

SEI

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

*A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas*

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH : THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

TEXAS METALS, METAL INDUSTRIES AND METALLURGY: Part II by Eric H. Bucknall / THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS by Francis B. May / TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN JULY by Robert M. Lockwood

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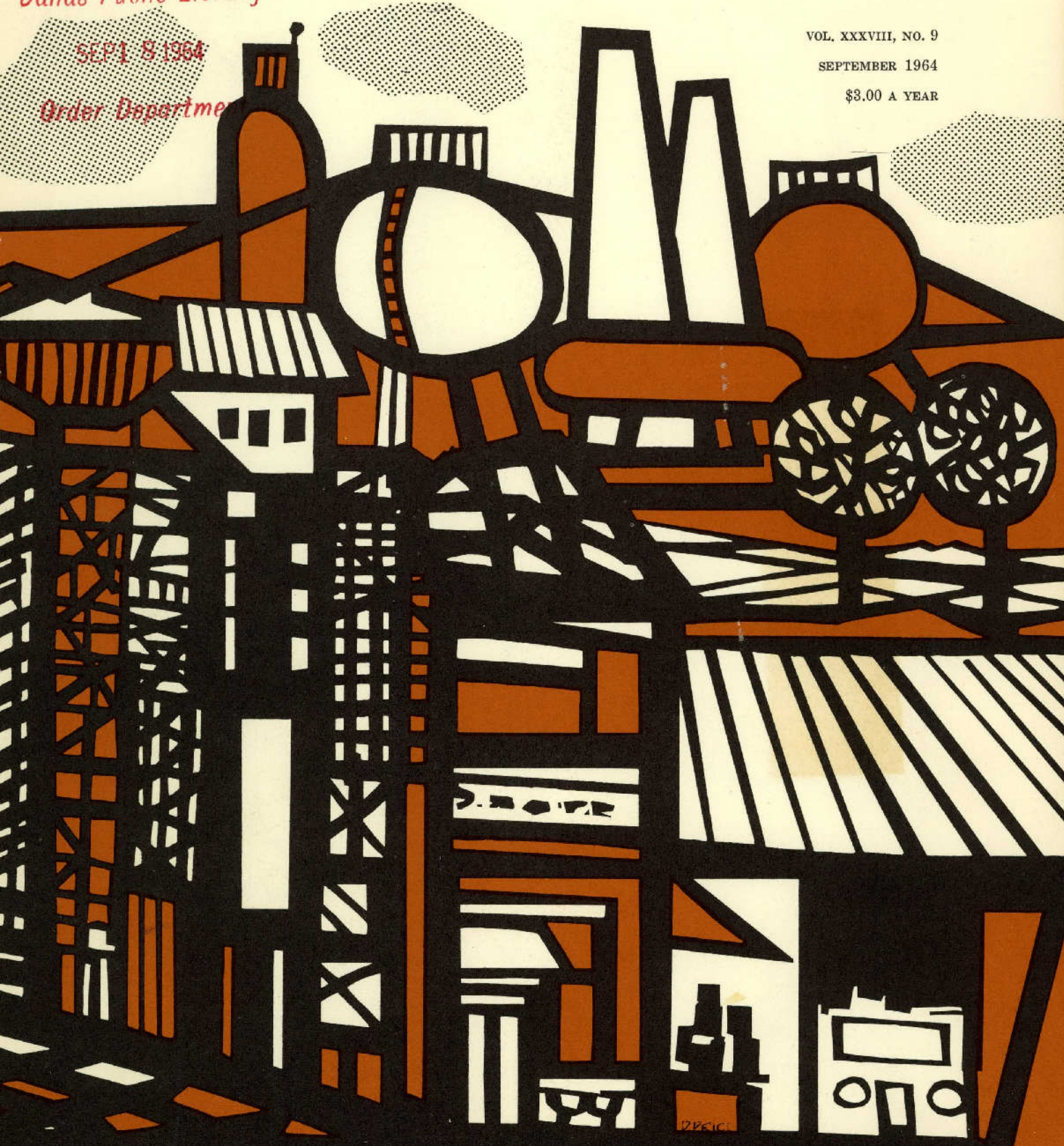
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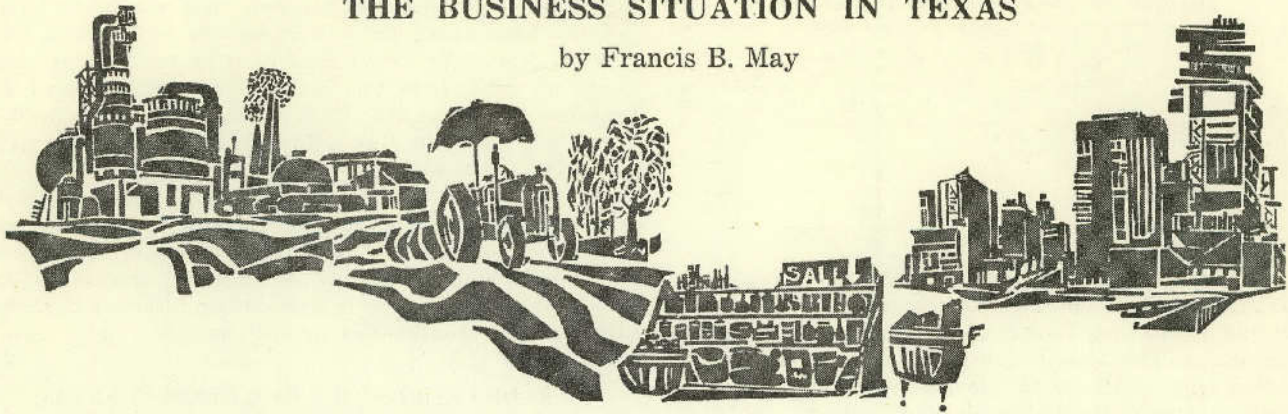
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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Francis B. May



In July, the forty-second month of the current cyclical upswing, the seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity rose 3% to a new high of 152.2% of its 1957-59 base value. At this level the index was 9% above its July 1963 value.

Examination of the seasonally adjusted indexes of business activity in twenty Texas cities shows the widespread nature of the rise. Seventeen of the twenty had increases over June ranging from 1% to 13%. One held at the June level of business activity, and two experienced small declines. A year-to-year comparison shows that nineteen of the twenty were above July 1963 by percentages ranging from 3% for Port Arthur to 21% for Amarillo. Tyler had a slight decline from July 1963.

The July peak of the index of business activity for the state was 2.1% above its previous high of 149.1%. This surge is ample testimony to the continued strength of the state's economy.

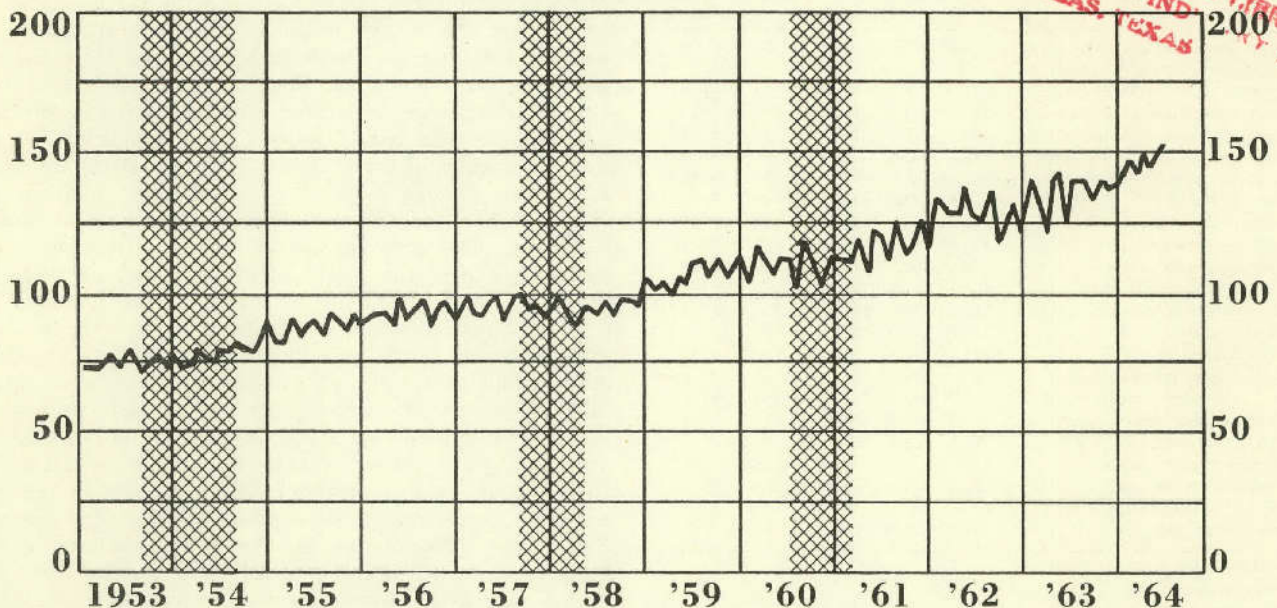
July seasonally adjusted production of crude petroleum was unchanged from June. At 102.8% of average 1957-59 production the index was 4% above July 1963. The June and July values are the highest that this index has reached since May 1959.

Texas petroleum production totaled 497.5 million barrels at the end of the first six months of this year, up 4% from the comparable 1963 period. Data published by *World Oil* shows that United States production for the same period was 1,403.4 million barrels, up 3% from 1963. Texas produced 35.5% of the national total during the first half of the year and 35.1% during the first half of 1963. Although the state's increased share of the total represents a small gain over 1963, it is very welcome.

The five leading petroleum producing states, their first-half share of total domestic production, and their percentage increases in production over the first half of 1963 are shown on page 222.

## TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.



### LEADING PETROLEUM PRODUCING STATES

State	Production during first half (millions of barrels)		Percentage increase in production over 1963	Percentage share of total domestic production in 1964
	1963	1964		
California	149.1	147.7	1.0*	10.5
Louisiana	257.9	279.2	8.3	27.9
New Mexico	53.6	56.6	5.6	4.0
Texas	478.6	497.5	3.9	35.5
Wyoming	73.0	72.1	1.2*	5.1

\*Decrease

Source: WORLD OIL, August 1, 1964.

Texas and Louisiana made the largest contributions to domestic production. California, which was displaced by Louisiana as the second largest producer in 1958, contributed only 10.5% to the domestic total in 1964. The disparity between the California and Louisiana contributions in 1964 is due partly to a gradual decline in California production since production in that state reached a peak of 365.1 million barrels in 1953 but chiefly to a rapid rise in Louisiana production.

Imports of crude petroleum averaged 1,175,000 barrels a day during the first half, up 2.8% from the like 1963 period. The gain in imports was almost equal to the gain in domestic production. Total new supply of crude during this period consisted of domestic production plus imports. Texas' share of this figure was 30.8%. Imports accounted for 13.2% of total crude supply. Imports of 213.9 million barrels almost equaled Louisiana production and greatly exceeded California production. In this context, imports are the third largest source of petroleum supply for the United States, exceeded in volume only by production in Texas and in Louisiana.

Seasonally adjusted crude runs to stills rose 4% in July to 120.6% of 1957-59 average monthly runs. This increase placed the index 7% above July 1963. During

### SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	Jul 1964	Jun 1964	Jul 1963	Jul 1964 from Jun 1964	Jul 1964 from Jul 1963
Texas business activity	152.2*	147.2r	139.3r	+ 3	+ 9
Miscellaneous freight carload- ing in S.W. district	78.9	76.2	80.1	+ 4	- 1
Crude petroleum production	102.8*	102.8*	99.3r	**	+ 4
Crude oil runs to stills	120.6	116.4	112.8	+ 4	+ 7
Total electric power consumption	178.8*	163.3*	156.7r	+ 9	+ 14
Industrial power consumption	152.6*	148.9*	136.4r	+ 2	+ 12
Bank debits	152.8	147.2	140.1	+ 4	+ 9
Ordinary life insurance sales	160.0	157.8	136.5	+ 1	+ 17
Total retail sales	135.5*	132.3*	125.8r	+ 2	+ 8
Durable-goods sales	152.5*	153.9*	138.8r	- 1	+ 10
Nondurable-goods sales	126.8*	121.1*	119.2r	+ 5	+ 6
Urban building permits issued	151.8	121.8	139.8	+ 25	+ 9
Residential	128.6	122.0	149.1	+ 5	- 14
Nonresidential	198.6	116.8	129.4	+ 70	+ 53
Total industrial production	129*	128*	123r	+ 1	+ 5
Total nonfarm employment	111.2*	110.9*	108.9r	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment	109.6*	109.6r	106.8r	**	+ 3
Total unemployment	94.4	93.6	107.1	+ 1	- 12
Average weekly earnings— manufacturing	117.8*	116.8r	113.4r	+ 1	+ 4
Average weekly hours— manufacturing	102.2*	101.4r	101.7r	+ 1	**

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

\*Preliminary.

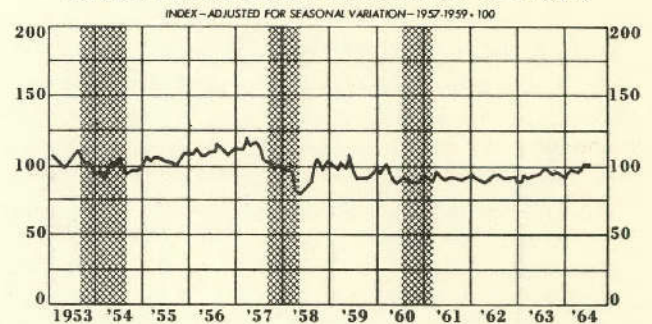
rRevised.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

the first seven months of the year runs averaged 115.1% of the base value, up 4.1% from the comparable 1963 period. Nationally crude runs to stills for the first half were up 1.2% from the first half of 1963. Demand for gasoline was up 3.9%. Runs of imported crude for the first half were up 1.9%. Runs of domestic crude were up 1.1% for the same period.

September oil production quotas have been raised to 28% of maximum permissible production by the Texas Railroad Commission. The August allowable was 26.5%. The continuing high level of gasoline demand is encouraging to producers. It undoubtedly formed a basis for the increase in allowable production.

### CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN TEXAS



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

Natural-gas production in the state continues to rise. Marketed production in 1963 amounted to 6.2 trillion cubic feet, 42.1% of the United States total. Marketed production in 1962 was 6.1 trillion cubic feet, 43.8% of the national total. Average value at the wellhead was 12.5 cents per thousand cubic feet in 1963 and 12.3 cents in 1962. Average value at the wellhead for the United States was 15.8 cents in 1963 and 15.5 cents in 1962.

Natural-gas liquids in considerable volume are extracted from gas at the wellhead and sold as a source of home heating fuel, to be blended with gasoline in order to increase the latter's volatility, and as a feedstock for petrochemical plants. Recently a new use, flame cultivation, has been developed. Flaming kills weeds that survive preemergence herbicides. The technique is effective and cheaper than hand hoeing. The potential market for this application of natural-gas liquids is estimated to be 5.2 billion gallons a year, approximately equal to the combined markets for the chemical, rubber, and plastic industries. The growth rate of flame cultivation is expected to exceed the combined growth rates of these industries.

Total electric power consumption rose 9% in July after seasonal factors are taken into account. The July index value of 178.8% of average monthly consumption in 1957-59 was 14% above July of last year. Industrial power consumption rose 2% in July to a value 12% above July 1963. The larger rise in total than in industrial power consumption indicates substantial rises in residential and commercial consumption of electrical energy. Total power consumption for the first seven months averaged 162.0% of 1957-59, up 11.3% from the like 1963 period. Industrial power consumption was up 11.4% from the first seven months of last year.



Mineral fuels are the primary source of electrical energy at present. Most generating plants use oil, coal, and/or natural gas. Price is the determinant of the fuel used. Natural gas is cheap in summer and dear in winter when residential use is high. Another mineral fuel, uranium, is becoming increasingly important as costs are lowered. Several plants using fission as a source of energy are already in operation. More are planned. Other sources of electrical energy such as fuel cells, fusion, and magnetohydrodynamic generators are not economically competitive at present. These will undoubtedly become more important sources of energy in the future. The beneficiary of this technological revolution will be the consumer.

Seasonally adjusted sales of ordinary life insurance rose 1% in July to 160.0% of average monthly sales in 1957-59. This was the highest July value in the history of the index. In 1962 there were 269 companies in Texas compared with 120 in 1952 engaged in the life insurance business. In 1962 there was a total of \$19.5 billion of ordinary life insurance in force on the lives of 4.5 million Texans. A total of \$165.7 million in death benefits was paid on 71,000 claims that year.

Retail sales rose 2% in July after seasonal adjustment. At 135.5% of the 1957-59 average monthly sales the index was 8% above July 1963. The month-to-month rise resulted from a strong upsurge in sales of non-durable goods. Sales of durables declined slightly, after seasonal adjustment.

Retail sales depend upon consumer spending habits and the amount of personal income. Rising income is accompanied by rising sales. Total personal income of Texas income recipients was \$21.1 billion in 1963, according to Department of Commerce estimates. This was an increase of 3.7% over 1962. Per capita income, obtained by dividing total income by population, measures the amount of income relative to the population it must sustain. In 1963, Texas per capita personal income amounted to \$2,046, up 1.7% from 1962. Rapid population increase in the state held per capita income to a smaller percentage rise than total income. Increases in both total and per capita income which are continuing in 1964 explain the strength of retail sales in the state.

Total urban building permits rose 25% in July after seasonal adjustment. A spectacular rise in nonresidential permits due to a cluster of large permits powered the index. This kind of large fluctuation is characteristic of economic data of the construction industry nationally as well as for the state. Because state totals are relatively

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES IN 20 TEXAS CITIES

(1957-59=100)

City	Jul* 1964	Jun 1964	Jul 1963	Percent change	
				Jul 1964 from Jun 1964	Jul 1964 from Jul 1963
Abilene	133.8	133.0	125.9	+ 1	+ 6
Amarillo	158.8	162.1	131.0	- 2	+ 21
Austin	162.3	161.2	147.2	+ 1	+ 10
Beaumont	140.5	139.6	127.2	+ 1	+ 10
Corpus Christi	122.7	122.7	103.7	**	+ 13
Corsicana	130.4	119.3	118.8	+ 9	+ 10
Dallas	162.3	160.4	150.1	+ 1	+ 8
El Paso	129.6	117.9	123.1	+ 10	+ 5
Fort Worth	124.7	119.6	118.3	+ 4	+ 5
Galveston	122.5	116.9	115.4	+ 5	+ 6
Houston	160.4	151.3	143.7	+ 6	+ 12
Laredo	149.3	139.3	133.9	+ 7	+ 12
Lubbock	162.9	156.3	141.3	+ 4	+ 15
Port Arthur	106.8	100.0	103.7	+ 7	+ 3
San Angelo	141.6	125.7	135.0	+ 13	+ 5
San Antonio	150.1	141.4	139.0	+ 6	+ 8
Texarkana	164.5	159.2	152.6	+ 3	+ 8
Tyler	136.3	133.0	139.1	+ 2	- 2
Waco	137.2	131.6	129.1	+ 4	+ 6
Wichita Falls	125.0	127.0	117.1	- 2	+ 7

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

\*Preliminary.

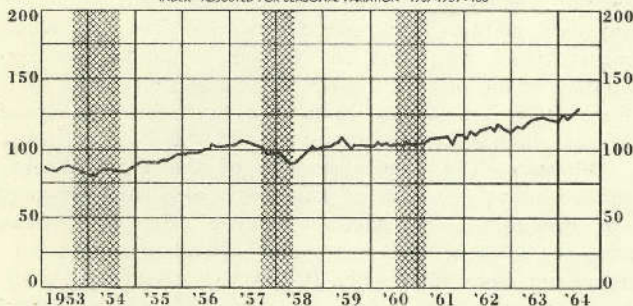
smaller than national ones, percentage changes in state data tend to be larger. Average permits for the first seven months were 1.2% above the like 1963 period. A seven-month average gives a better measurement in this kind of situation. Construction in the state has been at good levels throughout the current cyclical upswing.

Seasonally adjusted miscellaneous freight carloadings rose 4% in July to 78.9% of the average monthly volume of carloadings during the 1957-59 base period. The index was 1% below July 1963. During the first seven months of the year this index averaged 1% below the comparable period of 1963. The current shortage of boxcars strongly suggests that there is more freight to be hauled than current levels of carloadings would indicate.

As the current upswing gains maturity, each passing month brings new speculation as to its probable duration. An absence of countercyclical factors suggests that the end is not yet at hand. There is no speculative mania in real estate, stock prices, or any other market whose collapse might trigger a decline. Corporate profits are at good levels. Investment in new plant and equipment is at high levels. Gross national product and personal incomes are rising. All of these indicate a continuation of a high level of business activity.

## TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION\*

INDEX-ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION-1957-1959=100

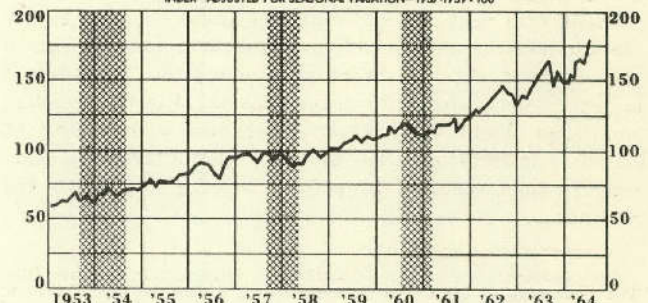


\*Includes manufacturing and mining

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

## TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

INDEX-ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION-1957-1959=100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.



# Texas Metals, Metal Industries and Metallurgy

PART 2 (CONCLUDED)

By ERIC H. BUCKNALL\*

Following on the general remarks so far made on the extraction and refining of metals in Texas, notes are given below on each of the important metals on an individual basis:

**Aluminium:** Aluminium is characteristic of the metals extracted on a large scale in Texas although no indigenous ore is available for treatment; the bauxite comes from the Guianas and the West Indies and while some of the synthetic cryolite used as a fused solvent for alumina in the reduction pots is produced in Texas it derives its fluorine from Mexican fluorspar.

Two aluminium companies operate in Texas: the Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa) and Reynolds Metals Company.

Alcoa is the direct descendant of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, the undertaking set up to exploit Charles Martin Hall's invention in 1888 of an electrolytic process for reduction of aluminium dissolved in molten cryolite. As such, it has no deep roots in the State of Texas, although finding it expedient since 1950 to conduct a significant part of its operations there. Alcoa draws its bauxite from mines in Arkansas, Moenga and Paranam in Surinam (Dutch Guiana), and Cabo Rojo in the Dominican Republic; a Jamaican source is under development. Cryolite is made by Alcoa from fluorspar mined in Illinois. Refining of bauxite to alumina by the Alcoa version of the Bayer process is carried out at three centres: Bauxite, Ark., Mobile, Ala., and Point Comfort, Texas. The last named plant, alongside one of the company's two Texas aluminium reduction plants was, however, set up after those plants were operational on the basis of imported alumina. The Texas reduction works are two of eight such plants operated by Alcoa in the United States. Both are somewhat unorthodox in not deriving power from a hydroelectric source, the Rockdale plant the more so inasmuch as its boilers are fired with lignite, while the Point Comfort power station uses the more widely available fuel, natural gas, in gas engines. In the Rockdale plant, the lignite-fired boilers supply steam to three General Electric tandem compound double flow turbo-generators with rating of 80,000 kilowatts at 13.8 kv. AC; the alternating current is then rectified to 600 v. DC for supply to the potlines.

Alcoa first set up the Point Comfort extraction plant in 1950, but by 1951 the company started the first of a series of expansion programmes, as well as in building the first instalment of the Rockdale plant, which became operational in 1952. Both plants have since been much enlarged by the addition of further lines of reduction cells; Point Comfort derives an annual capacity of 140,000 tons from six potlines, while Rockdale's six potlines have a total annual capacity of 150,000 tons. There are three standard products: 700 lb. ingots, 50 lb. pigs and extrusion ingots. The Point Comfort alumina plant which feeds the two reduction works was constructed in 1957 with a rated capacity of 500,000 short tons of alumina, produced from approximately one million tons of bauxite. This is brought by Alcoa ore carriers from the South American and Caribbean mines through the Matagorda Ship Channel to Point Comfort.

Reynolds Metals Co. is a more recent entrant into the aluminium field, its earliest plant having been laid down in 1919, although it was not until 1940 that it aimed to become a large-scale producer. Today, it operates 32 facilities in 14 of the United States (where it ranks second to Alcoa in quantity of production) and 10 foreign countries. Reynolds mines bauxite in Arkansas, Haiti, Jamaica and British Guiana. A mill at Eagle Pass, Texas, produces synthetic cryolite from Mexican fluorspar. The Sherwin aluminium plant near Corpus Christi is one of two such plants operated by Reynolds, while the adjacent aluminium reduction plant is one of seven in the U.S. The Sherwin aluminium plant receives bauxite by company ore carriers from Jamaica and Haiti which come up to La Quinta through a specially dredged channel, connecting to Corpus Christi Bay and the Aransas Pass-Corpus Christi Waterway. The capacity of the plant is 865,000 tons, which meets all requirements of the San Patricio reduction works and provides feed for other Reynolds plants. This reduction works, like the Alcoa undertakings, was first set up on a small scale, expanding to 80,000 tons a year in 1954 and 95,000 in 1957. Since 1958, Texas has been able to boast the second largest aluminium capacity of any of the United States.

**Antimony:** The Laredo smelter of the Texas Mining and Smelting Division of the National Lead Company was brought into existence to keep alive a Mexican mine in which an American, H. P. Henderson, had been interested since 1926, when it was threatened with shut-down in 1929. The plant was designed to produce about 1,000 tons of antimony a month from high-grade oxide

\*Eric Bucknall is Professor of Mechanical Engineering, on leave from The University of Texas. He is now serving, under the Colombo Plan, as Guest Professor of Physical Metallurgy at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.



ores, but with mixed oxides and sulphides does about 700 tons a month. It fulfills an important role as, before its establishment, 70 to 90 per cent of the antimony requirements of the United States had to be drawn from China. In 1963 it employed around 100 workers. Both coal and natural gas are employed as fuels. The ores and concentrates come from Mexico (mainly), Bolivia and other sources. In recent years most of the operation has been on government contract, smelting ores obtained by the Commodity Credit Corporation in barter for surplus foodstuffs, and sending the output to government stockpile.

**Cadmium:** Cadmium is often referred to as a by-product of the ASARCO electrolytic zinc refinery at Corpus Christi, but it is deliberately produced, from the flue dusts of zinc retort smelters. In 1961, 18 per cent of United States cadmium production came from flue dust imported from Mexico and treated at Corpus Christi. The cadmium produced mainly finds application in electroplating, with minor amounts going to bearing metals and low-melting-point alloys, as well as pigments.

**Copper:** The smelter at El Paso was originally set up in 1883-7 to treat ores from the then very active mines of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, after Chihuahua City and El Paso had been connected by rail. After enlargement, it was acquired in 1889 by the American Smelting and Refining Co. and operated as a custom smelter for gold, silver, lead and copper ores from many sources. Copper production started in 1900, when a copper blast furnace and converter were set up to deal with oxide ores. From 1912 copper sulphide ores have been treated. Today, the plant mainly deals with concentrates from the ASARCO Silver Bell mine. Four 7-hearth roasters each produce 275 tons of calcine a day to feed the large reverberator matte furnace, the matte from which is blown to blister copper in Pierce-Smith converters of which two are usually in operation, with a production rating of 107 tons per converter day. The blister copper is fire-refined in two 160-ton tilting anode furnaces and cast into 690-lb. anodes on a 22-mould wheel. About 6,000 tons of anodes a month are produced from around 30,000 tons of concentrates and other feed materials, when the plant is working three shifts around the clock.

Some years ago ASARCO moved its western research section to a site adjoining the El Paso smelter, where it carries out research, mineral-dressing and assay-control functions.

The Nichols electrolytic copper refinery of Phelps-Dodge is an entirely separate undertaking, although also located in El Paso. It was set up in 1930 on a smaller scale by the Nichols Copper Company which then became part of the Phelps-Dodge Refining Corp. It now has a rated capacity of 288,000 tons a year, so that it is able to refine about one-third of all the copper mined in the United States. It treats principally anode copper produced by Phelps-Dodge smelters in Arizona, but also deals with some anodes from other producers and some high-grade scrap, which is smelted and cast into anodes in the plant. The plant produces its own starting sheets by depositing copper onto highly polished cold rolled copper "blanks." Two cathodes are produced

from each anode, which takes 28 days to dissolve 90 per cent of its initial weight of 725 lb. The cathodes are delivered to the casting department where they are refined in 400-ton natural gas-fired wire-bar furnaces, of which there are three. A 24-hour cycle covers melting, blowing with compressed air to oxidise impurities, skimming, poling and casting into moulds on a 40-ft. wheel. The cast shapes produced are 99.96 per cent pure, with about 0.03 per cent of oxygen and no other impurity above 0.001 per cent. Some selected anode copper by-passes the electrolytic refinery and is fire-refined in the wire-bar furnaces, and some cathodes are shipped as sheared pieces without remelting. Several hundred tons a month of copper sulphate are also produced and nickel sulphate is recovered from waste liquors. The DC current requirements of the refinery are provided by motor generator sets fed by AC from the El Paso Electric Company. A total of nearly 45,000 amperes at 125-150 volts DC has to be supplied constantly. Water for the operation comes from four 700-ft. wells.

**Iron and Steel:** Although the present rated steel capacity of Texas is small when compared with Pennsylvania's 38 million tons, it puts Texas above several long-established steel-making states and eleventh in the nation, and represents a spectacular rise. In 1939 the rated capacity was under 5,000 tons, so that there was virtually no iron and steel industry; by 1959 the capacity had risen to 2,381,450 tons, with the two main plants rated at 1,108,000 and 550,000 tons, respectively.

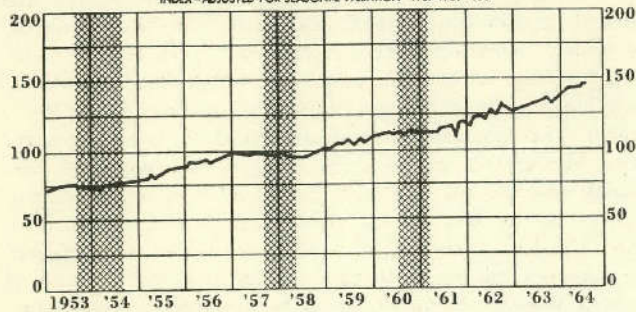
The larger of the two integrated steel plants, that of the Sheffield Division of the Armco Steel Corporation, was set up as a result of a survey undertaken in 1936 which emphasised the market demand in Texas for steel plates and structural shapes and also the abundance in the State of steel-making scrap. The first idea was to lay down only a steel mill, but with the development of an emergency situation in 1941 the Federal government encouraged the building of coke ovens and a 25-ft. hearth diameter blast furnace. The first steel was teemed in 1942 and the first hot metal in 1944. By that stage, \$40 million had been expended on the plant, but continued additions have since been made, e.g., the five open-hearth furnaces have been increased to eight, and much has been added by way of rolling mill equipment. The plant, which is the largest steel plant west of the Mississippi, occupies a 650-acre site with a 1-mile frontage on the Ship Channel sixteen miles from the Houston city centre. It receives coking coal by rail from Oklahoma and Arkansas and by boat from Eastern coal-fields; iron ore comes by rail from the Northeast Texas fields and from Durango, Mexico and by ship from South America (Chile); limestone is available from Texas quarries, but may often be substituted by oyster shell dredged from the Gulf; fuel, in the forms of oil and natural gas, is drawn by pipeline from Texas fields. The blast furnace is normally operated on 75 per cent Texas ores blended with 25 per cent of the foreign ores with a 60 per cent iron content.

The plant in 1961 comprised 62 coke ovens, one blast furnace with four stoves, eight 105-ton open-hearth furnaces, one 36-in. blooming mill, one 26-in. billet mill, one 24-in. structural mill, one 14-in. merchant mill, one



## TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TOTAL MANUFACTURING

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

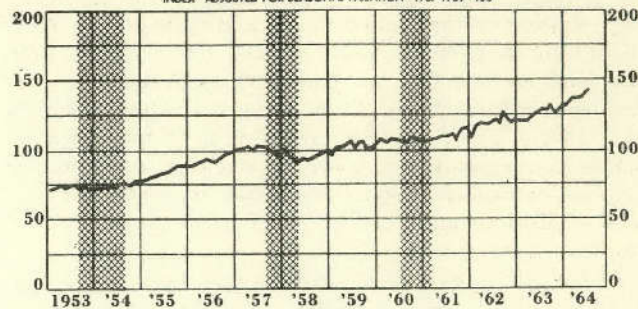
130-in. plate mill, together with wire drawing facilities, nail machines, etc.; adjacent is the plant of a joint subsidiary with the A. O. Smith Corporation for the fabrication of pipe. An expansion scheme since carried out has embraced a new unit which includes two 100-ton electric furnaces, 16 soaking pits, a 150-ton per hour slab heating furnace, a 160-in. combination slab and plate mill, capable of rolling plates 12-ft. wide and 50-ft. long, and a plate heat-treatment line, which is 450-ft. in length and allows both hardening and tempering as continuous operations, and is essential to the production of the proprietary high tensile steel SSS-100 which has a minimum yield point of 100,000 psi, and a tensile strength of 115,000 to 135,000 psi. As well as supplying skelp to the pipe mill, the Houston plant produces bars, plates, structurals, wire, rods, fences, nails, and reinforcing bars. A specialty is dished ends for pressure vessels. About 10 per cent of Sheffield Division's production is in special and alloy steels. Two subsidiaries are the National Supply Division, a major source of supply for the petroleum industry, and Southwest Steel Products, which fabricates requirements of the construction industry.

The establishment of a plant at Lone Star near Daingerfield in Morris County was a wartime measure financed by the Federal government which gave great satisfaction to those inhabitants of Northeast Texas who remembered the days of the boom at New Birmingham and Rusk. An ore beneficiation plant, coke ovens and a 1,200-ton per day blast furnace had been built, but had not become operational, when World War II came to an end. At the end of the war, the Lone Star Steel Company was set up to take over the plant and operate it as a specialised project for the Texas petroleum industry, as well as acquiring the ore lands and Oklahoma coal mines. It took over in January 1948. Proposals to add steelmaking facilities were shelved and in fact the addition was not made until 1953.

The company owns or leases 53,000 acres of ore-bearing land within 30 miles of the plant, where limonite and siderite ores occur within 30 feet of the surface. At the neighboring beneficiation plant the ore is crushed, washed, gravity separated, dried, when it has about 45 per cent iron, and calcined in a 300-ft. long kiln. Fines are sintered. Oklahoma coal feeds a battery of 78 Koppers-Becker ovens and yields 1,200 tons of metallurgical coke a day, which serves to smelt the iron ore in the 'Flossie

## TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DURABLE MANUFACTURES

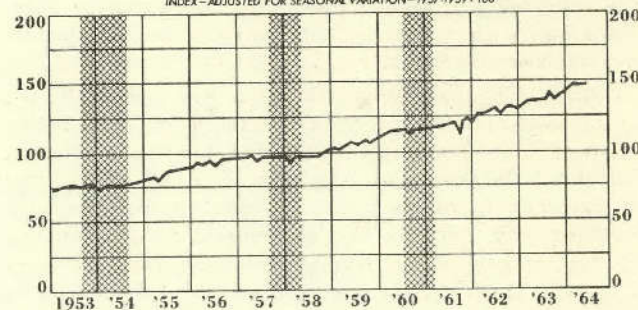
INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

## TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, NONDURABLE MANUFACTURES

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



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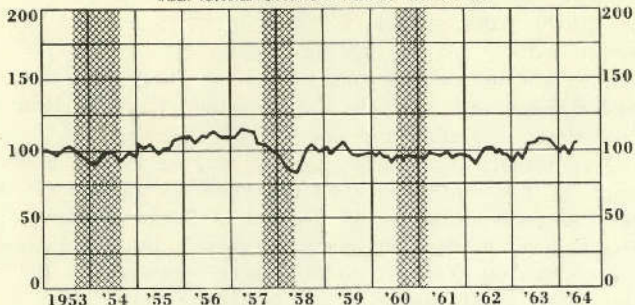
Belle' blast furnace. The blast furnace is tapped 4 times a day; the record day yielded 1,407 tons of hot metal. A part of the hot metal is diverted to a centrifugal cast iron pipe foundry which produces 80,000 tons a year of 4- to 12-in. i.d. pipe. The remainder, together with steel scrap, feeds five open-hearth furnaces which handle 250-ton charges in 8 to 12 hours, and yield in aggregate 800,000 tons of ingots a year. The ingots are broken down on a two-high reversing mill to slabs 4- to 7-in. thick and further rolled to skelp from  $\frac{1}{8}$ - to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick on a four-high mill. Skelp constitutes the feed of pipe mills, where it is levelled and side-trimmed before entering the roll-forming stands and being welded longitudinally. All pipe is normalised before inspection and finishing. The plant includes a stretch-reducing mill which is capable of reducing pipe from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ - to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. nominal, with automatic control over wall thickness. Apart from the specialised products referred to, the Lone Star plant produces some reinforcing bar from the side and end trimmings of slabs, plates and skelp. The plant is valued at more than \$160 million and employs about 3,000 workers when operating at capacity.

The Lone Star plant is unique in several respects. It is probably the only integrated steelworks where the whole blast furnace feed is beneficiated. It has the most specialised product make-up of any steel plant of which the writer is aware. It has also been the seat of pioneer experimentation, later followed up elsewhere, on the injection of natural gas into the blast furnace, with a view to economising solid fuel. The writer is indebted to the management for the following statement on their



### TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MINING

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'There is, however, one serious drawback with natural gas injection, i.e., the severe cooling of the hearth. This cooling is caused by the heat required to dissociate the hydrocarbons. Natural gas has an extremely high heat of formation. For this reason work is being done with the injection of other fuels; heavy oils and coal have been used. Promising results have been obtained with both fuels.'

Steel is also produced on a small scale by several other Texas firms, mainly foundries with electric furnaces; the largest activity of this type is that of the Le Tourneau organisation at Longview, not far from Daingerfield; this concern started to manufacture steel for its earth-moving and allied equipment, but in recent years has made some of its 100,000 ton production available to the market. Most of the other firms making plain and alloy steels in electric furnaces from scrap consume all the steel made, by producing steel castings.

As mentioned earlier, it is not very probable, in view of the coke situation, that additional blast furnace capacity will be set up in Texas, but the small scale of utilisation of the Texas iron ores as compared with the total reserves and with the size of the steel market in Texas at times when the oil industry is fully active suggests that some alternative means will be found to exploit these ores and perhaps, as with other metals, bring foreign ores to Texas for treatment. The H. y L. company in Monterrey, Mexico practices successfully a low-pressure process for the solid state reduction of lump Durango ore with gas made from natural gas with the aid of a Kellogg converter. This process might not be directly applicable to beneficiated ore fines, but other allied processes such as the H-iron process developed in Texas for the production of an iron powder catalyst and now used by the Alan-Wood Steel Co. for the manufacture of iron powder for direct rolling, etc., hold very distinct promise. So far as the writer is aware, no practical steps have been taken to implement such possibilities in Texas, but another alternative to blast furnace smelting, electric smelting, is being pushed energetically by the Sovereign Steel Company of Texas, which hopes to get government help in building a \$30 million plant near Palestine, in the Rusk area, which would produce steel or sponge iron directly from marginal ores, using the Strategic-Udy process and following up recommendations made by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Apart from their lowered or zero demands on metallurgical coke, all these possibilities have, in the writer's view, an important ad-

experiences, which are not as well known as they should be:

'As early as 1953 consideration was given to replacing a portion of the metallurgical coke with natural gas. Preliminary tests indicated the following:

1. Natural gas can be introduced into the furnace by injecting it into the hot blast.
2. Natural gas has a cooling effect on the area surrounding the tuyeres.
3. To be successful, gas injection must be made into all of the tuyeres. It is essential that the cooling effect of the gas be distributed throughout the entire hearth area, where it can be compensated for by increased blast heat.

'When natural gas is injected into the furnace it combines with oxygen in partial combustion to form  $CO+H_2$ . Each mol of oxygen used in this reaction liberates less heat than if that mol of oxygen were used in the combustion of carbon in coke to form  $CO$ .

'One of the important benefits of natural gas injection is the accelerated rate of ore reduction caused by the higher concentration of reducing gases. Mols of  $CO+H_2$  leaving the tuyere zone per minute during a base period (no injection) were 98 as compared to 107 with 2 per cent gas injection and 112 with 3 per cent gas injection.

'When the shaft contains stronger reducing gases, the ores entering the bosh zone are more nearly reduced. This lowers hearth temperature requirements because oxides increase the melting temperature of the iron-bearing constituents. The higher concentration of reducing gases in the shaft decreases the rate at which the reaction ( $CO_2+C \rightarrow 2CO$ ) proceeds and solution loss will be lower.

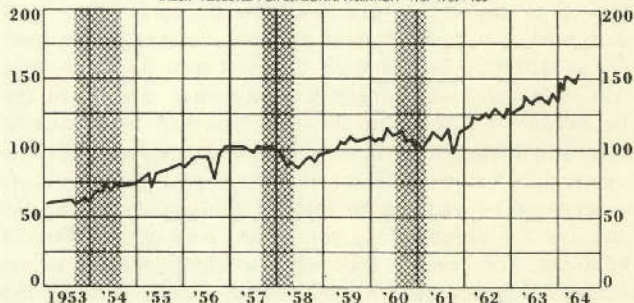
'Btu per cubic foot of top gas increased from 90 without injection to 110 with 3 per cent injection. Calculations indicate that 30 to 35 per cent of the hydrogen injected with natural gas is utilised within the furnace.

'Natural gas injection has reduced the coke rate and enabled the furnace to operate smoothly with higher blast temperatures. The use of higher blast temperature has increased production.

'The furnace now has more iron-bearing material in the shaft. This material is in contact with stronger reducing gases for a longer period of time. The charge enters the bosh more nearly reduced, lowering hearth temperature requirements and contributing to a more efficient furnace.

### INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER USE IN TEXAS

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**REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER**

Source: State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Account	September 1-July 31		Percent change
	1964	1963	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$1,533,179,972	\$1,411,606,048	+ 9
Ad valorem, inheritance and poll taxes	62,268,060	56,074,367	+ 11
Natural and casinghead gas production taxes	62,384,312	59,193,501	+ 5
Crude oil production taxes	116,285,223	112,649,355	+ 3
Other gross receipts and production taxes	25,880,810	26,123,071	- 1
Insurance companies and other occupation taxes	38,033,567	35,753,715	+ 6
Motor fuel taxes (net)	198,232,528	187,646,835	+ 6
Limited sales, excise and use taxes	164,159,082	144,920,644	+ 13
Cigarette tax and licenses	89,796,591	89,187,440	+ 1
Alcoholic beverage taxes and licenses	39,073,552	37,444,585	+ 4
Automobile and other sales taxes	40,973,483	33,607,451	+ 22
All licenses and fees	48,707,918	44,294,793	+ 10
Franchise taxes	59,970,987	57,300,530	+ 5
Mineral leases, land sales, rentals, and bonuses	22,679,385	17,671,004	+ 28
Oil and gas royalties	29,730,595	28,641,593	+ 4
Interest earned	42,481,394	36,970,175	+ 15
Unclassified receipts	98,692,395	92,644,084	+ 7
Other miscellaneous revenue	10,230,709	8,730,301	+ 17
Federal aid for highways	177,080,421	148,741,860	+ 19
Federal aid for public welfare	169,895,018	151,172,592	+ 6
Other federal aid	42,773,712	39,576,788	+ 8
Donations and grants	3,850,230	3,261,862	+ 18

vantage in being capable of efficient operation on a much smaller scale than the blast furnace, a feature which should fit in well with the patchy mode of occurrence of the East Texas ores.

**Lead:** Since the closing of the Federal plant at East Alton, Ill., and the cessation of custom smelting by St. Joseph's Lead Co., the El Paso smelter of ASARCO has been the only mid-continent market for lead concentrates. In recent years, however, the supply of Western and imported ores and concentrates has only been sufficient for operation of the lead side of the smelter at reduced capacity, except when the base bullion produced was going to stockpile. In 1957, 30,000 tons a month of new material was being treated, to give 7,500 tons of lead bullion.

The primary lead plant has six Dwight-Lloyd machines, four being used for first-over sinter and two to produce final sinter, which is fed to 56-in. by 15-ft. thimble top blast furnaces, with an effective height of 22½-ft. from which all molten products are tapped while very hot, and are transferred to the drossing kettles, without being allowed to settle into layers of matte, speiss and lead. Slag goes to a fuming plant for zinc recovery. The lead, still at 1,800°F, is mixed in the cast-iron 65-ton kettles with soda ash, coke breeze and baghouse dust from the Dwight-Lloyd plant. The dross is removed by means of a clamshell bucket as it solidifies, and the lead baled to a second drossing kettle of 130-ton capacity where it is de-coppered by addition to sulphur. Bullion is cast as 10-ton pigs for shipment to the Perth Amboy and Omaha refineries. The dross is smelted in a water-jacketed reverberatory furnace, which yields soda matte (fed to the copper plant), speiss (shipped to San Luis Potosi) and

lead bullion, which is fed back to the drossing kettles.

Nearly 60 per cent of the United States' supply of lead is drawn from secondary smelters which process lead scrap, battery plates, bearing metals, etc., and produce refined and antimonial lead, as well as alloys. The firms undertaking such work in Texas include three in Houston, three in Dallas and one in Fort Worth.

**Magnesium:** Texas production of magnesium got under way in 1940 when the Dow Chemical Company built a sea water-based plant at Freeport, Brazoria County; the Federal government soon afterwards built two similar plants at Velasco, in the same vicinity. In 1943, the three plants achieved a phenomenal production of 183,584 tons of magnesium metal. In 1944 a fourth magnesium plant was brought into operation for a short time; this was the Balcones, Austin plant of International Mineral and Chemical Corporation, treating dolomite and using power from the Lower Colorado River Authority. The buildings now provide a research centre for The University of Texas. At the end of World War II, the demand for magnesium dropped sharply to below 10,000 tons a year and the Velasco plants were put on reserve. With the Korean War, one of the plants was reconditioned and started up under Dow management. Dow now owns and operates all three plants, and two other U.S. magnesium plants have been established at Canaan, Conn., and Selma, Ala.

Dow uses lime obtained by calcining Gulf oyster shell to precipitate the magnesium content of sea water as hydroxide, treats this with hydrochloric acid, crystallises out a hydrated magnesium chloride, dries this so far as is necessary for electrolysis (85 per cent) and feeds to pot-lines where the individual cells contain about 10 tons of molten salts and operate at 6.3 volt DC. Power consumption is 8-10 kw. hr. per lb. of magnesium. One ton of magnesium is recovered from 800 tons of sea water.

The magnesium finds its market largely as castings, wrought forms for constructional purposes, including tooling plate, plates for cathodic protection of marine and buried structures, pigs for alloying with aluminium, and for use in the alumino-thermic smelting of such metals as uranium and zirconium. Among newer applications is the use of magnesium for sheathing natural uranium slugs in graphite-moderated nuclear reactors. Some of the magnesium produced by Dow is diverted to refractory manufacture.

**Manganese:** No additional information.

**Mercury:** The cinnabar occurrences in the Terlingua district of Brewster County appear to have been known to the Indians and early Mexican prospectors. Modern interest dates from 1894 and all sites which have since been productive were known by 1905. Although production has only been intermittent, the district has at times ranked second in the United States and is still regarded as very promising. In 1956 and 1957 core-drilling programmes were actively pursued by two private companies and an organisation operating under government contract. One of the companies, Lone Star Mercury, installed additional 30-ton rotary furnaces in 1956, but only development quantities have since been produced; e.g., in 1960 the combined Texas and Arizona production was only 128 flasks of 76 lb. out of the national total of 33,233 flasks. A rise in price might cause more active production.

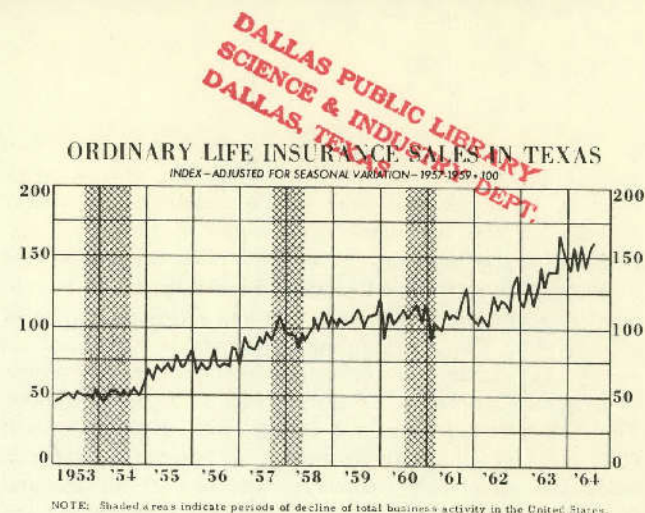


**Tin:** The Longhorn tin smelter was built at the cost of the United States government during World War II when sources of tin were cut off; it is the only tin smelter in the United States. Until January 1957 it continued operation as a Federal activity under the management of the Tin Processing Corporation, a subsidiary of N. V. Billiton Maatschappij; it was then sold on a down-payment and royalty basis to a well-known New York tungsten firm, the Wah Chang Corporation, which has since worked it on a diversified basis.

During World War II the plant had to operate on second-grade concentrates from Bolivia, where all high-grade material was in the hands of the Patiño family and contracted to British smelters, plus what high-grade material could be secured from Indonesia and the Congo. Later some Patiño ore reached the plant. Between the opening of the plant early in 1942 and the loss of the Singapore and Penang plants to the Japanese, the production aim was 20,000 tons a year, but this was then raised to 95,000 tons, a target which was never reached, the best year (1946) producing 43,468 long tons, being 46 per cent of world production. Operation was always expensive, largely because of the low tenor (34 per cent) of the main concentrate supply as compared to 74 per cent tin in standard concentrates, but it is stated that the venture as a whole was not financially unsuccessful. Up to the Wah Chang takeover 500,000 long tons of tin had been produced, 341,000 tons of which had gone to a stockpile, which is thought of largely as a protection against price manipulation such as occurred during the Korean War.

Today, the Texas City smelter is engaged in the production of tin ingots (apparently on a considerably reduced scale within the ready market, since 1960 production was reported at 11,597 tons), tungsten metal powder, ferro-columbium and ferro-molybdenum and tantalum/columbium oxides. The following statement is taken from a recent article to which the writer's attention was drawn by the smelter management.

'Blessed with the proximity of abundant supplies of natural gas and inexpensive chemicals from nearby plants, Wah Chang tin smelter is now operating at a profit. The sprawling 146-acre plant is run on a three-shift, 24-hour-a-day basis by 130 men, a minimum of manpower in comparison to the 750 to 1,000 employees during the government's ownership. Ore smelted at Wah Chang comes from many sources—and Wah Chang will smelt anything



they can get their hands on. All of the tin bearing the Double Circle trademark of Wah Chang is sold to domestic industries. To date, Wah Chang processes some 25 other materials, among them Brazilian Scheelite, Australian Ilmenite, Nigerian Columbite and Florida Zircon. However, tin remains the number one product.'

The article emphasised the large role played by natural gas in the operation, not only for firing roasters, kilns, and furnaces, and heating refining kettles and casting machines, but also as a source of hydrogen for the tungsten reduction operations.

**Zinc:** In recent years Texas has led the United States in slab zinc production; e.g., in 1961 it produced 191,053 out of the national total of 846,795 tons, which came from 5 electrolytic plants, 7 horizontal retort plants and 4 continuous vertical retort plants.

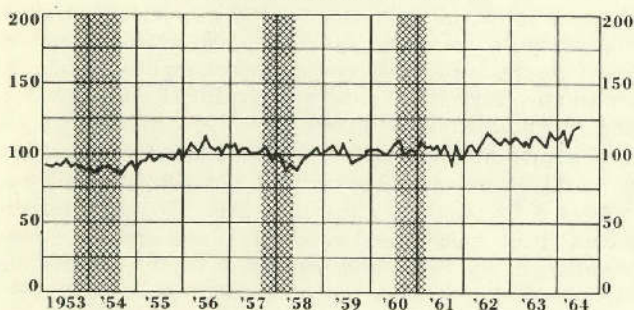
The zinc extraction undertakings in Texas include two horizontal retort distillation plants in the 'Panhandle' and the electrolytic refinery at Corpus Christi, which is in part fed by the slag-fuming operation carried on at ASARCO'S El Paso smelter in connection with lead smelting; otherwise all source materials come from out-of-State (Western) mines or from abroad. Secondary smelters operate in the Fort Worth-Dallas area and the Houston-Beaumont area.

The Machovec smelter is one of the largest in the nation; it is operated by the American Zinc Co. of Illinois, a subsidiary of American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co. of St. Louis. In 1956 the Machovec smelter was improved by adding mechanical charging equipment. Later, the procedure at both Panhandle plants was modified in order to bring the quality of most of the product to a higher grade than Prime Western. Apart from the use of natural gas as fuel these plants are basically similar to all zinc plants using Belgian retorts. The natural gas used at the ASARCO Amarillo plant is 'residue gas' from the government helium plant.

High-purity electrolytic zinc has been a commercial product since 1914, but the first instalment of the ASARCO Corpus Christi electrolytic zinc plant was not laid out until 1942. Erection of a further acid plant, and increase in the power generation facilities and cell rooms in 1951 brought the development to the limits of the site. A decision was then reached to set up a separate unit just outside the city, to produce high-grade zinc from de-leaded and densified zinc fume from the El Paso smelter and another company smelter in Chihuahua, Mexico. This additional plant came into production in 1953. It comprises

#### CRUDE OIL RUNS TO STILL IN TEXAS

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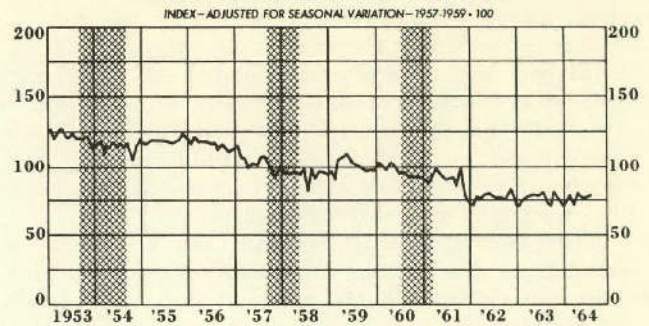
in effect a closed cycle in which about half a million gallons of zinc sulphate solution circulate, only a small fraction being at any time in the cells and a similar fraction in the leaching tanks where it takes up zinc from the source material. Production is in the order of 80 to 90 tons of zinc per 24 hours. The raw material is substantially free from cadmium and has a closely controlled composition. The current supply comes to the plant as 69 kV AC; after conversion and rectification DC power is available at 610 v to the extent of 19,500 amperes. The 196 cells are arranged as 14 rows of 14 cells each (two rows of which are normally in reserve). Each cell holds 750 gallons of electrolyte and has 29 anodes and 28 cathodes, which are cleared two rows at a time, at 16-day intervals, becoming the reserve cells. The anodes are of silver-lead and the starter sheets of aluminium. Typically, 88 per cent current efficiency is secured. The stripped zinc cathodes are melted in a 140-ton gas-fired reverberatory furnace under flux and cast as slabs on a straight-line endless chain casting machine with 140 moulds. The facility described brought ASARCO zinc capacity at Corpus Christi to 100,000 tons a year. In 1958, die-casting alloy production was started in a further unit added to the Corpus Christi plant.

#### Metal fabrication and utilisation in Texas

Brief mention has already been made of the large number of foundries in Texas. While some of these are typical, small, old-fashioned grey-iron foundries without special skills, others are very large and well organised undertakings, as are for instance the two large foundries in Lufkin, Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company (an important manufacturer of pumping equipment and large gear trains, etc.) and Texas Foundries (primarily a pearlitic malleable iron producer). Several Texas foundries are regular, licensed producers of spheroidal graphite iron castings. There are foundries specialising in steel castings, non-ferrous castings, die-castings and centrifugal castings.

When one looks for corresponding strength on the primary fabrication side, i.e., conversion of ingots and other large sections to slabs, billets, etc., a different picture presents itself. Outside the iron and steel industry such capacity hardly exists in Texas. On the steel side, however, capacity to make large wrought shapes is not confined to the two steel mills. Firms such as Cameron Iron Works and Le Tourneau have very large-scale equipment and several of the main out-of-State steel producers have

#### MISCELLANEOUS FREIGHT CARLOADINGS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT



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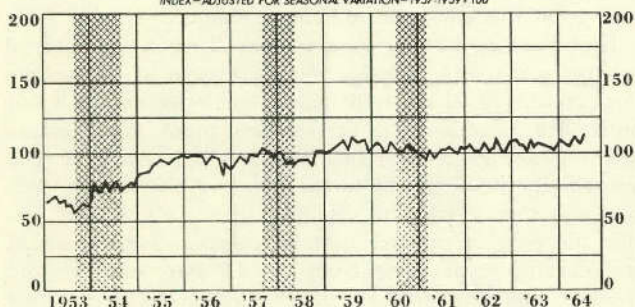
subsidiary operations in Texas for the fabrication of plates into large pipes and for structural engineering, including ship-building. So far as the writer is aware, one plant which carries out the extrusion of aluminium and its alloys on a moderate scale (for Texas, where even a foundry may have annual sales of \$25 million) is the only comparable non-ferrous custom facility, although the large aircraft manufacturers have captive facilities, of which more will be said later. All non-ferrous metals other than aluminium, and most of the aluminium, produced in Texas appear to go out-of-State for primary working operations—e.g., all the copper, lead, magnesium and zinc. Some of these materials may well return to Texas for later stages of fabrication and large quantities find their ultimate market in Texas. In the case of aluminium, the fact that the main stages of working are carried out out-of-State is relieved of immediate financial implications to the customer by a sales policy which fixes prices on a 'delivery' basis instead of f.o.b. Nevertheless an imbalance remains in the Texas industrial picture.

Texas has some of the largest undertakings in the aerospace field. Among these, special mention may be made of the Convair plant of General Dynamics, the Chance-Vought plant of Ling-Temco-Vought, and the Bell Aircraft helicopter plant, all in the Dallas-Fort Worth industrial area. Such works are on a tremendous scale and are possessed of almost incredible equipment, and skills, for the shaping of metals. The buildings of the General Dynamics plant enclose over 4.6 million square feet. In this plant many advanced techniques and processes have been developed and put into production for manufacturing structures which need high strength/weight ratios at elevated as well as normal temperatures. Some of the processes currently in use are brazing, bonding, etching, electroforming, electric discharge machining of high-strength steels, all methods of welding, numerical control machining, forming by drawing (Androform), and by high energy rate deformation processes operating on pneumatic, mechanical, hydro-electrical, electro-magnetic, and chemical-explosive principles.

This presentation must of necessity be incomplete, but it would be unreasonably so if it did not contain some reference to the very important firm of Texas Instruments, Inc., which has two of its three United States installations in Texas and occupies a leading position in the advanced electronics and instruments areas; with 1961 sales of \$233 million it almost qualifies as one of the

#### NEWSPAPER AD LINAGE

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



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country's 200 largest businesses of any description. At the Dallas plants, facilities are available for research, semi-conductor and electronic component production, and instrument work for government, as well as its being the headquarters for geophysical activities, the original line of interest of the parent company. The Houston plant produces industrial instruments and control systems. While the main activity at Dallas stems from the materials and sensors building—where the materials dealt with include germanium, silicon, gallium arsenide, indium arsenide, yttrium iron garnet, bismuth telluride and lead telluride—a large field of research interest is more orthodoxly metallurgical, embracing such materials as niobium, tantalum, zirconium and uranium carbides, while the instruments section has often to contend with problems such as the heat-treatment of steels to produce desired mechanical properties allied with maximum dimensional stability. That is to say, at 'T.I.' there is need to understand and use metals which are not 'exotic.'

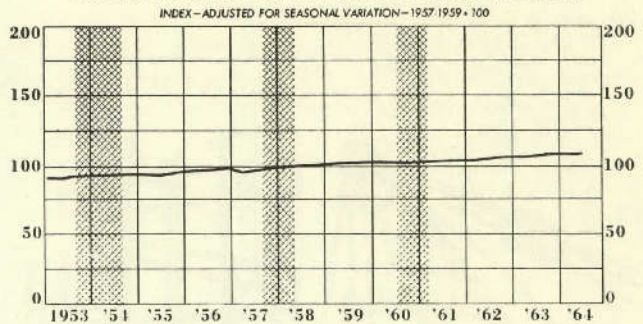
What has been presented in this section may make it clear why many metallurgists take the view that the Texas metal-consuming industries have greatly outrun the primary metallurgical industries, large as these are. The writer finds himself in full agreement with M. E. Holmberg, a well-known Houston consultant, who has written: "Metallurgy in the Southwest and along the Gulf Coast is 'metallurgy of using metals' in contrast to 'metallurgy of making metals.' Interest is primarily with the use and performance of metals; the fabrication of metals into equipment; welding; the maintenance and repair of equipment; why metals fail and what it takes to prevent failures."

#### Metallurgical Education in Texas

The foregoing discussion should have presented a picture of a vast commitment of Texas in the area of metallurgy and one which cannot be ignored; for the rounding-off of the present industrial pattern and the advances which will inevitably be demanded by industry, there clearly must be made available a steadily increasing supply of well-trained metallurgists.

In general, higher education in Texas, as in the United States as a whole, is on a proportionally much greater quantitative scale than in Great Britain. Instead of universities and colleges taking the top 4 per cent of the rising generation, they take about 20 per cent. This is illustrated by the fact that Texas, with a 10 million population, has rather more places, at 120,000, in its collegiate institutions than has Britain. A main effect of this is to make the possession of a degree a common requirement for entry into any type of technical or professional post, however junior the rank and however small the chance of promotion to high levels of responsibility; this in turn tends to lower degree requirements (as measured in depth) and encourages colleges to lay down less specialised curricula than usually apply in Britain. In line with this, it seems to be regarded as improper for a graduating student to have spent more than a third of his time at university studying his 'major.' It is also the case that small departments cannot survive in State Universities, since State legislatures usually define minimum class sizes—in Texas the minimum class at undergraduate level is ten. This reflects badly on specialist subjects such

### CONSUMER PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



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as Metallurgy, which are apt to become combined with branches of engineering such as Mechanical Engineering (as at the main campus of The University of Texas and at Texas A & M University—the land grant college) or Chemical Engineering, and lose their identity. A current move, which demands careful scrutiny, is towards absorbing Metallurgy in an *omnium-gatherum* subject of Materials Science and then placing this under Chemical Engineering. At the State institutions, many engineers learn a little metallurgy, but in general to become at all well versed in the subject a student must either specialise in it at graduate level at a State University or attend a private, i.e., non-State, university; an exception applies where there is a State School of Mines, as there is in Texas—although currently it is called the Texas Western Branch, El Paso, of The University of Texas. The private university which caters most seriously to Metallurgy in Texas is Rice University.

Graduate studies in Metallurgy and metallurgical research are proceeding actively at the main campus of The University of Texas and at Rice University, where Professor Brotzen has close research links with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. At The University of Texas, recently completed theses and dissertations have dealt with constitutional topics and industrial problems and considerable work has been done on seam and projection welding and on metal cutting, under the joint direction of Metallurgical and Industrial Engineering faculty members.

### EDITOR'S NOTE

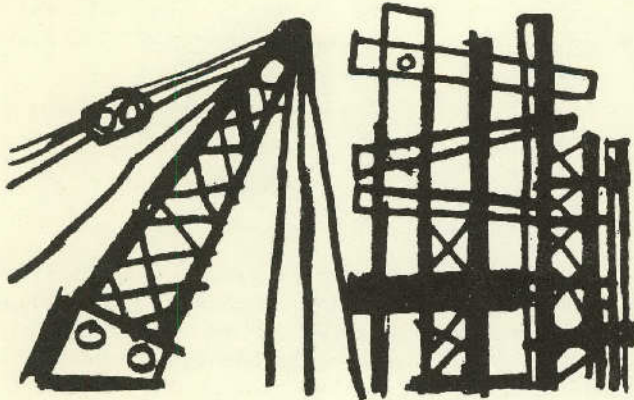
James J. Kelly, managing editor of the TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW since September 1960, has resigned to accept a position as executive assistant to the director of the Texas Industrial Commission, Mr. Harry Clark. Mr. Kelly's new assignment is one of considerable responsibility and many challenges; the best wishes of the Bureau of Business Research staff are with Mr. Kelly in his new work.

The staff of the Bureau is fortunate that Robert H. Drenner, former managing editor of THE TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW, returned to the staff of the REVIEW on August 1. Mr. Drenner will not only assume the managing editorship, but he will also assume Mr. Kelly's duties as supervisor of the radio series and the television series sponsored by the Bureau of Business Research.



# TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN JULY

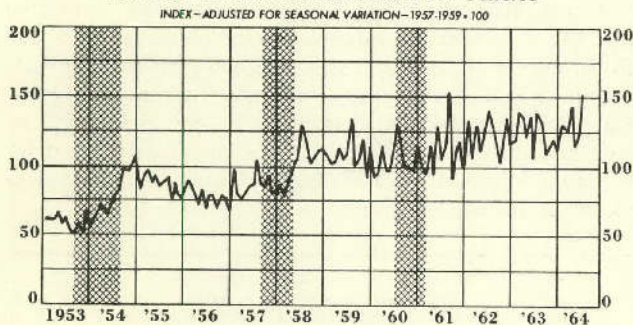
by Robert M. Lockwood



A remarkable concentration of heavy nonresidential project authorizations in the larger metropolitan areas and the continued growth of apartment and one-family home permits outside the metropolitan areas pushed the index of total construction authorized in Texas to a 35-month peak in July. At 151.8% of the 1957-59 average, the seasonally adjusted index of total construction was the highest so far recorded this year and the second highest attained in the nearly 18 years of record.

Gaining 5% on the 122% of the base-period average recorded in June, the index of residential construction reached 128.6%, the highest figure registered since last October. The July index of nonresidential construction

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

authorized, after adjustment for seasonal variations, rose to 198.6%, a 70% increase over the June level and the highest level recorded after the record 214.1% of July 1960.

The seasonally unadjusted estimates of the values of building authorized in the state in July revealed, with a single exception, uniform general increases. At \$140.6 million, the estimated value of new construction authorized in July surpassed by 21% the \$116.2 million authorized in June. Although the estimated value of new residential construction authorized declined 1% (less than a million dollars), reflecting the inability of the \$2-million advance in multiple-family housing values to

offset a \$2.6 million decrease in one-family home permits, new nonresidential construction permits aggregated an estimated 56% more than in June, a gain of some \$25.2 million.

The additions, alterations, and repairs category of building authorizations, which has been running this year at almost 11% of total estimated values authorized, declined 7% in July, reducing by \$1.2 million the gross gain of \$24.4 million estimated for new permit values. Estimated total construction permit values for the month amounted to \$155.9 million, \$23.2 million ahead of the June figure.

An estimated 28% increase in the value of all construction authorized in the central cities of the metropolitan areas combined with a small suburban increase to produce a net gain of 22%, or about \$23.8 million, in the estimated values of metropolitan area construction permits. The 2% decline in estimated nonmetropolitan permit values suggests that the vigorous advances in both number and value of dwelling units authorized in

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Classification	Jul 1964 1964 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Jul 1964 1964 (thousands of dollars)	Percent change	
			Jul 1964 from Jun 1964	Jan-Jul 1964 from Jan-Jul 1963
ALL PERMITS .....	\$155,899	\$970,250	+ 17	+ 2
New construction .....	140,627	865,995	+ 21	+ 2
Residential				
(housekeeping) .....	70,431	511,321	- 1	- 1
One-family dwellings .....	49,764	365,944	- 5	+ 2
Multiple-family dwellings .....	20,667	145,377	+ 10	- 10
Nonresidential				
buildings .....	70,196	354,674	+ 56	+ 7
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential) .....	875	19,867	- 60	+ 60
Amusement buildings .....	1,135	12,552	+ 40	- 48
Churches .....	3,303	26,059	- 26	+ 41
Industrial buildings .....	13,378	42,887	+161	+ 50
Garages (commercial and private) .....	431	4,314	- 46	- 4
Service stations .....	2,384	10,667	+ 76	+ 37
Hospitals and institutions .....	5,135	34,019	+291	+ 10
Office-bank buildings .....	17,957	48,865	+454	- 20
Works and utilities .....	978	6,793	- 49	- 62
Educational buildings .....	15,624	69,380	+ 33	- 9
Stores and mercantile buildings .....	7,223	67,619	- 33	+ 68
Other buildings and structures .....	1,773	11,652	- 1	+ 17
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	15,272	104,255	- 7	**
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan .....	131,211	810,388	+ 22	- 1
Central cities .....	103,973	628,903	+ 23	- 3
Outside central cities .....	27,238	181,485	+ 3	+ 3
Total nonmetropolitan .....	24,688	159,862	- 2	+ 20
10,000 to 50,000 population .....	14,562	89,272	- 3	+ 14
Less than 10,000 population .....	10,126	70,590	- 2	+ 27

†As defined in 1960 Census.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.



the nonmetropolitan areas in July represent a largely relative (that is, seasonal) gain, or that these increases were more than offset by absolute or relative declines in nonresidential building planned.

The July figures for dwelling units indicate that the estimated values of all types of housing throughout the state are increasing faster—or decreasing more slowly, as the case might be—than the number of units authorized. In the comparison of July 1964 with July 1963, for example, the value of one-family dwellings authorized increased 2% for the state as a whole, while the number of units declined 3%. In the metropolitan areas, the corresponding figures were declines of 2% and 5%, respectively, and, in the nonmetropolitan areas, increases of 19% and 6%, respectively. Two-family dwellings authorized in Texas increased 19% in value and 12% in number of units from July 1963 to July 1964. The increases in the metropolitan areas were 13% and 11%, and those in the nonmetropolitan areas amounted to 63% and 16%.

Apartments authorized throughout the state declined 12% in value and 13% in number of units from July 1963 to July 1964, reflecting the experience of the metropolitan areas, where the decreases amounted to 16% and 17% respectively. Extremely large gains outside the metropolitan areas over the same period—130% and 132%—failed to do more than attenuate slightly the July-to-July trend experienced in the metropolitan areas.

Accounting for more than a quarter of the estimated value of nonresidential construction authorized in July, office-bank buildings increased their permit values from

## LOANS BY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank of Little Rock

Type	July 1964	January-July		Percent change
		1964	1963	Jan-July 1964 from Jan-July 1963
	Number			
ALL LOANS	6,623	42,256	39,116	+ 8
Construction	1,282	7,907	7,420	+ 7
Purchase	3,330	20,934	18,291	+ 14
Other	2,010	13,415	13,405	**
	Value (thousands of dollars)			
ALL LOANS	91,317	537,553	513,565	+ 14
Construction	20,528	126,646	112,762	+ 12
Purchase	44,406	278,477	228,160	+ 22
Other	26,383	182,530	172,643	+ 6

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

June by some \$14.8 million, primarily the result of three large authorizations in the Houston metropolitan area aggregating an estimated \$13 million. This category accounted for more than 18% of the estimated cumulative nonresidential valuations for the year through July.

With an estimated \$13.4 million authorized, \$8.3 million more than in June, the category of industrial buildings provided about 19% of total estimated non-residential valuations for July. Some \$9.5 million of the July total was accounted for by two projects in Dallas and Houston. Because most heavy industrial construction quite naturally is located beyond the political limits of permit-issuing authorities, this category is necessarily understated.

## HOURS AND EARNINGS

Source: Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July* 1964	June 1964	July 1963	July* 1964	June 1964	July 1963	July* 1964	June 1964	July 1963
<b>ALL MANUFACTURING</b>	102.48	101.16	98.66	42.0	41.8	41.8	2.44	2.42	2.36
Durable goods	105.35	104.25	99.64	43.0	42.9	42.4	2.45	2.43	2.35
Lumber and wood products	70.20	71.16	67.70	43.6	44.2	43.4	1.61	1.61	1.56
Furniture and fixtures	74.15	73.78	71.63	40.3	40.1	40.7	1.84	1.84	1.76
Stone, clay, and glass products	89.80	91.51	87.75	44.9	45.3	45.0	2.00	2.02	1.95
Primary metal industries	123.43	122.64	121.25	41.7	42.0	41.1	2.96	2.92	2.95
Fabricated metal products	109.59	107.45	104.35	45.1	44.4	43.3	2.43	2.42	2.41
Machinery, except electrical	111.10	109.42	102.62	44.8	44.3	43.3	2.48	2.47	2.37
Oil field machinery	121.58	120.22	111.99	44.7	44.2	42.1	2.72	2.72	2.66
Transportation equipment	131.16	129.78	124.07	41.9	42.0	42.2	3.13	3.09	2.94
Nondurable goods	99.46	98.33	97.41	41.1	40.8	41.1	2.42	2.41	2.37
Food and kindred products	88.62	86.52	84.65	42.2	42.0	41.7	2.10	2.06	2.03
Meat products	96.56	95.91	94.60	41.8	41.7	40.6	2.31	2.30	2.33
Textile mill products	67.15	67.67	59.88	42.5	43.1	40.7	1.58	1.57	1.47
Broadwoven fabric mills	68.26	68.27	59.09	42.4	43.0	40.2	1.61	1.59	1.47
Apparel and other finished textile products	56.21	54.14	53.65	38.5	37.6	38.6	1.46	1.44	1.39
Paper and allied products	114.11	115.53	115.10	42.9	43.8	44.1	2.66	2.64	2.61
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	103.89	103.62	98.43	39.5	39.1	38.3	2.63	2.65	2.57
Chemicals and allied products	140.68	138.84	137.82	42.5	42.2	42.8	3.31	3.29	3.22
Petroleum refining and related industries	138.51	139.59	141.62	41.1	41.3	42.4	3.37	3.38	3.34
Leather and leather products	63.24	62.06	55.89	40.8	43.1	40.5	1.55	1.44	1.38
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>									
Mining	121.52	119.94	116.33	43.4	43.3	42.3	2.80	2.77	2.75
Crude petroleum and natural gas	123.27	121.82	117.88	43.1	43.2	42.1	2.86	2.82	2.80
Sulphur	121.20	119.38	119.70	40.0	39.4	39.9	3.03	3.03	3.00
Public utilities	102.91	101.85	97.69	40.2	40.1	40.2	2.56	2.54	2.43
Wholesale trade	101.44	100.30	97.67	42.8	42.5	42.1	2.37	2.36	2.32
Retail trade	69.77	68.80	67.49	40.1	40.0	40.9	1.74	1.72	1.65

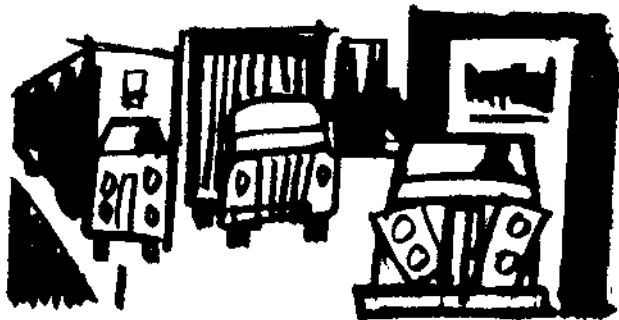
\*Preliminary, subject to revision upon receipt of additional reports.

Figures do not cover proprietors, firm members, or other principal executives.



# TEXAS RETAIL SALES IN JULY

by Robert H. Drenner



The preliminary estimate of total retail sales in Texas in July indicates a 2% rise in dollar sales from June. Normally there is a very small decline in retail sales in the state between the two months, and, therefore, the seasonally adjusted index of total retail sales rose from 132.2% of the 1957-59 average in June to 135.5% in July. The modest 2% actual increase in June-to-July receipts of Texas merchants compares with no signifi-

### ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Classification	Jul 1964 (millions of dollars)	Jan-Jul 1964	Percent change		
			Jul 1964 from Jun 1964	Jul 1964 from Jul 1963	Jan-Jul 1964 from Jan-Jul 1963
TOTAL	\$1,178.8	\$7,804.0	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Durable goods*	488.2	3,114.3	+ 1	+10	+ 6
Nondurable goods	685.6	4,689.7	+ 3	+ 6	+ 4

\*Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores.

cant change between the two months in total national retail sales, according to preliminary estimates by the U. S. Department of Commerce. In Texas, sales by durable-goods stores rose 1% in July from the previous month, and sales by nondurable-goods stores were up 3%. The comparable national percent changes were -3% and +1%, respectively. Sales by Texas nondurable-goods stores accounted for 58% of total retail sales in the state in July. Nationally, such stores accounted for 66% of the retail sales total.

Texas retail volume this July showed an 8% gain from the same month last year, compared with a 6% gain for the nation as a whole. In Texas, sales of durable goods rose 10% and sales of nondurable goods rose 6%. By comparison, nationally durable-goods stores improved July 1964 volume 5% from July 1963, while sales by nondurables stores showed the same percentage gain achieved by Texas nondurable-goods stores.

For the first seven months of 1964, total retail sales in Texas rose 5% from the same seven-month period last year. Preliminary estimates indicate that the retail sales gain for the nation, in the same comparison, was virtually the same as for Texas. It is worth noting that retail volume in Texas for January-July 1963 showed a substantially smaller 3% rise from January-July 1962.

Sales by Texas automotive stores (including motor vehicle dealers) rose 1% from June to July, a gain somewhat below the 3% normal seasonal improvement in such sales between the two months. Sales in this category were up 12%, however, over July 1963, and up 9% for January-July 1964 from the same seven-month period a year ago. In comparison, retail volume of the automotive category for the country as a whole declined 4% from June to July, was up 9% from July 1963, and rose 6% from January-July 1963.

It is noteworthy that the automotive store category accounted for about 80% of total durable goods dollar volume in Texas in July, and that the same category was responsible for roughly 56% of durable goods sales in the same month for the country as a whole. For the first seven months of 1964, sales by Texas automotive stores amounted to 70% of durable goods dollar volume in the state. The comparable national figure was approximately 60%. Sales by motor vehicle dealers normally account for about 90% of dollar sales by the automotive store category. For January-July 1964, durable goods sales were responsible for about 40% of total retail dollar volume in Texas; nationally, durable goods accounted for 33% of total retail sales. The implication is that total dollar retail sales in Texas are substantially more dependent on Texans' purchases of automobiles (especially of new automobiles) than is the case for the country at large. In other words, the average Texan normally spends a significantly greater portion of his disposable income in the automobile-purchase area than the average non-Texan does. Approximately twenty-five cents of every average dollar spent at retail in Texas thus far this year has been spent on the purchase of an automobile. Corroborative evidence that Texans are doing more than their share to make 1964 a record in sales by

### RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Kind of business	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change			
		Jul from Jun	Jul 1964 from Jun 1964	Jul 1964 from Jul 1963	Jan-Jul 1964 from Jan-Jul 1963
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>					
Automotives stores†	413	+ 3	+ 1	+12	+ 9
Furniture & household appliance stores†	211	**	+ 6	+ 4	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	262	+ 1	**	+ 4	+ 1
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>					
Apparel stores	349	- 1	+ 8	+ 8	+ 5
Drugstores	222	- 1	**	+ 5	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	98	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
Food stores	382	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	553	- 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
General merchandise stores†	333	- 2	+ 7	+ 4	+ 6
Other retail stores	315	- 8	- 2	+ 1	+ 2

\*Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

†Includes kinds of business other than classification listed.



**CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES**

Classification	Number of reporting stores	Ratio of credit sales to net sales <sup>c</sup>		Ratio of collections to outstandings <sup>†</sup>	
		July 1964	July 1963	Jul 1964	Jul 1963
		ALL STORES	42	64.9	64.5
<b>BY CITIES</b>					
Austin	4	66.8	67.0	46.1	45.6
Dallas	4	69.6	69.2	45.6	43.9
Houston	5	64.2	63.3	31.8	29.1
San Antonio	4	71.5	73.6	33.2	34.7
Waco	3	60.0	60.8	39.5	39.1
<b>BY TYPE OF STORE</b>					
Department stores (over \$1 million)	11	62.1	61.5	31.2	28.8
Department stores (under \$1 million)	6	58.4	57.9	32.3	32.6
Dry goods and apparel stores	8	74.8	74.3	43.2	43.0
Women's specialty shops	11	65.7	66.6	34.8	35.3
Men's clothing stores	6	69.8	69.4	39.1	33.9
<b>BY VOLUME OF NET SALES</b>					
\$1,500,000 and over	15	65.3	64.9	38.5	31.7
\$500,000 to \$1,500,000	12	61.3	61.6	38.3	38.2
\$250,000 to \$500,000	7	58.3	56.6	39.9	37.4
Less than \$250,000	8	54.3	54.3	27.5	26.0

\*Credit sales divided by net sales.

†Collections during the month as a percent of accounts unpaid on the first of the month.

U. S. car manufacturers is provided by a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas that new passenger car registrations in four major Texas market areas (Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and San Antonio) for the first six months of this year were up 13% from the same period a year ago.

In the remainder of the durable-goods category, sales by lumber, building material, and hardware stores were roughly the same in July as in June, were up 4% from July 1963, and were up 1% for January-July from the same seven months last year. The category's showing was materially assisted by sales by farm implement dealers, which rose 34% in July from the preceding month, were up 29% from July 1963, and registered a 9% gain in January-July from the comparable period last year. July volume of furniture and household appliance stores rose 6% from June, 4% from July 1963, and 6% from January-July of last year.

In the nondurable-goods category, July sales by apparel stores were up 8% from June, 8% from July 1963, and were up 5% for January-July from the comparable 1963 period. Volume of general merchandise stores rose 7%, 4%, and 6% in the same comparisons. Department store sales, which are included in the general merchandise group and account for the major portion of the group's dollar volume, exceeded June sales by 9%, gained 6% from July a year ago, and rose 6% in January-July from the first seven months of 1963. Apparel stores accounted for 19% of all nondurable goods sales in Texas in July (versus only 8% nationally), and since a large portion of department store volume is in apparel, the high rate of retail spending on clothing in the state so far this year has been a major factor in the percentage gains of the entire nondurables category and of total retail sales as well.

It is instructive that the reported encouraging gain in Texas personal income this year is being reflected in

the retail trade area chiefly in the automobile, furniture, and apparel categories. All other retail sales categories are showing considerably smaller increases from cumulative sales last year, at least to date. The increase in personal income and a general confidence in the immediate economic future are also borne out by the most recent data on consumer borrowing in Texas. The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas recently reported that consumer-type loans granted by member banks of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District were up 23.5% in the first half of 1964 from the same period last year. Department and apparel stores over the state generally report a smaller but significant rise in credit sales in relation to net sales, and also report an increase in the ratio of collections to outstandings. In other words, Texans are charging more at apparel and department stores, but they are also paying their monthly bills from those stores more promptly.

**POSTAL RECEIPTS**

City	Percent change		
	June 20, 1964- July 17, 1964	June 20, 1964- July 17, 1964 from May 23, 1964- June 19, 1964	June 20, 1964- July 17, 1964 from June 22, 1963- July 19, 1963
	Alvin	11,483	+ 20
Angleton	10,615	+ 85	+ 8
Ballinger	6,609	+ 34	+ 26
Bellaire	46,168	+ 2	+ 41
Belton	12,485	+ 33	+ 14
Breckenridge	9,375	+ 36	+ 9
Carrizo Springs	3,721	+ 23	- 2
Carthage	7,680	+ 3	+ 11
Childress	7,116	+ 25	- 6
Cleveland	6,335	+ 11	+ 9
Coleman	9,123	+ 20	+ 17
Columbus	6,617	+ 65	+ 43
Commerce	4,762	- 11	- 25
Crockett	8,355	+ 24	**
Cuero	7,156	+ 30	+ 22
Dalhart	7,635	+ 26	+ 13
El Campo	13,876	+ 29	+ 9
Electra	4,825	+ 1	- 10
Falfurrias	6,170	- 4	+ 10
Freeport	13,864	+ 19	+ 7
Galena Park	7,111	+ 13	+ 19
Georgetown	6,206	+ 9	- 7
Gilmer	7,334	+ 22	+ 36
Gonzales	7,547	+ 25	- 8
Groves	7,778	+ 12	+ 7
Hearne	6,146	+ 56	+ 40
Hillsboro	7,331	+ 7	- 10
Hurst	10,977	+ 24	+ 22
Kenedy	5,420	+ 31	+ 24
Kerrville	15,706	- 16	- 8
La Grange	6,025	+ 2	+ 21
Lake Jackson	7,774	+ 24	+ 23
Liberty	3,408	- 7	- 4
Marlin	3,688	+ 2	+ 1
Mathis	4,274	+ 80	+ 15
Navasota	5,761	+ 5	- 10
Perryton	9,497	- 10	- 9
Pittsburg	4,231	- 4	- 15
Port Lavaca	12,716	+ 20	+ 18
Refugio	6,104	+ 25	+ 16
Rusk	6,758	+ 18	+ 10
Seminole	5,952	+ 2	+ 7
Stephenville	9,973	+ 10	- 6
Taft	4,123	+ 17	+ 13
Wharton	9,532	+ 14	- 8
Winnsboro	5,044	+ 31	+ 44
Yoakum	15,362	- 3	+ 9

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.





# LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Indicators of business conditions in Texas cities published in this table include retail trade, postal receipts, building permits, banking, and employment. City information is published when a minimum of three indicators is available.

The cities have been grouped according to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In Texas all 21 SMSA's are defined by county lines and, for this reason, the counties are listed under the major heading for the area.<sup>2</sup> The populations shown for the SMSA's are estimates for April 1, 1963,<sup>1</sup> prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas. The cities within the counties are listed with the appropriate SMSA; all other cities are listed alphabetically. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure with the exception of those marked (r), which are estimates officially recognized by the Texas Highway Department.

Retail sales data are reported in this tabulation only when three or more stores report for the category. The first column contains an average percent change from the

preceding month marked by a dagger (†). This is the normal seasonal change in sales by that kind of business. The second column shows the percent change in actual sales reported for the month. The third column shows the change in sales from the same month of the preceding year. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal month. Waco retail sales information is reported in cooperation with the Baylor Bureau of Business Research.

Postal receipts information which is marked by an asterisk (\*) indicates cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended July 17, 1964.

End-of-month deposits as reported represent money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month and are indicated by the symbol (‡).

Figures under Texarkana with the following symbol (§) are for Texarkana, Texas, only.

Changes of less than one-half of 1% are marked with a double asterisk (\*\*).

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>ABILENE</b>			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 126,990 <sup>1</sup> ; Jones and Taylor <sup>2</sup> )			
Nonfarm employment (area).....	36,260	- 1	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	4,360	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	5.0	- 4	- 17
<b>ABILENE (pop. 90,368)</b>			
Retail sales.....	- 2†	+ 15	+ 10
Apparel stores.....	- 1†	+ 12	+ 26
Automotive stores.....	+ 3†	+ 16	+ 10
Drug stores.....	- 1†	+ 2	+ 13
Food stores.....	+ 1†	+ 7	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	**	+ 42	+ 25
General merchandise stores.....	- 2†	+ 30	+ 17
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 129,303	+ 1	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,179,647	+ 57	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 116,968	- 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 67,203	+ 3	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.1	- 5	+ 14
<b>ALICE (pop. 20,861)</b>			
Retail sales.....	- 2†	**	+ 3
Food stores.....	+ 1†	+ 14	+ 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	+ 12	+ 40
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 25,523	+ 36	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	235,500	+421	- 54
<b>ALPINE (pop. 4,740)</b>			
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 7,853	+ 63	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,300	- 96	- 97
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,178	**	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 3,894	- 5	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.5	- 2	**

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>AMARILLO</b>			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 166,616 <sup>1</sup> ; Potter and Randall <sup>2</sup> )			
Nonfarm employment (area).....	54,500	+ 1	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	6,420	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.9	+ 5	+ 5
<b>AMARILLO (pop. 155,205r)</b>			
Retail sales.....	- 2†	+ 1	+ 3
Apparel stores.....	- 1†	+ 4	+ 11
Automotive stores.....	+ 3†	- 11	+ 3
Florists.....	...	+ 2	- 11
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	**	+ 9	- 9
General merchandise stores.....	- 2†	+ 10	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	+ 2	+ 11
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 255,238	+ 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,541,380	+ 7	- 23
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 320,982	+ 2	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 129,285	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	29.9	**	+ 13
<b>CANYON (pop. 5,864)</b>			
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 11,815	+107	+ 64
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	84,250	- 47	- 70
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,365	+ 13	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 6,390	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.8	+ 11	+ 5
<b>ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)</b>			
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 10,668	+ 43	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	43,235	+140	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,520	+ 16	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 6,447	- 7	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	+ 21	+ 5



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### Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	July 1964	July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,520	+ 46	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,650	+ 36	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,468	+ 21	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,072	- 1	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 21	+ 8

**ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA**

### ATHENS (pop. 7,086)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,185	+ 21	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 338,500	+210	+449
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,087	+ 13	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,445	- 12	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	+ 28	+ 28

### AUSTIN

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(pop. 234,391<sup>1</sup>; Travis<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	88,900	- 2	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,250	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	- 16	- 24

### AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 6	+ 2
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 8	+ 7
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 15	+ 17
Drug stores	- 1†	- 1	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	- 6	- 8
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 4	- 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 6	**
General merchandise stores	- 2†	- 2	- 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 1	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 498,540	- 1	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,253,353	+ 12	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 294,974	+ 5	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 168,132	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	+ 3	+ 4

### BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 16
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 16	+ 19
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,980	+ 20	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,506	+ 7	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,323	- 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 9	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	109	- 3	+102

**BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA**

### BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(pop. 318,054<sup>1</sup>; Jefferson and Orange<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	114,100	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	35,500	- 2	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.3	+ 2	- 11

### BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 6	+ 8
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 8	+ 8
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 6	+ 11
Drug stores	- 1†	**	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	+ 5	- 4
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 7	- 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	- 2	+ 13
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 3	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 13	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 158,108	+ 6	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 890,707	- 24	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 217,956	+ 2	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 100,644	- 4	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	+ 3	+ 14

### Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	July 1964	July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,348	+ 23	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,399	+ 41	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,038	**	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	+ 38	**

### ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 2	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,603	- 12	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 107,263	+ 66	- 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,923	+ 6	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,986	- 3	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	+ 6	- 7
Nonfarm placements	178	- 13	+ 29

### PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 2	+ 19
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 4	+ 36
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	- 1	- 6
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 6	- 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	- 18	- 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,463	+ 5	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 312,320	- 79	- 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 68,308	+ 7	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 40,790	- 3	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 9	+ 6

### PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,866	- 2	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 414,896	+537	+200
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,757	+ 4	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,647	+ 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 9	- 8

### BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 4	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,525	+ 24	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,025	- 36	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,390	+ 16	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,523	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	+ 17	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	125	+ 8	+ 11

### BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 3	+ 13
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 7	+ 19
Drug stores	- 1†	**	- 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1	- 6	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,576	+ 27	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 346,990	- 66	+203
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 36,861	+ 4	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,106	+ 5	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	+ 1	- 6
Nonfarm placements	192	- 17	- 2

**BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA**

### BONHAM (pop. 7,357)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 2	+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,389	- 11	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,500	- 49	- 72
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,759	- 9	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,665	**	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	- 8	+ 2



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>BORGER (pop. 20,911)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,640	+ 17	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 261,250	- 40	+ 54
Nonfarm placements	147	- 29	+ 35
<b>BRADY (pop. 5,338)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,063	+ 50	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 103,532	+143	+122
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,704	- 9	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,419	- 8	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	- 9	+ 11
<b>BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,094	- 8	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 65,405	- 10	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,474	+ 4	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,036	- 4	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 3	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	40	- 2	- 27
<b>BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,996	+ 30	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 293,350	+244	+394
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,371	+106	+ 93
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,227	- 11	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.5	+118	+102

### BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO

#### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 146,207<sup>1</sup>; Cameron<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	\$5,900	+ 2	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,550	+ 4	+ 11
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	- 12	- 9

### BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 15	+ 24
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 8	+ 39
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,057	+ 10	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 203,260	+ 79	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,347	+ 14	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,913	- 5	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	+ 14	- 1
Nonfarm placements	667	+ 2	+108

### HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 5	+ 5
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 11	+ 4
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	- 6	- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,805	+ 25	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 146,575	+ 23	+255
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 50,642	+ 23	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 24,873	+ 14	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.0	+ 25	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	509	- 25	+ 59

### LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,673	+ 56	+ 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 150	- 99	- 99
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,470	+ 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,463	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 3	- 5

### LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,974	+ 59	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 650	- 96	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,712	+ 35	+ 49
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,617	+ 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.2	+ 23	+ 35

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,614	+ 59	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,200	+ 42	+ 68
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,547	+ 15	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,052	- 10	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 23	+ 1
<b>SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 33	+ 31
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,465	+ 18	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,440	+100	+145
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,880	+ 10	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,753	+ 9	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 5	- 2
<b>BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	- 20	- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 31,875	- 4	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,041	- 95	- 89
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,917	- 2	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,132	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	- 6	- 3
Nonfarm placements	119	- 11	+ 21

### BRYAN (pop. 27,542)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 12	+ 25
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 13	+ 9
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 12	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,370	+ 36	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 276,215	+ 18	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 38,714	+ 19	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,696	- 7	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	+ 19	+ 10
Nonfarm placements	309	+ 19	+ 29

### CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,675	+ 30	+ 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,518	+ 1	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,934	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	+ 3	- 6

### CAMERON (pop. 5,640)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,055	+ 18	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,496	+ 76	- 68
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,904	+ 8	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,498	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 4	+ 11

### CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA

### CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA

### CISCO (pop. 4,499)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,002	+ 20	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,818	- 3	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,348	+ 3	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	- 4	+ 11

### CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA

### CLUTE (pop. 4,501)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,678	+ 25	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,170	+ 37	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,226	+ 12	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,742	+ 8	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 1	+ 10



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,196	- 24	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 196,676	- 42	+190
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,760	+ 11	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,683	- 1	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 13	+ 4

## COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 29	+ 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,322	+ 55	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,494	+ 12	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,714	- 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 14	- 2

## COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,418	+ 1	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 555,200	+218	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,571	+ 1	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,667	+ 2	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	- 7	- 4

## CORPUS CHRISTI

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

(pop. 223,060<sup>1</sup>; Nueces<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	71,100	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,960	+ 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 15	- 15

## BISHOP (pop. 3,722)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,889	+ 14	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,168	+ 96	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,312	+ 16	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	+ 81	+ 44

## CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 184,163r)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 2	+ 13
Drug stores	- 1†	- 22	+ 7
Automotive stores	+ 3†	**	+ 13
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 5	+ 18
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 13	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 218,114	+ 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,217,011	+ 35	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 239,858	+ 5	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 117,078	- 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	+ 5	+ 9

## ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,265)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 8
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 7	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 59,260	+ 28	+ 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,806	+ 61	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,810	+ 24	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	+ 49	+ 35

## CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 4	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 53,946	+213	+ 78
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 221,407	- 32	+ 71
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,812	+ 13	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 20,332	- 2	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 13	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	228	- 15	+ 25

## CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,852	+ 44	+ 40
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 238,703	+3878	+3878
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,595	- 9	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,556	**	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	- 10	+ 3

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963

## DALLAS

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

(pop. 1,195,199<sup>1</sup>; Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	518,200	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	114,950	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 3	- 5

## CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,141	- 8	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 383,850	+143	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,229	+ 12	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,178	- 8	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	+ 15	- 3

## DALLAS (pop. 679,684)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 3†	- 1	+ 5
Automotive stores	- 1†	+ 9	+ 6
Drug stores	- 7†	- 3	+ 9
Drug stores	- 4†	- 3	+ 14
Florists	- 5†	+ 1	+ 15
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 2	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 3†	+ 1	**
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	**	+ 2
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 1	+ 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 7†	- 6	- 9
Office, store, and school supply dealers	- 6†	- 7	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,841,337	- 3	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,328,714	- 28	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,860,970	+ 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,348,415	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.6	**	+ 6

## DENTON (pop. 26,844)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 9	+ 7
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 43,212	- 7	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 732,240	- 43	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 31,901	+ 15	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 22,359	- 27	- 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	+ 13	+ 13
Nonfarm placements	158	- 39	+ 31

## ENNIS (pop. 9,347)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	- 32	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,439	+ 32	+ 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 225,195	+198	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,523	+ 20	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,110	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	+ 18	+ 2

## GARLAND (pop. 38,501)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 2	+ 16
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 17	+ 13
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 1	+ 13
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	- 5	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 48,232	+ 12	+ 37
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 967,035	- 54	- 77
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,545	- 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 18,715	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.4	- 5	- 8

## GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)

Postal receipts*	\$ 30,639	- 5	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 475,225	- 29	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,840	+ 13	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,528	- 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.7	+ 12	+ 3



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>IRVING (pop. 45,985)</b>			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 3	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,287	- 37	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,339,889	- 6	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,509	- 6	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,210	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	+ 1	+ 16
<b>JUSTIN (pop. 622)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,404	+ 76	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,501	- 17	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 908	- 12	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	- 19	- 24
<b>McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,174	+ 22	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 195,426	+112	+ 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,408	+ 2	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,403	+ 7	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	- 3	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	101	+ 35	+ 1
<b>MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,859	+ 15	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,123,996	+125	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,093	- 16	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,532	+ 14	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	- 20	- 13
<b>MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,688	+ 8	- 71
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,188	+ 9	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,419	- 3	- 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 4	+ 6
<b>PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,000	...	+471
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,183	**	- 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,513	- 8	- 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	+ 2	- 10
<b>PLANO (pop. 3,695)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,955	- 11	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 358,965	- 29	- 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,471	- 7	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,740	+ 1	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	- 8	...
<b>RICHARDSON (pop. 16,810)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 12	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 43,889	+ 10	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 978,932	- 25	- 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,770	+ 1	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,192	+ 5	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.3	- 1	+ 10
<b>SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,191	+ 18	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,951	+134	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,326	+ 11	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,814	- 13	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	+ 11	**
<b>WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)</b>			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, hardware stores	+ 1†	- 14	+ 63
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,459	**	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 77,705	+ 38	- 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,939	+ 13	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,079	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 11	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	22	- 35	- 61

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1
<b>DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			
<b>DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 16	- 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 8	- 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,014	+ 10	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 78,060	- 27	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,587	- 1	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,386	- 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 1	- 5
<b>DENISON (pop. 22,748)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,622	- 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 282,823	+ 10	- 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,903	+ 3	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,094	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	**	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	182	- 35	+ 10
<b>DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>DONNA (pop. 7,522)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,568	+ 53	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 79,700	+166	+1228
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,377	- 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,352	**	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	- 3	+ 4
<b>DUMAS: (pop. 8,477)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,435	+ 47	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 258,020	+ 42	+ 47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,590	+ 33	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,842	+ 9	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 24	+ 27
<b>EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)</b>			
Retail sales			
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 14	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,338	+ 12	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 216,131	+325	+533
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,144	- 4	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,283	- 3	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	- 3	+ 1
<b>EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,039	+ 21	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 86,925	- 39	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,322	+ 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,107	- 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 6	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	164	- 52	+ 7
<b>EDNA (pop. 5,038)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,330	- 19	- 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 220,485	+7374	+215
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,125	+ 39	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,030	- 1	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 32	- 1
<b>ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			
<b>FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,722	+ 38	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 66,409	+ 9	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,238	+ 40	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,476	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 33	+ 21



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>EL PASO</b>			
<b>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</b> (pop. 337,650 <sup>1</sup> ; El Paso <sup>2</sup> )			
Nonfarm employment (area)	93,300	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	15,940	+ 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	- 11	- 10
<b>EL PASO (pop. 276,687)</b>			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 4	+ 21
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 10	+ 9
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 6	+ 32
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 17	+ 13
General merchandise stores	- 2†	- 9	+ 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 333,698	**	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,800,222	- 7	- 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 383,208	+ 10	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 180,579	- 11	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.0	+ 15	**

## FORT WORTH

<b>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</b> (pop. 592,341 <sup>1</sup> ; Johnson and Tarrant <sup>2</sup> )			
Nonfarm employment (area)	238,000	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	59,525	+ 1	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	+ 8	- 13
<b>ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 22
Lumber; building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 8	- 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 62,315	- 7	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,289,998	+185	+154

## CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,850	+ 26	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 139,595	+ 10	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,053	+ 19	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,289	- 1	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 13	+ 15

## EULESS (pop. 2,062)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,506	+ 5	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 446,422	- 52	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,970	- 2	+ 45
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,027	- 9	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.7	+ 16	+ 52

## FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)

Retail sales	- 3†	+ 4	+ 9
Apparel stores	+ 16†	+ 32	+ 14
Automotive stores	- 5†	+ 9	+ 20
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 5
Eating and drinking places	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 10
Florists	- 10	- 10	- 2
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 4	+ 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	- 9	+ 10
Gasoline and service stations	**	**	- 4
General merchandise stores	- 1†	+ 3	+ 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	- 12	+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 915,387	+ 6	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,809,076	+ 60	+119
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 935,073	+ 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 424,411	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.6	+ 1	+ 1

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,189	+ 26	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 64,875	- 15	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,118	+ 9	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,484	- 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 5	+ 5
<b>NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (pop. 8,662)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 177,536	- 44	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,419	+ 1	+103
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,428	- 9	+ 93
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	+ 6	- 7
<b>WHITE SETTLEMENT (pop. 11,513)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 114,291	+ 48	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,192	+ 78	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 713	- 15	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	+ 81	...

## FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 1	+ 11
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 12	+ 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,708	+ 24	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 51,420	- 31	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,585	+ 12	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,365	**	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 11	+ 7

## GAINESVILLE (pop. 13,083)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	- 3	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 6	+ 24
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,642	+ 23	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 102,300	+ 18	+ 29

## GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 148,112<sup>1</sup>; Galveston<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	55,900	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,790	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	6.2	+ 7	- 11
<b>GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 5	+ 10
Automotive stores	- 1†	+ 1	+ 3
Food stores	+ 3†	- 4	+ 35
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 9	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 101,037	**	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 550,572	- 35	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 115,100	- 80	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 115,100	+ 10	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	61,581	- 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.0	+ 10	**

## LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,976	+ 15	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 216,430	+194	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,599	+ 6	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,315	- 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 6	- 7

## TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)

Postal receipts*	\$ 28,154	+ 9	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 510,725	- 20	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,041	+ 7	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,887	- 8	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	+ 13	- 4

## GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,066	+ 45	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,081	+ 6	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,024	- 4	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 5	+ 2

### GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,519	+ 38	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 61,840	+204	+275
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,454	**	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,193	- 1	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	- 2	+ 3

### GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,251	+ 78	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,700	- 57	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,392	+ 18	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,312	+ 6	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 13	+ 15
Nonfarm employment (area)	29,400	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,430	+ 3	+ 13
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 18	- 24

### GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,782	+ 61	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,043	- 20	- 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,458	- 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.6	- 20	- 25

### GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,430	- 17	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 57,100	+231	- 76
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,926	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,438	+ 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	- 3	+ 2

### GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,653	+ 36	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,612	+ 8	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,058	- 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	+ 8	+ 3

### GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA

### GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA

### GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 7	+ 16
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 8	+ 23
Drug stores	- 1†	**	+ 3
Food stores	+ 1†	- 11	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,923	**	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 365,850	+ 26	+105
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,202	+ 5	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,592	+ 4	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	+ 1	- 9
Nonfarm placements	146	- 1	+ 66

### HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,722	+ 58	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,000	- 12	+253
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,845	+ 5	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,536	- 7	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	+ 11	+ 12

### HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,649	+ 18	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,756	+ 30	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,838	- 4	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	+ 32	+ 12

### HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,017	+ 2	- 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 38,850	- 56	- 76
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,432	- 12	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,491	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.1	...	- 12

### HEREFORD (pop. 9,584r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 15,305	- 2	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 256,300	- 30	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,285	+ 34	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,352	+ 9	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	+ 29	+ 6

## HOUSTON

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 1,342,511<sup>1</sup>; Harris<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	581,200	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	100,100	+ 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	- 5	- 7

### BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 11	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 2	+ 27
Food stores	+ 1†	**	+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 86,728	+ 19	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 212,705	- 43	- 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,685	+ 14	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,815	- 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 17	+ 9

### DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,796	- 23	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 505,172	+ 33	+349
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,226	- 10	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,618	+ 17	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	- 20	+ 6

### HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 1	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 2†	+ 14	+ 7
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 6	+ 9
Drug stores	- 1†	**	- 6
Eating and drinking places	- 3†	+ 6	+ 5
Florists	...	- 15	+ 9
Food stores	- 1†	**	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 4	+ 7
Gasoline and service stations	- 4†	+ 1	+ 8
General merchandise stores	- 1†	+ 10	+ 7
Liquor stores	+ 1†	+ 8	+ 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	**	- 10	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,138,317	- 2	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,018,317	+113	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,819,263	+ 5	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,511,267	- 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.6	+ 5	+ 7

### HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,914	+ 55	+ 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,522	+ 4	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,272	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 2	+ 18



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>KATY (pop. 1,569)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,478	+ 28	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,000	- 90	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,210	+ 7	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,835	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	+ 8	+ 12

## LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,000	- 77	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,478	+ 14	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,581	- 8	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	+ 18	+ 39

## PASADENA (pop. 58,737)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 4	+ 9
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 10	+ 22
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 7	+ 16
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 1	- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 49,120	+ 1	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 718,560	- 45	- 52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 59,615	+ 3	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 29,784	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	+ 4	+ 14

## SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,253)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,889	+ 9	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 373,075	+568	+183
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,783	+ 3	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,189	- 5	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 1	- 3

## TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,281	- 17	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,564	+ 3	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	- 18	+ 9

## HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA

## HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)

Postal receipts*	\$ 21,055	+ 45	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 91,000	- 73	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,899	+ 6	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,575	- 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 6	- 9

## IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA

## IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA

## JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 21,814	+ 12	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 340,700	+ 63	+1684
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,371	+ 11	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,820	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.7	+ 3	+ 13

## JASPER (pop. 4,889)

Retail sales	- 2†	**	+ 12
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 4	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,888	+ 1	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,100	- 98	- 97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,809	+ 14	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,739	- 6	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 17	+ 4

## JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA

## KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA

SEPTEMBER 1964

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>KERMIT: (pop. 10,465)</b>			
Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 1	+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,653	+ 51	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 34,750	- 45	+ 25

## KILGORE (pop. 10,092)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,340	+ 20	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 65,430	- 73	- 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,764	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,375	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 5	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	29,400	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,430	+ 3	+ 13
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 18	- 24

## KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)

Postal receipts*	\$ 42,662	+ 26	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,396,315	+191	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,043	+ 18	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,253	+ 14	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	**	**

## KINGSLAND (pop. 150)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,761	- 7	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 900	+ 26	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 662	+ 16	+ 52
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 15	- 20

## KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	- 3	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,365	+ 43	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,406,057	+345	+830
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,034	+ 7	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,200	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 5	- 8

## KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,253	+ 22	+ 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,337	+ 26	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,402	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 26	+ 10

## LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

## LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

## LAMESA (pop. 12,438)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 6	+ 1
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 34	- 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,190	+ 47	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 120,200	- 42	- 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,259	+ 6	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,286	- 6	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 14	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	49	- 36	- 40

## LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 19	+ 35
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,168	+ 36	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 105,200	+111	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,266	+ 8	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,997	- 6	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	+ 18	+ 13

## LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>LAREDO</b>			
<b>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</b> (pop. 67,192 <sup>1</sup> ; Webb <sup>2</sup> )			
Nonfarm employment (area)	19,250	- 2	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,370	+ 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	- 11	+ 5
<b>LAREDO (pop. 60,678)</b>			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 8	+ 20
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 8	+ 27
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,323	+ 7	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	109,350	- 59	- 73
Bank debits (thousands) \$	37,860	+ 6	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	25,871	- 3	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 5	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	529	- 18	+ 29

### LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 8	+ 39
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,813	+ 23	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	172,046	- 33	- 47

### LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 34	+ 41
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,625	- 8	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	196,475	+ 70	- 26

### LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,184	+ 93	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,800	- 41	- 81
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,982	+ 24	- 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,398	+ 9	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 18	- 20

### LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 19	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,579	+109	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	22,813	- 70	- 97
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,535	+ 15	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,384	+ 3	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 23	- 3

### LOS FRESNOS: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

## LUBBOCK

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

(pop. 171,071<sup>1</sup>; Lubbock<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	57,000	- 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,310	+ 2	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	**	- 10
<b>LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)</b>			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 2	+ 9
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 9	+ 13
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 4	+ 24
Florists		- 23	+ 21
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 10	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 11	- 7
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 28	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 23	+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 213,469	+ 4	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,044,937	+ 61	+167
Bank debits (thousands) \$	241,603	+ 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	129,542	+ 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.4	+ 4	+ 7

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>SLATON (pop. 6,568)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,186	+ 57	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	45,500	- 49	- 15
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,208	+ 22	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,601	- 1	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 25	+ 11

### LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 3	+ 17
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 1	+ 23
Drug stores	- 1†	- 6	- 2
General merchandise stores	- 2†	**	- 4
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 10	+ 34
Postal receipts*	\$ 66,030	+ 8	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	555,200	+ 46	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands) \$	56,117	- 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	41,888	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	- 3	- 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	29,400	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,430	+ 3	+ 13
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 18	- 24

### LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)

Postal receipts*	\$ 28,729	- 16	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	138,080	- 51	- 75
Nonfarm placements	77	- 24	+ 35

### McALLEN (pop. 32,728)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 7	+ 19
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 14	+ 8
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 7	+ 27
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 3	+ 28
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 8	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,672	- 2	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	197,200	+ 59	- 41
Bank debits (thousands) \$	30,265	- 1	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	20,643	- 8	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 2	+ 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	41,200	- 4	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,580	+ 21	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	- 3	- 8
Nonfarm placements	415	- 31	+ 25

### McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,189	+ 24	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,807	**	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,628	- 3	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 2	+ 10

### McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA

### McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA

### MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 1	- 7
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 3	- 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,323	+ 19	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	513,196	+216	+338
Bank debits (thousands) \$	18,530	- 2	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	24,306	+ 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	- 3	- 4
Nonfarm placements	189	- 14	+ 34

### MERCEDES (pop. 10,943)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,047	+ 10	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	33,635	+ 37	- 23
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,299	+ 1	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,535	+ 2	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	+ 3	- 1

### MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>MEXIA (pop. 6,121)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,226	- 25	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,000	- 72	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,817	+ 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,999	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 7	+ 2

### MIDLAND

#### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 68,452<sup>1</sup>; Midland<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	56,700	**	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,180	- 1	- 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	**	- 16

### MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 1	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 659,810	- 24	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 123,856	- 2	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 104,571	- 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	- 3	- 15
Nonfarm placements	676	- 19	- 9

### MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA

### MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 6	- 12
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 3	+ 14
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,885	- 6	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 267,850	+ 85	+ 128
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,148	+ 9	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,177	- 5	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	+ 10	- 3
Nonfarm placements	98	+ 18	- 8

### MISSION (pop. 14,081)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 4	+ 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,621	+ 12	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 253,528	+ 709	+ 553
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,198	- 6	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,818	- 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	- 4	+ 14

### MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,778	+ 32	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 231,700	+ 44	+ 529
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,909	- 2	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,820	- 7	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 1	+ 15

### MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 40	+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,892	+ 31	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 255,000	+ 451	+ 697
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,545	+ 9	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,379	- 2	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	+ 7	**

### MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,110	+ 23	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,524	+ 3	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,192	+ 12	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	- 2	+ 18

### NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,168	+ 10	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 146,979	+ 30	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,843	+ 2	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,690	**	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 2	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	114	- 17	+ 65

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>NEDERLAND: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA</b>			

### NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 12	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,556	- 18	- 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,452	+ 10	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,960	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	+ 8	+ 14

### NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

### ODESSA

#### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 87,472<sup>1</sup>; Ector<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	56,700	**	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,180	- 1	- 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	**	- 16

### ODESSA (pop. 80,338)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 6	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 10	- 4
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 12	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 97,917	+ 17	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 614,371	+ 114	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 94,057	+ 11	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 83,259	+ 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 8	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	408	- 6	- 4

### ORANGE: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA

### PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)

Postal receipts*	\$ 16,867	- 5	- 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,448	- 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,012	- 5	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	- 1	+ 7

### PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 13	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,281	+ 22	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,858	- 1	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,864	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 1	+ 21
Nonfarm placements	214	- 25	+ 22

### PARIS (pop. 20,977)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 5	+ 23
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 13	+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 27	+ 53
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,925	+ 4	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 266,813	+ 66	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,344	- 7	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,885	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 6	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	102	- 28	+ 12

### PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA

### PECOS (pop. 12,728)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,082	+ 42	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,100	+ 22	- 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,172	+ 14	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,776	- 11	- 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 15	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	74	- 18	- 10



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>PHARR (pop. 14,106)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,515	+ 18	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	25,065	- 34	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,171	+ 7	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,086	- 2	- 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 5	- 2

### PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA

### PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 6	+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 6	- 4
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 39	- 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 8	- 14
Postal receipts* \$	26,756	- 3	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	540,650	- 41	+ 39
Bank debits (thousands) \$	46,414	+ 11	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	26,764	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 14	+ 15
Nonfarm placements	265	- 18	+ 1

### PLANO: see DALLAS SMSA

### PORT ARTHUR: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA

### PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

### PORT NECHES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA

### QUANAH (pop. 4,564)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,818	+ 12	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	28,150	+ 1	- 51
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,793	- 24	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,123	- 3	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	- 25	- 3

### RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,185	+ 18	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,000	- 52	- 70
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,787	+ 46	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,816	+ 16	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 30	+ 23
Nonfarm placements	26	- 30	- 37

### RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA

### ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

### ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,895	+ 38	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	39,000	...	+ 49
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,984	+ 20	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,065	- 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 20	+ 10

### ROSENBERG (pop. 9,698)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,296	+ 28	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	117,995	+ 70	- 50
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,777	- 1	+ 1

### SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,050	+ 84	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	600	- 90	- 23
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,123	+ 32	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,688	- 4	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	+ 40	+ 3

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963

### SAN ANGELO

#### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 69,952<sup>1</sup>; Tom Green<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	20,350	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,670	+ 3	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	5.6	+ 17	+ 4

### SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 11	+ 11
Jewelry stores	...	- 31	**
Postal receipts* \$	101,066	+ 11	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	389,903	- 11	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands) \$	71,000	+ 11	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	50,440	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 9	+ 4

### SAN ANTONIO

#### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 774,175<sup>1</sup>; Bexar and Guadalupe<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	216,000	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	25,925	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.6	- 6	- 12

### SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)

Retail sales	- 1†	+ 4	+ 12
Apparel stores	- 1†	- 4	+ 12
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 7	+ 15
Drug stores	**	**	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	+ 6†	+ 7	+ 5
Florists	...	+ 5	+ 41
Food stores	**	+ 5	+ 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	+ 11	+ 22
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	+ 7	+ 5
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 1	+ 15
Jewelry stores	...	- 15	- 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	**	- 9	+ 17
Nurseries	...	+ 4	+ 20
Postal receipts* \$	823,588	- 5	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	5,977,614	+ 18	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands) \$	885,616	+ 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	480,652	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	+ 4	+ 3

### SCHERTZ (pop. 2,281)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,030	+ 50	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands) \$	747	+ 29	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,145	- 9	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.5	+ 29	...

### SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)

Retail sales	...	...	...
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 11	+ 44
Postal receipts* \$	12,966	+ 2	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	51,370	- 28	- 67
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,375	**	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	15,317	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	+ 1	+ 8

### SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

### SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)

Postal receipts*	\$ 14,693	+ 43	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	91,890	- 55	- 46
Bank debits (thousands) \$	9,779	+ 13	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	10,888	+ 6	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 8	- 3



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,572	+ 4	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	14,500	- 49	+ 383
Bank debits (thousands) .....	3,892	- 10	- 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,618	+ 5	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	10.4	- 13	- 15

SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA

SEGUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

**SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)**

Retail sales .....	- 2†	+ 1	+ 9
Apparel stores .....	- 1†	+ 20	+ 7
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	+ 2	+ 21
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	**	- 8	+ 4
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 40,780	+ 11	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,441,886	+ 159	+ 301
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 31,611	- 4	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	20,988	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	18.5	- 10	- 8
Nonfarm placements .....	125	- 24	- 19

**SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)**

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 9,683	**	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	40,700	+ 643	- 54
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 5,670	+ 34	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,460	- 7	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.0	+ 28	+ 17

**SINTON (pop. 6,008)**

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 7,818	- 11	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	25,600	+ 212	- 80
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 6,792	+ 68	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,677	+ 16	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	18.7	+ 55	+ 36

SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA

**SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)**

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 2,969	+ 86	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,250	+ 5	+ 275
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,345	+ 14	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,423	+ 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	6.7	+ 14	- 7

**SNYDER (pop. 13,850)**

Retail sales			
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	+ 20	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	29,325	- 50	- 38
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 14,614	- 11	+ 36
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	16,684	- 7	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	10.1	- 9	+ 26

SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA

**SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)**

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 17,197	+ 39	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	125,650	- 28	+ 76
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 12,780	+ 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,323	- 2	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.8	+ 3	+ 7

**SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)**

Retail sales			
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	- 8	+ 18
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 16,076	+ 58	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	49,010	- 31	- 9
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 11,705	+ 9	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,937	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.1	+ 9	- 5
Nonfarm placements .....	107	- 4	- 8

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## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	+ 23	+ 26
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 10,911	+ 14	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	41,090	- 61	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 8,829	+ 20	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,417	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	7.4	+ 17	- 11
Nonfarm placements .....	43	- 2	+ 105

**TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)**

Retail sales .....	- 2†	- 10	+ 8
Apparel stores .....	- 1†	+ 8	+ 22
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	- 27	+ 4
Drug stores .....	- 1†	**	+ 5
Eating and drinking places .....	+ 2†	**	- 4
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	**	- 2	+ 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	**	+ 24
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 59,714	+ 25	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	665,791	- 80	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 37,677	- 3	**
Nonfarm placements .....	212	- 26	+ 10

**TERRELL (pop. 13,803)**

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 11,805	+ 33	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	351,621	+ 690	- 41
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 10,152	+ 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,801	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.0	**	+ 4

## TEXARKANA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(pop. 62,869<sup>1</sup>; Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area) .....	32,000	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	6,840	+ 1	- 3
Percent unemployed (area) .....	6.0	- 13	+ 9

**TEXARKANA (pop. 30,218)**

Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores .....			
.....	**	+ 6	**
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 68,446	- 5	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	493,560	+ 3	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 74,429	+ 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	19,982	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	21.5	+ 18	+ 6

TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA

## TYLER

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
(pop. 92,335<sup>1</sup>; Smith<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area) .....	32,650	**	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	8,430	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area) .....	4.4	- 6	- 4

**TYLER (pop. 51,230)**

Retail sales .....	- 2†	+ 8	**
Apparel stores .....	- 1†	+ 6	+ 10
Automotive stores .....	+ 3†	+ 9	- 2
Florists .....	.....	- 14	+ 22
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 123,112	+ 20	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,006,470	- 58	+ 38
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 115,555	+ 4	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	70,245	- 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	19.6	+ 4	- 3
Nonfarm placements .....	658	- 12	+ 4

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>UVALDE (pop. 10,293)</b>			
Retail sales			
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 3	+ 6
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 10	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,812	+ 47	+ 55
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 170,688	+ 30	+ 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,925	+ 18	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,174	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	+ 12	- 3

## VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 37	+ 28
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,135	+ 31	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 79,598	- 63	+ 47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,963	- 15	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,588	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	- 17	- 4
Nonfarm placements	97	- 5	- 20

## VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales		+ 7	+ 9
Apparel stores	- 1†	- 10	- 4
Food stores	+ 1†	**	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 46,159	+ 5	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 662,090	+ 39	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 75,277	+ 11	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 82,102	- 1	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 12	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	579	- 1	+ 15

## WACO

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 153,109<sup>1</sup>; McLennan<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	52,000	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,940	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	5.1	**	- 6

## McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,700	+2435	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,356	- 5	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,823	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	- 6	+ 10

## WACO (pop. 103,462)

Retail sales		+ 2	+ 4
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 11	+ 1
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 4	+ 1
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 3	+ 5
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 26	**
Postal receipts*	\$ 188,513	+ 1	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 807,234	- 34	- 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 135,821	+ 6	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 82,817	+ 3	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	+ 4	- 11

## WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	July 1964	Percent change	
		July 1964 from June 1964	July 1964 from July 1963
<b>WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,425	+ 1	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 102,981	- 20	- 36
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,388	- 2	+ 9

## WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	- 8	- 28
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 5	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,987	- 2	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 405,825	+525	+1183
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,595	+ 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,022	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 8	**

## WHITE SETTLEMENT: see FORT WORTH SMSA

## WICHITA FALLS

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 140,840<sup>1</sup>; Acher and Wichita<sup>2</sup>)

Nonfarm employment (area)	46,900	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,240	+ 1	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	- 7	- 11

## IOWA PARK (pop. 5,000r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 163,000	+499	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,321	- 9	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,857	- 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	- 8	+ 8

## WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales		+ 8	+ 11
Apparel stores	- 1†	- 3	- 3
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	- 8	+ 9
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 13	**
Postal receipts*	\$ 121,589	- 10	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 786,923	- 66	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 135,224	- 3	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 101,696	**	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	- 5	+ 10

## LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

### (pop. 352,086<sup>1</sup>; Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo<sup>2</sup>)

Retail sales		+ 4	+ 7
Apparel stores	- 1†	+ 9	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 10
Drug stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	**	**
Florists		+ 8	+ 25
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 9	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	**	+ 7	+ 4
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	**	+ 6
General merchandise stores	- 2†	+ 8	**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 3	+ 9
Office, store, and school supply dealers		- 13	+ 8
Postal receipts*		+ 14	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts		+ 73	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands)		+ 13	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)		+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	+ 12	+ 10



# BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated. All indexes are based on the average months for 1957-59, except where indicated; all are adjusted for seasonal variation, except annual indexes. Employment estimates are Texas Employment Commission data in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The index of Texas business activity is based on bank debits in 20 cities, adjusted for price level. An asterisk (\*) indicates preliminary data subject to revision. Revised data are marked (r).

	July 1964	June 1964	July 1963	Year-to-date average	
				1964	1963
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY</b>					
Texas business activity, index.....	152.2*	147.2r	139.3r	146.9	134.9
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index.....	78.9	76.2	80.1	77.5	78.0
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	100.4*	100.0r	100.6r	100.4	100.2
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	108.3	108.0	107.1	107.8	106.3
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	\$ 490.8*	\$ 489.3r	\$ 464.0r	\$ 484.2	\$ 458.0
Business failures (number).....	60	69	42	59	49
Business failures (liabilities, thousands).....	\$ 6,964	\$ 4,921	\$ 2,778	\$ 5,406	\$ 4,102
Newspaper linage, index.....	113.8	107.7	106.3	108.9	106.1
Ordinary life insurance sales, index.....	160.0	157.8	136.5	151.2	129.5
<b>TRADE</b>					
Total retail sales, index.....	135.5*	132.3*	125.8r	.....	.....
Durable-goods sales, index.....	152.5*	153.9*	138.8r	.....	.....
Nondurable-goods sales, index.....	126.8*	121.1*	119.2r	.....	.....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores.....	64.9*	68.3*	64.5r	68.2	69.1
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores.....	33.8*	31.4*	32.0r	33.6	32.7
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Total electric power consumption, index.....	178.8*	163.3*	156.7r	162.0	145.5
Industrial electric power consumption, index.....	152.6*	148.9*	136.4r	147.5	132.4
Crude oil production, index.....	102.8*	102.8*	99.3r	99.5	93.9
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.).....	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.6
Crude oil runs to stills, index.....	120.6	116.4	112.8	115.1	110.6
Industrial production in U. S., index.....	132.7*	131.7r	125.7r	130.2	122.7
Texas industrial production—total, index.....	129*	128*	123r	125	118
Texas industrial production—manufacturing, index.....	145*	145*	135r	142	132
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index.....	141*	140*	129r	136	124
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index.....	147*	148*	139r	147	138
Texas mineral production, index.....	107*	107*	107r	103	100
Construction authorized, index.....	151.8	121.8	139.8	131.2	129.6
Residential building, index.....	128.6	122.0	149.1	120.5	122.5
Nonresidential building, index.....	198.6	116.8	129.4	148.4	139.7
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	242	246	262	250	262
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	312	313	313r	313	312
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers.....	78	79	84	80	84
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Bank debits, index.....	152.8	147.2	140.1	147.4	135.1
Bank debits, U. S., index.....	173.2	160.9r	154.1	162.3	147.7
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District:					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 4,166	\$ 4,225	\$ 3,637	\$ 4,107	\$ 3,573
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 6,221	\$ 6,296	\$ 5,792	\$ 6,178	\$ 5,723
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,819	\$ 2,824	\$ 2,855
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands).....	\$127,628	\$124,106	\$112,537	\$149,041	\$138,590
<b>LABOR</b>					
Manufacturing employment in Texas, index.....	109.6*	109.6r	106.8r	108.7	105.5
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas, index.....	111.2*	110.9*	108.9r	110.7	108.1
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index.....	102.2*	101.4r	101.7r	101.6	101.0
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index.....	117.8*	116.8r	113.4r	116.6	112.2
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	2,760.7*	2,758.6r	2,703.7r	2,728.3	2,664.6
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	533.9*	534.8r	520.4r	526.2	510.6
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	265.5*	265.4r	254.8r	259.5	247.6
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	268.4*	269.4r	265.6	266.7	262.9
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor market areas (thousands).....	2,522.1	2,514.5	2,467.0r	2,485.7	2,430.0
Employment in selected labor market areas (thousands).....	2,351.8	2,343.7	2,282.9r	2,326.8	2,251.0
Manufacturing employment in selected labor market areas (thousands).....	431.2	429.9	410.8r	423.1	402.3
Total unemployment in selected labor market areas (thousands).....	105.6	109.4	114.5r	104.7	116.6
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor market areas.....	4.2	4.4	4.6r	4.2	4.8

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