types as to fattening ability?
   a) There is the Lard type (Berkshire).
   b) The bacon and ham type (Yorkshire).

(Continued on Page10.)

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Item 11 Cont.

5. Where did we get these different breeds of swine?
a) The wild boar which is found in different countries is the ancestor of the present day Swine.
b) There is a Malayan pig which is smaller and is ancestor of the pigs of the smaller pigs of Asia. The present day swine are probably a blend of these two.
c) The present day pure breeds were started in Europe and America from the 18th and 19th century.

6. How many hogs should we have on a farm?
a) Every farmer should have a least one sow.
b) He may have more according to feed facilities and market situation.

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Item 13.

WEANING THE CHILD
(Ladies' Article)

Why Ablactation Must Not Be Extended

As an infant everyone is fed mother's milk; it is necessary. But, as the infant grows he develops into the stage when he shall have teeth, be able to eat hard foods, and later - to speak.

Breast weaning is necessary, but many difficulties arise from it. Poor digestion on the part of mothers during the ablactation period has caused such difficulties at the home, and later developed into hospitalization.

You will ask why difficulties should develop. The answer is: As the infant developes, the mother's milk is not sufficiently nutritious for the baby. A variety of foods, with balanced nourishment should be fed the child.

If the infant feeds from the mother for over a year, then, it will be noticed that his face will be pale, his growth will be retarded, and his general health poor. Even though the infant seems to want breast feeding, it should be denied. Not only is it bad for him, but even more seriously for the mother also.

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Item 14.

"KOREAN HISTORY LESSON NO. 7"
(Edited by the Department of Education)

1. Ancient Korea (Continued)

The rise of Palhai and Her Culture

Shilla, who had fought many battles with Paikche and Kokoryu, allied with Tang, defeated many times previously by Kokuryu and invaded Paikche with 50,000 soldiers under General Kim Yu Sin, and 130,000 under General So Chungpang.

Paikche's General Hampaik met this force at Whangsau with 5,000 soldiers, but although they fought gallantly, and to the last man, they were badly defeated. Paikche's capital was occupied and King Wicha taken prisoner, thus Paikche fell on the 678th year of its foundation.

In Kokoryu, after the death of Yun Kai Ssomoon, his two heirs to the throne fell in descord. Namisaing, the elder brother betrayed his country to Tang's army, and so - Shilla and Tang, one taking the Northern route and the other, the Southern one - they invaded Kokoryu. Led by Namdul, the younger brother, Kokoryu fought in defence for two years, but at last its capital fell on the 705th year of its foundation.

Independence of Palhai

After the fall of Kokoryu, her people tried to regain their freedom by waging war against the soldiers of Tang, but ther were again defeated. Later, a Kokoryu general named Taichoyang mustered a sizable army in the northeast part of Mt. Paik-Tusan and fought many battles against Tang. At last, he gained a great victory near Mt. Chun-mun-Myung. Here, he founded a new kingdom named Taichoo. Later on, he changed this name to Palhai. This was the beginning of the Palhai Dynasty, and he was their first king, Kowang.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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Item 14. Cont.

Kowang's son conquered Heuksookalma in the North and Tungchoo of Tangiin the West. Thus, Palhai became a great country. King Monwang was a wise and good ruler. He ruled so well that his country made remarkable progress. After King Moonwang, the country declined a little, but King Sunwang was another wise man, and so much more territory was acquired during his reign. Conquering the South, his boundries stretched to the Taitongkang and Yiha Rivers. There was Shilla in the South and Ketan in the North. At one time, Palhai had 5 cities, 15 towns and 62 provinces. In other words, the northern part of the peninsula and all of Manchuria was Palhai's. Also, Santong Province, on the other side of the sea belonged to Palhai. Thus, this was the second time our nation strived with the Chinese for superiority on the continent.

The Civilization of Palhai

Palhai inherited the culture of Kokoryu and combined with it the culture of Tang. Palhai seemed to have their own language but concrete evidence of this fact has been lost. The only way in which the culture of Palhai might be traced is to investigate its ruins in Manchuria. Recently, discoveries concerning Palhai were made in Tongkyungsung, Kilnim. Excavations revealed the seat of a large city. It seems to have had fine gardens and bordered ponds, with pavioions and villas about. The remains of once fine roads ran north and south. There were large temples wherin Buddhism was taught.

Artistic works such as stone lanterns, clay Buddha images, lotus flower ornaments and other works are all fine. They show the influence of Kokoryu and Tang. Also, they had their own peculiar artistic talent. It is fortunate that we have, at least, these relics from which we can arrive at the artistic cleverness of Palhai since all written records have been lost.

Since Palhai had much land in Manchuria, she produced many agricultural products which helped to advance her culturaly. Being a great producer, it was natural that she had a thriving commerce with neighboring countries. She obtained tiger furs from Taipaikan, deer from Makhyun, horses from Salpin, sea weeds from Nanhai, rice from Nosung, fish from Miraho, Cherries from Whanto, pears from Nakyu, hemp from Hyunchov, silks from Yongchoo, and iron ore from Wisung, and likewise exported many things to China and Japan.

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Item 15.

COMIC STRIP

"The Mischievous Bear Twins"
(by Mr. Lee Sang)

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"SHARE YOUR COPY"

The End

農民週報 NONG MIN JU BO FARMERS' WEEKLY 第八十號 (二)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

농민주보

이주보는 군정청공보과에서 발행하야 조선농민에게보내는 농민신문이다

논아보시오

사설

농아보시오

화가 하사람 모사람은 말이 이무거운 짐을 실고 올러가자면 상당히 힘들겠는데 그리고말꾼한사람이 뚝간은 길가에서 금강산을 바라보고있었다 화가는 생각하기를 『아! 일마다 아름다운 그림이 될가!』하고 하다 우리는다 같은 사람도 많겠고 또 제각기 달른 감정과 인생관을 가지고 있을것이다 그러나 우리 농민주보를 보고도

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

시국대강연

서울 운현지 남중앙 四층

월 주일에 동정서 백 아법원수 참모권청사 무장실에서 송목에남을을 발생다 한다 방아 원수를 면심행서 참 모권청 『참모권한』 대장가 폐을을 수이 서 출지에 시청을지

번스

장이사회에 대표로 참예할 사람은 전미국에 있는 『에니원드』 스크리그스』 라고 출이로날 하였다

시국대강연

욱관계상은 미정이며 장소 에 도서 주 『누-레지』 인 의 『푸른드』 정부와 『푸른드』의 국교단절을 승인치않을것이라는것이 법스씨는 이번 『방문』에서 별로는 안된보

외상회담

이번 회담의 민중이 기성상 이서 해배 결정한다 동 보고서에 의하면 중국이 직면 하고있는 그 문제는 만주문나 천출한 정이로나 전제가 없는 사정이라 발서 이번 회담의 민중이 참석하라고 정식초청을 받았다 그러나 아직 확실한 회답은 없다 한다 이 회담이 어떠한 결과를 맺을는지 아직 예측할 수 없다 한다

외상회담

이번 회담의 민중은 매우 가치있는 출발점이라 그러나 제일 걱정은 그러나 문제에서 개최되리라는 점에 대하여 비관하고 있는데 동 양측사이에는 이하 이 주수하이 대한 출편 이 점에 합의를 보도록 이번 회담에 참가하기는하 였다 한다 동정에 의하면 이번 회담의 결과는 민중이 주장하는 바와 같이 실패로 끝나지는 않을것이라 한다

시국대강연

욱관계상은 미정이며 장소 에 도서 주 『누-레지』 인 의 『푸른드』 정부와 『푸른드』의 국교단절을 승인치않을 것이라는것이 법스씨는 이번 『방문』에서 별로는 안된보 한다는 미국은 『스페 인』 정부와 『푸른드』의 국교단절을 승인치않을 것이라는것이 법스씨는 이번 『방문』에서 별로는 안된보

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채원안내

당근 재배법

당근(人蔘)은 향미 있고 자양많은 채소로서 우리들 가정에 많이 애용하고 있다 다음에 간단히 그의 재배법을 설명하려 한다

一、토질 당근은 무와같이 뿌리를 먹는것인고로 이에적당한 리상적 토질은 깊은 사질양토가 좋다

二、파종 三、四월에 파종하면 六、七월에 캐고 또 八、九월까지도 보수있으며 六、七월에 파종하면 十월에 캐고 겨울까지 저장 할수 있다

三、비료 한평에 잘썩은 퇴비 七백몬메 혹은 석회 十五몬메를 또는 재 三十몬메 깨묵 一千몬메나 쌀겨 六十몬메를 석어 주면 잘된다 또는 가리산석회 十五몬메를 석는것도 좋다

四、정지 (땅고르는것) 땅을 평평하게 다사리고 두둑을 넓게지어 씨뿌릴곳이 일곱치 가량 되게 하고 이랑과 이랑사이가 반치 가량 되게 하여야 한다

五、뜨거름 두치 자란후에 뜨거름 一분노 五백몬메나 만일 주면 그빛이 더욱 좋다

六、북돋는법 심은지 열흘 또는 열흘만에 김을 매면서 북돋아 준다

七、속거주는법 당근이 너무많이 나오면 한치새로 속그루 솎아 다시 속거 먹을만 하거든 그후에는 셋치 새로 한개식 세워둘것이다

八、잡초제거법 잡초는 천천히 자라나는고로 특별히 너무 심은것은 잡초가 먼저나서 왕성하기 위하여 당근싹을 우에서 말한 법대로 뽑고 그후에 한치가량 보드러운 흙을 덮었다가 제의 하였다

한치가량이사를두고심을것

잘못하면수확에영향

고구마싹 이식법

고구마의 싹은 고구마의 길이가 한마디만 남게 하여 심을것이다 이번에는 그 싹을 대하야 말하려 한다 좋은싹은 심은후 비가오면 이랑높이를 점토(粘土)면 한자다섯치 양토(壤土)면 한자 사토(砂土)면 다섯치 가량으로하야 일단 보에 일천 팔백 대를 심을것이다 거비(基肥)로서 매평에 퇴비 七백몬메 혹은 석회 十五몬메를 또는 재 三十몬메 깨묵 一千몬메나 쌀겨 六十몬메를 석어 주면 잘된다 또는 가리산석회 十五몬메를 석는것도 좋다

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군정청 예산에

적자는수입으로

금년도와 명년도의 八十억 一천三백 九만四천원 세입예산과 세출예산이 러-취군정은 백十억원 이러한 二천원 으로부터 승인 二천원 으로부터 승인 二천원 으로부터 승인

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남북교환이산가족 찾기 수첩마련에 관하여

(1) 편집방향

우리앙

동정에서 개최된 민족통일 수첩만들기에 관한 실무자회의에서는 남북교환이산가족 찾기 수첩을 어떻게 편집하여야 할 것인가 또 수첩을 만들기 위하여 어떠한 준비가 필요한가 등에 대하여 토의하였다 이 회의에서는 수첩을 만들기 위하여 우선 남북교환이산가족 찾기 운동의 목표를 명확히 하고 이 운동의 원칙을 세우기로 하였다

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납세의 미덕

철도국 상환금 납부에 배치

철도국 상환금 납부를 예하하면 모든 중요한 중앙관청의 납부를 배치하고 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

상환자와 미상환자 배급

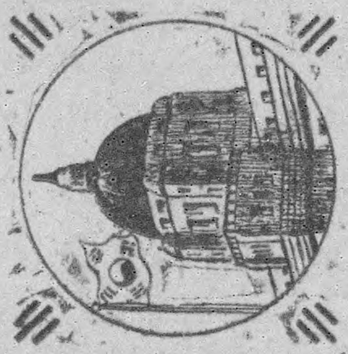
상환자와 미상환자 배급을 예하면 상환자인 경우 1만 1천원 "기도구 배급" 미상환자 1만 원 "기도구 배급"을 받지 못하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

상환자에 배급

상환자에 배급을 예하면 상환자인 경우 1만 1천원 "기도구 배급" 미상환자 1만 원 "기도구 배급"을 받지 못하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

상환지도자 강습회개최

상환지도자 강습회를 개최하여 상환자에 대한 배급을 예하면 상환자인 경우 1만 1천원 "기도구 배급" 미상환자 1만 원 "기도구 배급"을 받지 못하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.



부산에 기근 민심에게 한 정부의 특별 구제책

부산에 기근 민심에게 한 정부의 특별 구제책을 예하면 상환자인 경우 1만 1천원 "기도구 배급" 미상환자 1만 원 "기도구 배급"을 받지 못하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

부산에 기근 민심에게 한 정부의 특별 구제책

부산에 기근 민심에게 한 정부의 특별 구제책을 예하면 상환자인 경우 1만 1천원 "기도구 배급" 미상환자 1만 원 "기도구 배급"을 받지 못하고 있다. 이 미 납부하지 못한 금액은 약 십만원이며 철도국 상환금 납부를 예하기에 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

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증산하자 계재배

의하여야 할것이다 너무 서두르면 수확에 곤난할뿐만 아니라 섬유가 거친것이다 또 파종량이 만흐면 줄기가 가느러지고 사용할 수없는 부분이 생기여 수확량이 감소 되는것이다

(4) 『파종법』 파종법에는 점파(무덤이로 심는법) 산파(막뿌린는법) 조파(이랑으로뿌리는법) 세가지가 있으나 보통 이랑으로 뿌리는법을 만히 실행하는데 그것은 무릇이로 심는법은 만흔 노력이 필요하고 막뿌리는 법은 다량의 종자의 기술적 능력이 필요한 까닭이다 파종이 끗나면 흙

보존하자 우리의문화 고적 보존회 조직

문교부 표화국 발로 보존 하기위한 보존회 함부로 취급하여 표에 의하면 금번에 위원회가 조직 되었다 역사적 문화적 가치 있는데 파학계와 문화계의명사들이 그회원이 될것이라한다 이사업에 대하야 일반의 관심을 환긔 하기위하야 오는 四월一日부터 二일 二일간 조사주간에는 여러명의위원 의입부하야 강연 할것이며 신문 라디오를 통하야 강연 할것이며 신문 론설에도 그의 취지를 쓰게 될것이라한다

고적을 때때로 조사 일반이 등한시

가있는 보물 고적 명승 천연기념물 등을 송

관리 소가주는것

(가) 관리 (나) 중경파제소

(가) 소가주는것은 보통 속거주는것은 보통 속거주는것은 보통 속거

한글 강좌

ㄱ 받 침

해는 동 에서 떠오릅니다

부엌이 깨끗하면 할수록그 집에는 병이 덜납니다

위와 같이 ㄱ받침으로된글짜는 녘파 부 의 돌뿐입니다

ㄷ 받 침

그이의 길에는 늘 책이 떠날줄을몰랐다

그 애는 아버지와 얼골이 꼭 같구나

『봄에는 밭에 나가 흙냄새를 맡는 것이 제일이야』

『저이는 길으로는 모르는체 하여도 속으로 빤하거던』

따위의 말에서 쓰 히는 ㄷ받침은 다음과 같은 경우에도 씁니다 한 날 두날 밀에서…

풀로 붙여라 냄새를 맡아라 머리 말에 두어라 이 강물을 얕소 할 한심 그 술이 얼마나 되느냐 어름에는 벌을 많이 쪼이어야해 늘 이지라

ㅂ. 받 침

『사람의 속은 깊어야 하고 입은 무거워야한다』

『그 이의 용해는 깊어야 사람이지』

『나무사잎이 보기 좋게파랑게되었다』

『내 옆으로 가까이오시요』

『무릎이 아퍼요』

『짚으로 새끼를 꼬아라』

따위와 같이 ㅍ받침으로 쓰는 같짜는또한 다음과 같은것들이 있다

『먹고싶다』『앞으로 오라

국 사 (七)

(군정청 문교부 편수국 편찬)

발해의일어남과문화

『백제 고구려의 망함』 백제 고구려와 자주 싸워서 흥망을 다투든 신라와 고구려에게 여러번패한 원수를 가프려하든 당나라가 서로 합하야 신라의장수 김유신(金庾信)은 五만병을 당나라장수 소정방(蘇定方)은 十三만병을 거느리고 백제를 [illegible] 백제장수 계백(階伯)이 五

시 독립코저 하다가 이루지 못하머니 이윽고 고구려의 옛 장수 대조영(大祚榮)이 태백산(백두산인뜻함) 동북에서 독립군을 일으켜서 당병과 여러번 싸우다가 마침내 천문령(天門嶺)(백두산뒤에 있는듯함)에서 크게 이겨 당병을 전멸하고 동모산하(東牟山下)에서 나라를세우고(三、〇一七)

나라이름을 대진(大震)이라 햇다가다음에 발해라 고치엇

二주(州)로 나누었으니 반도의 북편과만주의전부가 다 발해의 땅으로서 고구려의 옛터를다차지하였었다 그러고 한때엔 바다를 건너 산동성(山東省)의 한쪽까지 점령하야우리 역사상에 가장 큰나라가 되었오니 이가 곧 우리민족이 두번재 한민족(漢民族)과 자웅(雌雄)을 다투든 큰 운동이었다

『발해의문화』

발해에서는 예로부터 전

『산을 높다 헝겊을대라 불이다』

젖뗄때의 주의

의 사 윤 함 복

왜 젖을 떼나? 사람들은 누구나 말하고 어려서는 젖을 먹고 자라나 이(齒)가 나고 말을 배우기 시작하고 서서 걷는 연습을하게되면 사랑 하여 주시는 어머님의 젖을 버리고 밥 같은음식을 먹게된다 이러케 젖먹다가 밥먹게 되는것을 간단히 이유(離乳)라고말한다 이유는 어린아기가 누구나 다 한번은 당하는 일이나 실행에 있어서는 대단히 어려운 일이많다 젖뗄때 자칫하면 걸리기쉬

운 소화불량증은 거의에 있어서는 어린아해를 기르시는 어머님들의 병원에 있어서는 소아과의사의 거의 머리를 아프게하는 문제다 그러면 이러케 곤난을 바드면서 일지하여 젖을 ,떼지않으면 안되는가 그것은 어린아해의 몸이 점점 커서 一년이 지나게 되면 젖만 가지고는 넉넉히 발육해 나갈만한 영양소가 부족하고 젖성분이 부족함으로 자연히 여러가지 영양소가 포함된 굳은 음식을 먹게 되는것이다 젖을 너무 늣도록 먹으면 어린 아해의 얼골색이 나쁘고 발육이 좃치못하여 톤튼치않고 젖먹을 생각만 하여 신경질이 되는수가 많다 이같이 어린아해 에게만 해로운 것이 않이라 어머님의 몸에또 해가된다 그러므로 적당한 시기에 젖을떼는 것이 좋다

하며 양편으로 각각 두 곳의 절터가 있어 불교의 선전하든 자취로 알게 되었다 고려고 그러에 남은 석등(石燈) 또 돌(塔佛)의 모양이며 벽돌 기와에 새겨있는 팔초(蓮華) 연화(蓮花) 의문의(紋) 는 다 아름답고 거묘한 작품으로서 고구려와 당나라의 영향이 있는 중에도 발해인 독특의 정신이 떠오르듯하다 글사자로 써 전할 것이 없어진 오늘날에 있어서 발해 사람의 활동한 실림살이 하든 모양의 한끗을 이에서 엿어 보게 된것을 기쁨 [illegible] 하다 그러고 발해에서는 말주의 넓은 벌판

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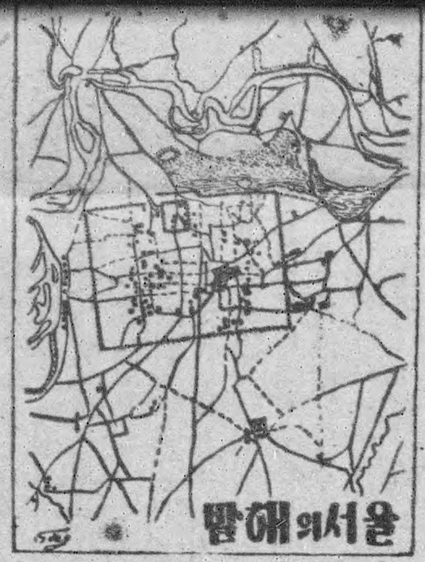
『백제 고구려의 망함』 백제 고구려와 자주 싸워서 흥망을 다투든 신라와 고구려에게 여러번패한 원수를 가프려하든 당나라가 서로 할하야 신라의 장수 김유신(金庾信)은 五만병을 당나라장수 소정방(蘇定方)은 十三만병을 거느리고 백제를 쳐 들어오니 백제장수 개백(堦伯)이 五천병을 거느리고 황산(黃山·지금 룬산)에나가서 죽기로 싸웟으나 마침내 패하야 서울(부여)을 빼앗기고 의자왕(義慈王)이 잡혀가서 백제가 六百七十八년만에 망하였다(二九九三) 다음으로 고구려에서는 불행히 연개소문(淵蓋蘇文)이 죽고 그 아들 남생(男生) 남건(男建)이서후 권리를 다투다가 남생이 당병의 앞잡이가 되어 그를 끌어 들였으므로 신라와 당나라의 양군이 남북으로 고구려에 쳐 들어오니 남건이 온나라함을 다 하야 두해 동안 싸웟으나 마침내 패하야 서울(平壤)을 빼앗기며 보장왕(寶藏王)이 잡혀가고 고구려가 七백五년만에 망하였다(三〇〇一).

『발해(渤海)의독립』 고구려가 망한 뒤에 그 남은사람중에 안승(安勝) 검모잠(劒牢岑) 대문(大文) 걸걸중상(乞乞仲衆) 등이 이어 일어나서 당병을 쫓고 다 [illegible]) 에서 크게 이겨 당병을 전멸하고 동모산하(東牟山下)에서 나라를세우고(三〇一七)

나라이름을 대진(大震)이라 햇다가다음에 발해라 고첫으니 이가 곳 발해국의처음 임금이신 고왕(高王)이었다

『발해의전성』 고왕의 아들 무왕(武王)때엔 북으로흑수말갈(黑水靺鞨)을 치고 서으로 당나라의 등주(登州)(산동성에있는땅)를 뺏앗어 나라지경이 넓어젓고 문왕(文王)은 五十六年 임금노릇하는동안 나라사람을 잘가르쳐 문화가 놉파젓으며 한때에는 나라의형세가 조금 침쇠 되었든 적도 있었으나선왕(宣王)때에 다시 일어나서 남은 대동강으로부터 이하(泥河·지금덕원)에까지나라지경의 선을 그어 신라와대하였고 북은 흑수(黑水)서는 굴안(契丹)에 달하여 넓이가 五천리요 五경(京)十五부(府)六十



오니 이가 곳 우리민족이 두번재 한민족(漢民族)과 자웅(雌雄)을 다투든 큰 운동이었다

『발해의문화』 발해에서는 예로부터 전하야 오든 고구려의 문화를 받아서더욱 늘리고 그우에 또 당나라에서 배워들어가도하였으니 옛글에 보면발해국의독특한 글자가있었든듯 하나 지금은전한것이 없고 요즈 그들의 살림살이 하든 자취를 만주 벌판에서 차자 보게될뿐이다 발해국의 가장 오랫동안 서울로 되어 있든 길림성(吉林省) 동경성(東京城·상경동정부)에서 큰년에 파내인것을 보면 주위 四十리의 큰성이 있고 그안에 대궐과 대궐사이에 이어댄 집이 있었고 대궐 동편에는 비원(鄭苑)이 있고 그안에 못이 있으며 못가온대 섬이 있고 섬우에 정자러가 있으며 큰 길의 동서에는 동시서시(東市西市)가 있어 상업이 매우 성하였든듯 [illegible]

[illegible] 고구려와 당나라의 영향이 있는 중에도 발해인 독특의 정신이 떠오르는듯하다 글人자로 써 전할것이 없어진 요늘날에 있어서 발해 사람의 훌륭한 살림살이 하든 모양의 한곳을 이에서 헤여 보게 되었음을 가장 기쁨일이다 그러고 발해에서는 만주의 넓은 벌판을 차지하고 산만치 여러 방면으로 산업이 또한 발달되여서 문화건설의 원동력이 되었듯 것이니 래백산의 도(菟)(범을가르친말인듯) 부여의 사슴(鹿) 막힐(鷺頡)의 돼지(豚) 솔빈(率賓)의 말(馬) 남해의 다스마(昆布) 책성(柵城)의 사(蛾)(매주인듯) 로성(盧城)의 벼(稻) 미타호(湄沱湖)의 부어(鯛) 함도(丸都)의 요앗(李) 락유(樂游)의 배(梨) 현주(顯州)의 베(布) 옥주(沃州)의 솜(棉) 용주(龍州)의 명주(紬) 위성(位城)의 [illegible](鐵)가 다 천하에 이름난 산물로서 [illegible] 나라와 일본사람이 다 크게 침을 흘리므로 발해사람은 그를 이용하야 동양 여러나라 사이에서 크게 상업의 활동도 하였었다

말성많은쌍동이

(십갈)

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Seoul, Korea

13 April 1946

THE FARMER'S WEEKLY, NONG MIN JU BO, NO. 17, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SEOUL, KOREA.

This paper is published weekly by the Department of Public Information, American Military Government, To Bring Information to the Farmers of Korea.

Item 1. "FARMERS ARE THE ROOTS OF OUR COUNTRY"
(EDITORIAL)

Let us consider the pear tree standing there. We conceive that it bears sweet fruit in autumn. How simple it seems! Yet, how intricate is the process, whether biological or social which produces fruit.

In spring, our pear tree produces flowers which are its vitals for further reproduction, and which announce the forthcoming fruit. In summer, it grows leaves through which it will breathe and modulate the sun's rays so that its young tender buds may grow. Then, there is the trunk which is the structural strength of our tree, supporting its whole organic activity, and through its branches further supports the fruit and leaves carrying vital nourishment throughout.

All of these things are easily perceived by everyone, but the most vital part of our pear tree is not visible to us. The roots, the very life of the tree, are underground. Under the earth, they secretly control the vitality of the tree.

And so it is with us in Korea to-day. The force which shall see us through to prosperity and happiness may not be perceptible to us all, for this force is our roots. And, these roots are our farmers throughout our liberated land. Their difficult, but enduring work feeds and strengthens the tree which shall bear the fruit of many crops for Korea.

The most precious and enduring of man's wondrous workings have emanated since early civilization from the soil, from strong, determined roots. Therefore, if we succeed as a nation, it shall be as before - because of the farmer, and his name must be forever extolled with the indispensable great.

Upon the farmer, more than anyone else, rests the great responsibility of present salvation. We must succeed now, for failure means that the roots of our civilization shall die forever.

Farmers, we must not let Korea die. We must conscientiously work our fields. We must provide our people with food, and further provide industry with the first essentials towards economic progress. We, who are the roots of our country - must save Korea!"

Item 2.

FOOD ACTION SKETCH

NO SAKE ! NO CANDY! NO CAKES!

WE MUST SAVE OUR RICE FOR FOOD!

Item 3. "INVADED COUNTRIES HARDEST HIT BY FOOD SHORTAGES"

Food shortages and starvation continue to be reported by many countries of the world.

Invaded countries of Europe appear to be the hardest pressed. The destruction of war and crop failures, are the causes of all food shortages, according to agriculture experts.

The critical period is from now until the fall harvest. World food authorities say many people can be saved from starvation if countries follow an organized food distribution plan.

(Continued of Page 2.)

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Former President of the United States Herbert Hoover is now visiting the invaded countries of Europe. He plans to obtain aid for those countries where starvation is inevitable without food assistance.

Korea, although not an invaded country, has been drained of available food supplies by Japanese imperialism. The peoples of Korea must follow a food ration plan until such a time as an ample supply can be placed on the market, Military Government officers have said.

Item 4. "JAPANESE PROPERTIES SUBJECT TO REQUISITION ONLY BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES"

Former Japanese houses, their contents, and other Japanese properties are subject to requisition by the Office of the Property Custodian, or its authorized representatives, Lt. Col. C.H. Menger, Property Custodian, emphasized in a statement today. However, only duly authorized representatives may make such requisitions, he pointed out.

Koreans who occupy former Japanese homes now under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Property Custodian were reminded by Lt. Col. Menger that those homes and their contents do not belong to the Korean occupants. Lt. Col. Menger stressed the fact that his office will requisition only that property which is essential to carrying out the functions of Military Government.

If any Korean should be approached by unauthorized military personnel for the purpose of requisitions former Japanese property, he should report such action to the police, Lt. Col. Menger concluded.

Item 5. "ON THE RICE SITUATION, GENERAL LERCH"

Statement of Major General Archer L. Lerch:

The Military Governor announced that during the current week 15,000 bags of rice are being distributed in Seoul. Distribution is being made to some 600,000 people who hold ration cards issued by Chung leaders.

Starting this Monday and continuing as long as the rice lasts, regular distribution will be made to all who hold ration cards at the rate of 7 hop per person per week.

Item 6. "PRESENT POLICIES OF THE NEW KOREA CO. DEVELOPED BY KOREAN DIRECTORS."

Policies of the New Korea Co. are the reverse of those of its hated Japanese predecessor, the Oriental Development Co., Capt. HUGH C. Cate, acting president of the company stated.

Rentals on New Korea Co. lands have been reduced from one-half and two-thirds formerly charged under the Japanese to a Maximum of one-third of the harvests, according to Capt. Cate.

Without expectation or desire for profit in the form of money or additional land, Capt. Cate said, the New Korea Co. has been responsible for the collection of much rice throughout South Korea. The rice is sent to Controller Commodities for distribution to needy.

Capt. Cate declared that Military Government authorities attribute much of the credit for establishing the New Korea Company's policies to the Korean Board of Directors and to Korean employees in the branch and sub-branch offices.

"WORLD NEWS"

Moscow- Meanwhile the Soviet press has come out with new charges against Iran. The Press contends that Iranian Nationalists are trying to recreate the great Persia of ancient times at the expense of Russia. The Soviet press also is critical of the Greek elections. Tass News Agency reports from Athens that the elections were held "under conditions of exceptional terror." British Foreign Office spokesman in London says their information of the conduct of the election does not bear out the Tass report.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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Washington- The State Department announced that the United Stetes will send again her Ambassador to Argentina.

The announcement apparently reversed the Department's policy and seemed to foreshadow American acceptance of the Government of Peron who a few weeks ago was charged with anti-Allied collaboration.

The Ambassadorship has been vacant since Spruille Braden resigned in September to become Assistant Secretary of State and waged a campaign against Peron factions.

Athens- The Pro-monarchist Populist Party, winner of a limited victory in the Greek election, has proposed a Plebiscite within one month for the return of King George from exile.

Leaders of both the Liberal Party and the National Political Union Party rejected the Populist invitation to participate in a coalition government based on a quick plebiscite.

Seoul, Korea- An illustrated news poster, the "Korea Picture News," the first of its kind in the Orient, tentatively is scheduled to make its initial appearance on Korean Bulletin Boards and shop windows Monday, April 8.

The publication, printed in Korean, is intended to acquaint Koreans with the ways of Democracy and provide accurate articles and pictures on Military Government activities south of the Thirty-Eighth Degree Parallel.

Seoul, Korea- NEW JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM BEING DRAFTED.

In an attempt to abolish unjust judicial practices left in Korea by the Japanese, the Department of Justice of Military Government is planning a streamlined Juvenile Court System. The New program is being drafted by Judge Kim Young Wul, Chief of the old Juvenile System, and Captain Harold D. Eastman, Charles City, Iowa, and authority on American juvenile rehabilitation.

The old Japanese system provided for trial in Juvenile courts of only a limited number of offenders. Most appeared before criminal or provost courts where many were sentenced to adult penal institutions.

The new program will establish nine Juvenile Courts in Korea, one for each Judicial District. Offenders will be paroled to parents churches or temples, or sent to hospitals or correctional institutions.

As a part of the program, a Juvenile Rehabilitation school, soon will be opened in Seoul, capable of caring for approximately 300, it will offer vocational and academic training.

London- The British Foreign Office has backed the U.S. propose to hold the Paris Peace Conference as scheduled May 1st. The Foreign Office informed France that the meeting should take place regardless of whether or not European Treaty drafts have been completed.

Argentina- The Argentine Government has officially consented to the appointment of George Messersmith as the new U.S. Ambassador to that country. Messersmith is currently the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

Washington- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the nomination of Bernard Baruch to be the American representative at the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Hiroshima, Japan- Lava from the Japanese volcano Sakura Jima at Hiroshima is flowing toward a small village and the wall of the molten rock should reach the town in about 3 days.

Observers say that lava flowing down the slope of the volcano has reached a height equivalent to a 7 story building.

Item 8. "MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWS; ART"

"American Movie Film For Korea Has Arrived!"

(Continued on Page 4.)

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Korea will again have vast forests as a result of efforts of the Military Government in the launching of the gigantic reforestation program, according to Dr. LEE K. Hoon, Korean Director of the Department of Agriculture.

Nearly 250 tons of general welfare supplies, collected by the Post War Korea Relief Committee of Honolulu, Hawaii, with the cooperation of the Honolulu Council of Churches, should arrive in Korea by early May, according to information received from Honolulu by the Department of Public Health & Welfare.

Distribution of goods to needy persons and welfare institutions will be made in each province by Provincial Welfare Offices.

Even as Koreans are urged to conserve food by Military Government officials, food shortages throughout the world continue to be an item of major importance.

On arriving in Helsinki, Finland, after a tour of Poland, Former U.S. president Herbert Hoover said that 5,000,000 Polish children are desperately in need of food.

"The heartbreaking food shortage (in Poland) is the worst I've seen so far,"he said.

Irrigation and flood damage repair projects, designed to increase rice lands by 3,272 chongbo and amounting to ₩ 21,000,000, have been awarded by the Department of Agriculture to the Korean Land Development Co., a subsidiary of the New Korea Co., the Korean Land Development Co., announced.

Located in Chungchong Pukto, and Kyongsang Pukto, the projects are parts of a master irrigation plan prepared by the Land Reclamation Section of the Department of Agriculture, the Company said.

In line with its policy of developing the Korean economy, the New Korea Co. is financing the projects.

With the assistance of the Military Government personnel of the New Korea Co.,the Korean staff has reorganized the old Japanese firm to further develop Korean agriculture in the interests of Korea and the Koreans.

Distribution of 360 medical units will be begun this week, according to Dr. Y.S. LEE, Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Those units comprise drugs, surgical instruments and medical supplies. Each unit is designed to care for 100,000 people for thirty days.

The units will be made available to eleven wholesalers through the Korean Medical Supply Company. Wholesalers will sell the units to hospitals and doctors.

Prices of tobacco products were increased Monday April 1. Increased costs of farmer's prices for leaf tobacco made the change necessary.

American motion pictures will be available soon for distribution to Korean theaters, Col. Glenn Newman, Director of the Bureau of Public Information, announced.

Two representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' Central Film Exchange are in Korea now making arrangements for distribution of American films.

"Arrival of these motion pictures will be a culmination of determined efforts on the part of the Military Government to comply with the people's wishes."

Twenty-five plants, employing 1,191 persons, were opened during the last week. The list includes: ten at Pusan, nine at Taegu, four at Taejun, and one each at Masan City and Andong Oup.

Products include: dyeing, printing, shoes, chemicals, grease, tile, coal, lumber, cider, soy sauce, salt, tools, railroad machinery, radiators, ginning machines, rice-cleaning machines, ships, silk, cotton, hemp, cloth, and knit goods.

Distribution to Provincial Health Departments of 520,000 units of American smallpox vaccine has begun. This is the first allocation from 3,000,000 units of smallpox vaccine scheduled to arrive from the United States.

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In preparation for the three month fishing season, 1,200 Korean fishing craft are assembling in the Yellow Sea near Kyunggi-Do; the major portion of the estimated 40,000 ton catch will be prepared for export.

Almost 115,000 letters from the American occupied zone of Korea exchanged for 30,000 letters from the Russian occupied zone on March 29.

This was the second exchange of mail across the 38th parallel; empty bags from the previous exchange were returned in accordance with the agreement. The next exchange is scheduled for April 12.

Koreans are warned not to eat food from cans which are swollen at the ends, according to an announcement by the Kyunggi-Do Dept. of Public Health and Welfare.

Swelling of cans is caused by the formation of gas produced in canned food decomposition. The gas pushes out the ends of the cans. Food in such cans is spoiled and its consumption may cause food poisoning or death.

Recommendations to make the tuberculosis sanatoriums at Masan and Suwon national institutions were made at a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

The committee also advised that vacinnations be given free to the public when these vacinnations are ordered by Military Government.

Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor, has directed that all members of his command scrupulously observe the five mile per hour temporary speed reductions effective in all traffic zones Monday April 1.

The reduction was ordered as a precautionary measure to prevent accidents when traffic changes from the left to the right side of streets and highways on that day.

The National Police Academy's fourth class graduated Friday April 5,P.O. CHOUGH, Korean Director of the National Bureau of Police, announced today.

Besides taking the basic police training course, Mr. CHOUGH said, 149 of the 444 graduates, representing all provinces, have been given special training in criminal investigation.

Mr. CHOUGH announced that the next class will start April 16. It will be divided into two groups, one of which will specialize in criminal investigation and the other in traffic control.

Plans for distribution of salt in the City of Seoul were announced by the city officials and the Seoul District office of the Monoply Bureau.

The City will be allotted 2 Keun of salt per person beginning April 5, in areas to be announced. An additional ration of salt may be made available to the citizens of Seoul later.

Announcement of the areas in which salt is available to the citizens will be made periodically. The rice ration book will be used by the householder to obtain his salt. In case a householder has no rice ration book he should appeal to his block leader for a certificate to that effect and then obtain the salt from the retailer with that certificate.

Promotions and commissions of Korean Constabulary personnel were announced today by the Director or the Department of National Defense. The following officers received promotions;

To be Captain: 1st Lt. Kim Hong Jung.

To be 1st Lt. 2nd Lts. CHOI Hong Hi, LEE Chi Ep, Pack Pyung Kwun, Kim Jong O, LEE Han Lim, Min Ki Sik, Lee Pyong Chu, LEE Sang Jin, YUN Byong Ho.

The following trainees received commissions:

To be Captain: Kim Jong Sirck.

To be 2nd Lts: Zyo Beung Gun, Kim Hien Su,

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PAIK Nam Kwon, KIM Wan Yong,O Il Kyun, CHOL Sang Bin, KIM BYong Hyul, CHEO Suk, KIM Sang Bok, KIM Yong Bae, KIM Ki HONG, LEE Hu Rak, Chang Do Young, LEE Sang Choul, Lee Hi Kwon, Chang Ho Chin, REE Chang Il, MIN Byong Kown, CHANG U Suk, PAIK Ki Wor, REE Heun Jae LA Chong Ha, PAK Chin Keung, HAN Choon.

Establishment of a library school by the National Library to relieve the severe shortage of trained librarians in Korea, was announced by LEE Cai Wuk, Director of the National Libray.

The initial class of 25 men and women will receive six months instruction, but succeeding classes will be given a one-year course to prepare students more thoroughly.

More than 50,000 acres of former Japanese-owned land in Kangwan-Do and Kyunggi-Do have been inventoried and investigated by the New Korea Company, for leasing to Korean farmers at minimum rentals.

To facilitate leasing such lands to Korean farmers, twelve new branch offices have been established in the two provinces. Some fertilizer has been purchased for use of tenant farmers in the Pyongtaek and Somchok areas, and efforts are being made to obtain more.

Assurance that deserving and diligent farmers will be placed on orchards and other farm lands has been effectively strengthened by cooperation with the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association.

Six Koreans, disguised as Japanese, were discovered by two Korean railroad detectives on a special Japanese repatriation train.

Repatriation certificates similar to those issued by the Japanese Society in Seoul were found on their persons. Their destination was Japan. The Koreans were taken into custody and an investigation is being made as to their guilt, the source of the certificates, and whether a blackmarket traffic in them exists.

Item 10. TAN YONG, Ul JIN, and YANG PYONG TO RECEIVE 646,000 Seedlings, The New Korea Co. Announces.

In celebration of "Emancipation Planting Week," 646,000 seedlings will be planted by the Department of Agriculture of the New Korea Co.,Mr. Chang Song Uk, Head of the Department announced.

Plans of the New Korea Co. include the planting of 40,000 seedlings in the Tan Yong area, 160,000 in the Ul Jin area, and 445,000 in the Yang Pyong area, according to Mr. Chang.

By reforesting Korean hills and mountains, the New Korea Co. will materially aid in providing future lumber and fuel supplies, and will prevent unnecessary soil erosion, Mr. Chang said.

Item 11. "1,330,248 NEW KOREAN TEXT BOOKS ALREADY DISTRIBUTED DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCES"

Distribution of 138,680 copies of two new Korean text-books in the week which ended March cnded March 30 has brought the total to 1,330,248 books sent to the schools throughout the provinces, Mr. Choi Hyun Pai, Korean Director of the Bureau of Text-books, Department of Education, announced.

The distinguishing feature of the books: "The First Step In Korean Language", and "The First Korean Reader" is that the lines are printed horizontally rather than in the vertical style common in Oriental countries.

Hereafter, all books published by the Bureau of Text-books will be printed horizontally to facilitate reading for students, Mr. Choi said.

Item 12. "POULTRY HUSBANDRY"

Chapter IV INCUBATION

1) What are the methods of incubation?
   1. The natural or use of hen in hatching chicks and the incubator the incubator which is the artifical method.

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2) When should eggs be incubated?
1. Early hatching is good to obtain early pullets and cocks. The best time as to weather is the month of April.

3) What sort of eggs should be used?
1. Medium sized clean, firm shelled eggs not more than ten days old.

4) What sort of place should be used for the setting hen?
1. Make the nest in a clean, dry place away from all animals.

5) What kind of hen is best for setting?
1. Clean shanked, fair sized, healthy, two year old hen without lice.
2. The hen should be a motherly one.

6) How many eggs should be placed under the hen?
1. Nine to twelve eggs, so the hen can cover the eggs well.
2. When the weather is warmer 2 to 3 more eggs could be used.

7) What care is needed for the hen and the eggs during incubation?
1. From the 3rd to 18th day the hen should be taken off the nest and fed and watered. The nest should be kept clean.
2. Eggs should be examined for cracked shells and on 5th and 10th days tested for <u>infertile</u> and <u>dead germs</u>.

8) How can the eggs be tested?
1. Use an egg tester. The infertile eggs will look like fresh ones.
2. The fertile egg will show a dark spot with mass of blood vessels extending in all directions.
3. The dead germ will show a red line or a red ring at edge of yolk.

9) How can an egg tester be made?
1. Make a box 1 ft. high and 5 in. square, with a hole in the top for the lamp chimney and a hole in side the size of a ten sen piece for the light to come through.

10) How can the eggs be candled?
1. Place a light in the box and sitting in a dark room, hold the egg at the hole where the light comes through and turn it right to left and the egg will readily show infertility, dead germs or fertility.

11) What should be done with the infertile and dead germ eggs?
1. Remove the eggs and if not spoiled use for eating or hard boil and feed to small chicks, after chopping fine.

12) How many days are needed for incubation?
1. Hens' eggs need 21 days at a tempt. of 102 to 104 F.
2. The hen should be placed on nest two or three days before the eggs are placed in nest, as this insures her wishing to sit and also gets her warm for the eggs.

13) What is the period for other fowls' eggs of incubation?
1. Pheasant, 23 days; goose, 29-31 days; duck, turkey and peafowl, 28 days; guinea fowl, 26-28 days; ostrich, 42 days.
(Never place hens' and other birds' eggs in same nest)

14) What special caution should be observed during the period of incubation?
1. Be sure the nest is clean day by day.
2. Clean out any foul matter, egg shells and broken eggs.

Item 13. "<u>ON CONSERVING THE USE OF WORK CATTLE, F FERTILIZERS, AND SEED.</u>"

As we all know, the whole nation is in difficult circumstances because of the shortages of grains and other foods. We must use the best methods available to overcome this unusual difficulty. Other shortages, also, must be overcome if we are to produce our needs in food.

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Because of the shortage of work cattle, fertilizers, and seed, there is danger that the harvest shall be greatly decreased. The farmers are expected to feed the people under these difficulties. This is a very common and difficult time, not only for farmers but for the whole nation. How can we overcome these difficulties? We must all work together with all our strength. The farmers should work to the limit of their strength, and those who are not farmers should help them.

Cattle Shortage:

Because of the shortage of work cattle, many farmers will have to prepare the land by hand instead. Not only the men, women, and children of farm families, but also landlords, those in businesses and professions, teachers and students - all should come out and help.

This year particularly, this substitution of animal power can be made because there are nearly 2,000,000 repatriates and refugees who could probably provide 500,000 workers. Since six men can do the work of one cow, this number would be the equivalent of about 80,000 work cattle, more than enough to offset the estimated shortage of a 70,000 herd. Six men would probably cost less per day than the 300 or 400 yen per day required for the hiring of an ox. In order to get the maximum use of the few cattle available, they must be fed better than usual and their work should be distributed among the many farmers of the village.

Fertilizer Shortage:

Because of the great fertilizer shortage, farmers will have to observe the following:

1. Do not depend on the use of commercial fertilizers, but produce as much compost as possible.

2. Protect the compost and other fertilizer material from the weather.

3. Use the limited quantities of fertilizer carefully. Follow the instructions of the local advisers as to the time and amount to use.

4. Keep the fields and paddies thoroughly cleaned of weeds. Do not allow weeds to take the fertilizer from your crops.

Seed Shortage:

There is not enough seed this year. It is very necessary that we plant in the proper way, and as sparingly as possible. Consult with the Gun and Myun officials for time of seeding and for planting instructions of any new crops or new varieties.

Summary of Methods For Overcoming These Difficulties:

1. Use hand labor of refugees, teachers, and students to aid in the plowing of the land.
2. Make compost, protect manures from the weather, use in proper manner, and remove weeds.
3. Use seeds sparingly according to improved methods.

Item 14. "DREAMS OF SPRING" (FARM POEM)

Of innocent expression like the Holy Mother's in Bethlehem,
The herd boy day dreams in his barn
Of his proud brown oxen which he sold at last week's market,
And of learning his Korean alphabet.

Yearning, like the whisper of the goddess of beauty,
The village girl's mind wanders as she draws water from the well,
Of selling her fine spun silks,
And of returning home after the hard day's work.

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Like the solemn countenance of the god Ceres,
The dreamy thoughts of the farmer hoeing under the hot sun
Is one of festive music and good autumn harvest,
And of helping his friends with rice.

Item 15. "EGG PLANT CULTURE"

Egg plants should be started in a hot-bed early in March. However, plants started in the hot-bed even as late as April will produce earlier fruit than those from seed sown in the open.

The soil should be well spaded, leveled off and exposed to the sun. Holes are dug one foot deep and one foot in diameter and spaced so the plants will be 2½ feet apart. For each plant, 100 momme (five sixths of a pound) of well rotted manure and 100 momme of well rotted "night soil" are mixed with enough soil to fill the hole within an inch of the top. Preparation of the holes should be made two weeks before transplanting time.

The best time for transplanting is when five or six leaves have appeared and the first flower bud has formed. At this stage the plant will be about six inches high.

Transplant to the prepared holes, water as needed and fill up the hole with one inch of soil to prevent drying out. When the roots begin to grow add additional manure. When the flowers begin to bloom, remove all of the small shoots (branches) forming in the leaf axils, below the first flower except the first and second shoots immediately below the flower. As flowers later appear on the main and secondary branches the same pruning off of shoots in excess of two below each flower is repeated.

After the fruit begins to form and the petals begin to drop off, the leaves beginning from that fruit down to the base of that branch should be removed so as to admit more light. If too many branches are allowed to grow the flowers fall off and the yield is reduced.

If the plants are started in the hot-bed the fruit will be ready to use about the end of June. If about 100 momme of rotted "night soil" is added in July, and again in August, the plants will continue to bear fruit until killed by frost. If more fruits are produced than needed they can be cut in halves and dried for use during the winter. Egg plants should not be grown on the same land for more than three successive years.

Item 16. "ANNOUNCEMENT; KOREAN WATER UTILIZATION ASSOCIATION"

For the purpose of insuring adequate food production, and to counteract the decrease in crops due to the shortage of fertilizers, the Department of Agriculture is very strenuously developing the production program for this coming spring. To keep in pace with these developments, our Korean Water Utilization Association is mobilizing all of its employees and shall do its utmost to see to it that every suitable square inch of land is surveyed and developed towards the growing of wheat, potatoes, and other vegetables. Among our many programs, the most important are as follows:

1. First, the Korean Water Utilization Association will hold a meeting of its managing staff, after deciding on the schedule to be followed, and shall hold a general meeting of all representatives and explain the plan, stressing its importance.

2. The managing staff shall be alloted districts supervised by representatives, so that effective coverage may be gotten.

3. Suitable areas for the planting of potatoes, vegetables, and for the production of vegetable manure- will be investigated and decided upon.

Farm owners, cooperating with this movement, and who can show good results, shall be especially commended by our branch association, and they shall be further rewarded with due consideration and recommendation for needed commodities when special distribution of such commodities are made.

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Also, notable work on the part of our branch representatives shall receive special commendation from the Korean Water Utilization.

Item 17. "KIM CHUM JI (GRANDFATHER KIM) SAYS:

On the one hand rice famine urges man to commit suicide, and on the other hand the drunk is stretched out on the street. What contradictory scenes these are!

We must all recognize the solemn fact that there is a serious rice shortage, and so- properly abstain from making sake, or candy from rice. And where drinking is concerned: Let us put it off until the forthcoming Autumn festival. And about candy: Let's make our minds up to make none until the next New Year.

Of course, sugars and alcohols are nice things to have, but we must first face and lick the vital food problem. The ability to think man's highest faculty, is now allowed us to use. We must make the most of it, calmly and prudenly, and so exert ourselves towards providing for a new and pleasant life.

Item 18. HOME PAGE

"HANKUL"

(Editor's Note: This is Korean language Lesson No. 5 of a new series developed and recommended by the Department of Education for the teaching of Primary School students)

Item 19. "KOREAN HISTORY LESSON NO. 6."
(Edited By The Department of Education)

1. Ancient Korea (Continued)

Arts

Our antecedents borrowed culture from India and China and thus enriched our own. This was especially true of arts.

In Architecture, the Sugyung-Chong tomb in Yongkang, and the Sammyo tomb in Kangsu proved our ability. Paikche produced magnificent building like the Imyukak and Heungyungsu Temples, But, unfortunately, these had not been preserved.

The Horyuji in Nara, Japan, was built by Paikche people. In Shilla, the Whangyong Temple and the nine storied Pagoda built by Abichi of Paikche, still stand. The Chumsumtui in Kyungchoo is the oldest observatory in the Far East, and is well known to the world. The murals in the tombs about Kangsu and Yongkang are excellent examples of early fine art. Of the early art, those found in the excavation of the tombs near Yongkang are of extreme importance in that they show the customs and modes of living of our forefathers. These are at least 1400 to 1500 years old. The murals of the Horyuji in Nara which are said to have been done by a Kokuryu priest named Woomni and the portrait of Prince Kuho, supposedly painted by Achataiga, are still regarded as national treasures of Japan. Regarding handwrittings, the epitaphs written on the tombstone of Kwangkai to-Taiwang, and those on the tombs one of Chinheungwang are rare examples of excellent penmanship.

Many fine things of art had been produced in gold and silver. The gold crowns and belts, excavated from the tombs near Kyungju are well known to the world. And, in the sculptural field, we have many variations of fine old Buddha statues, Pagodas etc. In music, we had invented many instruments such as the Hgunakkeum (string) of Shilla, invented by Wang Sanak, and the Kayakeum, invented by Wookeun. Also, we had composed fine music, developed dancing, and wrote beautiful lyrics for music.

Industry

In the early days of Kokuryu, there were few suitable farm fields, and they seemed to suffer because of this. But, the reigning rulers encouraged Agriculture and Sericulture incessantly, In later years when Kokuryu came to occupy the wide plains of Manchuria, they could then produce great quantities of rice. In this same period, they began to exploit their mineral wealth.

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They mined and processed various kinds of metals and exported much gold and silver to China. From this, we must conclude that they appreaciated the importance of industry and world commerce.

In Paikche the soil was wet and the climate moderate, so that much rice and vegetables were produced. Shilla had fertile fields and excelled in hemp as well as rice.

Customs

The people of Kokuryu were robust and warlike, but-at the same time-they were good singers and dancers. On March 3rd. of each year they celebrated with military maneuvers, and at this time most people went hunting.

The people of Paikche were tall and wore a headdress in gold and silver. In Shilla, the people were strong, loyal and willing to die for their country. The men were industrious in their fields, and their wives were hard at work at weaving and in Sericulture. On August 15th, came the Hankawi celebration, observed even to this day in Korea, at which time they drank and danced in great festivity.

Item 20. COMIC STRIP

"THE MISCHIEVOUS BEAR TWINS"
(BY MR. OH CHOO WHAN)

****

THE END

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農民주보 NONG MIN JU BO 제七호 一九四六年四月十三日 (一)

농민주보

이 주보는 농민의 권익을 옹호하고 발전하기 위하여 조선농민총동맹에서 발행하는 것입니다

농업시보

농업해설

농민의 근본적 이념

전국농민의 동포여! 해방 이후 우리 농민은 얼마나 많은 희생을 당하였으며 얼마나 많은 고통을 받아왔는가? 이것은 우리 농민이 가장 잘 알고 있는 것이다. 그러나 이것은 우리 농민만이 당한 것이 아니라 전국민이 다 같이 당한 것이다. 그러므로 이 고통을 없애기 위하여는 우리 농민만이 싸울 것이 아니라 전국민이 다 같이 싸워야 할 것이다. 그러므로 우리 농민은 전국민과 같이 손을 잡고 나아가야 할 것이다.

그러면 이 고통을 없애기 위하여 우리 농민은 어떠한 이념 밑에 뭉쳐야 할 것인가? 이것은 우리 농민이 가장 먼저 알아야 할 것이다. 이것을 모르고는 우리 농민은 영원히 해방될 수 없는 것이다. 이것을 알아야만 우리 농민은 비로소 이 이념 밑에 뭉쳐서 싸울 수 있는 것이다.

그러면 우리 농민의 이념은 무엇인가? 그것은 농민의 생활을 향상시키는 것이다. 농민의 생활을 향상시키는 것이 우리 농민의 이념이다. 그러면 농민의 생활을 향상시키는 것은 무엇인가? 그것은 농민의 생활을 파괴하는 것을 없애는 것이다. 농민의 생활을 파괴하는 것은 무엇인가? 그것은 일본제국주의 세력이다. 일본제국주의 세력은 우리 농민의 생활을 파괴하였을 뿐만 아니라 전국민의 생활을 파괴하였다. 그러므로 우리 농민은 전국민과 같이 손을 잡고 일본제국주의 세력을 없애는 것이 우리 농민의 이념이다.

그러면 일본제국주의 세력을 없애는 것은 무엇인가? 그것은 일본제국주의 세력을 없애는 것은 우리 농민만의 힘으로는 할 수 없는 것이다. 그것은 전국민이 다 같이 손을 잡고 싸워야 할 것이다. 그러므로 우리 농민은 전국민과 같이 손을 잡고 싸워야 할 것이다.

그러면 전국민과 같이 손을 잡고 싸우는 것은 무엇인가? 그것은 전국민이 다 같이 손을 잡고 싸우는 것은 전국민이 다 같이 손을 잡고 싸우는 것은 전국민이 다 같이 손을 잡고 싸우는

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전도에서 이 방안을 실현하는 신한공사의 사업마

이 가옥과 기구 전관리과에서 접수

세계는 지금

모스크

서울

와시이톤

이라크

치이루젠

와시이톤

로마

보 주 민 농

축우비료종자부족을 얻더케보충할가

누구나 다 아는바와 잣치 현하 우리나라의 식량난과 그대책 문제는 큰 문제이다 우리는 이때에 한알의 곡식이라도 증산하여야 할 사정이니 농촌의 비상시를 최선의방법으로 극복하도록 노력 할것이다 이외에 다른부족한것 더욱심하니 첫재 조선농업에 특히 큰부담을하는 소의 부족으로 기경하기 어려운것과 또 비료의큰 부족과 종자의 부족으로 금년추수는 크게감소될것으로 예상된다 농촌은 실노국민의 생활을 보장하는 제일중요한 역할을가젓고 국가의 원동력을 가지고 있음은 잘아는 사실이다 그럼으로 농촌의 비상시가 전국민의 비상시이다 이 비상시를 얻더케하여야 평상시에 갓갑게할수있을가여기에대한 의견이나 대책은 여러가지가 있을터이나 오날날 당면한 약조건을 될수있는대로 우리의 힘으로 극복할수박게 없을 것이다 우선 농촌에 사는 남녀로소의 힘을 합하야 금년농사에 악조건을 되도록 극복할 운동을나르켜 농촌에 살지안는 사람이라도 기회와 힘이 및이는대로 농사에조력하여야 될것이다

一、농우 부족에대하야 남녀로소는 총출동하야 부족한 농우의 일을 보충할것은 물론이고 마름이나 디주나 재산가들도 이급박한일을 보고만 있을것이아니다 학생이니 생도 선생기라 누구던지 총출동하야 한평과 한홀의 토지라도 긔경하는데 조력 할것이다 특별히 금년은 전재민 一백만명가량이 귀국햇스니 그 四분一은 로동을 감당할터이다 소한마리 일을 사람六명이 할수있다면 八만마리의 일을 담당 할것이다 이는 七만마리 부족 하는 농우해결책이 될것이다 또 경제적으로보아도 소의 하로품식을 三、四백원으로하면 인부六명의 임금은 三백원 미만으로한다 소를먹이는 농가에서는 소업는 이웃이나 부락 민에게서로 난화 쓸것이오 그대신 그소를 잘먹

이라도 잘 리용하야 거름으로써여 퇴비간을만들고 또한 재와 인분뇨도 비를 맞지안케 잘 발어야할것이다 비료보충의 또 한가지는 절약 하는 일이다 비료를 주는 방법과 분량과 그시기를 기술자의 지도대로 실행할이다 논에나 밭에 잡초가나

할것이다 一초 一목 이라도 잘 리용하야 거름으로써여 퇴비간을만들고 또한 재와 인분뇨도 비를 맞지안케 잘 발어야할것이다 비료보충의 또 한가지는 절약 하는 일이다 비료를 주는 방법과 분량과 그시기를 기술자의 지도대로 실행할이다 논에나 밭에 잡초가나

31倍

봄 꿈

문리순 작

一 베들네헴 말구유 나어린 지난잠에 기여니운

성중에 간에서 목동에 팔녀간 가갸거겨

성모와같이 조을고잇는 한낮에 꿈은 얼룩황소꿈 글배우는꿈

二 비-녀쏘 행주초마 새아씨에 명주질삼 삼복더위

녀신의 휘여가며 곱게감춘 곱게짜서 김맨후에

속삭임같이 물질러가는 마음에 꿈은 팔러가는꿈 친정가는꿈

三 엄숙한 참난한 전등색 올카을 우러겨레

농신에 해양빛에 잘뚝의 풍년노리 주름쌀

모양과같이 광이올니는 농부의꿈은 장구치는꿈 떼여주는꿈

고로 각농가에 면족 하 배급 되지못할것이다 이부족한 비료량을 각々 자급비료 증산으로 보충 할것이다 재래로 굼비를 파도히 익지하던 폐단을 일소하고 자급 비료제조 사용에 철저한 방침을 세워야

면 농작물 이홀수할 비료 성분을 잡초가 흡수하게되나니 논이나 밭에 잡초가 일절보이지 안토록 김을 철저히매면 거름 三분지一은 절약 된다고한다 얻던 곡식이든지 거두어 드릴 때까지 절대로 김이

나 지안케하면 거름 세삼태미 줄것에 두삼태미만 주어도 될수있다는것이다

三、종자부족에 대하야서도 조선농회에서 전력을 다하야 보충할방도를 취하고 있으나 조선 내에서 생생하는 분량이 갑작이 줄게된것과 외디에서 수입할 종자가 뜻파길이 들어오지못하는 관계로 충분히 배급하지 못하

게된다 그런고로 자를 절약하야 꼭필요한 종량만 으기로주의 할것이 금년에나가는 종에 새로 배급되도 있으니 그심 시기나 방법에야 지도를 잘받 할것이다

우에 말한금년에 세가지 악조하나인 축력 축은 모든관공장에있는 사람

춘기생산운동 수리조합연

목하의 식량 기근을 극복하며 또 비료의 부족으로 금후의 생산이 감소될것을 보충하기 위하여 군정청 농무국에서는 적극적으로 춘기생산운동을 전개 하고있는데 조선수리조합 연합회에서도 이에 대응하고저 목하관하의 수리조합원을 총동원하여 보리와 소채와 감자를 심을만 한것은 한평의 토지라도 남기지아니하고자 강력한 실천운동을 전개중이라 하는데 그 운동의 내용은 다음과같다

一、수리조합 에서는 곧 간부회를열고 실행할 구체적 계획을 세운후 조합원 대회를열고 이 취지를자

세히 설명하여 있는 실행을 가일

二、조합간부는 구역을 정하고 을 독려할일

三、마령서、소채 비등을 심을만하지를 조사하여 자에게 재배 면

가지

가지 재배는 봄 록에걸쳐 가장 한채소로 도지와 가에 공급 되는 니 함구평의 공지 있어도 넉넉히 식을 충당 할수 이제 그재배법을 단히 설명하려한다

가지를 일즉이 먹으라면 삼월에 온상에 길너

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생산하는운전개
구리조합임시회에서

가지배급

조선전업회사 제四회정기총회서

구밥장비배 승전신청일표

신입자씨명

신입자씨명

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

(二) 民 報 (토요일) 一九四六年四月十三日 第十七號

주요뉴스

식량이동 대대적전개

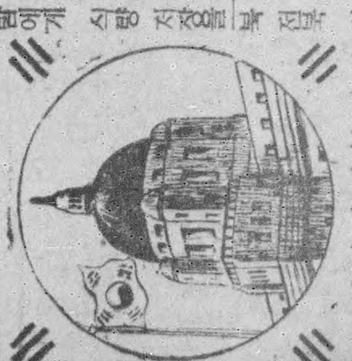
금월중 농업국발표에 의하면 금월중에서는 금비 맥작물의 특히 (綠化) 운동을 실시하여 이에 응하고 조선은 대체로 적당량을 배급하겠다고 말하였다

화약이송 임응양보단차!

화약이 호도를통에서 보건후생부에 드러온은 체하에서 수천의 약 一백五십톤(톤)이 일반용화약품이 긴급히 필요한 연동회 협찬으로 五월 一일부터 전국에 배급하겠다고 말하였다

파란국五백만 아동아사상태

금월중에서 조선사람에게 식량 지원을 특별 전국 정부의 二중 노력에 계획한 수입량을 이만 톤으로 결정하였다



수리문상화장 농업경영난에서

조선농지 개발영단 발표에의하면 수리상 수해지 수리공사를 하기위하여 수입량 二천一백만원으로 보을동화장기로 되었는데 이에관한 공사비 一천一백만원을 농무국로부터 동영단이에 지급하였다 한다

담배값을인상

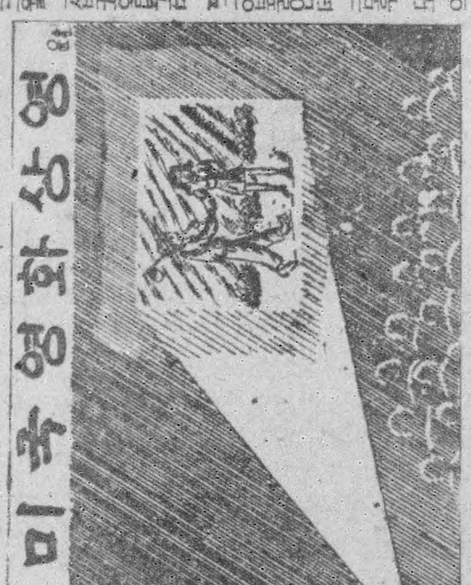
원료와 수송비용 금 급료(給料)가 고등하게된 관계와 담배원료의 결초값이 올은관계로 四월一일부터 담배값을 올려 계획하였다

미군영화 물품간상영

금월중 공보국발표에 의하면 미국 영화가 보건후생국 발표에의하면 금후 十월이내에 영화를 二백수十편을 수입하여 이를 각 극장에 배급하리라한다 영화수입에 관하여 조선에 있는 미국상품나에 있는 중앙영화 배급소간부 미국영화를 배급할 것을 희망하고 조선인 전원 금월말까지 조선에 수입하게 하리라한다

十五금상 생도조업개시

十월 십五일부터 二



미군아동약 각도에분배중

보건후생국 발표에의하면 미국아동약 五十만 ○○달러를 각도에 분배중이라한다 금번 분배중인 제一차 수입할인에 금후 또 약 二백만 ○○달러를 수입하여 제二차 분배를 하리라한다

금비기에 대수확예상

농무국에서는 오는 二계절기의 이기를 전후하고 조비에 바로 중점한데 현재 약 一一백정의 이신이 약 천 톤에 기근해안 황해일대 경기에 모여 있는중이라 한다 이번 이기의 수확예상은 四천도 오늘 대부분은 수출

이라 간장 식염 등의 물품과 같이 수입하여 농업용기계 • 원동용기계 • 관개용금 • 발전기 • 창미기 • 선박 • 건축 • 송풍기 • 대마 • 옷감 • 메리야스 등이라

제二차분 우편물교환

四월十二일

부대한 림에수이

이까 냄게

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신한물상이 식목계획

양계법

우리암

알깨우는법 문답

문 닭으로 깨우는 법에 몇가지가 있나

답 모계로 깨우는법과 기계로 깨우는 법이 있나 농촌에선는 모계로 깨우는 수가 절반이상 된다

문 언제 깨우는것이 좋은가

답 암탉이 품고 있는 알 중에 십일 내지 십사일 된 것을 골라 깨우는 것이 좋다

문 얼마 모계가 좋은가

답 몸이 너무 적지 않고 아나 뵈이지 않을 정도로 살찐 것이 좋다

문 알은 몇개나 품게 하는가

답 대개 열개에서 열다섯개 가량이 좋다

문 계란은 언제 적것이 좋은가

답 갓낳은 것이 좋으나 너무 오래된 것은 좋지 않다

문 계란은 어떻게 보관하는가

답 둥근 부분을 위로 하고 뾰족한 부분을 아래로 하여 모래나 겨속에 묻어 둔다

문 계란은 얼마나 보관하는가

답 보통 십일 내지 십사일 가량 보관하나 그 이상 되면 부화율이 적다

문 계란은 얼마나 품게 하는가

답 모계의 크고 작은 것을 보아 가감하나 보통 열개 내지 열두개를 품게 한다

문 계란은 어떻게 품게 하는가

답 둥근 부분을 위로 하고 뾰족한 부분을 아래로 하여 모래나 겨속에 묻어 둔다

문 계란은 얼마나 품게 하는가

답 보통 이십일 내지 이십일일을 품게 한

한글강좌 (六)

지 받 침

"개나리 꽃나무를 병에 꽂아 놓고 피기를 기다린다"라는 글에서

"꽂다"라는 말은 다음파 씨끝(말의끝)을 바꾸어 적을 수가있다

꽂다 꽂고 꽂아서 꽂으니 또 "열매를 맺지않는 파 일나무는 찍어야 한다"

맺다 맺고 맺아서 맺으니

"어린이를 꾸짖으면 나라가 흥하지 못한다"

꾸짖다 꾸짖고 꾸짖어서 꾸짖으니 위와 같은 지받침으로 쓰는 글짜들은 "갖다 궂다 낮다 늦다 잊다 짖다 짖다 찾다 들이있다

大 받 침

"학교에서 연필을 몇개씩 배급하니…"에서 얼마라고 헤일때 쓰는 수 "몇개"와 같이 씁니다

"네낯에 검뎅이가 묻었구나"에서 얼굴을 낯어라고쓰고

『선생님 의 말씀을 좇아서 착한 일만 해요』에서 좇다 좇고 좇아서 좇으니 와같이 쓰합니다 이렇게 大받침 으로 쓰는 말들은 또 있읍니다

닻을내려라

범이 덫에 걸렸다

돛을 달어야 배가 빠르지

빛이고와야 해

윷노리는 세계에서 우리만 하는지요

그이는 살갗이 매우 희어요

따위들입니다

동 요 우리아기

양지쪽에 풀아가씨 돋아나오고
병아리떼 종종거러 나드리가니
우리애기 밖곁에만 나간대지요

물네감든 할머님도 돗빼기벗고
젓멕이든 검둥이도 색기버리고

우리애기 동무해서 갖이나가요
우리아빠 겨람따러 사가지고온
때때모자 꼬까신발 룡々거리며
우리애긴 마을에서 아주뽐내요

우리애기 봄나드리 이바지감은
큰애거들 파내여준 하얀메이삭
봄시내에 곱게피인 버들강아지

국 사 (六)

삼국의 문화

(군정청 문교부편수국 편찬)

종교 삼국이 다 하늘과 일월신에게 제사하는 원시종교가 유행되었나니 고구려에서는 삼월과 시월에 온 나라 사람이모여 천제를 지냈고 백제에서는 사중삭(四仲朔)에 임금이 천제를 지냈으며신라에서는 정월초하로에 일월신에게 제사를지냈었다 그러고 인도에서 처음 생긴 불교는중국을거쳐 들어왔으니 고구려 소수림왕(小獸林王) 이년(二七〇五) 에진(秦) 나라 중순도(順道)가 불경과 불상을 가지고와서 그 뜻을 가르쳐 주므로 부터 비롯하였고백제에서는 침류왕(枕流王) 원년(二七一七)에 동진(東晉)으로부터인도중 마라난타(摩羅難陀)가와서 가르쳤으며 신라에서는 눌지왕(訥祇王) 때(二七五〇년경)에 묵호자(墨胡子인도중인듯함)가 와서전

어서 미개한 일본인으로 하야금 새로운사람이 되게하여 주었었다

학문 고구려 사람들은 글 배우기를조아하야 동내마다 학교를 지어노코 아무리 천한집 아이들이라도 혼인하기 전까지는밤나주로 학교에 모여글읽고 활쏘기를 힘썻으며 백제에서도 글을 조아하여 책이 만었고 신라에서는 수당(隋唐)에 가서 배워오기를 조아하였었다 국문학은 아즉 국문이 미꾸 나기전이므로 한자의 뜻과 음을 따서 우리말을 기록하였으니 이것을가르쳐 이두문(吏讀文)이라하여 관청문서와민간에서 보르는 노래(鄕歌)며 사람땅벼슬 이름들을 다 이글로 써왔스며 한문학은 고구려유리

같은 옛무덤의 싸은 모양을 보아 이방면에 뛰어난 재주를 엿볼수 있으며 백제엔 림류각(臨流閣) 왕흥사(王興寺)같은 웅장화려한 건물을 일으켯다하나 지금은 다 없어젓고 오즉 일본에 건너가서 지어준내 량법흥사(奈良法隆寺)가 지금까지 남아있어서 우리의 자랑꺼리가 되었으며 신라엔 이름난 황룡사(皇龍寺)와 백제사람아비지(阿非知)가 싸었다는 구층탑이웅장하고공교함을 다하였으며 더욱히 경주에있는 첨성대(瞻星臺)는 지금도 남아 있어서 동양에 가장 오래된천문대(天文臺)로서 이름낫고 그림으로는용강(龍岡) 강서(江西)에 흐터져 있는 고구려 고분(古墳)의 벽화(壁畫)는 우리나라에 남아 있는 그림

돌탑 기와 같은곳에 만히 남아있어 지금껏 보는 사람으로 하여금 크게 놀래고감탄케한다 그러고 음악은 고구려 왕산악(王山岳)의 현학금(玄鶴琴) 신라에전한우륵(于勒)의 가야금은 다 새로지은 독특한 악기이오 그밖게도 여러가지 노래와 춤이며 악기 악곡 악사가 다 세 나라에 유행하고 발달 되였었다

산업 고구려 초년엔 문산과 기른곱이 하코 조흔전답이적어서 농잠에힘써도 살기 어려움으로 음식에절약하고 집짓기만 조와하였다 하나중기이후로 만주의넓은벌판과반도의 북편을차지하면서 부터서는 농업도발달이되였을것이다 그러고 비단옷과 갓에금은을 장식하였고황금백금을 해마다 중국에 만히보냇다하는 기록을보아서 농업의생산이 넉넉지못한대로 광업과상업에 힘써면[illegible] 백제엔땅이 하습하고 기후가따뜻함으로 오곡과소채와과실이 만이낫고신라엔땅이 걸음으로 오곡이잘되고 상마가만히나서 누에치고 베짯는재주가 발달되었었다

풍속 [illegible]

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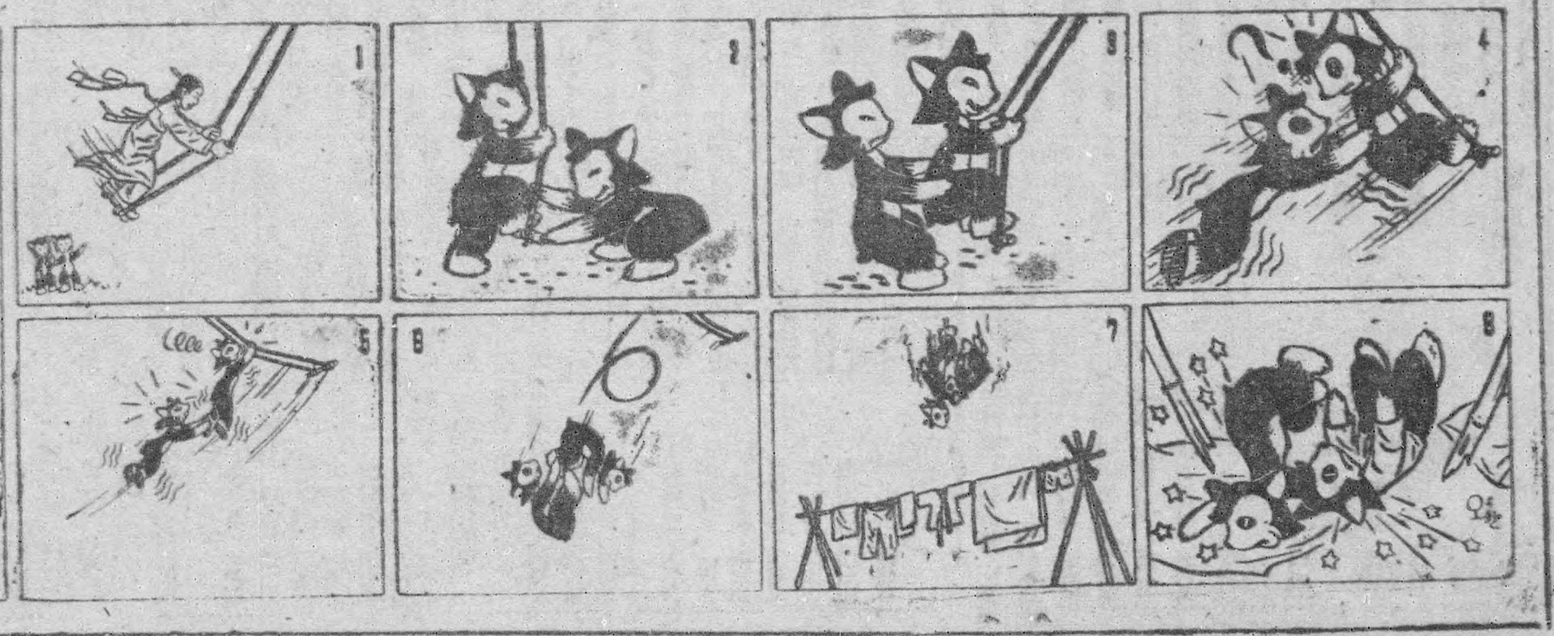
국을거쳐 들어왔으니 고구려 소수림왕(小獸林王) 이년(二七〇五) 에진(秦) 나라 중 순도(順道)가 불경과 불상을 가지고와서 그 뜻을 가르쳐 주므로 부터 비롯하였고백제에서는 침류왕(枕流王) 원년(二七一七) 에 동진(東晉)으로부터인도중 마라난라(摩羅難陀)가와서 가르쳣으며 신라에서는 눌지왕(訥祗王) 때(二七五〇년경)에 육호지(毳胡子인도중인듯함)가 와서전하였으나 나라 사람들이 반대하여 펼펴지못하더니 법흥왕(法興王) 十五년 (二八六一八)에 이차돈(異次頓)의 죽엄으로부터댓돈의 자유를 엇게 되자 이어서 흥륜(興輪) 황룡(皇龍) 같은 큰절을 지으며 불경 一千七백권을 진(陳)나라로부터 가져왓고 원광(圓光) 자장(慈藏)등 유명한 중도 낫었다 그래서 불경과 같이 들려 들어오는 불교는 인도와 중국의 여러가지 문화를 뜻허 들여와서 사상학문 예술각방면으로 크게 뻗아져 삼국역사상에 새로운사기를 일우었고 백제성왕(百濟聖王) 삼십년 (二八八五)에 불상과 불경을 일본에 보내어 가르쳐 주니 그에 따라서 한문자도 또한 배워 갓으며 집짓고 옷입는법등 여러가지 살림살이 하는 법도 다 가르쳐주

한자의 뜻과 음을 따서 우리말을 기록하였으니 이것을가르쳐 이두문(吏讀文)이라하여 관청문서와민간에서 보편는 노래(鄕歌)며 사람명버슬 이름들을 다 이같로 써왓스며 함문학은 고구려유리왕(琉璃王)과 을지문덕(乙支文德)의 시(詩)이며 영락대왕(永樂大王) 과진흥왕(眞興王)의 비에 써워있는글이 다 이름난 것이었으며 사학은 고구려국 초로부터 된 유기(留記) 一백권 리문진(李文眞)의 지은 신집(新集) 오권 고흥(高興)이 만든 백제서기(百濟書記) 거칠부(居柒夫)의 쓴 신라사(新羅史)가 유명한 것이었으나 아깝게도 오늘은 전하지못하였다

풍예 우리 할아버지들은 중국과 인도의 문화를 배워 들이자 이를 잘 소화하며 그 우에 또우리 정신을 가미하고 섞어서 새롭고 독특한 문화를 창조 하였으니 공예에 있어서 더욱 그러한 점이 만핫다 건축엔 고구려의 용강(龍岡) 쌍영총(雙楹塚) 황서(江西)의 삼묘(三墓) 도 남아 있어서 동양에 가장 오래된천문대(天文臺)로서 이름낫고 그림으로는용강(龍岡) 감서(江西)에 흣터져 있는 고구려 고분(古墳)의 벽화(壁畵)는 우리나라에 남아 있는 그림중에 가장 오래되고 이름난 명화요 그중에도 동강고분에 있는 고구려인물 풍속의그림은 一千四五백년전 우리 할아버지들의 모습을 짐작함에 가장 필요한 것이다 그리고 고구려 중 담징(曇徵)의 그림이라하는 일본 법용사벽화와 백제 아좌태자(阿佐太子)의 그림이라 하는 일본구호래자(觀戶太子)의 상은 지금도일본의 국보로 치는것이며 글씨로는 고구려 영락대왕비(永樂大王碑)에 써워있는 예서(隸書)와 신라 진흥왕비(眞興王碑)와 육조서법(六朝書法)은 다 입신(入神)의 명필이요 금세공(金細工)으로는 신라 옛무덤에서 파낸 금관(金冠) 금대(金帶)와 그에 따른 부속품은 그 만든 솜씨가 세계에 드문 재주로서 놀리알리어 젓고 조각으로는 크게 자랑할만한 작품이 부처님상

풍속 고구려에서는나라사람들이 다억세고 활발하야 싸우기를 조하하였고 깨끗하고 사치하야 노래하고 춤추기를 잘겨하였으며 삼월삼일엔 오부(五部)의 군사를모아서 크게연습하고 온나라사람이다 산양하고 제사 지내면서 잘노든명절이오 백제사람은 키가크고 깨끗하며 비단옷과 갓에금옷으로 장식하였고 신라사람은 억세고 충성스러워서 나라를위하야는 죽엄을 무서워하지않고 싸웟으며 남자가 산업을위하야힘쓰는 풍속은 물론이어니와 부자들도 길삼하기에 힘력하다가 팔월십오일엔 그성적을 고사(考査)한뒤에 주식과 가무로 차미스럽게놀엇스며 여러신하들은 궁정에서 활을쏘면서 즐겻나니 이를활쏘기라하야 궁전(弓戰)이라하야 지금까지은 나라의조흔 명절이되어있다

말성많은쌍동이 (십칠)



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Item 1. "EDITORIAL"

THE WASTED ROBE

There was once a man who for a long time coveted a robe which he had seen hanging in a store window. Finally, he managed to save enough money to buy this robe. At last, it was his, and he was so proud of it that he wore it every day, walking through the streets of his village so that all could see how beautiful it was.

But, winter soon came, and he had worn his robe so much that it was already ragged and worn so thin, that he missed its warmth more now than if he had never bought it. He was indeed to suffer because he had wasted his robe for comfort when he should have saved it for a real need.

Many Koreans today, are making the same error of this nearsighted man. Throughout the distant mountains and beautiful valleys of our land, men are stripping the hillsides of its trees an bushes, and cutting down nature's protection against the day when flood water shall come pouring over the hills with no vegetation present to drink and hold it. Our rice paddies and barley plots, all of our labors and hopes, shall be swept away by the rushing rains..

Like the man who wasted his robe; we cannot say "let us be warm to-day," and not think of To-morrow when we shall want to live and provide for ourselves also. If we keep on heedlessly cutting away all our trees-large and small-the roots will die, the level of water underground will sink below the depth of our wells, our soil will be washed down the nountain sides, and our paddies shall be flooded and broken.

The comfort of our families is a precious thing, but it cannot be achieved through the destruction of our forests and the wastage of our lands. Save your robe for the day when it shall be necessary for you to have it. Join in now, before it is too late with the Emancipation Reforestation Program which began on March 21, and which is to continue until April 10th. As the old saying goes; "plant a tree and save a life! "

Item 2. "FAMINE IS IMMINENT AS WORLD FACES GREATEST FOOD CRISIS"

Food shortages are increasing in all parts of the world today, causing wide suffering from starvation and hunger.

In Bucharest, Rumania, some regions have been reduced to eating corns mixed with grasses. General Parvuleacu, Minister of Supply, reported that 8,000,000 inhabitants of the cities and villages are menaced with famine between now and harvest late in July.

A UNRRA spokesman in Belgrade reports that famine had already broken out in some sections of Yugoslavia, Daily rations have dropped as low as 770 calories per person, he reported.

A government spokesman in New Delhi, India, reported to the Central Assembly that army rations would be cut by two ounces and animal food would be reduced one pound per head.

Food shortages are still a critical problem in Germany. British occupation authorities are considering drastic reduction of German civilian rations to a maximum of 750 calories daily. Red Cross officialssaid that the contemplated ration for April is insufficient to keep certain groups of Germans alive.

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On the proposed ration, a German in one month would be allowed six pounds of bread, ten ounces of fat, 11 ounces of meat, three ounces of butter, three pounds two ounces of macaroni, six ounces each of coffee and suger, 12 ounces of marmalade and one-half ounce of cheese.

The ration in the American occupation zone of Germany is 1,500 calorics per day. Steps are now being taken for the establishment of of a uniform calory allowance in all zones.

In view of the food shortages, all peoples of the world have been asked to conserve food. With millions of people facing starvation, Koreans should eat less, waste less and prepare an early spring supply of food.

Item 3. "GEN. LERCH EXPLAINS PROGRESS OF RICE PROGRAM"

NR IIb

Major General Archer L. Lerch. the Military Governor has announced that he is taking extraordinary steps to accelerate the collection of rice. All provincial Governors have been authorized to offer a reward of 30 ¥ per bag of polished or rough rice, standard weight, for information leading to the seizure of illegally held rice. Members of the Armed forces and employees of Military Government are not eligible for the reward. Provincial Military Governors were also authorized to use American troops in locating rice. Every Myum and Gun will be visited in order to determine the 1945 production of each farmer and the disposal of the crops of each farmer will be carefully traced. Individuals found possessing large amounts of rice will suffer the loss of the rice and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent of the law.

General Lerch stated that on March 27th, 2494 standard straw bags of polished rice were received making a total of 118,729 bags in Seoul. It is reassuring to know that just a few weeks ago there were only 6,000 bags in Seoul. That figure has since grown to 118,729 bags. There are approximately 28 weeks left until the fall rice harvest starts coming in. The 118,729 bags now on hand in Seoul will insure that at least 4,300 bags are available for distribution every week. General Lerch hopes to increase the 118,729 bags to 500,000 bags within the next few months. As the amount of rice in storage increases the number of weeks left to go before the new harvest decreases. The danger of total rice hunger becomes constantly less and less. Similar action is being taken in other Korean cities.

"I appreciate" said General Lerch, "the importance of rice to the Korean. For hundreds of years he and his ancestors have gotten at least 75% of their nourishment from rice. Occidentals do not have any food which fills a corresponding place in their diet. If an Occidental does not have bread he can satisfy his hunger with something else. The Korean suffers a real hunger if he does not have rice. Subetitutes are not satisfactory. I want to say again that I realize the importance of rice to the Korean citizen. I ask the full cooperation of all Koreans in bringing in the remainder of last year's crop. I ask the cooperation of every citizen in making every effort to save food. I urge every citizen to plant his yard, no matter how small, with something that will make food for him next summer. I shall keep the public informed from day to day as to the progress of the rice program."

Item 4. "WORLD NEWS"

CHUNKING -(AP)- The Russians are preparing to withdraw from Changchun, a Central News report from that city said March 21st. According to the report, the Soviets have asked the city government to prepare to take over Soviet-occupied buildings and merchants have been asked to present their accounts for settlement.

The Russians also were reported to have transported 1,000 interne Manchoukuoan troops northward. Soviet troops in western Changchun already have left, the report revealed.

TIENTSIN, -(AP)- Belated reports by North China newspapers from west of Peiping said four towns---Likinken, Mekuanton, Changchuang and Yangkialo---were under attack by three Chinese Communist brigades aided by 400 Japanese troops.

(Cont'd on Page 3.)

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At the same time, scattered Communist activity was reported north of Mukden. Dispatches said the rail bridge over the Chinho river had been destroyed by Communists and traffic over the Changchun railroad was halted.

Mukden was reportedly quiet with government troops occupying strategic points. In southern Hepeh province, Gen. Hsu Teih Ying, government commander, appealed for help of the Communist-besieged city of Tungninusion.

TOKYO, March 21.--(AP)- General MacArthur has upheld the guilt of Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma and directed the commanding general of the Philippines to execute the author of the Bataan death march.-----.

After reviewing both the case and the dissenting U.S.supreme court opinions of justices Murphy and Rutledge MacArthur said "If this defendant does not deserve his judicial fate no one in jurisprudential history ever did. There can be no greater, more heinous or more dangerous crime than the mass destruction under the guise of military authority or military necessity of helpless men incapable of further contribution to the war effort."

This places no new hazard on a commander, said Mac Arthur. "Powerful as he may become in time of war he still is not automatic or absolute, he still remains responsible before the bar of international justice."

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. --(AP)--Sokesman for China and Greece told in stark and simple terms on March 20th, the story of starvation and suffering in their lands and appealed for continued aid to prevent crisis from becoming an even greater calamity.

China's Tsingfu F. Tsiang reported to delegates from 47 nations to UNRRA's council meeting that "famine and starvation actually has begun" in his country-- so acute in some areas that people are eating grass and clay.

LONDON,-(AP)- Lord Pethick-Lawrence, member of the British cabinet mission which left for India March 19th, said that the aim of the group would be to "bring the greatest assistance to the people of India in obtaining their rightful place in the committee of nations.

Pethick-Lawrence, secretary for India, told newsmen before boarding a plane for India, "we go out to enable Indians to work out the structure of their own constitution to secure for them freedom and to bring the world a peace in that part of Asia which will endure."

HAMBURG, March 21 --(UP)--British military police took extra precautions today in trying to deal with food riots which had begun March 20th, approximately 200 women stormed the Tiefsack railroad yards, on the outskirts of Hamburg, and plundered boxcars containing food.

The alarm was given and special police rushed to the yard, upon which the crowd immediately fled. The boxcars were forced open--the door of one was wrenched off and bags of oats were slashed and scattered around the yard. Earlier, approximately 150 German housewives carrying their shopping baskets attempted to break into a baker shop but were dispersed by the police who arrested one man. Similar incidents were reported from districts all over Hamburg.

BERN,-(AP- Switzerland and Russia have reestablished diplomatic relations after a 22-year-long break, the Swiss political department said. The new tie, come on Swiss initiative, following an exchange of notes between the two governments in Belgrade in which the Swiss told the Soviet Union that they had "modified their previous attitude towards Russia that is was unfriendly."

TEHERAN,March 21.--(AP)-- An Iranian general staff officer said Wednesday three Iranian garrisons near the Iraq border were fighting off attacking Kurdish tribesmen and that aerial support has been dispatched to prevent them from being cut off from their divisional headquarters.

The officer told reporters that the garrisons of Sardasst and Banch in Kurdisten and Saqquz, on the Azerbaijan-Kuridistan border, "have been under attack for a week, but are holding out."

He said tribesmen from both Iraq and Iran were involved in the action and that his agents had reported "strangers who speak a Turku dialect similar to that heard in northern Azerbaijan" were observed among the tribesmen. He estimated the attackers number 3,000.

(Cont'd on Page 4.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

BATAVIA, March 21--(UP)--Fighting is proceeding on a six-mile front west of Bandoeng, in which Japanese troops have joined the Indonesians, according to travellers arriving from Bandoeng by plane.

Travellers said allied troops had begun mopping up Indonesians remnants and fighting was going on from village to village.

Clashes also were reported on the Sourabaya front where one Indian soldier was killed and three others wounded in a patrol engagement.

The RAF yesterday reconnoitered over Djocjacarta airfield following Dutch reports that the Indonesians had assembled more than 50 planes there.

The RAF however, reported that only 12 serviceable planes were visible but it was believed the remainder had been scattered.

Item 5. "MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWS"

Distribution throughout the eight provinces of all available serusan will be completed by April 2, it was announced. Serusan is a compound of cotton and other seeds to kill fungi. The Korean Agricultural Association will distribute it. The association will also distribute hemp seed throughout the eight southern provinces.

Six-million straw bags will be furnished the Monoply Bureau by the Bureau of Agriculture. The bags will be distributed throughout South Korea by the Korean Rice Products Association's eight provincial companies.

An estimated 110,000 cows in northern Kyunggi-Do and Kangwon-Do will be vaccinated with renderpest vaccine in April, it was announced by Dr. Y.S. Lee, Korean Director of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Under the supervision of the Bureau, Korean veternary surgeons from the two provinces left for Pusan on March 25 to receive special instructions at the Institute for Veterinary Research before beginning vaccinations.

Several million pounds of United States Army rations have been brought into Korea for distribution by the Military Government.

The rations include canned meats, vegetables, fruit , fruit juices sugar, cocoa, coffee, candy, butter, jellies, dehydrated eggs, and milk.

To provide for fair allocation to the provinces and fair distribution within the provinces of all essential commodities on hand or being produced under the control of Military Government, a "Plan for National Distrubution of Controlled Commodities" has been instituted, according to Brigidier General J.R.Sheetz, Deputy Military Governor of Korea. The National Department of Commerce will administer the plan.

Korea's first consolidated refugee center, which is prepared to handle daily approximately 2000 repatriated Koreans from Japan and China was opened in the former Japanese army barracks at Chan Chun Dai Park, according to Seoul's Korean Mayor, Lee Bum Seung. The City's 15 separate refuggee organizations will be abolished, he announced.

Parents are urged by Lt.Col. Aubrey O. Pittenger, Director of the Bureau of Education, to warn children who play in streets and roads of the impending change of traffic to the right on April 1.

It is realized by Military Government authorities, said Col. Pittenger, that many children play in streets and roads because of lack of playground facilities. But parents should prevent their children from playing in thorough-fares wherever other places are available for sports and games, Col. Pittenger continued. He emphasized that at no time should children be allowed to play in streets and roads where traffic is particularly heavy.

All physicians, limited doctors, and herb doctors must register with the Medical Services Section, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare Seoul, through their provincial public health officers between April 1 and June 15.

New Korean postage stamps, a Commemorative Independence Issue, will be placed on sale at all post offices on May 1.

These stamps are being printed abroad. They will be perforated and the mucilage applied in Seoul. Denominations of the stamps are three, five, ten, twenty, and fifty Chun and one Wun Stamp. There will also be a post card of five Chun. The three Chun stamp is blue with a picture of the Seoul Prison. A Korean family and the national flag of Korea are depicted on the ten and twenty Chun issue. The one Wun denomination bears a Korean flag and the motto "In Memory of Korean Independence."

(Cont'd on Page 5.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 015

Factory-scale spinning of wool yarn will begin shortly when four mohair spinning mills, all newly equipped, start operation, the Textile Section, Bureau of Commerce, announced.

Home industries and hand-operated spinning wheels have been the only producers of wool yarn in past years, the announcement pointed out. As Military Government has a large supply of raw mohair and Korea has need of woolen fabrics, the Textile Section has converted four factories in the Seoul, Inchon and Young Deung Po areas into mohair spinning mills. Existing weaving mills will be able to weave the yarn into finished cloth.

Not only will the project increase production of woolen cloth, but it will also increase employment, the Textile Section's announcement emphasized. Attempts are being made to encourage persons familiar with home industry methods to seek employment at the mills.

"The right to determine whether important heavy industries shall be operated by private individuals or by the Government is a matter of governmental policy which must be reserved for the future Korean Government," Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor, announced.

"Military Government will make no long range commitments on the handling of mines, railroads, telephones, telegraph, radio public utilities or heavy industries of any kind. Such determinations will affect the Korean people for years to come, and decision should be withheld now for popular determination by the Korean people."

Production of electolytic copper, vitally needed for Korean economy, has started at the Samsung Mining Company's Janghang Smelter, Chungchong Namdo. The Janghang Smelter is the only one in South Korea, according to Lt. Col. Joe Thomas, Director, Bureau of Commerce, who credited Mr. Kim Haintai, and his Korean staff of engineers, as having contributed greatly to the present success of the plant.

Two fast thinking" Korean policemen have been recommended for promotion for solving the murder of a cartman in Kwang Ju Gun, according to Mr. Chang Tak Sang, Korean Chief of Provincial Police.

The policemen, KYang Han Koo and Han Ho Tong, of Sundong station, were suspicious of a cartman wearing laborer's clothing and gentleman's shoes. They arrested him Monday morning.

The cartman admitted the murder. He confessed he had changed clothing with the dead man, but neglected to change shoes, according to police.

Convicted of manufacturing and selling grain measures without a license, two Koreans have been sentenced by Judge Oh Kun 11 in Seoul District Court to six months in jail. They are PAK Hak Yi, 2-116 Whang Kum Jung, and YUN Pak Sung, 396-33 Kong Duk Jung.

Espionage against Military Government has resulted in a sentence of five years imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of ¥ 3,100,000 for Kim Kei Cho, former official of various mining industries, according to Dr. KIM Yung Heiu, Korean Director, Bureau of Justice.

Laboratory analysis of many salt samples has proved that salt being distributed by the Monopoly Bureau is entirely safe to eat, according to Dr. Y. S. LEE, Director of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

Some people, said Dr. LEE, have been concerned about the possibility that some of the salt in Korea has been poisoned. Because of the precaution of laboratory analysis, there should be no fear in using salt distributed by the Monopoly Bureau, Dr. LEE concluded.

Distribution of more than 5,000 kilgrams of insecticides throughout the eight provinces of southern Korea was announced by Major James P. Jenning , President of the Korean Agricultural Association.

Quantities of hemp seed, 278 suk of vegetable seed and 2,000 kilograms of copper sulphate will be distributed by the Association soon, he said.

(Cont'd on Page 6.)

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Item 6. "POPPY LANDS MUST BE DEVOTED TO GRAINS"

The nation's 34,000 licensed poppy growers are urged by Deputy Military Governor, Brigadier General J.R. Sheetz, to devote the cultivation of all their land this year to millet and other dry-land grains in an effort to meet the country's growing food needs. All countries of the world are hard-put to meet their own requirements and have little or none for export. Korea must grow more grain than ever before.

Approximately 4,284,000 pyungs or 875 tons of land were used last year for poppy cultivation, the Deputy Military Governor said. He added that this land is usually of the type that will support grains, especially millet, which requires less attention by the farmer, is a higher cash crop and is less dependent on weather conditions.

At the same time, General Sheetz said his office is in receipt of a directive from General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, which requires the prohibition of the growing of poppies. An ordinance to that effect will be published by the Military Government of Korea within the near future.

"The matter is brought to the farmers' attention at this time," the Deputy Military Governor explained, "in order to prevent the planting of poppy seeds before the ordinance is published. If a farmer plants poppy seeds he will have to dig them up. I wish to save him this trouble. I urge him to plant millet or other grain."

Item 7. "WE MUST BE CAREFUL!"

CHANGE IN DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC NOW IN EFFECT.

Changing of traffic to the right sides of streets and roads on April 1 should be considered seriously by all Koreans so that they may understand clearly the need of reorienting their habits as pedestrians and vehicle drivers.

The primary rule for all pedestrians to bear in mind constantly is "Stop, look and listen before crossing a street or road." Drivers must be constantly on the alert so as not to endanger the lives of pedestrians and to prevent possible collisions with other vehicles.

Necessity of walking on the left side of a street or road, facing traffic, where no sidewalks exist will be the greatest change involved for pedestrians. The greatest change involved for vehicle drivers, other than actually driving on the right, will be the necessity of passing on the left side of a vehicle rather than on the right side.

Item 8. "APRIL FARM CALENDER"

I RICE--(See Farmer's Weekly No. 10)

1. Selection of seeds and preparation for planting
   a. Place 3 Cho of salt in 1 to of water. (After the salt dissolves the water should float a fresh egg.)
   b. Place the rice seed in the water and stir well. Take out the floating seeds and chaff and cry for other use.
   c. Place the seeds in Fresh water and keep in shade for seven days. Change the water each day.
   d. For disinfection method see No. 10.
2. Choice and preparation of seed bed.
   a. Choose soil that is medium fertile, and in sunny place.
   b. The area of seed bed should be 15 Pyoung for 300 Pyung of paddy field.
   c. Plough the seed bed to depth of 3 to 4 chi and take out all the stalks and roots of last year. Separate the seed bed into plots by trenches 6 ft. apart, 1 ft wide and chi deep. (those trenches are for paths when weeding seed bed.)
3. How to sow the rice.
   a. Sow 2½ hep to each pyung, placing more near the edge of the plots than in the center.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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4. How to regulate the water on the seed bed.
   a. Keep the water 1 chi deep on the seed beds for five days after sowing.
   b. After five days keep the water 5 pun deep in day time and 1 chi deep at night time.
   c. When the young shoots are from 5 to 6 pun high, drain the water from the plots but not from the trenches and allow the sunshine to help the growing of the shoots.

II BARLEY AND WHEAT
1. Cultivation and weeding
   a. Cultivate shallower in spring than last autumn.
   b. When there is lack of rain cultivate just the surface.
   c. As the weeds come up be sure to take them out by the roots.
2. Addition of fertilizer
   a. Apply night soil before growth begins and once thereafter.
   b. If the blades are not dark green, apply ammonium sulphate at the time of shoots for the ear.
3. Treading on the roots and adding of soil.
   a. In order to make a thick stool, tread on the green plants. (This will cause them to grow slowly and give the roots a chance for a strong growth.)
   b. At this time sprinkle fine soil among the plants and if needed mix some fertilizer with it.
   c. If stalks are too slender hill up slightly.

III. GERMAN MILLET
1. Selection
   a. Place seed in water and take off the floating seed.

IV. SWEET POTATO
1. Preparing the field.
   a. Choose soil that is not too rich and that is sandy and ridge the soil. These ridges should be 3ft apart and 8 chi high.
   b. Mix wood ash, rice bran and manure and place in trench in the middle line of the row and then cover with the common soil.

V. IRISH POTATO (See Farmers' Weekly No.15.)
1. Ploughing and Planting the Field
   a. Choose well drained and sandy soil. Plough and then pulverise the soil, mixing ash and fertilizer.
   b. Make the rows at least 2 ft. apart and place the seed 8 chi apart in the row and cover 3 chi deep.
   c. Cut the potatoes to about one fourth the size of an egg with one eye to each piece. Strong long sprouts may be used seperately for seed if completely covered when planting.
   d. Begin ridging the row at each cultivation.

VI. COTTON
1. Ploughing and sowing
   a. Choose a well drained place.
   b. Plough as usual and ridge some what with the rows 2½ ft. apart. Have the rows ranking east and west if possible.
   c. Have the seed moist in water for a few hours before sowing.
   d. Scatter fine manure and ash in row and cover shallow.

VII HEMP
1. Ploughing and sowing
   a. Plough after scattering fine well wetted manure. Place the rows in middle of ridge about 7 chi wide.
   b. scatter ash, sow seed carefully and cover about one chi deep with soil.

VII. SERICULTURE
1. FIRST CARE OF THE MULBERRY TREES
   a. Cultivate around the trees and give night soil mixed to to thin paste with water. Cover with earth.
   b. Prune the trees carefully.

IX. LIVE STOCK
1. Repairing and cleaning the houses and pens
   a. General repairing should be done of all swine, cattle, and poultry houses and pens.
   b. Clean the pens and houses well of all manure and place with straw or dry grass in compact piles.

(Cont'd on Page 8.)

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X. VEGETABLES
As usual plant the spring vegetables and care well as to the proper place and the right amount of fertilizer for each kind.

Item 9, "HOT BED METHOD OF PRODUCING SWEET POTATO PLANTS"

A supply of stron healthy seedlings is the first requisite to a good crop of sweet potatoes. Of course soil, rainfall, and other factors affect the crop but a great deal depends upon the quality of the seedlings planted.

Good sweet potato plants do not easily dry out. The distance between the nodes are short according to improved methods and the plants should be 1½ feet long and should have about 12 nodes. The stems and leaves are thick. One hundred plants should weigh 300 momme.

There are many ways to improve the methods of sweet potato production in our country. We can begin by improving the method of producing the sweet potato plants. Many farmers in southern Korea have produced their plants without the hot bed. By the old method the plants are too small to plant at the proper time. Farmers should make a hot bed and produce better and earlier plants.

Select a well drained sunny south slope protected from strong winds. To produce enough plants for one fourth acre (1 ton) the hot beds should be about 5 feet from North to South and 14 feet from East to West. Dig out the dirt about ½ foot higher in the center (See diagram). The shallow depth for the center insures even distrinution of the temperature. Make a frame with proper slope to the south to support straw mats on the sides and an oiled paper cover on the top. The soil should be slopped from the walls to avoid surface water.

Between March 20 and April 10, the fermenting materials should be prepared and evenly tramped into the frame. The approximate quantities required for a bed 5x14 feet, are as follows.

Straw	30 kwan (1 kwan is 8. 3 lbs.)
Rice Bran	4 kwan
Night soil	30 kwan
Water	70 kwan
Rotted manure	60 kwan

Cover the tramped materials with straw or mats for a few days. When heating has begun, remove the straw and add 3 chi of fertile soil. When the soil feels quite warm (about F.82° to 86°) lay the seed potatoes about 2or 3 chi apart pushing them partly into the soil. Then fill in and slightly cover them with sand or rice bran.

The temperature should be maintained at F. 82° to 86°) after the sprouts have begun to grow , replace about half of the sand or rice hulls by cut straw. Water with a sprinkling can.

(Additional articles will be published on this subject.)

Item 10. "SPRING FERTILIZATION OF WINTER BARLEY

Because barley is a long season crop the fertilizer applied at the time of sowing in the autumn is usually used up before the barley begins to head. Unless additional fertilizer is applied in the spring the heads will be small and the yields unsatisfactory.

Because of the shortage of fertilizer last autumn the needs of the barley crop this spring call for careful attention to the proper time, proper method and a proper amount of fertilizer to apply. Fertilizer should be applied soon after growth starts in the spring. This will be about 15 April for Southern Korea.

The methods and amounts vary with the fertilizer. Ammonium Sulphate as the only nitrogen fertilizer, should be applied at the rate of 4 to 5 kwan to each tanbo. In the past it was not disolved in water but used in the powder form. This method results in loss of ammonia and does not give the maximum results from a minimum quantity. This year, because of the limited amount obtainable, it is particularly important that the amonium sulphate should be used in the liquid form. The rate is 50-60 momme to one mel.

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"Night soil," as the only nitrogen fertilizer, should be applied at the rate of 100 kwan to one tanbo. This too should be diluted. The rate is 1 mal of "night soil" to 3 to 5 mal of water.

chicken manure mixed with night soil gives excellent results. Ashes, kept dry until used, should be applied evenly to as much of the crop as possible. They should be applied at least a week before or after the "night soil" . Ashes and "night soil" should not be mixed together. Ashes supply phosphorous and potassium to strengthen roots and stems, develope full kernels and promote early maturity. They also keep off certain insects.

The Korean saying,"If you have no ashes do not sow barley", should impress us with the importance of proper care and distribution of ashes.

Item 11. "INTENSIVE METHOD FOR EXTRA EARLY IRISH POTATO PRODUCTION"

In addition to the usual method of planting Irish potatoes we suggest the planting of a small area near the house for eating early while the plants are still growing. To obtain early food the usual custom of digging up the potato plants or digging out the large potatoes before maturity does great damage to the plants and greatly reduces the yields. By the following method the large potatoes may be picked off without damaging the growing plant and by thus producing early food the main crop may be allowed to grow undisturbed until maturity.

Select a small well drained plot protected from cold wind and exposed to the sun. This plot should not be more than 5 feet wide so that a person can reach to the center from either side. The length of the plot will be determined by the quantity of potatoes being planted.

Spade the soil at least 6"deep then level. Then add about 6" of partly decomposed barnyard manure. See that is is well pulverized. If it is dry water should be added. Next spread about 2" of soil on top of the manure and work it into the upper inch of the manure. The potato seeds are planted on this soil-manure mixture. They can be slightly imbedded but should not be completely covered. A suggested spacing would be 8"x8". The potatoes are then covered with about 10" of rice straw. Straw that is slightly decomposed or aged is best. By this method potatoes can be planted about March15, and harvested very early. The potatoes will sprout at once and the young plants will start to make their way their way to the surface through the straw. About 10 days after planting one should begin to observe closely to determine if the potatoes are successfully making their way up through the straw. If the straw has become too packed and the young plants are experiencing difficulty in penetrating it, some of the straw should be removed and added later.

In this type of bed, potatoes can be harvested 2to 3 weeks earlier than open field planting. They will get a quicker start because of the heat generated by the manure oxidation. They can also be covered at night to prevent growth stunting from cold or even to prevent freezing. A small plot planted this way will give a heavy yeild. It can be watered if the need should occur. Potatoes can be removed during period of growth by carefully working the hand down into the straw bed without material injury to the plant.

Item 12. "KIM CHUM GI (GRANDGATHER KIM) SAYS:

Spring has come! Spring has come! In our revived brooks and hills. With the coming of our emancipation, many years of misery have washed away and the Cuckoo sings in exultation of the rebirth of our dear country. Lo ! The music of good harvest blooms melodious in the villages. So, let us not forget to work the earth and make our lands rich once more. For our cultivated farm and soil shall bring us fine gold in crops.

"HANKUL"

(Editor's Note; This is Korean language lesson No. 4 of a new series developed and authorized by the Bureau of Education for teaching of Primary School students).

(Continued on Page 10.)

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"How to Lead Our Children In The Right Direction" (Instellment # 5) By Miss Pak Pong Ai, Faculty member of Yu za Sang-Up(Girl's Commercial School) Seoul, Korea.

Item 13. "PAGE FOUR"

(EDITOR'S NOTE)

Dear Readers: Language, History, and other educational matter on this 4th page are now being printed to read from "left to right," and in "text book" fashion.

All Korean schools are now teaching their subjects in this way. Therefore, the Bureau of Education has asked us to help you by putting our 4th page in this manner also.

Cut out the Language and History lessons each week and you will soon have complete text books, exact reproductions of those issued to our schools by the Bureau of Education.

Item 14. "HOW TO LEAD OUR CHILDREN IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION" (INSTALLMENT # 4)

By Miss Pak Pong Ai, faculty member of Yu Za Sang Up (Girls Commercial School) Seoul.

Children should be led to form good habits:

The growth of children can be divided into several stages: The first stage, to three years of age, is the period of instinctive life. The second stage, extends to the time when they are in their first and second years in Primary School. This is the period of obeying elders. The third period, extending to their first and second years in middle school, is the one of obeying teachers. Lastly, the dangerous period of recalcitrance follows into adolescence.

Up to the time children begin attending Primary School, they usually obey elders gladly Therefore, good education during this period is very important. The habits formed during this period will effect their future lives. During this time, then, we should be extra attentive to have them form good habits.

Behavior of parents in daily life, greatly influence children:

It is a remarkable fact that the behavior and the daily conversations of parents greatly influence character and the habits of children.

It has been said that the human conscience comes from God. But, I rather think that the mental powers of man come from God, and that the human conscience is largely formed and influenced by the mother's behavior. Conscience, in reality, is quite different from the theory explaining it. It is transmitted by the mother who, judging good and bad, so instills her judgement to her children - But, if the parents' further actions do not conform to these teachings, the children will gradually come to disbelieve what they had had been taught.

Therefore, speech in the presence of children, should always be controlled and directed to conform to the impression which you would want to leave on the children. We should not overlook, or waste this important early period in the edification of our children - we should do our best in leading them into forming good habits. Should we have already lost this opportunity, we should not be impatient, but rather do our best - with a wide and warm affection like the sun.

Item 15. "KOREAN HISTORY LESSON NO. 5"

(Edited By the Bureau of Education)

I. Ancient Korea (Continued)
Civilization of Samkuk (three countries)

Religion: All three countries believed in the primitive religion of sun-worship. In kokuryu, all offered sacrifice to the sun in March and October.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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In Shilna, April, and in Paikche, in January.

Buddhism was finally introduced into Korea. In the reign of King Sosurim of Kokuryu (2705) Soonto, priest of Chin, came to Korea with sacred Buddhist scriptures and images and began to teach. In Paikche, in the first year of Chimyuwang (2717) Marananta, a Hindoo priest came from Tongchin and began to preach Buddhism- In Shilna, during the reign of Nuruwang, (2750) a Hindu priest named Mukhocha came and also taught Buddhism. For the most part, the people protested against this worship, and so when Ichaton died, the people gained religious freedom. Then they built two great temples, Hoongyun and Whangyong. They imported 1700 copies of sacred Buddhist scriptures-Shilna produced two famous priests, Wankwang and Chachang- With this Mode of Buddhism, they introduced Chinese and Indian culture and arts. This was a great epoch in the history of Sankuk.

In the 30th year of King Sangwang, they sent missionaries to Japan with Buddhist scripture and images- Paikche introduced Chinese characters to Japan. They also taught them how to build, dress, and otherwise better their lives. Thus, we helped the progress of the Japanese who were semi-barbarous at that time.

Learning' The people of Kokuryu sought knowledge. Each village had a school where all attended till they married. In Paikche, they especially honored learning. They sent many students to Su and Tang. They had no characters of their own, but using the sounds of Chinese characters, transcribed them into their own vernacular. This language was called Itoo.

Itoo was used in official documents and popular music. Names of official people were also written in Itoo. The poetry written by King Yuri and Ulchimundok, and the engraved epitaphs and tombstones of Kings Kwangkaito and Chinhoong are good examples of this early Chinese literature in Korea.

We had compiled excellent histories then. The hundred volumes of Kokuryu History, the five volumes by Yi Moonchin, the Paikche Chronicle by Ko Heung, Shilna history by Ken champu, were all famous, but, unfortunately, these were later lost.

Item 16. COMIC STRIP

"THE MISCHIEVOUS BEAR TWINS"
(By Mr. OH Choo Whan)

"SHARE YOUR COPY"

THE END

農民週報 FARMERS' WEEKLY 農民週報 NONG MIN JU BO 第六卷第一號 (一)

농민주보

이주보는 군정청농무부에서 발행하야 농민에게보내는 농민신문이다

신년의 농가

사설

떠러진인류

어떤 사람이 상점유리창속에 진열되어있는 완구들보고그는 간신히 그가반일 동안 일하여 벌은 돈을 장만하여이 완구들을 사게되었다 그리하여 그는 그것을 가지고 집으로 돌아왔다 그리고 그는 그것을 그의 아들에게 주었다 그러나 그의 아들은 그것을 보아도 별로 기뻐하지 아니하였다 그는 그것이 그의 아들이 그것을 가지고 놀기에는 너무 나이가 많은 것을 알았다 그래서 그는 그것을 그의 아들에게 주지 아니하고 그의 조카에게 주었다 그의 조카는 그것을 보고 매우 기뻐하였다 그는 그것을 보고 매우 만족하였다 그는 그것을 보고 매우 만족하였다 그는 그것을 보고 매우 만족하였다

세계적다기근을극복

감식절약증산

요지음 세계 방방곡곡에는 정부대변인은 국에서는 동일한의배에서는 식량부족이 급격히 증가되고 있으며 기아에 빠지고 있는 상태이다 부지방에서는 옥수수 에다가 풀을 섞거 먹게까지 되었다 그나라의 공급(供給) 대신은 도시와 농촌의 주민 八백만인은 지금부터 七월분 주수 까지 기아의 위협을 보고하였다 『빨그라드』에 있는 연합국구제회 발표에 의하면 『유고 스라비안』의 일부지방에서는 벌서 기근이 일어나고 있다 한다 이즈미 폐일 빠른 비교을 받은 나라의 하나로 되어있다 이즈미 폐일 빠른 비교을 받은 나라의 하나로 되어있다

미곡수집에 관한 비상조치

상등품은 배급량 증가

군정장관 발표에 의하면 군인과 군정청사원은 제외) 또 마곡의 소유자는 계속 발견하는데 미곡을 발견하는 계일을 발견하는 계일을 발견하는 계일

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수해대책에 진력중인 수원전기사업대책

다음상마상회표

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

(二) 民主日報 (토요일) 一九四六年四月六日 第十六號

국내외의 뉴스

조선의 독립은 국제적 약속

카이로 선언 재확인

【워싱톤 四日 AP合同】 국무성은 四日 조선의 독립은 국제적 약속이라고 재확인하였다 이 성명은 카이로 선언을 재확인하는 것이다

장관이 처음으로 조선에 도착

【워싱톤 四日 AP合同】 국무성은 四日 처음으로 조선을 방문하는 미국 장관이 조선에 도착하였다고 발표하였다 이 장관은 군정장관 하지 중장을 방문하기 위하여 조선에 갔다

조선에 대한 미국의 정책

【워싱톤 四日 AP合同】 국무성은 四日 조선에 대한 미국의 정책은 조선을 독립국가로 만들기 위하여 조선인을 훈련하는 것이라고 말하였다 이 정책은 조선을 독립국가로 만들기 위하여 조선인을 훈련하는 것이라고 말하였다

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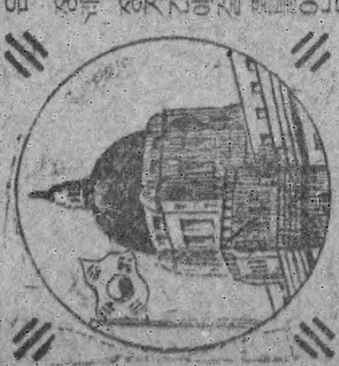

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하편 남조선 대표 명부

조선의 독립은 국제적 약속

카이로 선언 재확인

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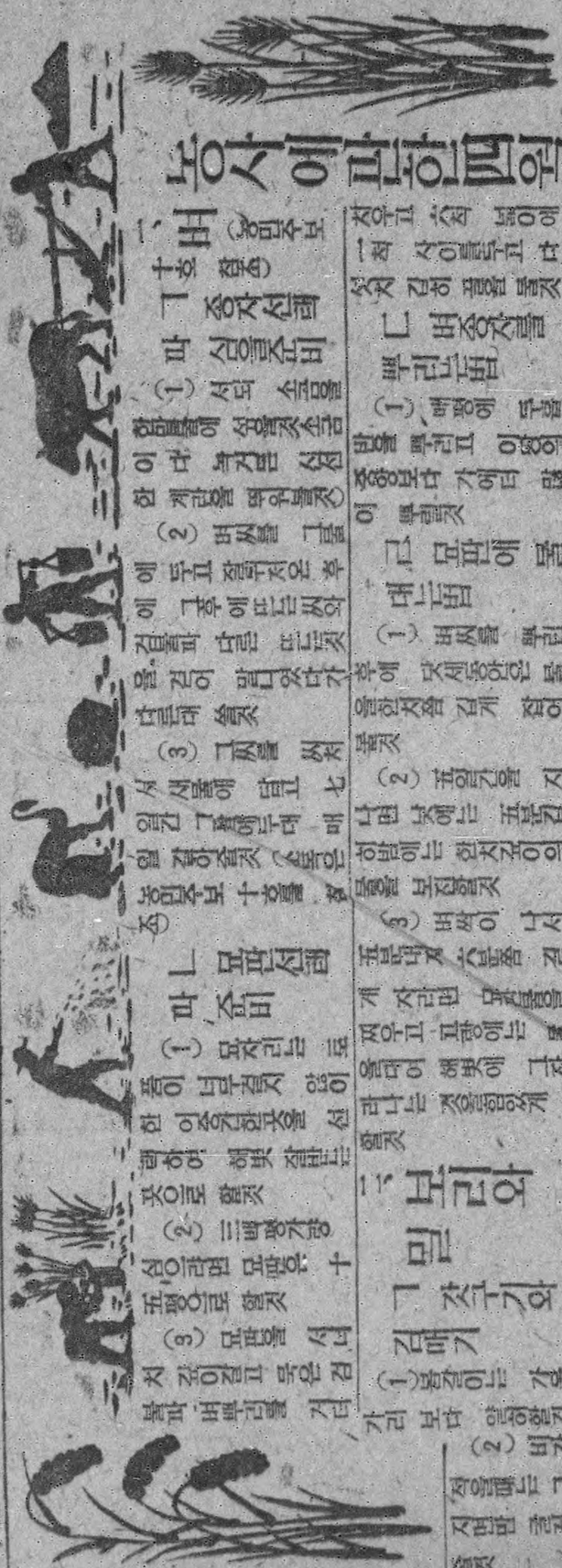

농사에 관한 법령

一、법령 (농림부령 제十호 참조)

가 신고

(1) 지목 변경을 하려는 자는 그 변경한 날로부터 三十일 이내에 부군수에게 신고하여야 한다

(2) 분할 또는 합병을 하려는 자는 그 분할 또는 합병한 날로부터 三十일 이내에 부군수에게 신고하여야 한다

나 조사

(1) 부군수는 지목 변경 분할 또는 합병의 신고를 받은 때에는 그 신고서를 받은 날로부터 三十일 이내에 조사하여야 한다

(2) 부군수는 조사를 하기 전에 미리 조사할 일시와 장소를 신고인에게 통지하여야 한다

(3) 신고인은 조사에 입회하여 측량에 필요한 보조를 하여야 한다

다 조사

(1) 부군수는 조사를 하기 위하여 필요한 때에는 소속 공무원으로 하여금 신고한 토지에 출입하게 하거나 증인을 소환하여 조사할 수 있다

(2) 부군수는 조사를 하기 위하여 필요한 때에는 신고한 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인에게 입회하게 할 수 있다

(3) 부군수는 조사를 하기 위하여 필요한 때에는 신고한 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인에게 경계 또는 지목 변경 분할 또는 합병에 관한 사항을 보고하게 할 수 있다

라 측량

(1) 부군수는 조사를 한 결과 신고가 정당하다고 인정한 때에는 지체 없이 측량을 하여 지적공부를 정리하여야 한다

(2) 부군수는 측량을 하기 전에 미리 측량할 일시와 장소를 신고인에게 통지하여야 한다

(3) 신고인은 측량에 입회하여 측량에 필요한 보조를 하여야 한다

二、분할

가 경계점

(1) 분할하는 경계점은 가로 또는 세로로 일직선이 되게 하여야 한다

(2) 분할하는 경계점은 지상에 명확하게 표시되는 것이어야 한다

(3) 분할하는 경계점은 지상에 표시되지 아니하는 때에는 이를 표시하여야 한다

三、「조」

가 측량신청

측량을 필요로 하는 때에는 측량신청서에 다음 사항을 기재하여 부군수에게 제출하여야 한다

(1) 신청인의 주소 및 성명

(2) 측량할 토지의 소재지 지번 지목 및 면적

(3) 측량의 목적

(4) 측량할 토지의 경계 또는 그 위치

(5) 측량할 토지의 지적도 또는 임야도의 사본

(6) 기타 참고사항

나 측량자

(1) 부군수는 측량을 하는 때에는 지적기술자로 하여금 측량하게 하여야 한다

(2) 부군수는 지적기술자로 하여금 측량하게 하는 때에는 측량할 토지의 소재지 지번 지목 및 면적과 측량의 목적을 지시하여야 한다

四、분할

가 분할측량

(1) 분할측량은 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

(2) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하는 때에는 분할하려는 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인이 입회한 때에 하여야 한다

(3) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하는 때에는 분할하려는 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인이 입회한 때에 하여야 한다

나 분할측량

(1) 분할측량은 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

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다 분할

(1) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

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五、감자

가 분할측량

(1) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

(2) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하는 때에는 분할하려는 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인이 입회한 때에 하여야 한다

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六、면적

가 산출

(1) 분할하려는 토지의 면적은 측량하여 결정하여야 한다

(2) 분할하려는 토지의 면적은 측량하여 결정하여야 한다

(3) 분할하려는 토지의 면적은 측량하여 결정하여야 한다

七、삼「大藏」

가 분할

(1) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

(2) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하는 때에는 분할하려는 토지의 소유자 또는 이해관계인이 입회한 때에 하여야 한다

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八、분할

가 분할

(1) 분할하려는 토지의 경계점을 지상에 표시하고 그 경계점을 측량하여 분할하려는 토지의 면적을 결정하여야 한다

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급수와 급수시설

【1】 급수는 항상 필요한 것이므로 항상 깨끗한 물을 충분히 공급하는 것이 무엇보다 중요한 일이다 그러므로 우물을 만드는데 있어서도 충분한 주의를 하여야 한다 우물에는 얕은 우물과 깊은 우물이 있다 그 구별하는 표준은 대개 10m 정도로 하는 것이 보통이다 얕은 우물은 지하수가 흐르는 것을 이용하는 것이므로 지하수가 흐르는 방향을 잘 살펴서 그 방향의 위쪽에 우물을 파야 한다 깊은 우물은 지하수가 흐르는 것을 이용하는 것이므로 지하수가 흐르는 방향을 잘 살펴서 그 방향의 위쪽에 우물을 파야 한다 깊은 우물은 지하수가 흐르는 것을 이용하는 것이므로 지하수가 흐르는 방향을 잘 살펴서 그 방향의 위쪽에 우물을 파야 한다

【2】 면적(面積)

1 면적의 의의

면적의 의의는 물이 흐르는 방향에 수직(垂直)가 되는 단면의 넓이를 말한다 면적의 크고 작음에 따라 유량이 많고 적음이 결정된다 면적이 클수록 유량이 많고 면적이 작을수록 유량이 적다 면적을 측정하는 방법은 여러 가지가 있다 그 중에서 가장 간단한 방법은 다음과 같다

2 면적의 측정(測定)

ㄱ 면적의 측정법

면적을 측정하려면 먼저 측정하고자 하는 곳에 일정한 길이의 측선(測線)을 설정하고 그 측선에 수직(垂直)되는 방향으로 여러 개의 측량선(測量線)을 긋는다 이 측량선의 길이를 측정하여 그 측량선의 길이를 평균하여 그 평균값에 측선의 길이를 곱하면 면적이 된다

ㄴ 면적의 계산법

면적을 계산하는 방법은 여러 가지가 있으나 가장 많이 쓰이는 것은 사다리꼴 공식(台形公式)이다 이 공식은 다음과 같다

$$A = \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \times l + \frac{h_2 + h_3}{2} \times l + \cdots + \frac{h_{n-1} + h_n}{2} \times l$$

$$= \left(\frac{h_1 + h_n}{2} + h_2 + h_3 + \cdots + h_{n-1} \right) \times l$$

A = 면적 $h_1, h_2, h_3, \cdots, h_n$ = 측량선의 길이 l = 측선의 간격

【3】 유량(流量)

1 유량의 의의

유량이라 함은 물이 흐르는 방향에 수직되는 단면을 통과하는 물의 양을 말한다 유량은 단면적과 유속에 따라 결정된다

2 유량의 측정

ㄱ 유량의 측정법

유량을 측정하는 방법은 여러 가지가 있으나 가장 많이 쓰이는 것은 다음과 같다

(1) 부자(浮子)를 이용하는 방법

(2) 유속계(流速計)를 이용하는 방법

(3) 위어(Weir)를 이용하는 방법

ㄴ 부자를 이용하는 방법

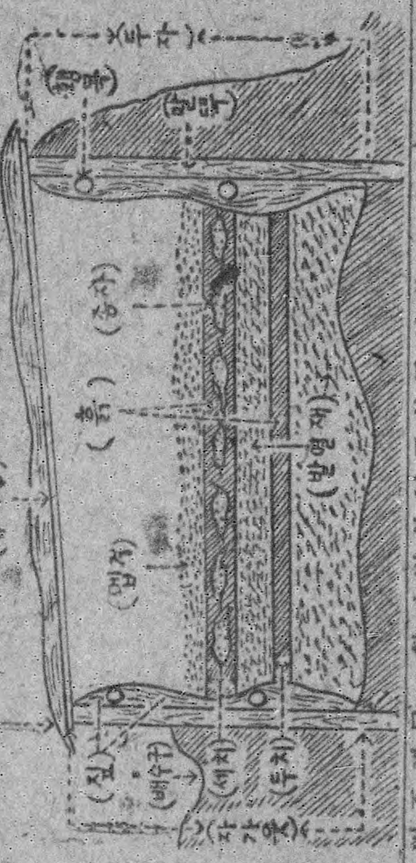
부자를 이용하는 방법은 가장 간단한 방법이다 이 방법은 하천의 일정한 구간을 정하고 그 구간의 상류와 하류에 각각 측선을 설정하고 부자를 띄워 보내어 그 부자가 상류의 측선에서 하류의 측선까지 흘러가는 데 걸리는 시간을 측정하여 그 시간으로 구간의 거리를 나누어 유속을 구하고 그 유속에 단면적을 곱하여 유량을 구하는 방법이다

ㄷ 유속계를 이용하는 방법

유속계를 이용하는 방법은 유속계의 종류에 따라 그 방법이 다르다 유속계에는 프로펠러식 유속계와 컵식 유속계가 있다 프로펠러식 유속계는 프로펠러가 물의 흐름에 따라 회전하는 회전수를 측정하여 유속을 구하는 것이다 컵식 유속계는 컵이 물의 흐름에 따라 회전하는 회전수를 측정하여 유속을 구하는 것이다

ㄹ 위어를 이용하는 방법

위어를 이용하는 방법은 하천의 일부에 위어를 설치하여 물을 넘겨 보내고 그 넘겨 보내는 물의 양을 측정하여 유량을 구하는 방법이다 위어에는 삼각위어와 사각위어가 있다 삼각위어는 주로 소량의 유량을 측정할 때 사용하고 사각위어는 주로 대량의 유량을 측정할 때 사용한다



【4】 급수시설(給水施設)

1 급수시설의 의의

급수시설이라 함은 물을 필요한 곳에 공급하기 위하여 설치하는 모든 시설을 말한다 급수시설에는 취수시설(取水施設), 송수시설(送水施設), 배수시설(配水施設) 등이 있다

2 취수시설(取水施設)

취수시설이라 함은 하천이나 우물에서 물을 취하는 시설을 말한다 취수시설에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 하천에서 취수하는 시설

(2) 우물에서 취수하는 시설

(3) 호수에서 취수하는 시설

(4) 저수지에서 취수하는 시설

(5) 복류수(伏流水)를 취수하는 시설

(6) 해수(海水)를 취수하는 시설

(7) 빗물을 취수하는 시설

(8) 기타 특수한 취수시설

3 송수시설(送水施設)

송수시설이라 함은 취수시설에서 취한 물을 정수장(淨水場)까지 보내는 시설을 말한다 송수시설에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 자연유하식(自然流下式) 송수시설

(2) 펌프식 송수시설

(3) 자연유하식과 펌프식을 병용하는 송수시설

4 배수시설(配水施設)

배수시설이라 함은 정수장에서 깨끗한 물을 각 가정이나 공장 등에 보내는 시설을 말한다 배수시설에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 배수관(配水管)

(2) 배수지(配水池)

(3) 배수탑(配水塔)

(4) 기타 특수한 배수시설

5 정수시설(淨水施設)

정수시설이라 함은 취수한 물을 깨끗하게 만들어 주는 시설을 말한다 정수시설에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 침전지(沈澱池)

(2) 여과지(濾過池)

(3) 소독시설(消毒施設)

(4) 기타 특수한 정수시설

6 급수관(給水管)

급수관이라 함은 배수관에서 각 가정이나 공장 등에 물을 보내는 관을 말한다 급수관에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 납관(鉛管)

(2) 철관(鐵管)

(3) 동관(銅管)

(4) 기타 특수한 관

7 급수장치(給水裝置)

급수장치라 함은 급수관에서 각 가정이나 공장 등에 물을 보내는 장치를 말한다 급수장치에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수도꼭지

(2) 수전(水栓)

(3) 기타 특수한 장치

8 급수량(給水量)

급수량이라 함은 각 가정이나 공장 등에 보내는 물의 양을 말한다 급수량은 다음과 같다

(1) 가정용 급수량

(2) 공업용 급수량

(3) 상업용 급수량

(4) 공공용 급수량

(5) 소화용 급수량

(6) 기타 특수한 급수량

9 급수방식(給水方式)

급수방식이라 함은 급수관에서 각 가정이나 공장 등에 물을 보내는 방식을 말한다 급수방식에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 직결식(直結式)

(2) 고가탱크식(高架水槽式)

(3) 압력탱크식(壓力水槽式)

(4) 펌프직송식(Pump直送式)

(5) 기타 특수한 방식

10 급수공사(給水工事)

급수공사라 함은 급수시설을 설치하는 공사를 말한다 급수공사에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 취수시설공사

(2) 송수시설공사

(3) 배수시설공사

(4) 정수시설공사

(5) 급수관공사

(6) 급수장치공사

(7) 기타 특수한 공사

11 급수관리(給水管理)

급수관리라 함은 급수시설을 유지하고 관리하는 것을 말한다 급수관리에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질관리

(2) 수압관리

(3) 누수방지

(4) 기타 특수한 관리

12 급수요금(給水料金)

급수요금이라 함은 물을 사용하는 사람이 물을 사용한 대가로 내는 돈을 말한다 급수요금은 다음과 같다

(1) 가정용 요금

(2) 공업용 요금

(3) 상업용 요금

(4) 공공용 요금

(5) 기타 특수한 요금

13 급수제한(給水制限)

급수제한이라 함은 물이 부족할 때 물을 사용하는 것을 제한하는 것을 말한다 급수제한에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 시간제한

(2) 수량제한

(3) 기타 특수한 제한

14 급수중지(給水中止)

급수중지라 함은 물을 보내는 것을 중지하는 것을 말한다 급수중지에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수리를 위한 중지

(2) 기타 특수한 중지

15 급수재개(給水再開)

급수재개라 함은 중지한 물을 다시 보내는 것을 말한다 급수재개에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수리 후 재개

(2) 기타 특수한 재개

16 급수불량(給水不良)

급수불량이라 함은 물이 깨끗하지 못하거나 양이 부족한 것을 말한다 급수불량에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질불량

(2) 수량부족

(3) 기타 특수한 불량

17 급수사고(給水事故)

급수사고라 함은 급수시설에 사고가 생기는 것을 말한다 급수사고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 관파열

(2) 누수

(3) 기타 특수한 사고

18 급수민원(給水民願)

급수민원이라 함은 급수에 관한 민원을 말한다 급수민원에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질에 관한 민원

(2) 수량에 관한 민원

(3) 요금에 관한 민원

(4) 기타 특수한 민원

19 급수통계(給水統計)

급수통계라 함은 급수에 관한 통계를 말한다 급수통계에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수인구

(2) 급수량

(3) 급수율

(4) 기타 특수한 통계

20 급수계획(給水計劃)

급수계획이라 함은 장래의 급수를 위하여 계획하는 것을 말한다 급수계획에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 인구추정

(2) 급수량추정

(3) 시설계획

(4) 기타 특수한 계획

21 급수조사(給水調査)

급수조사라 함은 급수에 관한 조사를 말한다 급수조사에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질조사

(2) 수량조사

(3) 시설조사

(4) 기타 특수한 조사

22 급수시험(給水試驗)

급수시험이라 함은 급수에 관한 시험을 말한다 급수시험에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질시험

(2) 수압시험

(3) 누수시험

(4) 기타 특수한 시험

23 급수기술(給水技術)

급수기술이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 말한다 급수기술에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 설계기술

(2) 시공기술

(3) 관리기술

(4) 기타 특수한 기술

24 급수기술자(給水技術者)

급수기술자라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가진 사람을 말한다 급수기술자에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 기술사

(2) 기술자

(3) 기술원

(4) 기타 특수한 기술자

25 급수기술자격(給水技術資格)

급수기술자격이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가진 사람이 가지는 자격을 말한다 급수기술자격에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 기술사

(2) 기술자

(3) 기술원

(4) 기타 특수한 자격

26 급수기술교육(給水技術敎育)

급수기술교육이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가르치는 교육을 말한다 급수기술교육에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 학교교육

(2) 사회교육

(3) 기타 특수한 교육

27 급수기술연구(給水技術硏究)

급수기술연구라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 연구하는 것을 말한다 급수기술연구에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 수질연구

(2) 수량연구

(3) 시설연구

(4) 기타 특수한 연구

28 급수기술보급(給水技術普及)

급수기술보급이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 보급하는 것을 말한다 급수기술보급에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 강습회

(2) 강연회

(3) 출판물

(4) 기타 특수한 보급

29 급수기술협회(給水技術協會)

급수기술협회라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가진 사람들이 모여 만든 협회를 말한다 급수기술협회에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 대한급수기술협회

(2) 기타 특수한 협회

30 급수기술잡지(給水技術雜誌)

급수기술잡지라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 잡지를 말한다 급수기술잡지에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 잡지

31 급수기술서적(給水技術書籍)

급수기술서적이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 서적을 말한다 급수기술서적에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 서적

32 급수기술용어(給水技術用語)

급수기술용어라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표현하는 말을 말한다 급수기술용어에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 용어

33 급수기술표준(給水技術標準)

급수기술표준이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표준으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술표준에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 표준

34 급수기술규격(給水技術規格)

급수기술규격이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규격으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규격에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규격

35 급수기술법규(給水技術法規)

급수기술법규라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 법규로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술법규에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 법규

36 급수기술조례(給水技術條例)

급수기술조례라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 조례로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술조례에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 조례

37 급수기술규칙(給水技術規則)

급수기술규칙이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규칙으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규칙에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규칙

38 급수기술훈령(給水技術訓令)

급수기술훈령이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 훈령으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술훈령에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 훈령

39 급수기술지시(給水技術指示)

급수기술지시라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 지시로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술지시에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 지시

40 급수기술통첩(給水技術通牒)

급수기술통첩이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 통첩으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술통첩에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 통첩

41 급수기술회의(給水技術會議)

급수기술회의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 회의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술회의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 회의

42 급수기술심의(給水技術審議)

급수기술심의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 심의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술심의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 심의

43 급수기술결정(給水技術決定)

급수기술결정이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 결정으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술결정에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 결정

44 급수기술승인(給水技術承認)

급수기술승인이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 승인으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술승인에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 승인

45 급수기술허가(給水技術許可)

급수기술허가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 허가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술허가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 허가

46 급수기술인가(給水技術認可)

급수기술인가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 인가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술인가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 인가

47 급수기술등록(給水技術登錄)

급수기술등록이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 등록으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술등록에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 등록

48 급수기술신고(給水技術申告)

급수기술신고라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 신고로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술신고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 신고

49 급수기술보고(給水技術報告)

급수기술보고라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 보고로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술보고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 보고

50 급수기술통계(給水技術統計)

급수기술통계라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 통계로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술통계에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 통계

51 급수기술조사(給水技術調査)

급수기술조사라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 조사로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술조사에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 조사

52 급수기술시험(給水技術試驗)

급수기술시험이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 시험으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술시험에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 시험

53 급수기술연구(給水技術硏究)

급수기술연구라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 연구로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술연구에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 연구

54 급수기술보급(給水技術普及)

급수기술보급이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 보급으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술보급에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 보급

55 급수기술협회(給水技術協會)

급수기술협회라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가진 사람들이 모여 만든 협회를 말한다 급수기술협회에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 대한급수기술협회

(2) 기타 특수한 협회

56 급수기술잡지(給水技術雜誌)

급수기술잡지라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 잡지를 말한다 급수기술잡지에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 잡지

57 급수기술서적(給水技術書籍)

급수기술서적이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 서적을 말한다 급수기술서적에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 서적

58 급수기술용어(給水技術用語)

급수기술용어라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표현하는 말을 말한다 급수기술용어에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 용어

59 급수기술표준(給水技術標準)

급수기술표준이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표준으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술표준에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 표준

60 급수기술규격(給水技術規格)

급수기술규격이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규격으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규격에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규격

61 급수기술법규(給水技術法規)

급수기술법규라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 법규로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술법규에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 법규

62 급수기술조례(給水技術條例)

급수기술조례라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 조례로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술조례에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 조례

63 급수기술규칙(給水技術規則)

급수기술규칙이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규칙으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규칙에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규칙

64 급수기술훈령(給水技術訓令)

급수기술훈령이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 훈령으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술훈령에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 훈령

65 급수기술지시(給水技術指示)

급수기술지시라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 지시로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술지시에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 지시

66 급수기술통첩(給水技術通牒)

급수기술통첩이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 통첩으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술통첩에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 통첩

67 급수기술회의(給水技術會議)

급수기술회의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 회의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술회의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 회의

68 급수기술심의(給水技術審議)

급수기술심의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 심의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술심의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 심의

69 급수기술결정(給水技術決定)

급수기술결정이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 결정으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술결정에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 결정

70 급수기술승인(給水技術承認)

급수기술승인이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 승인으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술승인에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 승인

71 급수기술허가(給水技術許可)

급수기술허가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 허가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술허가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 허가

72 급수기술인가(給水技術認可)

급수기술인가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 인가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술인가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 인가

73 급수기술등록(給水技術登錄)

급수기술등록이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 등록으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술등록에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 등록

74 급수기술신고(給水技術申告)

급수기술신고라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 신고로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술신고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 신고

75 급수기술보고(給水技術報告)

급수기술보고라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 보고로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술보고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 보고

76 급수기술통계(給水技術統計)

급수기술통계라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 통계로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술통계에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 통계

77 급수기술조사(給水技術調査)

급수기술조사라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 조사로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술조사에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 조사

78 급수기술시험(給水技術試驗)

급수기술시험이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 시험으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술시험에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 시험

79 급수기술연구(給水技術硏究)

급수기술연구라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 연구로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술연구에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 연구

80 급수기술보급(給水技術普及)

급수기술보급이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 보급으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술보급에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 보급

81 급수기술협회(給水技術協會)

급수기술협회라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 가진 사람들이 모여 만든 협회를 말한다 급수기술협회에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 대한급수기술협회

(2) 기타 특수한 협회

82 급수기술잡지(給水技術雜誌)

급수기술잡지라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 잡지를 말한다 급수기술잡지에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 잡지

83 급수기술서적(給水技術書籍)

급수기술서적이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 실은 서적을 말한다 급수기술서적에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 서적

84 급수기술용어(給水技術用語)

급수기술용어라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표현하는 말을 말한다 급수기술용어에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 용어

85 급수기술표준(給水技術標準)

급수기술표준이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 표준으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술표준에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 표준

86 급수기술규격(給水技術規格)

급수기술규격이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규격으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규격에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규격

87 급수기술법규(給水技術法規)

급수기술법규라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 법규로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술법규에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 법규

88 급수기술조례(給水技術條例)

급수기술조례라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 조례로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술조례에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 조례

89 급수기술규칙(給水技術規則)

급수기술규칙이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 규칙으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술규칙에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 규칙

90 급수기술훈령(給水技術訓令)

급수기술훈령이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 훈령으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술훈령에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 훈령

91 급수기술지시(給水技術指示)

급수기술지시라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 지시로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술지시에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 지시

92 급수기술통첩(給水技術通牒)

급수기술통첩이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 통첩으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술통첩에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 통첩

93 급수기술회의(給水技術會議)

급수기술회의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 회의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술회의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 회의

94 급수기술심의(給水技術審議)

급수기술심의라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 심의로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술심의에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 심의

95 급수기술결정(給水技術決定)

급수기술결정이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 결정으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술결정에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 결정

96 급수기술승인(給水技術承認)

급수기술승인이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 승인으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술승인에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 승인

97 급수기술허가(給水技術許可)

급수기술허가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 허가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술허가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 허가

98 급수기술인가(給水技術認可)

급수기술인가라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 인가로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술인가에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 인가

99 급수기술등록(給水技術登錄)

급수기술등록이라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 등록으로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술등록에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 등록

100 급수기술신고(給水技術申告)

급수기술신고라 함은 급수에 관한 기술을 신고로 정한 것을 말한다 급수기술신고에는 다음과 같은 것이 있다

(1) 급수기술

(2) 기타 특수한 신고

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보리의 가을파종

추비(追肥)

1 추비를 줄 때

보리는 생장기간에 걸쳐 충분한 양분을 흡수하지 않으면 안되므로 파종할 때 충분한 비료를 주어야 하지만 생육기간에 비료가 모자라면 보리의 생육이 나빠지므로 파종할 때 비료를 주는 외에 추비를 주어야 합니다

보리는 어느 때보다 분얼을 많이 하는 것이 좋으므로 분얼을 촉진하기 위하여 추비를 주는 것이 좋습니다 보리는 분얼이 많아야 이삭이 많이 나오고 이삭이 많이 나와야 수확이 많아지므로 분얼을 촉진하기 위하여 추비를 주는 것이 좋습니다

2 추비를 주는 시기

보리는 생육기간에 따라 비료를 흡수하는 양이 다르므로 추비를 주는 시기도 다릅니다

1 분얼기(分蘖期)

보리가 분얼을 하기 시작하여 분얼이 가장 왕성한 때에 추비를 주면 분얼이 촉진되어 이삭이 많이 나오고 이삭이 많이 나오면 수확이 많아집니다 그러므로 분얼기에 추비를 주는 것이 좋습니다

2 신장기(伸長期)

보리가 분얼을 하다가 분얼이 끝나면 생장이 정지되었다가 다시 생장을 시작하여 줄기가 자라나는 때가 있는데 이 때를 신장기라고 합니다 이 때에 추비를 주면 줄기가 튼튼하고 이삭이 많이 나오고 이삭이 커집니다 그러므로 신장기에 추비를 주는 것이 좋습니다

3 출수기(出穗期)

보리가 출수하기 시작하여 출수가 끝날 때까지의 기간을 출수기라고 합니다 이 때에 추비를 주면 이삭이 커지고 이삭에 달리는 낟알이 많아집니다 그러므로 출수기에 추비를 주는 것이 좋습니다

3 추비의 시기

【표】 보리의 추비(追肥)

	1	2	3
추비의 시기	분얼기	신장기	출수기
추비의 효과	분얼이 촉진되어 이삭이 많이 나온다	줄기가 튼튼하고 이삭이 많이 나온다	이삭이 커지고 이삭에 달리는 낟알이 많아진다
추비의 양	전체 추비량의 3분의 2	전체 추비량의 3분의 1	전체 추비량의 3분의 1

보리의 병충해 방제

1 보리의 병해

1 깜부기병

깜부기병은 보리가 출수하기 시작하여 출수가 끝날 때까지의 기간에 감염되는 것이므로 이 때에 약제를 살포하여 깜부기병을 방제하여야 합니다

깜부기병은 종자에 붙어 있는 깜부기병균의 포자가

한글강좌 (五)

ㄴㄹㅁㅂㅅㅇ

지난번에 말씀한 ㄱ 받침과 꼭 마찬 가지로 ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ 들도 예전부터 써 내려 왔읍니다 또 그것을 하는 방법도 꼭 같았읍니다

'손이 손에 손을' (ㄴ받침) 로써 놓고 '소니 소네 소늘 로 소리를 내며

'말이 말에 말을' (ㄹ받침) 로써 놓고 '마리 마레 마를 로 소리를 내입니다 위와 같이 남음 ㅁ ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ받침들도

'몸이 몸에 몸을' (ㅁ받침)

'입이 입에 입을' (ㅂ받침)

'잣이 잣에 잣을' (ㅅ받침)

'공이 공에 공을' (ㅇ받침)

와 같이 쓸수 있는것입니다 또한 소리내는 방법도 꼭 같읍니다

그러나 위에서 말한 그밖의 받침도 '이제는 쓰기로 하였읍니다 ㄷ ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ 따위를 입니다

아래 그 하나씩 들어보기로 하십시다

ㄷ받침

'받다' '내가 그이를 받아서 일합니다'

'믿다' '나는 배추에서 믿을 이서 버레를 뜯어버으니 엇다

'돋다' '해는 능금에서 돋다 아서 돋아온다'

로 씁니다

이런 ㄷ받침을 쓰는 법식자는 또 다

동요 자미나지요

문리순 선생작

(一) 살랑 살랑 봄바람은
재미 나지요
왈바다라 나불개다
냉이국 먹기

(二) 솔솔 솔솔 여름시내
재미 나지요
왈바다라 빨래하기
계집애 하기

(三) 건들건들 가을바람
재미 나지요
키장다리 수숫대기
건들 기리조

(四) 눈나리는 겨울밤도
재미 나지요
책기모기 밤불굽기
나는 바빠요

고 서 (五)

(군정청 학무국편수과편찬)

삼고도 고구려가 크고억센

『本문』 고구려는 나라를 세운 뒤로 약 백여년사이에 여섯부락을 차차로 치서 완전히 통일국가를 이루기까지 또 그 뒤 중국인과 여러번 싸움을 하여 북으로 현도(玄菟) 남으로 락랑(樂浪) 대방(帶方) 땅을 찾아서 오래동안 다

니 마침 중국에서 오래 동안 남북으로 갈라져 싸우든것을 합친 수나라가 또한 고구려를 엿보고져하여수나라임금 양광(楊廣)이 수륙(水陸)군 一백三十만三천八백인을거느리고 (二九四五)해륙 두방면으로 쳐들어오므로 고구려에서 대장 을지문덕(乙支文德)이 대군을 마하겨시면 압록(鴨綠)강에서 깨치고 퇴군은유인하여 들이다가 어린것들이 있읍니다

'비가 오겠으니 빨래를 걷어들여야 하겠다' (걷다)

'어버지께서 논에서 기다리실테니 곰 가서 도와야 합니다' (곧)

'마을은 곧아야 조흔 사람이라오' (곧다)

'이 떡은 곧아서 못 먹겠소' (곧다)

'우리는 날알이라도 잘 걷어들여야 한다' (날 걷다)

'문을 꼭 닫고 나아가 주시요' (닫다)

'내 책을 읽어 다오' (읽다)

(그 밖에도)

'곧다 (곧고 곧으니 곧아서…)

'받다 (받고 받으니 받아서…)

'벋다 (벋고 벋으니 벋어서…)

'뻗다 (뻗고 뻗으니 뻗어서…)

'쏟다 (쏟고 쏟으니 쏟아서…)

파위들이 있읍니다 위에 들이 놓은 말들을 가지고 말을 만들어 보십시다

라를 멸하고 그넓은 땅을 몰아 수군이 패한 원수를갚기 위하여 고구려에 저 들이 오게 되었다 그때 세만이 온나라의 수륙군 십여만을 거느리고 보장왕(寶藏王) 사년 (六九七八) 삼월에 나랏지경에 쳐들어오므로 유명한 영웅 연개소문(淵蓋蘇文)이 온나라 군사를 뽑아 내게 그들로 요동들판에서 맞아 싸우도록 하지않고 어리를 동안 처참한 싸움을 계속하던중 더욱 완시성(安市城)에서 八十여일 동안 싸움을

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고구려가크게역습

『초리』 고구려는 나라를 세운 뒤로 약 백여년사이에 이웃부락을 처처로 쳐서 합치고나 제육세 [illegible] 때까지 [illegible] 동안 송국인파 여러번 [illegible] 남으로 락랑 [illegible] 세곱을 찾아서 오래동안 더부살이를와 있든 한인(漢人)의 자리를 쌀아 버렸다

『광개로(廣開土)(왕)파 장수왕(長壽王)』

제十九세 광개로대왕은 예와 이제에 드물게 날나신 함금으로서 남으로 백제를 쳐서 五十八성을 빼앗고 신라에 도적질하러 들어온 왜병을 쳐쫓아 신라의 어려움을 건저주나 백제와 신라가다 두려워하고 감사하게 여겼으며 또 옛 대방군(帶方郡)자리에 쳐 들어온 왜병을 쫓아내고 북으로 동부여 땅에 알어난 반란을 [illegible] 평정시키고 시오리 [illegible] 비를 세워 [illegible] 을 빼앗고 그뒤에 백제신라의 인질을 인리면 처깨쳐서 동진(지금 [illegible] 이북에 있는 백제의 [illegible] 신라의 실직 [illegible] 원래지아게 되니 고구려의 지경이 남으로 크게넓어졌스며 그 반대로 백제의땅은 매우 줄어졌스므로 서울을 웅진상에옮겼다 이에 백제의 감정이 매우 날카로워져 두 나라의 싸움이 갑수로 심하여 지더니 남쪽에서 일어난 신라 제二十四대 진흥왕(眞興王)의 진출로 말미암아 한강 남북의 중요한 땅이 신라에게 빼앗기나 되었다

『수군(隋軍)을서 물리침』

고구려는 남에서 잃어 버린것을 서에서 채우기 위하이 다시 북으로 요서(遼西)에 나가고자 하며 一千三백二十八년(二九四五) 해륙 두방면으로 쳐들어오므로 고구려에서 대장 을지문덕(乙支文德)이 마수 나가서 [illegible]의 수군(水軍)은 패수 대동강에서 깨치고 륙군은유인하여 들여다가 살수(薩水) 지금 청천강에서 진멸시키니 이싸움에 수나라 군사의 살아돌아간자가 겨우 二천七백인뿐이라한다 옷기간 양땅이 분함을 참지못하여 그뒤에도 여러번 쳐들어왔으나 번번히 패하야 갔고 또 그로 말미암아 수나라백성이 살수 없으므로 내란이 일어나서 마침내 망하고 말았다

『당군을 서 물리침』

수나라가망한 뒤에 중국이 한참 동안 시끄럽더니 당태종 이세민(李世民)이 그를 합쳐서한 나

저드리고 보장왕(寶藏王) 시절(六四九七八) 삼월에 나랏지경에 쳐들어오므로 유명한 영웅 연개소문(淵蓋蘇文)이 온 나라 군사를 거느리고 그들과 오골강에서 맞서으로 쉬지않고 이레를 동안 처참한 싸움을 계속하던중 더욱 안시성(安市城)에서 八十여일 동안 싸움을 하다가 마침내 적군을 크게아저 쫓아 보내었다 하잘것 없이 패하여 쫓겨간 이세민은 분함을 참지못하여 그후에도 여러번쳐들어 왔으나 번번히 패하여 들아 갓다 수나라 망나라와 이같듯 싸워 이겼음은 우리 나라 역사상에 가장 크고 빛난 사실로서 알리어 있서나와그때에 있어 만주벌판의 퍼저 사는 우리민족과 황하가에 번식하는 한민족과의 인구 땅의 대소가 거의 비슷 하였었다 그런지 이싸움은 두 큰 민족의 자웅을 다투는싸움이었던것이다

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Item 1. "EDITORIAL"

"MEN NEED FREE SPEECH JUST AS A WELL NEEDS WATER"

The man who spoke these words lived many centuries ago, but they apply to-day as well. In an era when absolution and tyranny have tried once again to reduce mankind to ignorant obedient slaves, we should dwell on these words and think deeply of their meaning.

When men are denied free speech; when the eagerness of their minds is broken in spirit and chained, it is like a broad river that is suddenly dammed. The water is stopped, and becomes stagnant. The dammed-up stream of thought and speech becomes lifeless and stale in this same way.

The thought of man, is like a well-to be dipped into constantly to feed his speech and sustain his beliefs and endeavors. And, if this well be good we will live greatly by it. But, if it be bad, or poisoned, it will infect all men who share of its water.

The beauty of free speech is in its achievement of truth just as the value of a good drinking well is in the purity of its water. Guard it well, and use it carefully.

Through proper use, the speech of free men can shake off, forever, the chains of ignorance and intolerance. But, if misused, it becomes a sharp dagger pointed at the heart of a nation's life and liberty.

Free speach builds, and free speech destroys. Only truth builds forever. Truth is the only indestructable foundation upon which to lay the empire of a progressive democracy!

Item 2. "THE FIRST BUSINESS SESSION OF THE JOINT AMERICAN-SOVIET COMMISSION OPENS, MARCH 20TH IN DUK SOO PALACE"

The first business session of the Joint American-Soviet Commission created to aid in the establishment of a Provisional Government for Korea was held on the afternoon of March 20th following a brief formal opening ceremony in Duk Soo Palace.

Lt. General John R. Hodge, XXIV Army Corps Commander, addressed members of the Commission, distinguished guests and representatives of the press and radio in the brief formal opening, expressing his hope and confidence that our joint efforts will be able to solve amicably and justly all Korean problems presented, whether they be political, economic or administrative.

In his response to General Hodge, Colonel General Terenty Fomitch Shtikov, chief of the Soviet Union delegation to the Commission, declared that "I am fully assured that our joint work will proceed in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship and that we shall successfully and honorably fulfill the will of our governments, expressed in the decisions of the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers concerning Korea".

(Cont'd on Page 2.)

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Arriving at the Duk Soo Palace after a drive through streets lined with throngs of Korean citizens and passing through aisles of colorfully uniformed Korean mounted and foot police and U.S. Army honor guards, the delegates were greeted by music of a U.S. Army band. Before entering the conference room Generals Hodge, Shtikov and Arnold inspected the U.S. Army guard at the palace.

First to arrive was the American delegation with Major General A. V. Arnold, chief of the delegation, William R. Langdon, U.S. Consul-General to Korea, Charles W. Thayer, State Department representative, Colonel Robert F. Booth and Colonel Frank N. Britton.

A few seconds later, Colonel General Shtikov, chief of the Soviet Union delegation, entered the room, followed by Semion Konstaninovitch Tsarapkin, Major General Nicolai Georgevitch Lebedeff, Gerasim Martinovitch Belasenov and Lt. Colonel Tikhon Ivanovitch Kerkulenko.

General Hodge entered the room immediately and opened the formal ceremony.

After the General's address had been translated into Russian and Korean for the benefit of those attending the session and the radio listeners, General Shtikov arose and address the meeting in Russian. His speech was translated into English and Korean.

Immediately following the close of the ceremonies, members of the Commission posedfor photographers and news reel men, after which the room was cleared for the opening of the business session.

Following, are the significat excerpts from these opening addresses:

General Hodge:

"Today is an important day in Korean history. It is a day to which all Koreans have looked forward with great hope for the future of their nation, and should be a day Koreans will celebrate in the future as the start of a new era in Korean history. The eyes of the entire world, as well as of the Korean people, will be watching our deliberations here. The results of the work of this commission will prove the ability of two great nations of the world to cooperate fully in capitalizing upon their victory over oppression and despotism and to restore a less fortunate, long oppressed nation to an independent, sovereign status among the family of free nations. Our successful results in the councils of this commission will have lasting effect upon the peace and happiness of the world, as well as the future of Korea."

General Shtikov:

"The task of the U.S. - Soviet Commission is to help the Korean people create a provisional Korean democratic government capable of fulfilling the tasks arising from the democratization and reconstruction of the country.

The future provisional Korean democratic government must be created on a basis of wide unification of all the democratic parties and organizations, supporting the decisions of the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Only such a government will be able to abolish entirely the remnants of the former Japanese domination in the political and economic life of Korea, to launch a decisive battle with reactionary anti-democratic elements inside the country, to carry out radical measures in the rehabilitation of economic life, to give political liberties to the Koreans and fight for peace in the Far East.

Item 3. "WORLD FOOD SITUATION IS CRITICAL"

Millions of persons throughout the world are facing starvation according to former United States President Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Hoover, in a press conference in Paris, said that five hundred million persons throughout the world aresbort of food and that the period between now and the next harvest will be critical.

(Cont'd on Page 3.)

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In view of the formers president's remarks, Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor urged that all Koreans aid in conserving food. Korean farmers must attain maximum production, and all Koreans must make sure that nothing is wasted, he said.

Before leaving for Paris, Mr. Hoover made the following statement: "I fear it is too late to save all starving people. Our purpose is to save everyone possible".

To the people of America, who are also cooperating in world food conservation, Mr. Hoover said: "Even with success in these measures, we have insufficient food for all millions of people and every increase means life and hope somewhere".

Herbert Lehman, retiring UNRRA chief, called the food crisis the greatest to face the United Nations since the end of the war. He added that it is up to all countries concerned, and that failure to provide food for many millions can well sow the seeds of future wars.

Item 4. "FORMER JAPANESE LANDS FOR THE SMALL FARMER, NOT FOR BIG LANDLORDS!"

The following statement was issued by Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor:

"Every safeguard will be taken to insure that the formerly owned Japanese land sold to small Korean farmers will not get into the hands of big landlords. This is a great step forward in ending the day of big absentee landlord."

"The land will be sold in small tracts to the farmer himself. Under the law, the man who actually tills the soil is the man who is going to get the benefit of the sale. Resale will not be permitted for 15 years. Any attempt to defeat the purpose of the law to keep the land in the hands of the small farmer, will result in reversion of the land to the future Korean Government. Payments on the long term purchase plan will be such that the small farmer can make them out of the income from his land."

"Plans include payment in kind, price according to the value of the land, management and supervision to be in Military Government and later in the Korean National Government when it is established. During the period of purchase, the Government, operating through Government agencies and local farmers organizations will guide and instruct the farmers as to methods to be employed to obtain maximum results. No broker, middleman, or large landlord will be allowed to have any part in the distribution, management, or supervision of the plan."

"The breaking up of the Japanese feudal system in Korea, and the placing of the land in the hands of the tiller of the soil is a great forward step in Democracy."

Item 5. "WORLD NEWS"

ATLANTIC CITY, U. S. - Retired Director General of UNRRA, Herbert Leahman, has called for a return to war-time food rationing and a drastic reduction in the use of cereals in making beverages. Mr. Lehman says these are necessary steps to save famine stricken countries from starvation.

OTTAWA, CANADA - Indicative of the serious world food shortage facing many nations, Prime Minister Mackenzie King recently announced a nine-point program for food conservation encouraging farmers to attain maximum production and indicating smaller allowances of wheat to consumers.

CHUNGKING - The Nationalist troops are pushing north from Mukden to Sapyungkai already under siege by an estimated 20,000 Communist troops. A large scale battle is feared according to responsible quarters.

(Cont'd on Page 4.)

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PEIPING - Newspapers report here that some members of the People's Political Council have signed a proposal sugresting to the top government authorities that the National Government be moved to Peiping in order to handle and stabalize the situation in North China and the North East.

MIAMI, U.S. - Jose Chiong arrived here from Havana enroute to Nanking where he will represent Cuba's 25,000 Chinese population at the National People's Congress in May. Chiong said that his primary mission was to seek financial aid for Cuba's Chinese population.

CHUNKING - "General News" reported from Harbin that Soviet troops were showing signs of evacuating Harbin with train loads of supplies moving out daily. The report said that Chinese Communists were believed to be awaiting the Russian withdrawal before they would occupy the city.

TOKYO - The Asahi Shimbun has reported that the new imperial rescript on education is expected to be issued soon for the purpose of rewritting Japan's educational policy and system along the lines of building a new, peaceful Japan.

The newspaper said that the Government's announcement of a new proposed contitution, which has General Mac Arthur's approval, brought out the fact that sovereignty was placed squrily in the peoples hands and that the emperor was stripped of political powers.

MUKDEN - UNRRA is making special efforts to rush medicine to Mukden where plague, pneumonic type, has broken out. The first shipment of sulfadiazene is expected to reach Mukden shortly. Large quantities of Penicillin and additional sulfas are also being sent to Mukden.

Item 6. "MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWS"

Major General Archer L. Lerch, the Military Governor, has cautioned speakers, writers, publishers, editors, and distributors of pamphlets against false statements which are calculated to disturb peace and order. Such statements are in direct violation of Proclamation Number 2, issued by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on 7 September 1945.

The Bureau of Commerce has established trade liaison with China. It is hoped that transactions can be consumated whereby Korea will receive needed commodities such as salt in exchange for goods produced here which can be exported without detriment to the overall economy of this country. This step should further encourage development of Korean potential productive capabilities.

The Chosun Chun Nong Hyup Whei Refugee Society has recently been formed in order to assist refugees to obtain employment as farm laborers. The Society will maintain liaison between the New Korea Company, the Welfare Department of the City of Seoul, and the farmers so that refugees returning to Seoul who are experienced only in farming may obtain employment and contribute their efforts to the reconstruction of the Korean economy.

Increasing coal importations from Japan for the country's railroads coupled with greater movements of anthracite coal from the Samchok mine, Kangwan Do, to Pusan, and more recently to the western port city of Kunsan can be "expected to result in more and more industries reopening and those already operating to feel more certain of continuing to operate," according to Deputy Military Governor Brigadier General J. R. Sheetz.

The newly formed National Economic Board, has been initially concerned with the determination of items criticaly needed for the Korean economy and the initiation of action for the import of such materials from the United States and other sources.

The initial requisition, which is now in military channels for approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the United States War Department, contains over 5,000 items. Included in the requisition are such raw materials as coal, coke, rubber and chemicals, and an extensive list of finished materials covering a wide range of industrial supplies.

(Cont'd on Page 5.)

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On April 12 and 13, delegations from all Provincial Police Departments will convene at the National Police Academy, Seoul, for a seminar in police practices and procedures. The seminar will be followed by a parade in Seoul of all provincial police attending, and similar parades honoring the Korean Police will be held in the provincial capitols, on the same day. The parade in Seoul will be reviewed by Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Korea, and other high government officials.

The Representative Democratic Council of South Korea voted, March 20th not to accept the resignation of Dr. Syngman Rhee as their Chairman. Instead, they resolved to offer him a leave of absence until such time as his health will permit him to resume his duties as their chairman.

Three hundred and sixty medical units, each one of which is designed to care for 100,000 persons for a thirty day period, have arrived at the port city of Inchon and will be distributed on a fixed allotment basis to provincial governments and normal wholesale channels as soon as they are assembled.

In the Clean-Up drive of March 24 to March 30, Koreans will be endeavoring to remove all possible breeding places of disease carrying insects. By removing the breeding places of a particular type of mosquito, known as the anopheles, malaria rates in Korea may be greatly reduced.

Over eight million units of smallpox vaccine have been produced in Korea since the arrival of the Military Government. This is equivalent to the amount the Japanese produced in one year.

The Korean Educational Delegation to the United States sailed from Inchon on 15 March aboard the S. S. Marine Devil.

The Delegation, which is traveling at the invitation of the State Department in Washington D. C., will confer with State Department officials concerning educational and technological aid for Korea. Under the auspices of the State Department, the members of the Delegation will also confer with representatives of leading public and private foundations.

This year, for the first time, the National Blind and Deaf School in Seoul, the only school for blind and deaf children in southern Korea, is giving a course of instruction equivalent to, and with the status of, a regular primary school. The course of instruction was formerly of three years duration, but it has now been increased to six years. The age of entrance for blind and deaf children has been reduced to six year.

Among the Materials Control Corporation's varied activities is a program to help the educational progress of Korea. Schools are being aided in the acquisition of all necessary materials to facilitate their operation. Recently, local schools in Kwangju Province were particularly helped by the release of many essential commodities necessary for their operation.

Korea's largest textile factory, formerly one of Kanebo's many holdings and now known as the Korean Industrial Corp. Factory No. 1, yesterday had its first official day of production since the Japanese surrender, a feat which brought to light a number of interesting solutions in the corporation's labor relations field by its American-educated Korean president, Mr. Howard Kim.

The most sought after counterfeiting ring in Korea was smashed by the apprehension of four of its members on the 16th and 17th of March in Seoul, according to Mr. CHANG Tak Sang, Korean Provincial Chief of Police.

The names of the captured men are: KIM Shik Kill, KIM Je Kii, KIM Pyong Yi, and CHE In Chip. A lithographic machine, a large quantity of printing ink and 280,000 yen were found in their possession. The four offenders confessed and implicated two other members of the group who are expected to be apprehended shortly, said Mr. LOW Tok Sull, Korean Provincial Chief of the Detective Branch. About 1,100,000 yen of this counterfeit money has already been issued and every detective will do his utmost in tracking down the money, Mr. LOW added.

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Item 7. "TRAFFIC TO MOVE ON RIGHT SIDE BEGINNING APRIL 1ST"

Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Korea, has announced that an Ordinance will be issued shortly, effective April 1, directing that traffic will proceed on the right side of streets and roads. The Commanding General, XXIV Corps, will issue identical instructions to control military traffic.

In abolishing the Japanese custom of driving on the left side of the road, the old Korean custom of vehicular traffic travelling on the right will be reestablished.

"With the coming change of traffic to the right side of streets and roads in Korea scheduled for April 1, it is time that the People of Korea reconsider the problem of pedestrian safety", declared Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Korea, in a statement to the Korean People.

Wherever possible, pedestrians should always walk on sidewalks, but when it is necessary to walk in the streets or roads, people should always walk facing traffic. With vehicular traffic proceeding on the right side of a street or road, this means that pedestrians will walk on the left side of a street or road. By facing traffic, pedestrians assure themselves of seeing any danger before it is too late, and vehicle drivers are enabled to better judge the actions of pedestrians.

Remember: Walk facing traffic. Obey the traffic signals of policemen. Where there are mechanical traffic signals, cross on intersection when the light you are facing is green. In the absence of policemen or mechanical traffic signals, cross an intersection with traffic. Cross streets or roads at intersections rather than in the middle of a block. Do not dash out from behind parked vehicles. Stop, look, and listen before you cross any street or road.

Item 8. "EDUCATION MUST BE FREE OF POLITICS, BUREAU OF EDUCATION WARNS"

The following is part of a speech delivered on the 19th of March over JODK, the Seoul Central Broadcasting Station, by Major Earl N. Lockard, Military Director of the Bureau of Education, concerning freedom and democracy in schools.

"There has been, since the Japanese surrender, a misunderstanding of freedom and democracy. Some students believe that democracy means that they have the right to govern the school, that is, to choose the teachers and principals and to decide what is taught and how; and they have organized for that purpose. Sometimes it is the teachers who believe that they have the right to govern the school. Of course neither freedom or democracy means such things. No person completely governs himself. We are all subject to the government of the society of which we are part. Military Government has been careful to consult Korean desires concerning that education. Korean participation in the preparation of educational plans will increase. However, Military Government appoints the principals and teachers of schools and decides the curriculum, acting through the Bureau of Education and the provincial education offices. Does this mean students and teachers have no freedom or means of expression? It does not. Within the limits set by proper authority any action may be taken, and initiative is encouraged. Students and teachers as citizens, are privileged to protest in an orderly manner the limits set by proper authority. As citizens, both are free to express their views on politics and to join political parties, but not in the schools."

(ConT'd on Page 7.)

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Item 9. "ALL DOCTORS MUST REGISTER BY JUNE 15th."

All physicians, limited doctors,and herb doctors must register with the Medical Services Section, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, Seoul, Korea through their Provincial public health officer.

Registration will begin April 1,1946 and end June 15,1946.

The Korean Board of Medical Licensure and Registration has ruled that all regular physicians previously licensed in Korea and all limited and herb doctors licensed in Korea before 15 August 1945 will be issued a new license.

In order to register, physicians, limited doctors and Practioners must submit the following to their provincial Health officer:

1. Written application
2. Personal history (including education & experience)
3. Official family record
4. License previously issued or certified copy.
5. Medical School diploma or certified copy
6. Two Photographs.
7. Fee of fifty Yen.

All physicians, limited doctors and herb doctors practicing after June 15 1946 without having registered will be suubject to prosecution. Licenses previously issued to such persons shall be declared invalid.

Item 10. "FORMER JAPANESE LANDS TO BE MANAGED BY THE NEW KOREA COMPANY"

The New Korea Company, a Military Government Agency, is charged with management responsibility of all orchard and farm lands formerly the property of Japanese Nationals and not under the control of any other tactical or Military Government Agency.

This management is effected through Branch and sub-branch offices of the New Korea Company. These New Korea representatives have authority to set up the necessary offices and to approve applications for land and sign leases with selected Korean farmers who will operate farms and orchards for the coming crop season.

Recomendations for orchard and farm managers submitted by Gun and Provincial committees will be considered by authorized New Korea Co. representatives in selection of competent and efficient tenants or managers. Final authority for designation of tenants or managers rests with the New Korea Company field representatives.

Item 11. "FORMER PROVINCIAL COUNCILS TO BE DISOLVED."

All Provincial Councils and councils of lower levels of government including city, town, and village councils and school councils of counties and islands, which were in existence in Korea south of 38 degrees North Latitude on or before 15 August,1945 are hereby disolved, Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor, announced.

General Lerch further directed that the Provincial Military Governors will cause funds, records and property of such councils within their respective juriedictions to be taken into custody and control by designated Military Government or civilian personnel, and maintained and safeguarded as property of the Military Government.

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Item 12/ "KIM CHUM GI(GRANDFATHER KIM)SAYS"

There is more to our Korea than politics. People must be fed and clothed, and children must be educated. Sick people must be cured, streets and roads must be repaired , and filthy areas cleaned. Factories must be reopened so that some people have work and that all the people may benefit from their products.

Sitting about discussing politics while these problems exist for everyone to see does not help the Korean people.

Item 13. "EARLY SPRING PLOWING"

The shortage of draft animals and shortage of feed for these animals makes it necessary to start plowing now if all plowing is to be completed in time for planting the crops.

Sufficient farm power for planting is critical and cannot possibly be completely solved. It can only be alleviated by spreading the period of plowing over as long a period of time as season will permit.

Since we cannot prolong the plowing season indefinetely beyond the normal planting season, we must start plowing early to lengthen the plowing time.

Farmers should carefully plan their spring plowing considering the draft animal shortage and feed shortage by starting to plow early, utilize slack days and plan to spread the plowing season as much as possible to help overcome the spring rush season.

Item 14. "INCREASE THE DOUBLE CROPPING AREA"

As of olden times grain production is still the most important part of Korea's agriculture. The grain farmer truly feeds the nation. Now as we face a national food shortage in the coming year, every farmer should recognize the special opportunity to produce more grain at a profit to himself and at the same time decide to nobly serve his country by exerting every effort to increase production and do his part in helping to feed the people.

It is a regretable fact that the acreage sown to wheat and barley last autumn was thirty per cent below normal. Therefore, this spring we should sow more than the usual area to spring barley. Also much well drained sandy loam paddy land has remained unplanted and without any crop up to the time of transplanting the rice. Much of this unplanted land should be sown to spring barley. "Golden Mellon" and "suwon # 11" are two early developing varieties suitable for spring sowing. The seed to be sown should be of a spring variety.

Spring barley should be sown as early as possible, beginning about March 20 and completed before April 10 in order to produce a good crop that can be harvested before rice transplanting time. The writer, has successfully grown spring barley in paddy fields and followed it by rice in South Pyengan Province so it certainly can be done in Southern Korea.

As all farmers well know, it is a good policy to reserve sufficient food for the spring months just preceding barley harvest. Getting over this critical period, "The barley mountain" is the concern of every farmer. Potatoes, early vegetables and peas are especially suitable crops for getting over the period of greatest food shortage because..(Cont'd

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Item 14. (Cont'd from Page 8)

if planted early they produce much food before barley can be harvested.

Dwarf garden peas of the sixty day variety have proven to be one of the best crops to help get over the difficult sprin period of food shortage. They can be grown in well drained rice paddy fields or on other land. Land for cotton which was plowed in the autumn or early spring can be sown to dwarf peas very early in the furrows between the rows. Cotton may then be sown on the ridges at the usual time and a full crop of both peas and cotton produced on the land instead of the usual practice of cotton only. Peas then would provide food for passing the critical period without using additional land for their growth.

Tall varieties may also be used between rows of cotton if the vines are pushed down into the furrow so they will not damage the cotton. However, small the quantity of seed available, plant all you can get and learn a new aid to "Getting over the barley mountain." Contact your nearest agriculture office for information as to where to obtain the seed.

(Note: This is a literal translation of the Korean New Item)

Item 15. "VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION"

Farmers are aware of how insufficient Korea is in vegetable seed production. Korea must solve this problem by growing its own seeds. IMports cannot be depended upon and should imports be available they can be secured only at the detriment of Korean economy. To pay for imports we must export Korean wealth.

There exists in Korea at this time an unlimited opportunity for industrious farmers in the unexploited, non-competetive field of seed production. Those growing seed will make invaluable contribution to the building of a sound economy for thier nation and help produce food for their fellow men. They can in this way help their brother, help their nation and at the same time make handsome profits for themselves. Plants allowed to mature into seed will bring several times the profit of plants harvested for other purpose.

The successful growing of seed requires some knowledge of the business, but it is by no means too difficult for the Korean farmers.

Here are a few important points to observe and follow: secure the best seeds available for planting. Plant them on soil suited to the particular crop. Vegetables will generally grow best on rich well drained soils. Avoid soils which are too heavily infested with weeds. Do not plant different varieties known to cross pollinateing in adjoining plots.

Commercial fertilizers are well adapted to growing of seed. A complete fertilizer is best, however, it should be low in nitrogen and high in phosphate.

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Excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers may be harmful to vegetables planted for seed purpose by delaying maturity, causing blooms to appear over a longer period of time, increasing the possibilities of inadequate pollination, small infertile undeveloped seeds and prolong seed maturity making it difficult to collect.

In the absence of a complete fertilizer, phosphoric acid should be used whenever available. It can also be used in addition to low grade complete fertiltzer. Its use will produce strong hardy disease resistant plants. It will increase foundity, hasten maturity, thereby assuring pclination resulting in plump, fertile well developed seeds--seeds that will mature together facilitating harvesting.

Barnyard manure is an excellent fertilizer. It not only contains the three important plant food elements of nitrogen, phosphate and potash, but also contains the various other minerals necessary to normal plant growth. Furthermore, it increases the soil's moisture holding capacity and promotes proper tilth of soil.

Night-soil is high in nitrogen and if used excessively may result in poor seed production. In the absence of other fertilizer it should be used sparingly.

During the course of growing vegetables for seeds farmers may often be tempted to use the biggest and prettiest plants for eating or for sale. This, as we all know, is the worse thing that could be done. It is often necessary to thin out the plants for vegetables will produce better seed when they are not too thickly grown. However, when it is necessary to remove some of the plants, always remove the smallest. The largest most vigorous, most prolific plants, by all means, are to be saved for seeds.

The seed association is cooperating with the Bureau of Agriculture in an Increased Seed Production Program and is anxious to sign contracts with interested farmers for all the seed they can grow, advise them on securing seed at present, and give them helpful information. Farmers are urged to contact their local agricultural officers for any agricultural information they desire.

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Item 16. "KOREAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION MAKES TRUCKING AID AVAILABLE TO FARMER"

Editor's Note: Deer farmers: Your Korean agricultural association has sent the following letter to all Provincial Governors, marked for the attention of the presidents of the Agricultural Association office in your province. We know that this trucking aid can be of great help to you, transportation facilities being as scarce as they are, so- please read this letter very carefully so that you can make early plans to benefit by this help.

"KOREAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION"
SEOUL, KOREA

20 March 1946

Subject: Available Trucking Service

To : Province Governors

Attn : Presidents, Provincial Korean Agricultural Associations.

1. The National K.A.A. is dispatching seeds, chemicals, machinery, and other farm items to all Provinces by means of 2½ ton, 6x6, Military trucks.

2. In many cases there is no planned return load.

3. It is the desire of K.A.A. to make available to you, these empty trucks , whenever possible. The drivers have instructions to check in with you when return, or, en route trucking space is available.

4. It will be noted that this courtesy is extended to you for return and en route service only, and not for additional work in Provinces.

5. Cooperation is requested in servicing these vehicles while in your Province.

6. If requests for en route trucking is sent to this office, we will endevor to cooperate.

James P. Jennings
Major A.C.
President

Item 17. "PAGE FOUR"

(EDITOR'S NOTE)

Deer Readers: Language, History, and other educational matter on this 4th page are now being printed to read from "left to right", and in "text book" fashion.

All Korean schools are now teaching their subjects in this way. Therefore, the Bureau of Education has asked us to help you by putting our 4th page in this manner also.

Cut out the Language and History lessons each week and you will soon have complete text books, exact reproductions of these issued to our schools by the Bureau of Education.

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Item 18. "HANGUL"

(Editor's Note : This is Korean language lesson No.4 of a new series developed and authorized for teaching of Primary School students by the Bureau of Education.)

Item 19. "KOREAN HISTORY, LESSON NO. 4"

(Edited by the Bureau of Education)

I. Ancient Korea (continued)

Migration of the Nation

Many of our forefathers who lived in Puju migtated southward. Some of them settled in the north of the Amnok river and formed a state "Paikche". With "Sila" which had been built by earlier settlers towards the southernmost end of the peninsula, these three states or countries, were called "Samkuk". At first they were quite small, but they gradually grew to greatness.

Kokuryu

Kokuryu was divided into five directional parts; East, West, North, South, and Kokuryu Proper, which was the center region. At first, the eastern part enjoyed Hegemony, by soon Kokuryu proper enjoyed superiority.

Its first king was tongmyungsungwang, otherwise known as Chumong. He was the son of King Haimoso of Puyu and his queen Yuwha. His mother had moved to East Puyu and so he was brought up at the court of King Kinioe. He was very bright from early childhood and was good at sports, especially archery. Later in life he had made jealous enemies who wanted to kill him and so he fled with his faithful followers and settled down at cholpon, Puyu - there he founded Kokuryu - thus, Chumong became the first king of Kokuryu in the 2297th year of the founding of our nation. He annexed Pulyu, Kanin, Kaima, Okcho, and others one by one.

The 5 divisions of Kokuyu were :

Eastern - Soonnopu
Western - Soropu
Southern - Kwannopu
Northern - Chulnopu
Center - Kerupu

Paikche Paikche was founded by the decendent of Puyu. King Oncho was the third son of King Tongmyungsungwang of Kokuryu. When his father died, not liking to continue living in the court of his brother, he moved southward with his mother and some of his faithful followers like Susoro, Ukan, Maye, and others. He settled down at Anamulsung on the river Hamkang. (2316) This was Paikche. In the following 300 years Paikche conquered most of Mahan and fought many battles with Mokel which country they pushed back farther north. After many fierce battles, Paikche won part of Naknang, then controlled by the Chinese - The five divisions of Paikche were :

1. Choongkoseasung
2. Tongdukeneung
3. Namkuchiheeung
4. Sutoruneung
5. Pukiooongchineung

Shinla Sarokuk was one of the twelve countries of Chinhan - It had no king - The chiefs of the villages met together and ruled the country - A man named Hyukkuse who was brought up by the Chieftan of Kohuchon, and who had a good reputation was made king (2277). This was a small country at first, but it had fertile fields. It produced good silk and demp cloth- The Kings encouraged Agriculture and so it flourished-

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The six villages of Shinlo were :
1. Alchun Yangsonchon
2. Tolson Kohuchon
3. Kuksan Chinchichon
4. Muesan Taisuchon
5. Kimsan Karichon
6. Myungwhulsan Koyachon

Karap There were many clans on the river Naktongkang. Of them, Karap was the largest. Its first king was called Kim Soorowang- After 490 years of rule, by his line, Karap was annexed by Shilma.

The Growth of Kokurgu

One hundred years after its founding, Kokuryu conquered almost all of its neighboring villages. And for the following 700 years it fought many battles with the Chinese. In winning back Naknantaikang, they succeeded in driving out the chinse.

Kwangkaitotaiwang and Changsoowang

The 19th king Kwangkaitotaiwang was a great and wise man. He fought against Paikche and won over 50 villages. Also he drove back the Japanese who had invaded Shilna- Thus, Shila and Paikche were grateful, and respected Kokuryu. This king also expelled the Japanese who had invaded taipangkun. He put an end to a revol in Eastern Puyu, and fighting with Kelan and Yun in the north, won a great victory. Thus, his country was feared by others becaus of its power. Later, his son Changsoowang changed his capital to Pingyang. He waged war against Paikche and occupied its capital at Wemeung. He fought against allied armies of Shilna and Paikche and won a great victory. Paikche hated Kokuryu very much. In the meantime, there appeared a great king in Shinla. It was the 24th king, called Chinbung - Much of the territory of Kokuryu, as far as the northernmost side of the Yankang river was occupied by this king's rule.

War with Su

Kokuryu wanted to gain in the west what he had lost in the south. Many great battles were therefore fought with Su and at last Kokuryu defeated Su.

War with Tang

For many years after the fall of Su, China had been in disorde Yi Semin, the founder of the Tang Dynasty had put china in order finally. Tang wanted to revenge Su's defeat, and so with several thousand soldiers, Yi Semin marched to the border of Kokuryu. The famous general Yunkaisomcon, of Kokoryu, stopped them at the plains of Yotong- They fought for several months on these plains and in the city Ansieung, they fought 60 days. Kokuryu gained the field and soon won.

These victories over Su and Tang were glorious ones for our Nation since they were decisive over such large strength-

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COMIC STRIP

"THE MISCHIEVOUS BEAR TWINS"
(By Mr. Oh Choo Whan)

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NONG MIN JU BO 농 민 주 보 FARMERS' WEEKLY

농민주보

이주보는 군정청공보과에서 발행하야 조선농민에게보내는 농민신문이다

사설

「우물에 물이 필요한것과같이 인간은 언론의 자유가 필요한것이다」이 말을한 사람은 여러 세기전에 생존하였던 사람이다 그러나그의 말은 오히려 금일에도 적합한 말이다 전제(專制)와 학정이 인간을 다시금 무지와 맹종의 노예로 만들렷든 시대에 있어서는 더욱히이말을깊이생각하고 또 그것이 무엇인지를 깨달아야 한다

사람이 언론의 자유를 잃어버리고 불같은 열성이 가슴속에서 꺼이고 발표할 길이 없이되는 것은 맛치 대하를 돌연히 제방으로 가로막는것과흡사한일이다 그때 물은 흘으기를 멈추고 침체하게되는것이다 이와 마찬가지로 가로마킨 사상의 흘음도 생명이 없이지고 진부한 것이되고 마는것이다

사람의 사상은 맛치 우물과 같이 항상 길어내고 생각과 노력으로서 언론에 힘을 넣어주어야 한다 그리고 이 우물의물이 조흔 것이라면우리의 생명을 길러줄 것이요 그러치 못하고 물이 나뿌거나또는 독이 있는 것이라면 이물을 마시는 모든 사람을 병들게 할것이다

조흔 우물의 가치가 그물의 순결에있는것과 같이 언론자유의 미적은 진리를 성취시킴에 있다 이를 보호하고 이 자유를 헛되히 쓰지말라 자기자신뿐만 아니라 이웃에게 까지 이를 인식시키도록하라

언론의 자유는이를 적당히 사용 함서 무지와 완미迷의 사슬을 [illegible]히 버서 날수가 거나와 만일 이용할 때에는 국생명과 자유에 위험을 가져오게 이다

언론의 자유는 실적이오 동시에 궤적이다 다만 만이 영원히 수 있는것이다 으로 진리만이 적 민주주의국 올수 있는 근석이 될수 있이다

논아보 십시오

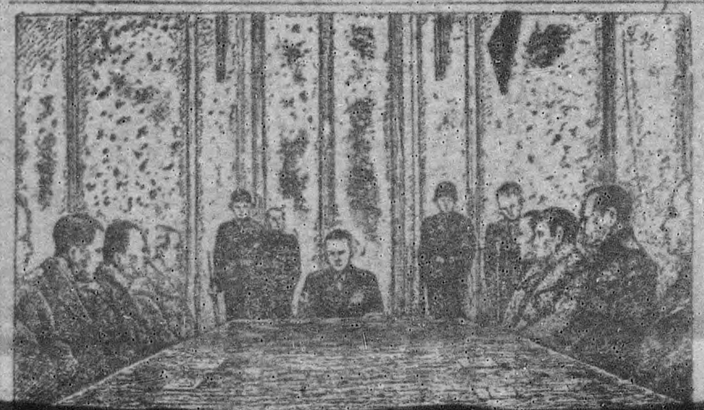
조선문명의 약속을 이 회의에 기대

제二차미소공동위원회개막

조선림시정부수립을 원조하기위하여성립된 미소공동위원회의 가지난三월一十일 오후 한시 서울 덕수궁에서 개최되었다 하-지중장은 이회의 개회식석상에서 간단한개회사를 말하였는데 그개회사 중에 「양국의 공동협력이 이회의에 상정된 정치 경제 행정에 관한 모든 조선문제를 우의적으로 공정하게 해결할수 있으리라고 희망하며 확신한다」고말하였다 이에대한 답사로서 소련대표 스티코프 중장은 「나는우리 공동위원회가 상호리해와 친선관계하에 진행될것과 또한 우리가 조선에관한」 모스코-「三상회의에서 반영된 자기정부의 의사를 진심으로 효과있게 실행할것을 믿는다」고 말하였다 다음에 「하-지」중장과 「스티코프」중장의 개회사의 요지를 간단히 소개하려한다

하-지중장의 개회사 요지

오늘은 조선 력사상 중대한 날입니다 이날이야말로 전조선민족 조선국가의 장래를위하여 큰히망을가지고 기다려오든 그날이요 또 조선 력사상 새기원의 출발일로 장래에도 경축할 그날이올시다 전세계와 조선인의 안목이 이자리에서되는 우리의 심의를 지켜보고있읍니다 세계의 二대 강국이 압박과 학정을 타파하고이



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스티코프 중장의 개회사요지

미소공동위원회의 파업은 조선 인민들이 국내의 부흥과 민족민주주의화 실천사업을 능히 실행할 그런 민주주의적 조선임시정부를 창건함에 원조할것입니다 미래 민주주의적 조선임시정부는 모스코-三상회의의 결정을 지지하는 각 민주주의적 정당과 사회단체를 망라한 대중단결의 토대우에서 창설 되어야 할것입니다 다만 이러한 정부랴야만 조선의 경제, 정치, 각부문에 잠복되어있는 과거 일본통치의 잔재물을 영々히 숙청할 능력을 가질것이다 국내반동분자들과 반민주주의적 정당들과 결정적 투쟁을 할수있는 것이며 인민경제 회복과 조선인민들에게 정치적 자유와 근동의 평화건설을 위한 투쟁에서 적당한 대책을 취할수있게 될것입니다

일인의 농장경영권 신한공사에 일임

농구국 발표에 의하면 전 일본인의 소유이었는 파수원과 급농장전부에 대한 경영책임은 다만 군정청의 대행기관인 신한공사에만 소속되어있다한다 그럼으로 이 경영권의 소유는 신한공사의 각지점 급농사산무소에도 공동될것은 물론이다 신한공사의 대표자는 그 파수원과 농장에 대한 대치(貸借) 계약서에 조인할 권리를 갖이고있다 이 파수원과 농장을 경영하기 원하는자는 도달하는 농회의 추천사를 필요로하는데 그 추천에 대한 결정은 제一차로 신한공사대표 가이를 검토 선정한후 최후의 임명은 각지부장이 결정하게 되어있다한다

세계는 기근에 직면 구제책에 노력

후-버씨 연설

전 미국대통령 「후-버」씨는 「세계를 통하야 수억만 인구가 기근상태에 직면하고있다」고 연설하였다한다 씨는 파리-기자회담에서 「세계를 통하야 五억만 인구가 식량 부족을 호소하고 있는 현장임으로 추수기 전에 위기에 빠질것이라」고 말하였다 한다 씨의말에 비추워 생각할때 전 조선국민이 식량보존에 노력하는 동시에 농작물을 최대량으로 생산하기에 진력하며 조곰도 허비 하지말것이다 파리로 이행하기전에 씨는 「기근상태에 있는 사람전부를 구제 하기에는 일이 시기가 늦었지만은 한 사람도 희생을 안 시키라는 것이 우리의 목적이다」라고 말하였다 한다 그리고 또 씨는 세계적으로 식량보존에 협조하고 있는 미국민에게 대하여 「이목적에 성공한다 하드라도 늘어가는 수백만인구에 대하야 식량이 부족하다」고 언명하였다한다 전 「윤리」「구제단장」「리하만」씨는 동 단장을 사업할때 이 대전이 끝난후에 미국에 되처오는 식량위기를 부근지지며 만일 세계 각국을 통한 수억만인구에게 적당히 식량을 공급치 못하게된다면 장래 또 전쟁의 위험성이 있다고 말하였다한다

아트라틱

최근에 은퇴한 전 「인라」「구제단 총재」「리하만」씨는 미국이 다시 전시 직량방식을 세울것과 주류체조용의 곡류를 적극적으로 감소 할것을 주장하였다한다 씨는 이러한 수년은 기아에 직면하고있는 여러나라를 구원하기위하여 필요한것이라고 역설하였다 한다

가나다

「가나다」수상은 현재세계각국이 식량부족에 직면하고있는 사실을 지적하여 최근 량곡을 보존하기 위한 아홉가지 계획을 발표하는동시에 농민들에게 최대한도의 증산과 조맥「小麥」의 소비를 극력으로 절약하라고 역설하였다한다

중경

국민군은 현재 봉천에서 사평가(四平街)로 진격하고 있는데 사평가는 이미 二만의 공산군에 포위 되어있음으로 앞으로 큰 충돌이 예상된다 한다

북경

북경 모신문 보도에 의하면 중화민국 변경 의원에서는 북지와 동북지 지대의 안정을도모하기 위하여 수도(首都)를 남경으로부터 북경에 이전할안을 정부 최고위원에 제출고저 이미 서명하였다 한다

마이아미

//조스쏜// 싸는 쿠바 도 지나거류민二만五천명을 대표하여 오는 五월 남경에서 개최될 국민회의에 참석하기 위하여 하바나를 출발하여 남경으로 가는 도중에 마이아미에 도착하였다한다 씨의 남학에의 하면 그의 중요한사명은 큐바도 재주저 나인에 대한 경제적 원조를 요구하는데있다고한다

【二면에게속】

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축우로력부족 춘경사작을속히

현재 우리농가에는 사료난과 축우난이 매우 심각하다 있지하여야 금춘춘경에지장이없도록 할수있을가 그는많은 소로던기간에이를 끝내는대신에 소수의 소로비교적장기간에이를끝내는 수밖에별도리가 없다그러라면논밭갈기를 전보다 좀일직시작하여야만한다그런데 그시기는 벌서다치왔다 지금부터 이를시작하여야만 작물의파종시기에바쁨을 덜을수있다 만일것는다면 작물의 파종시기가늦어지게된다 여러분은때를잃지말라 금년의중 산갈심은 되어있는지 모든일은 일주부터시작하는것이 성공의길이다

◇식량난극복 대용식증산◇

과령서 재배법 (二)

감자를 종자로 베이는법

이상 말한것과같이 감자가 처음 자라나기 시작하여 새 뿌리가 생겨서 뿌리로 영양을 취하여 자라나기 까지는 근본 종자에 부러있는 영양이 절대로 필요하다 그런고로 감자를 너무 적게 베여 심어서는 않이된다 그리고 튼튼한 한눈이 부른 조각이면 만족하다 그리하여 그눈의 수대로 쪼갈수 있는것이다 대개로 말하면 감자한알이 닭알만 하다면 종자 네개쯤으로 베이면 조라고 할것이다 하여간 적은 종자를 심으면 수확양이 적은것도 사실이다

◇땅을택할것

감자 심는땅은 배수(排水)가잘되는 사질양토가 이상적인데 비옥한땅이면 더욱조라 그리고 땅에서 생기는 병을 예방하기 위하여서는 연작(連作)을 피하여야 한다 할수있으면 二년을 지나는것이 조라

◇비료

감자는 속히 자라고 빨리 결실하는것이다 비료를 만히 요구하는데 특별히 질색은 퇴비와 인분료를 주면 더욱조라 그리고 속효비료(速効肥料)인 금비를 주면 그효과가 더욱조라 감자는 뿌리가 여름 작물인고로 비료는 감자나무 잣가히 주어야 하는것을 이저서는 않이된다 감자에 준 비료는 다 소모가 되지 않이함으로 다음에 심으는 작물에 유익이 된다

◇심으는법

감자는 서늘한 일기에 심으는 것이제일 좃라 그리고 감자는 더운 일기가 닥치기 전에 완전히 결실하도록 하여야 한다 조선 형편으로 말하면은 남조선에는 평원지대면 「三월二十일—三十일」 고원지대면 「四월一일—十일」에심으는 것이 제일 적합하다고 할수있다 심으는 거리로 말하면 이랑사이를 二척으로 하고 주간(株間)을 一척으로 하는것이 좃라 조선 농부들은 감자를 너무 잣가히 심으는 형편이 있다 이것은 감자알이적어지는 것이다 옥토는 척박한 땅보다 더 잘 자라게 할수있으나 우에서말한 거리가 조선토질에 가장 적당하다는 것이 확실하다 종자를 붓는 깊하는 땅에 종유와 숨도에 따라 갓지 않이하다 만일 땅이 건조한 곳이면 깊히 심어습기를 밧게하고 땅이 습하면 얏게 심어야 한다 평균으로 말하면 三四촌을 원호면 제일로 좃라

◇수 확

종자감자로 쓰려고하면 심은지 九十일이나걸녀야 한다 감자를 거두고 바로 심으려고 하면 六월 중순에는 캐여야한다 이러케 하려면 감자를 완전히 익히기가 어렵다 그럼으로 이러한 감자는 종자로는 적당치 못하고 식용으로 사용할수 밖게없다 그런데 七월까지 완전히 기다릴수가 충분히 결실할수 있는 캐어서 태면 않히된다 덜 해쪼인 감자는 변하는 것이다

◇저 장

감자 저장은

식량난극복 이모작을

우리는 현금 식량사정으로보아 방임할수 없는 형편이며 작년 가을에 심은 맥루의 면적을 말할지라도예년에 비하여 三할이 감소되었다니 한심한 일이다 그런므로배수가 잘되는 사질도인 논에 봄보리 마령서 소체같은 것을노력이 있는대로 많이심어증산하도록 노력할것이다 봄보리의 종류로 말하면 골텐메롱 수원十一호등의 종생종【終生種】이 적당하다 특히 주의 할것은 가을보리종자를 심으지 않을것을 주의할것이다 그리고파종 해빙과 동시 송함이 좋은 월하순까지 남에는 파종을것이다 안남도에서 보리를 심어 월하순에 벼을 시험한일 논 남선에서 볼 심앗다가 을수 있는것 하니 종자가 많이 심는것 러니 우리농 아는 보리고 이걸 식량을 지아니하면 이다 보리고

미군 도락크 리용을희망

조선농회담

조선농회발표에 의하면 농민 여러분이 미군의 화물 자동차를 리용 할수있다 한다 이 리용을 위한 자시는 조선 농회에서 벌서 각도농회장을 통하여 각도 도지사 에게 통고문을 발송 하였다한다 이것을 리용 할때의 주의는 다음과 갓다 조선농회에서는 각도에 종자 화학품, 각도에 갈때에는 짐기계류·기타 농사에 을 실고가나 도라올 판한 필요물품을 발 때에는 대개 빈차로 송하기 위하여 미 도라오게 된다 그럼 군인의 화물 자동차 으로 조선농회 에서 [illegible] 리용 하고있는데는 여러분의 편리를 위하여 이 비용할수있다는 그런데 이 리용할수있는 만 이 활물차도에서 짐을 서울로 도라 발시 또는 도 정지 시 수가있다 도 한하고 마을 른일을 위하 지리 리용할

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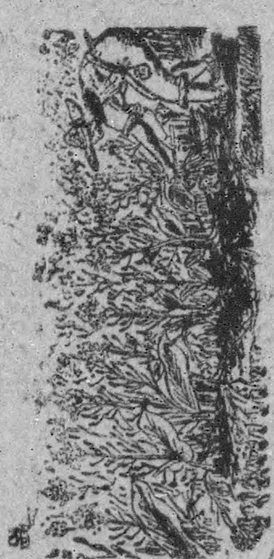
국채보상단체 이다상이진행하자

야채종자는심을 준비에노력하자



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군정청 보도관

허위발표를 경고 검찰소장

군정장관 러-취소장은 금번 각 언사 집필자출 중에 농업에 종사케하여 총판을 배부자들에게 『한 통 농업에 종사케하여 넘과 질서를 파란하는 허위발표를 근신하라』고경고하였다한다 이러한 거조발표는 작년 九월七일 『배어런』사령관이 한 『보고 제二호에 적절한 위반되는것이라 한다

중국파무역 방책검토중

상무국 발표에의하면 현재 중국과 무역방책에대하여 무역계획을세웠다한다 그리고 터욱 근래 서해안항는 우리나라의 경제상에 구도시인 군산에만하물만 불리한점이 현존하도내에 서 추산물을 중국에 수출하는대신에 중국으로부터 석연등의 생활필수품을 수입함으로써 중국과의 무역관계가 성립되리라고한다 금번 이계획은 군산에 조선내의 생산력 발전을 한층더 촉진시키어 줄것이라한다

전재민을 농업에 전환

성출시 사회과 발표에 의하면 전재민을 농업노동에 전환시키기 위하여 『조선전농련 협회구제안』 대책을 세웠다한다 현재 군정당국에서 군정장관 러-취소장은 금번 새로 조직된 『조선경제위원회』 발표에의하면 현재 조선내에서 긴급히 필요한 물품의원조와 기타 물자를 미국과 그외 나라로부터 수입을 하기 위하여 『조선경제재건』에 이바지하고저 하는 방침이라한다

일본식량 수입중가

군정장관대리 『시-쓰』 대장(소장)의 발표에 의하면 국정을위하여 일본으로부터 수입하여오는식량의 감량의증가와 아울러 무역 으로부터 부산에 운반되와가튼 분량이 각도청과 열반도에상에게 얼마간 감소하여야한다 가령 여름 과거 일년의 시대의 개인에게는 판매를 허한 차압할것이라한다

징검수가 모기바다

금 년 구월일부터 실시되는 정소 하면 미군정청 시장원이 운동주간에 우리는 통하 여야 할것이다

파동안전에 주의 차마우측통행실시

四월一일부터

(馬車)파동이 우측통행으로 변경하는데 따라서 일반보행자는 차마를 조심하여야 할것이다 서울 보행자의 안전을 위하여 경찰관의 명예를위하야 이 보고서 보행자는 차마를 주의하여 보행하여야 할것이다 특히 차마의 우측통행 제도가 실시되는 四월一일부터 二주간은 보행자의 주의가 필요하다 경찰관은 이 기간 보행자에 대하여 주의를 환기하기 위하여 보행자 수십명을 동원하여 서울 시내 각 요소에 배치하여 보행자의 주의를 환기하기로 하였다 이 기간에 보행자가 차마에 충돌되는 사고가 있으면 보행자에게 과실이 있을지라도 차마가 도로 우측을 통행하는 것이 원칙이므로 차마의 과실로 인정하여 차마의 소유자 또는 운전자를 처벌하기로 되었다 이번 실시하는 우측통행 제도는 조선이 해방된 후 처음 실시하는 것이므로 보행자는 물론 차마의 운전자도 충분히 주의하여 사고가 없도록 하여야 할것이다

학원에 민주주의

775 015

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주의 [illegible]

하원에서의 미주의

자유당의 당선

이상한 이야기

한글 강좌 (4)

(받 침)

받침은 한글人자에서 맨나중으로 나는 소리를 적으려고 할때에 씁니다 이를테면 책 손 발 발 숫 밖 앞닭 낚 따위들과 같습니다

받침으로 쓰는 글人자들을 차례대로적으면 다음과 같습니다

ㄱ ㄴ ㄷ ㄹ ㅁ
ㅂ ㅅ ㅇ ㅈ ㅊ
ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ

위의 열넷은 홀으로 쓰히고

ㄲ ㅆ ㄳ ㄵ ㄶ ㄺ ㄻ ㄼ
ㄽ ㄾ ㄿ ㅀ ㅄ

위의 열셋은 겹으로 쓰합니다

이제 위에 든 받침을 하나씩 적어 설명하겠습니다

ㄱ 받침

『책 먹 독 학교 국내 맥마리의양』

따위에서 점을 붙인 자들은 다 ㄱ 받침을 한 글人자 돌입니다 그러나 실제로 소리를 내실때에는 몇가지 점을 주의하셔야 합니다 이를테면 『책을』『책이』와같이 『책』하고 물건의 이름을나타내는 말의 밑에 『을』『이』 따위의 토가 붙어서 말이 되는 경우에 책을 본다라고 씨어 있다고 책 을 하고 따로따로소리를 내는 것이 아니라 『체글』하고 소리를 냅니다 마찬가지로 『먹을』을 『머글』하고소리를 내며 『독이』를 『도기』로 소리를내게 됩니다 이렇게소리를 내어야만자연스러운말이 됩니다

편집실보도

여러분 읽어서아시는 바와같이 제十二호부터 이四면글은 전부 왼편으로부터 바른편으로 읽게되었읍니다 이방식은 국민학교 교과서편즙 방침에 의한것입니다 현재 각국민학교에서는 다 이러케쓰는 방식으로 글을배우고 있음으로 학무국에서도 이방식이 여러분의 도움이되리라고기대하고있읍니다

어린이를바르게지도하는법

박 봉 애 (5)

어린이는왼쪽을 보라고하면 발은편을 보고 억지로 식히지않고 자연 그곳을 바라보게 하면 보지 말라고 해도 보는 것입니다 이것은 어린이의 심리를 잘 이해하면 어려울것이 없읍니다

무리한 명령을 하지 말것 이러케 해라 저러케 해라 하고 뒷이 놓고 명령치 말고 이런것이 어린이에게무리한 주문이 않일가 하고 각금 반성할필요가 있다 어떤 아버지는 중학교에 단이는 아들이 구두를 사달라고 졸라대었으나 사주지 않고 자기가 신던 헌구두를 주었읍니다 그것을 신고 학교로 갓더니 아해들이 어른신 큰것을 신엇다고 놀려맷읍니다 그아해는 그것이 큰 고통이되여 아버지를 보고 학생구두를사주시요 하고 다시 말을 하니까 엑이놈 너는 훌륭하다 놀니는놈이 있거든 너도 놀려주어라하고 도모지 들어주지 않었읍니다 그랫드니 한달쯤 지낸 어느날 그아들이 상점에서 학생구두를 훔쳐왔읍니다 이사실을 안 아버지는 그때 비로서 눈이띠젓습니다 아무리 완고한 아버지라도 도적찔 까지하고 싶도록 갖고 싶엇다는것을 알었으면 사주었을 것입니다 사건이 발생하기 전까지는 자기의 명령이 아들에게 그러케 견디기 어려웟다는 것을 리해치 못하였읍니다 여기에 불행의 원인이생기게되는 것입니다 그러므로 어린이의 입장에무리치 않은 명령을나리는것이 부모의 명령을 복종하게하는요점입니다

국 사 (四)

(군정청 학무국 편수과 편찬)

(4) 삼국(三國)의 일어남

【민족의 옴김】

부여국에 있든 우리 민족의 한때가 옛 터를 떠나 남으로 나려오다가 압록강 북편에서 고구려를 세우고 남어지 한파는 또 다시 남진하여 한강가에서 백제국을 세

漱王)의 아들로서 그 어머니 유화부인(柳花夫人)이 동부여에 옴겨 가심으로 인하야 동부여 금와왕(金蛙王)(解夫婁의아들)의 궁중에서 나신바 어려서부터 사람이 잘나고 활을 잘 쏘므로 여러 사람들이 미워하야 죽이고저 하매 주몽이 그를 피하야 가까운 여러 사람을 다리고 남으로 다라나더니마침내 졸본부여(卒本扶餘)(압록강북쪽

민족의 한파로서 그 대표인 온조왕(溫祚王)은 본디 고구려 동명성왕의 셋재 아들인데 부왕이 도라가시자 어머니다른 형님 유리왕(琉璃王)의 밑에서 구구하게 부치 살기가 실어서 그 어머님 소서노(召西奴)와 형님 비류를 모시고 오간(烏干) 마려(馬黎)등 여러 사람과 같이 남으로 나려가서 한강人가 하남을이성(河南慰禮

남은 구지하성(久知下城)
서는 도선성(刀先城)
북은 웅진정(熊津城)

【신 라】

진한十二국중에 하나인 사로국(斯盧國)(지금경주)에 임금이 없어 육촌(六村)의 어른들이 모여서 나라 일을 의논하여 다스리더니 마침 고허촌장(高墟村長) 소벌공(蘇伐公) 소벌도리(道利)의 아들 혁거세(혁居世)가 매우 착하다는 말을 듯고 마을 사람들이 공논한 결과 그를 바들어 임금을 삼으니 아가 곳 신라의 처음 임금이었

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일어남

【민족의 옴김】

부여국에 있든 우리 민족의 한때가 옛 터를 떠나 남으로 나려오다가 압록강 북편에서 고구려를 세우고 남어지 한파는 또 다시 남진하여 한강가에서 백제국을 세웠으며 반도에 먼저 들어온 남방 민족 중에서는 신라국이 일어났으니 이를 일커러 삼국이라 한다 삼국이 다 처음에는 조그마한 부락으로 되어 있다가 차차로 커져서 뚜렷한 나라가 되였다.

【고 구 려】

고구려는 본디 동 서 남 북 내(內)의 오부로 나누어 있든바 처음에는 서부사람이 임금노릇 하더니 뒤에 차차로 힘이 없어 지고 그 대신 내부 사람이 주름을 잡게 되었다하니 이는 고구려 초기의 나라안 형편을 말함인듯 하다 고구려의 처음임금은 동명성왕(東明聖王) 주몽(朱蒙 또 는鄒牟)이시니 본디 북부여 해모수왕(解慕

잘나고 활을 잘 쏘므로 여러 사람들이 미워하야 죽이고저 하매 주몽이 그를 피하야 가까운 여러 사람을 다리고 남으로 다라나더니마침내 졸본부여(卒本扶餘)(압록강북쪽 통구(通溝)근처인듯함)에서 고구려나라를 세우니(二二九七)이가 곳 고구려의 처음 임금이라 차차로 이웃에 있는비류(沸流) 행인(荇人) 개마(蓋馬) 옥조(沃沮)것은 여러 나라를 합쳐서큰나라가 되었다

고구려 오부(五部)

동 좌(左)는 순노부(順奴部)
서 우(右)는 소노부(消奴部)
남 전(前)은 관노부(灌奴部)
북 후(後)는 절노부(絕奴部)
내 황(黃)은 계루부(桂婁部)

【백 제】

백제도 또한 부여에서 온 우리

처 살기가 살어서 그 어머님 소서노(召西奴)와 형님 비류를 모시고 오간(烏干) 마려(馬黎)등 여러 사람과 같이 남으로 나려가서 한강人가 하남울이성(河南慰禮城)에 자리를 잡고 새로운 나라를 세웠으니 이가 곳 백제국의 처음 임금이었다(二三一六)백제가 차차로 강성하야 마한의 여러나라를 쳐서 합치고 또 북쪽에 흩어져 사는 토족(土族)으로서 자주 쳐들어와 괴롭게 하는 말갈(靺鞨)과 여러번 싸워서 마침내 그를 멀리 물리치고서쪽으로 한인의 땅인락랑과도 자주 싸워서그의 한쪽을 차지하매 국경이 매우 넓어지고국력이 강하여졌다

백제 오방(五方)

중은 고사성(古沙城)
동은 득안성(得安城)

盧國)(지금정주)에 임금이 없어 육촌(六村)의 어른들이 모여서 나라 일을 의논하여 다스리더니 마침 고허촌장(高墟村長) 소벌공(蘇伐公) 소벌도리(道利)의 아들 혁거세(혁居世)가 매우 착하다는 말을 듯고 마을 사람들이 공논한 결과 그를 바들어 임금을 삼으니 아가 곳 신라의 처음 임금이었다(二二七七) 신라 초려에는 매우 작은 나라이었으나 땅이 걸어서 곡식이 잘되고 뽕나무와 삼이 잘 자라는중에 임금님이 자주 육촌에 도라 다니면서 농사짓고 누에치기를 장려 하였으므로 나라 사람의 살림살이가 매우 넉넉하야지게 되었다 그러고 이웃에 있는 여러 작은 나라를 차차로 합쳐서 신라가 점점 커졌다

신라 육촌

알천양산촌(閼川楊山村)
돌산고허촌(突山高墟村)
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말성많은쌍동이
(십오)

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Item 1. "EDITORIAL"

"THE CASK OF WATER"

Many years ago in a far off land a group of men were carrying a cask of water from the well, where they had filled it, to the mountain top where they were camping to protect themselves from the wild beasts which inhabited the countryside. The cask was very heavy and as they started up the steep slope it became even heavier to carry. As their weariness grew upon them they fell to arguing among themselves at the folly of dragging their burden such a long distance when they might each drink their share of the water and save the long haul up the hill.

But human nature always remains the same and this plan, which all of the men accepted so readily, soon divided them when they came to deciding who should drink first. In a moment they were fighting among themselves for the right to taste the precious water. Suddenly, in their struggling the water cask slipped from their grasp and went rolling down the mountainside until it crashed upon the rocks at the foot of the slope and broke-the clear water leavin only a wet stain upon the sand as it seeped into the ground.

Korea today is that precious cask of water which must be borne on the backs of us all. If we become divided and squabble among ourselves for selfish interests we will lose our hold upon the cruse which benefits us all; if we try only to satisfy our own greed and desires we retard the course which demands all our strength and perseverence to succeed. Seek only your share and the burden will crash to the ground. "A nation divided against itself cannot stand."

Item 2. "GENERAL ARNOLD NAMED CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE U.S.-U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION"

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, former Military Governor of the American Occupation Zone in Southern Korea, has been named Chief of the American Delegation to the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission it was announced today by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, XXIV Army Corps Commander.

Other members of the delegation are Mr. William R. Langdon, Mr. Charles W. Thayer, Col. Rovert V. Booth and Col. Frank H. Britton.

Mr. Thayer has a lengthy record with the Foreign Service also. After graduating from West Point in 1933 he became Attache and Secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow. From 1938 until 1940 he served as Vice Consul in Berlin and Hamburg. After another two years as Secretary to the Embassy in Moscow, 1940-42, he was named as Charge de Affaires to open and establish a United States Legation in Kabul, Afghanistan. In 1940 he was Secretary of the International Joint Secretariat and Advisor to the U.S. Delegation of the

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European Advisory Commission in London. After his entry into active duty with the army that year he became Chief of the Military Mission to Yugoslavia and later Strategic Services Officer for Austria.

Mr. Langdon, a State Department Foreign Service Officer since 1914, is U.S. Consul-General to Korea, a position he previously held in Mukden, Manchuria and Kunming, China. Author of "Viscount Ishii's Diplomatic Commentaries", Langdon has served with the State Department in Japan and Canada in addition to Korea, China and Manchuria.

Colonel Booth, an Artillery Officer, was instructor at the United States Military Academy prior to his appointment in 1943 as Administration Officer of Army Ground Force Headquarters. A year later he joined the Seventh Division as Artillery Executive Officer. After serving with the division in that capacity during the Leyte campaign he became Division Chief of Staff, a position he held during the Seventh's fight on Okinawa. When the Americans entered Korea he became Executive Assistant to the Military Governor.

Colonel Britton, like Colonel Booth, was an instructor at West Point and was later assigned to Army Ground Forces Headquarters. He served with General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area in New Guinea and the Philippines until August 1945 when he was assigned to General Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander.

Item 3. "FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION DELAYED"

The first meeting of the Joint Soviet-American Commission, which was expected to open at Seoul, Korea, on or about March 14, has been postponed for a few days. The delay in opening the meetings at Duk Soo Palace has been necessitated by the illness of the senior member of the Soviet delegation. All preparations of housing and office facilities for the American and Soviet delegations have been completed. It is anticipated that the Commission will go into session immediately upon the arrival of the Soviet group from Northern Korea.

Item 4. "STATEMENT OF AIMS, U.S. DELEGATION ON JOINT AMERICAN - SOVIET COMMISSION IN KOREA; GENERAL HODGE"

On the eve of the convening of the Joint Commission, it is considered appropriate to state the aims of the U.S. Delegation in the Joint Soviet-American Commission and the steps taken thus far by the American Command to prepare for the achievement of these aims.

First and foremost, it has been the object of the American Forces to establish and perpetuate the freedoms of speech, assembly, religion and press in Korea. These freedoms are not mere words to be used to gain political favor. They represent principles on which any genuine democracy must be based and are as old as democracy itself. Furthermore, they are absolute and not relative or subject to exceptions. They apply to all democratic persons, all democratic schools of thought, all democratic parties, no matter how small their following or whether or not their programs may correspond to the ideas of the existing authorities. Thus in South Korea it has been the American policy to permit all democratic groups, whether moderates or extremists, capitalist or communist to establish their own parties, hold their own meetings, broadcast their own speeches, propagate their own ideas and philosophies and publish their own newspapers without censorship, restriction or special privilege.

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These freedoms are basic in the American idea of democracy. They are also what we believe the vast majority of the Korean people want, and it is what the American Delegation of the Joint Commission wants to help the Koreans to attain throughout their entire country.

The purpose of the Joint Commission as stated in the Moscow communique is to assist the formation of a provisional Korean Government and to undertake the preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures to that end. It is also the task of the Joint Commission, with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and of the Korean democratic organizations, to work out measures for assisting the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. The Communique specifies that in preparing their proposals the Commission shall consult with the Korean democratic political parties and social organizations.

It is of course impossible to say at this time the precise manner in which the details will be worked out, since this is a matter to be determined by the Joint Commission and approved by the four great Powers. However, it is the view of the American Delegation that one of the primary requisites for accomplishing the Commission's tasks is the early unification of Korea both economically and politically. Until the economic entity of the country has been restored and the effects of the 38° parallel eliminated in the internal functions of Korea and until all democratic elements of the country have freedom to hold meetings, to confer among themselves, to propagate their ideas by speeches, by radio and by the press, and to organize parties, recruit members, and carry on political activities not only in North and South Korea separately, but between the two areas, it is not considered possible to form a genuinely representative democratic government. In the carrying out of its functions as part of the Commission it is the intention of the American delegation to travel throughout the country and to confer freely with representatives of democratic political and social organizations. It is the American view that Korean political leaders of all democratic parties both in north and in the south should enjoy the same opportunities.

In its efforts to assist in forming a provisional government for Korea, it is not the purpose of the American delegation to bring about a government of any particular group or wing. It is their purpose to see that a government that corresponds to the views of the majority is established. The programs thus far published by the political parties in southern Korea differ considerably from those of the leading parties in America, but these programs have not been opposed nor will they be opposed by the American authorities so long as they represent the views held by most of the truly democratic Koreans. At the same time it is the earnest intention of the American delegation to prevent the domination of Korea by small minorities, no matter how vocal and well organized they are or how energetic they may be in their political activities.

This statement is to present the attitude of the American members of the Joint Commission in solving the problems of Korea. The Soviet members of the Commission represent another great nation that fought for liberation of Korea from the Japanese, was a signatory to the Moscow agreement and is greatly interested in making Korea an independent democratic nation. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the two delegations will work together harmonicusly and in a truly cooperative effort to accomplish the aims expressed in that agreement.

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Item 5. "THE FOOD SITUATION AS IT NOW STANDS"

A total of 23,000 bags of polished rice has been received this week from the other provinces, Brig. Gen. J. R. Shaetz announced, enlarging present total rice stocks in Seoul to approximately 60,000 bags. However, along with this welcome news, the General emphasized that this amount, while increasing, will be distributed only to those who absolutely need it. It must be remembered, he said, that the population of Seoul exceeds one million and that this amount of rice, if it were used to feed the entire city, would last but a short while.

If all of the 60,000 bags of rice were issued at the present time, this quantity would only be sufficient to feed the entire city of Seoul a minimum ration of two Hop per day for approximately ten days. Then there would be no rice remaining to meet an emergency. The citizens, therefore, should continue to exercise the utmost caution in the consumption of their immediate rice supplies.

The most critical areas are Kyunggi-Do Province, with its densely populated cities, and Kangwon-Do Province, which does not produce sufficient rice to feed its citizens. One problem is that of explaining to farmers in the southern provinces the necessity of releasing their surplus rice stocks to the Military Government. Another difficulty confronting the Military Government is transportation. In many instances rice has to be carted laboriously to the railroads from outlying districts; there it must wait until cars become available for shipment. Much of the railroad equipment has been found to be in bad repair and Military Government is limited in its ability to move rice rapidly to the places where it is needed. Realization of these facts will help Koreans to understand better the food situation as it now stands and to act wisely.

Item 6. "ORDINANCE 52, MADE CLEARER"

Major General Archer L. Lerch, the Military Governor, announced today that the much-discussed Ordinance # 52 had been completely amended to meet the many objections raised upon its publication a few days ago.

"The amended Ordinance carries out the original intent of Military Government, but omits the language which caused so much misunderstanding," said General Lerch. "The new Ordinance makes it clear that the New Korea Company is an instrumentality of Military Government, and that upon the termination of Military Government, it will become an instrumentality of the Korean State. Also in order to allay the fears of many people, Section 7, which contained the penalty clause, has been completely omitted."

"This action has been taken," said General Lerch, "to assure the people of Korea that the United States has no ulterior aims."

Item 7 "WORLD NEWS"

TOKYO - Commenting on the provision of the new constitution providing that peerage is to be limited to the life time of an individual who deserves the honor, Marquis Tokugawa asked all existing peers to "make new persons out of themselves by recognizing thoroughly the solemn fact of Japanese defeat."

He asserted that a peerage system such as the existing one should be abolished, pointing out that the majority of existing peers are under the protection of the properties of tradition.

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