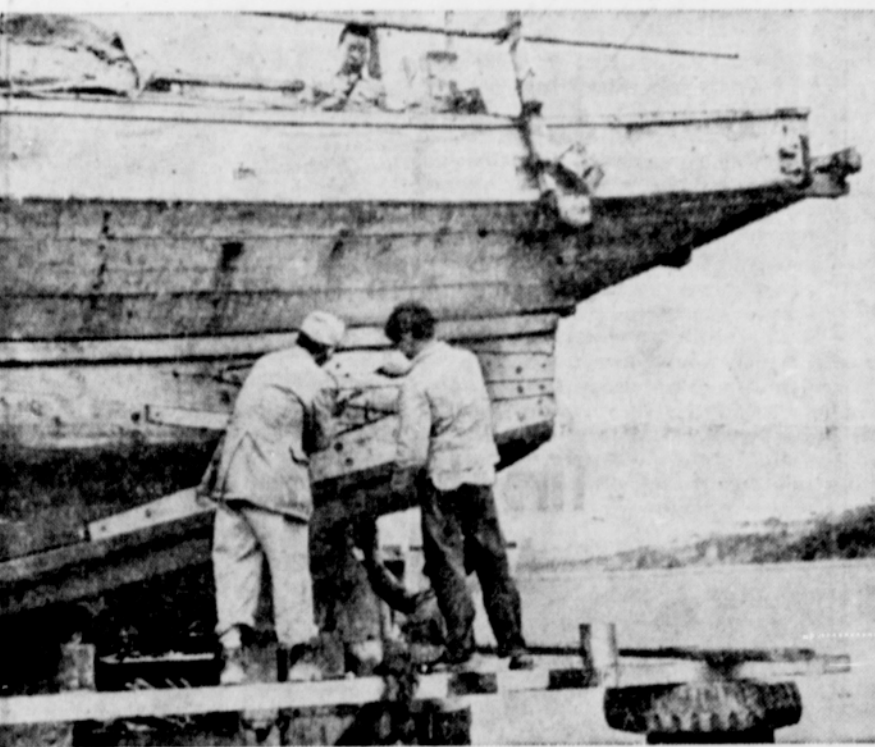
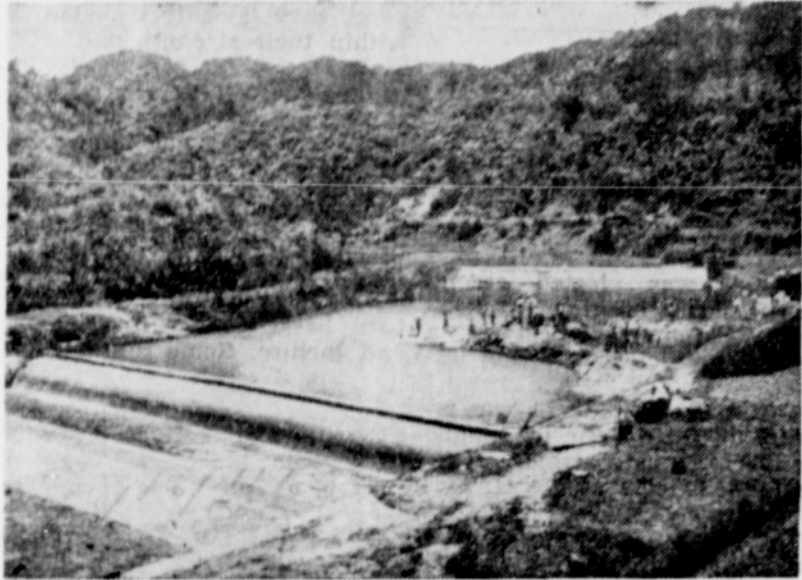


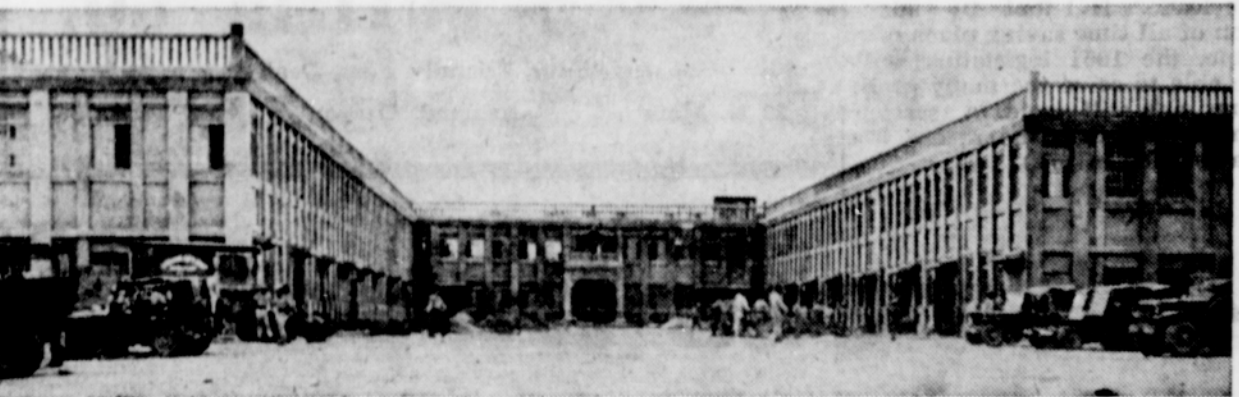


Native Okinawans watch with utmost interest the new wide-scale plans for rebuilding their island which the U. S. wrested from Japan during the bloody Pacific campaign. One phase of the program calls for a \$24,000,000 building project to make Okinawa one of America's strongest defense posts in the western Pacific. The broad agricultural expanse (above) reveals the degree to which the Okinawa land is utilized for farming. The dam (right) was built to provide stepped up rice production program.



weekly Picture story

An important part of the island's recovery program is shipbuilding. At left workmen are shown caulking the seams of a fishing vessel at Togughi shipyard. The tremendous task of putting Okinawa on the road to recovery is assigned to Maj. Gen. Joseph R. Sheetz. The native rehabilitation program has put into operation such schools as the police academy for natives at Anaha.



The Okinawans themselves are being brought into governing jobs as part of the over-all plan to put them on an independent basis. At Naha (above) are located the offices of the civilian administration. The office of the Chiji (native governor) and all departments of native government are located here. But despite wars and subsequent changes, Okinawa natives (right) cling to their time-honored traditions. They are typically costumed for symbolic Okinawan dance.



When the worst typhoon in 50 years struck Okinawa last July, it vented its fury on many shelters such as the one at the left, and destroyed almost every army and airforce building on the island. Part of the new building program is designed to make the 67-mile long island typhoon proof. The thatched roof on the building when properly applied resists moisture for several years.

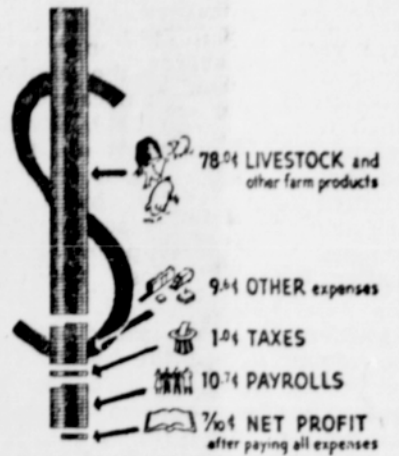


Most of Packers' Sale Dollar Goes to Farmer Industry Expects Near Record Production in '51

The meat industry—from farmer to consumer—is an important part of this country's economy. Of every dollar exchanging hands in the industry, 78 cents goes to the country's farmers.

Profits in 1949, as reported by companies producing the bulk of the nation's meat supply, averaged 7/10 cents out of each dollar of sales, or about 1/3 of a cent per pound of meat sold.

As shown by the above chart, payrolls got next to the largest share of



Of every packer's sales dollar, 78 cents goes to the country's farmers.

the packer's dollar—10.7 cents; other expenses totaled 9.6 cents and taxes got 1 cent of the dollar.

Profits included those made on the sale of meat and all other products, including by-products and non-meat items, such as soap, cleansers, medicinal glands, and dairy and poultry products.

The meat industry expects a near record production during 1951. Consumption will remain high due to defense buying and record employment, industry spokesmen believe.

Egg Production Depends On Well Balanced Ration

Poultry experts report it requires about one pound of balanced feed for every seven eggs produced. To make a well balanced ration the vocational agricultural service of the University of Illinois advises:

Use at least three feeds from the cereal grains and by-products to make up 75 to 90 per cent of the ration.

Five to 10 per cent of the ration should comprise an animal-protein feed.

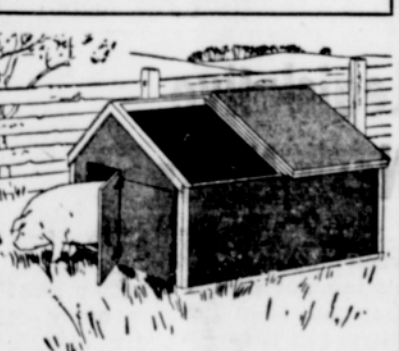
Use one or more plant-protein feeds, if available at reasonable cost. Not more than 15 per cent of the ration should come from this group.

Include at least one legume roughage, to make up 5 to 10 per cent.

Some carrier of calcium should be included if the ration contains no meat scrap, fishmeal or tankage.

One pound of common salt should be added for each 100 pounds of total ration.

Hog House



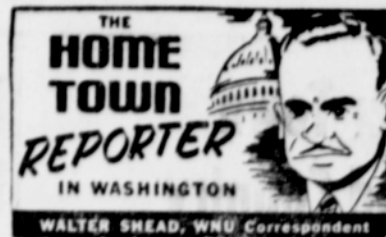
Scientific hog raising for highest profits calls for warm, dry, inexpensive housing. The sunlit hog house above is simply constructed. Its dimensions are 7 feet by 6 feet, and 4 feet 10 inches high. Built on skids, it has a one inch rough floor laid on 2 by 4-inch sills. Studding of 2 by three inch lumber supports the masonite quarter-inch tempered hardboard used for siding and roof. This material is durable and weather resistant. Four-inch light strap hinges are used for turning back the roof door. Plans are available by writing Farm Service Bureau, Suite 2037, 111 West Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill. The plan number is AFB-196 and are free.

Plan Hog Pasture—Farmers planning next year's crops should include an alfalfa pasture for hogs to save grain and protein feeds.

U. S. Crop Production Up During Last Ten Years

Agriculture during the last decade has increased production from 10 to 14 per cent although its manpower has declined and the nation's population has increased, agriculture leaders point out.

The increase was due in great part to agricultural colleges with their branches of extension, research, and resident-teaching. Mechanization also played an important part in the increase.



Water Report Filed

AFTER MONTHS of research, the President's water resources policy commission, has filed a report which promises to be controversial to the utmost but which: (1) urges development only of entire river basins as a unit; (2) enactment of a single national water resources policy law controlling the activities and departments of governments; (3) fixing role of the federal government as one of leadership and that only the United States as a whole is powerful enough, wealthy enough and interested enough to tackle in their entirety the tremendously expensive, slow repaying, but demonstrably worthwhile projects, and (4) a proper program must include reclamation, irrigation, flood control, silt control, navigation, provisions for domestic water supplies, wild life preservation and recreation. To plan for anything less would be wasting a part of the nation's substance.

This seven-man commission is composed of Morris L. Cooke, engineer, chairman; R. R. Reene, president Montana State College; Lewis W. Jones, president University of Arkansas; Gilbert White, president Haverford College; Samuel N. Morris, department of water and power, city of Los Angeles; Paul S. Burgess, dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona and Leland D. Olds, former chairman of the federal power commission.

That the report of this commission will have repercussions in the private power industry, and indeed within the federal agencies now jealously handling this work piecemeal, is putting it mildly.

The report points out that with regard to hydro-electric power, it is the workhorse which pulls the valley wagon and without it the cost for the balance of the program would be prohibitive and uneconomical, and that to plan for anything less than an overall conservation program would violate the federal water power act of 1920.

Wholesale Rates Cut

Throwing down the gauntlet to the private power interests which oppose any such program, the report declares that where publicly owned power has gone into competition with private utilities (as in central Texas) it has been found possible to reduce wholesale rates in some cases by about 50 percent. There the commission recommends an increasing responsibility in the field of water-power development and in the marketing of that power in such a manner as to protect the right of citizens in any community to undertake the meeting of their power requirements on a public or cooperative basis.

Power Needs Increase

Going into the power needs of the country, the commission estimates the country will need an increase of 93 million kilowatts of electric capacity and some 400 billion kilowatt hours a year of electric energy over the next 20 years. This, the report says, will require the joint efforts of both public and private power enterprises and that the relationship of hydro-electric power to government water resources programs renders it certain that the public contribution will be particularly in the water power field.

Recommendations Made

The commission recommended (1) full development of the undeveloped water power resources of the country's streams as a major government responsibility; (2) licensing of private power projects which interfere with the full accomplishment of comprehensive multiple-purpose development of river basin, including marketing of the power incident to such programs in accordance with the purpose of congress; (3) government hydro-electric plants be designed to produce ultimate capacity and energy which will best fit into the requirements of existing and potential markets; (4) approval of a congressional policy embracing authority of federal power marketing agencies to construct transmission facilities and to grant preference to public and cooperative distribution systems; (5) insurance of marketing flexibility for most effective cooperation of all power systems, private and public; (6) in areas where the government assumes major responsibility, generating capacity should include both hydro-electric or steam.

Projects Recommended

The report sets out 10 drainage basins including the Columbia, Central Valley of California, Colorado, Rio Grande, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama-Coosa, Potomac and the Connecticut, for consideration on the theory that they should be self-sufficient. Considering what the future holds, the commission said, for these river basins there need be little doubt as to the far-reaching effect of a completed program of developing water resources.

Aprons Are Appropriate For Work, Other Duties



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SALTED PEANUT-CHOCOLATE CAKE
A Snowdrift Quick-method recipe
Coarsely chop:
1 cup salted peanuts
Sift together into a large bowl:
2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cups sugar
Add:
1/2 cup Snowdrift
1 cup buttermilk
1 teaspoon vanilla
Mix enough to dampen flour. Beat 2 minutes. If by hand, count

beating time only. With electric mixer use "low speed." Scrape bowl often; scrape beaters after 2 minutes.
Add: 2 eggs
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, cooled
Beat 1 minute. Pour batter into 2 greased 8-inch layer pans, lined with plain paper. Sprinkle 1/2 cup chopped peanuts over the top of batter in each pan. Mix lightly into batter. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 35 minutes. Cool. Frost with—

DARK CHOCOLATE ICING: Melt 4 squares unsweetened chocolate, combine with 3/4 cups sifted confectioners' sugar, 1/4 tsp. salt, 3 tbsps. hot water and 1/2 cup Snowdrift. Blend well. Add 1 egg and 1 tsp. vanilla and beat until smooth and glossy. Frost cake. Decorate with chopped peanuts.

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